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W. Walton, lith.

KENTMERE PARK, CO. DUBLIN, IRELAND,  
THE SEAT OF H. R. HUGHES ESQ.

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A VISITATION

OF

THE SEATS AND ARMS

OF THE

NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BY JOHN BERNARD BURKE, Esq.,

BARRISTER AND GENEALOGIST,

*Author of "The Peerage," "Landed Gentry," "Family Romance," &c.*

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TO

HUGH ROBERT HUGHES, ESQ.,

OF KINMEL AND DINORBEN,

IN THE COUNTY OF DENBIGH,

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF AN ANCIENT FAMILY, AND THE POSSESSOR OF ONE OF THE  
MOST BEAUTIFUL SEATS IN NORTH WALES,

THIS SERIES OF

*The Visitation of Great Britain and Ireland,*

IS,

WITH THE AUTHOR'S SINCERE ESTEEM,

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.



A VISITATION  
OF THE  
SEATS OF THE NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN  
OF  
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

---

**KINMEL PARK**, in the county of Denbigh, the beautiful seat of Hugh Robert Hughes, Esq., nephew and heir male of the first Lord Dinorben.

In early times this property belonged to the celebrated Gryffydd Lloyd, from whom it passed by his daughter Alice, to her husband, Richard ap Evan. Their daughter and heiress, Catherine, conveyed it by marriage to Pierce Holland, eleventh in descent from Sir Thomas Holland, a son of John Holland, Duke of Exeter. From this family, passing again by marriage, it devolved to the Carters, and was alienated by John Carter to Sir George Wynne, Bart. From the last-named, the estate was purchased by David Roberts, Esq., who sold it to the Rev. Edward Hughes, of Llysdu-las, whose son, William Lewis Hughes—Baron Dinorben—obtained his peerage by letters patent, dated September 10th, 1811, to himself and the heirs male of his body.

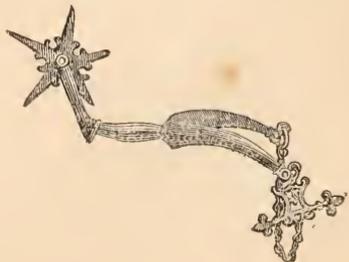
In the eighteenth century the old house was almost entirely pulled down, and a new and splendid mansion was erected within a quarter of a mile of its site, after plans by Samuel Wyatt. This was destroyed by fire in 1842, and was rebuilt by Lord Dinorben on "a scale of great magnificence." Some remains of the old building still exist, rendered yet more interesting from their ruined state and the dark ivy with which they are overgrown. Within this venerable pile they still show a

room, about thirty feet long, by eighteen wide, said to have been occupied by Oliver Cromwell, during a visit he paid at Kimmel to his friend and comrade, Sir John Carter, the same that had acquired the estate by his marriage with Miss Holland, whence the wits of the time took occasion to say, in reference to Carter's original occupation of a draper, that the Colonel had "carried off the best piece of Holland in the county." Ever since this memorable visit, Oliver's spur\* has been carefully preserved by the Kimmel family, the relique having for many years past been kept in the church for greater security.

One of the outer doors of the old hall, which is of oak, and studded with nails, bears within an escutcheon, formed likewise

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\* Oliver Cromwell's spur, as preserved at Kimmel—



with nails, the following date and initial letters:—

1615

D. H.

L.

Within a few yards of the entrance is a fine old cedar, to which much legendary interest is attached.

The modern house is exceedingly spacious as well as handsome, and stands on the side of a richly-wooded hill. It is constructed of excellent freestone, from the Stourton Hill quarries, in Cheshire. The eastern front, which is the principal, is one hundred and eighty feet in extent, relieved by a portico with four massive Ionic columns. At right angles to it, but on rather a higher elevation, stand the stables, which are built of the same stone as, and in a corresponding style with, the house.

The court is entered by a lofty archway, surmounted by a handsome clock tower.

The western front is relieved by another portico of the same dimensions as the principal front, and as well as the northern front, opens upon a spacious terrace, which commands a fine view of the Irish Channel and the vale of Clwyd.

The view from the mansion is no less beautiful than extensive. On the right is the Clwydian range of mountains, and the ruins of Rhuddlan Castle, so much celebrated in history, that we must not pass over it without some notice, however cursory. In the early days of Welsh independence, it was here that the native princes were wont to receive and entertain their gallant followers. Here, too, it was that King Edward I. deluded the half-subdued Welsh by a pledge of giving them a "prince of their own blood," which he fulfilled by bringing his Queen, Eleanor, to lie-in at Caernarvon:—

"Keeping the word of promise to the ear,  
But breaking it to hope."

There is yet standing in Rhuddlan a portion of the wall of the house in which Edward held his parliament. The late Dean Shipley, of St. Asaph, caused a tablet to be placed upon it, with the following inscription:—

"This fragment  
Is the remains of the building  
Wherein King Edward the First  
Held his Parliament,

A. D. 1283;

In which was passed the Statute of Rhuddlan,  
Securing  
To the principality of Wales  
Its Judicial Rights  
And Independence."

Edward, anxious to secure his new conquest, kept three Christmases at Rhuddlan

Castle; and though the fact has been scarcely noticed by historians, his Queen, Eleanor, was delivered here of a Princess in 1283. Lysons has translated from an old roll a minute account of the Royal expenses while at Rhuddlan, in which are many curious items. As, for instance—"The Queen's gift to a female spy, one shilling. A certain female spy, to purchase her a house as a spy, one pound. The Queen's gift to divers minstrels attending her, ten pounds. For a certain player, as a gift, one shilling. For six hundred turves, to place about the Queen's stew-pond in the castle, one shilling. For the carriage of eighty casks of wine from the water to the castle, twenty-two shillings," &c.

Here, too, the unlucky Prince David was brought prisoner, with all his family, and placed before the judgment-seat of Edward. After the death of his brother, Llywelyn, and the last slaughter of the Welsh, he had contrived to conceal himself, together with his wife and children, for some months, during which time they were well nigh famished. At length two of his retainers, who, it is believed, were bribed by the English, betrayed their hiding-place; and on a night in June, Edward sent a detachment, who dragged them all from the morass in which they had sought shelter. On being examined before the King at Rhuddlan, some very curious reliques were found upon him, among which, one called Croesenydd, or a part of the real cross of Christ, and the crown of the celebrated King Arthur, were taken from him and given up to the conqueror. It is needless to speak here of the brutal sentence pronounced and executed on the unhappy captive—a sentence which disgraces even those days of acknowledged barbarism. But the people, impotent to resent this cruel outrage, found a sort of imaginary vengeance in fancying a legend which punished one of the inferior actors in this atrocious scene. A courtier, willing to gain favour by a show of zeal, pierced the heart of David as it lay roasting in the fire which had consumed his body; the heart, swollen by the heat, burst with much force, and flying from the embers, struck the courtier in the eye, and blinded him for life. We return once more to the subject from which the prospect of these celebrated ruins have led us thus far astray.

Between Kimmel House and the sea lies that rich and highly cultivated tract of land called Rhuddlan Marsh, which was reclaimed from the ocean many centuries ago. The embankment is nearly eight miles in length, and of varying thickness according to the force of the tide. The land thus enclosed is a rich loan, part of which was sold under the act to defray the expense of defending the whole marsh from farther inroads.

The park of Kimmel is studded with a profusion of magnificent timber of various kinds. Till

within a few years ago, there stood here a *Balm of Gilead* fir, which measured no less than eleven feet in girth, and was supposed to be the largest in Europe. It was blown down in the high sea-gales of 1839.

From the size and appearance of many of the trees, they must have been planted centuries ago. Besides the various clusters, there are some stately avenues of oak, lime, and beech; and one of the latter, which has attained an unusual growth, is said to have been planted in the time of the Commonwealth.

This park is supplied with deer of the choicest sort, from four to five hundred being constantly kept in stock. They are secured by a very extensive park-wall, the uniformity of which has been broken by the introduction of iron railings at certain regular intervals.

On a lofty eminence, immediately behind the park, is *Pen-y-pare*, upon the brow of a hill towards the left. Here again we find a peculiar interest attaching to the locality from the lingering tradition of other times. Upon the top of the hill is the site of *Owen Gwynedd's* camp, after his retreat before *Henry II.*, whose farther progress was brought to a stand by this formidable obstacle, which was most gallantly defended. Traces of the old fortifications still exist in two wide deep fosses that surround the summit, and from all appearances it must have been a place of great strength, especially with reference to the more scanty war-appliances of those days in which it was erected. The view from this spot is no less extensive than interesting. On one side spreads the romantic vale of *Clwyd*, bounded by the *Clwydian* range of mountains; on another rise up in distant grandeur the mountains of *Caernarvon*, and on a third is the *Irish Channel*, with the *Ormshead*. The site, which is covered with luxuriant woods, is connected with the park by walks, which afford a delightful retreat during the heats of summer.

Another interesting feature of the neighbourhood is the village of *Kegidock*, or *St. George's—Llan-St.-Sion*. In olden times it was much celebrated for a well dedicated to *St. George*, to whom, as its tutelary saint, it was customary for the rich to present a horse, in order to procure his benediction upon the rest of their stud.

The churchyard has also been a subject of much interest to travellers from its exceeding neatness and rural beauty, the unsightliness of death being tempered and softened down by the shrubs and flowers that are nursed here in great abundance. The impression produced by this quiet scene, notwithstanding its associations, may well be called pleasing,—certainly much more so than that which is excited by the finest monuments of stone or marble. The living works of nature seem to harmonize more pleasingly with our ideas of an immortal

though parted spirit, than the cold, insensible productions of human art. The present worthy rector is the *Rev. John Jones*.

In the church are several flag-stones engraved to the memory of the *Carter* family, already mentioned. Here, also, is a handsome Gothic mausoleum, erected over the tomb of the late *Lady Dinorben*.

**CHATSWORTH**, in the county of *Derby*, the seat of the *Duke of Devonshire*.

The beauty of the scenery of the part of *Derbyshire* where *Chatsworth* is situated, is great and striking. The *Palace of the Peak* rises like a gem in the midst of a wild and somewhat rugged landscape. It is situated in the centre of a very large and picturesque park, with magnificent trees, a fine river, and undulating banks of wood, interspersed with frequent rocks. The sylvan scenery of the park is graced by the clear streams of the river *Derwent*; and behind the house, which forms the middle distance in the picture, rises a high sloping hill, shadowed by broad and dark masses of thick foliage; while beyond are seen the romantic hills which skirt the peak of *Derbyshire*.

*Chatsworth Park* abounds with beautiful views. From one point the building is seen backed with wide and ample foliage; in the foreground are spread the green and sunny banks of the stream; and the more remote distances, covered with rocks and ornamented with a picturesque tower, disclose a landscape such as never was surpassed by the happiest inspirations of *Claude* or *Berghem*.

From another point of more elevated ground, the ridges and peaks of the moorland are partially hidden by the beautiful knolls of the park; while in other directions they are laid bare in their blackness, loftiness, and massive outline, skirting the horizon to the east and north. The bare faces of rock and broken fragments are thickly strewn on the shelving sides of the hills, and in the deep ravines which traverse them. *Chatsworth* is, in truth, a verdant and smiling oasis, surrounded by bleak hills and wild picturesque rocks. The groups of trees in the park, and the masses of wood on the slopes, derive additional brightness and beauty from the heights rising above them, amongst which the rocks start in rugged pinnacles.

*Chatsworth* is situated in the manor of *Edensor*, which, in the days of *King Edward the Confessor*, belonged to *Levenot* and *Chetel*; but when the *Doomsday Survey* was taken, it appertained to *Henry de Ferrars*. The mesne seigniorship was anciently vested for several generations in the ancestors of the house of *Shirley*, while the immediate possession belonged to the *Foljambes*, and then to the *Plumptre's*, who appear to have possessed it about the middle of the 15th century. A

half of the manor passed to the Cliffords, and was sold by the Earl of Cumberland to the Countess of Shrewsbury, and the whole is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire. The church of Edensor was granted originally by Fulcher, ancestor of the Shirleys, to the convent of Rocester. The hamlet of Edensor has been rebuilt and ornamented recently by the Duke of Devonshire, but in very questionable taste.

Chatsworth is called in the Domesday Survey "Chtelsvorde," and it took its name from its former Saxon owner—Chetel, the contemporary of the Confessor. At the time of that survey, it belonged to William Peverel. John Leech—said to have been King Edward the Third's surgeon—was the founder of an old race which preceded the more modern family of Cavendish, and yielded to them.

Some mention is made of a possessor of Chatsworth, intermediate between the Leeches and Cavendishes, of the name of Agard. But it is highly improbable that such a person ever actually was in possession of this estate. Agard may have been the agent employed by Bess of Hardwick and her husband in negotiating the purchase with their brother-in-law, Francis Leech; and it is possible that, in order to satisfy some legal form, the name of Agard may have been introduced in a deed, as that of the holder of the property. But there is no reason to think that he ever possessed it. In some of the correspondence of Lady Shrewsbury, a person of the name of Agard is incidentally mentioned as one of her agents.

There is no doubt that during the various changes of property which the lands about Chatsworth, Edensor, and Bakewell underwent in the course of centuries, the name of De Gernon occurs in connection with territorial possession. The manor of Bakewell was granted by King John to Ralph De Gernon, in whose family it continued for some time, and at length came into that of Vernon. Considering the claims, which genealogical flattery has fostered, of the descent of the Cavendishes from the Gernons, it is a curious coincidence that at an early date there should actually have been Gernons settled as land-owners in the immediate vicinity of Chatsworth! But this fact can have no real connection with the descent of the Cavendishes, who did not possess an acre of land in Derbyshire until the purchase of Chatsworth by Sir William Cavendish, about 1550.

But it is probable that this ancient possession by the Gernons of property near Chatsworth, may not so much be a coincidence with the fabulous claims afterwards put forth by the family of Cavendish, as rather the suggestor of those claims. The notion that the first known Cavendish was a Gernon, is indeed devoid not only of evidence, but of probability.

Yet its origin may well be attributed to a desire to show that, though the Cavendishes of the reign of Elizabeth did indeed appear as new men in Derbyshire, they nevertheless could trace their male descent from persons who had been eminent in the county three or four centuries back. Such seems to be the most likely origin for the claim to a Gernon Norman pedigree!

The idea of Chatsworth is so intimately connected with that of the proprietors by whom it has been so long owned and embellished, that it is difficult to conceive any other race as having a prior claim to its possession. Yet Cavendish is not the old family of Chatsworth; and when we come to inquire who the original possessors were, we find nothing baronial or knightly, but a mere race of plain Derbyshire squires, without illustration, and boasting of a very unaristocratic surname. The ancient family of Ingwardsby, indeed, appear to have been the superior mesne lords; but the substantial interest was, for many generations, vested in a family of the name of Leech. This was a professional appellation, adopted as a surname, for in early times an ancestor of this family is said to have been King's Surgeon. There are many ancient deeds, now extant, which prove the antiquity of this family in Derbyshire, apart from the testimony of old heralds. William Leech of Chatsworth was witness to a deed as early as the 13th year of King Edward II., and again in the 17th year of that reign. In the 28th year of King Henry VI., Philip Leech is, in a deed, designated as Elderman of the Guild of St. Mary of Edensor. In the 38th year of the same reign, the Abbot and Convent of the Virgin Mary of Rocester (in Stafford) grant a lease of certain tythes to Lady Elizabeth, late wife of Ralph Leech, with remainder to Philip, her son. In the 6th year of Henry VII. the name of Philip Leech of Chatsworth appears in a deed; and again, in the 18th of that reign, George Leech's, of Chatsworth, name appears.

There is an old and authentic pedigree of this family, which once belonged to Camden, and which begins with Dawkin Leech of Chatsworth, who lived in the 14th century, and was father of Sir Roger and Sir Philip Leech of Chatsworth. Sir Philip was father of Ralph, who, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robinet Eyre of Pedley, had Philip Leech of Chatsworth, who married a lady of the house of Vernon. The Leeches became very closely connected with the family of Hardwick—Francis Leech of Chatsworth having married Alice Hardwick, sister of Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Cavendish, and the Earl of Shrewsbury; and Ralph Leech, the uncle of Francis, having married the mother of Alice and Elizabeth Hardwick, viz., Elizabeth, widow of John Hardwick of Hardwick, and daughter of Leake of Hasland.

Francis Leech sold his estate of Chatsworth to his sister-in-law, Elizabeth Hardwick, and her husband, Sir William Cavendish, about 1550, and thus Chatsworth became the property of that powerful and rising family.—Francis Leech, who sold Chatsworth, had no children, and he may be said to have been the last of his line. However, his uncle Ralph also married his wife's mother, the widow Elizabeth Hardwick, had by her three daughters, who thus were half sisters of Bess of Hardwick, Lady Shrewsbury. These ladies were the heirs of line of the original proprietors of Chatsworth : 1. Jane, wife of Thomas Kniveton of Mircaston, in Derbyshire, by whom she had St. Loe Kniveton, the antiquary, and Sir William Kniveton, created a Baronet in 1610. 2. Elizabeth, wife of Anthony Wingfield, of Suffolk. 3. Margaret, wife, 1st, of Richard Slater, of Lincolnshire, and, 2d, of ——— Harrison of Biggin. The two last had no issue ; so that the heirs of line of the Leeches of Chatsworth, are the Knivetons or their representatives, whoever they may be, for the male line of Kniveton, is extinct.

There is a curious letter extant, written by Elizabeth Leech, wife of Ralph, and widow of John Hardwick, to her daughter, Elizabeth Hardwick, at that time Lady St. Loe, begging, in the most urgent manner, some money from her for one of her sons, as the purchase money of a portion of his lands, which she had bought. It does not seem certain whether the son referred to was James Hardwick of Hardwick, her son, or Francis Leech of Chatsworth, her son-in-law. The letter will apply to either of them, for both of them wanted money, and the estates of both were purchased by the prosperous "Bess of Hardwick." James Hardwick, the brother of "Bess," was always in difficulties, and was, at length, obliged to make way for his sister, who purchased the Halls of her fathers with the large sums which she had amassed.

Chatsworth was a purchase which she induced her husband, Cavendish, to make, at the expense of his estates situated elsewhere. These he sold with a view to concentrate his interests in Derbyshire, and in order that his property and hers might be brought within a more convenient distance of each other. We do not know anything of the ancient mansion of the Leeches. Probably it was cleared away by Sir William Cavendish, in conjunction with his wife, who built a stately house there.

During three centuries, the Cavendishes have held a very elevated position among the nobles of England ; and a family that has for so long a period enjoyed the highest honours may be well content to dispense with a fictitious pedigree, setting forth an antiquity to which it has no well-founded claim. The Duke of Devonshire, exalted as he and his

ancestors have been for nine generations, may cheerfully acknowledge that in his earlier descent there was nothing to flatter the pride of lineage. The claim to a Knightly Norman origin vanishes with the Gernons, with whom there is no good reason for supposing that the Cavendishes had any connection. Robert de Gernon was a Norman, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and founded a family, which continued for many generations, and which, though it never attained to baronial rank, undoubtedly enjoyed very high consideration. The flattery of genealogists derives the Cavendishes from Geoffrey, a younger son of William de Gernon, the 5th of this ancient race. They say that his son, Roger de Gernon, married Elizabeth, daughter of the Lord of Cavendish, in the reign of King Edward the Second, and that their son assumed the name of his maternal property as a surname. For this there is no evidence.

The name of Cavendish is undoubtedly local, and was assumed, as a family name, by the proprietors of lands in Cavendish, in Suffolk. But we have no means of ascertaining who the first individual so named was, or what situation he filled. We can trace the family authentically as far back as the reign of King Edward the Second, and there we must rest satisfied that about the year 1322 there was a John de Cavendish in Suffolk, who held the position of a respectable landowner. But they do not appear to have possessed much consequence until they were raised to some degree of distinction by an eminent lawyer. This was Sir John Cavendish, probably the son of the above-named John. It is worthy of remark that he had several brothers, from one of whom was descended Thomas Cavendish, the enterprising navigator, who died 1591.

It was Sir John Cavendish, the lawyer, who raised the family from provincial obscurity, and gave them what in France might have been termed a "noblesse de la robe" during six generations. In the 39th year of King Edward the Third he was made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and he was continued in his office in the reign of King Richard the Second. But in the 5th year of that reign he was seized by a furious mob, and murdered, in the market place of Bury. He was a man of very considerable landed property, and left good estates to his son Andrew, who was succeeded by his son William, of whose existence there is proof in the 2nd year of King Henry the Fourth. This William passed his estate of Cavendish to his cousin, also named William, son of Sir John, younger son of Sir John, the Chief Justice. This Sir John is said to have been a personal attendant of King Richard the Second, and to have shared with Walworth, Lord

Mayor of London, the honour of slaying Wat Tyler. By Joan, daughter of Sir William Clayton, he had two sons; Robert, a lawyer, who became a Serjeant, and William, who succeeded to Cavendish. He died in 1432; and by Joan Stevenson had a son, Thomas. In his time the family fell back in the world, for he sold Cavendish and other lands, and spent all. His wife's name was Scudamore, and by her he had a son, Thomas Cavendish, who, like most of his family, was a lawyer, and seems to have held a respectable office in the Exchequer. He died in the 15th year of King Henry the Eighth, and by his wife, the daughter of John Smith, he left several sons. George, the eldest, was ancestor of a line settled for a few generations at Glemsford, in Suffolk; William, the second, is the ancestor of the Duke of Devonshire.

Being a Suffolk man, he had the good fortune to obtain an introduction to his distinguished countryman, Cardinal Wolsey, who took him into his service, and made him his Gentleman Usher. After his master's fall, he was taken by King Henry the Eighth into his own service, and was employed in the suppression of monasteries. After having acceptably served the King in an inferior capacity, he was made Treasurer of the Chamber, and at length was knighted, and made a Member of the Privy Council. King Edward the Sixth granted him considerable estates which had belonged to religious bodies. He married, 1. Anne Bostock, by whom he left issue. 2. Margaret Pauker, by whom he had no issue. 3. Elizabeth Hardwick, daughter of John Hardwick of Hardwick, and widow of Robert Barlow of Barlow, both in the county of Derby.

This marriage raised the family of Cavendish to rank, honour, and fortune. Not that the Hardwicks possessed any great illustration, for they were a family of moderate antiquity, who had, during the few generations preceding the birth of Elizabeth, gradually attained to a distinguished place among the country gentry of Derbyshire. That they possessed great wealth, is manifest from the splendid ruins of their ancient seat, which still adorn the Park of Hardwick; and this wealth, and that of several other families, seems, at length, to have centred in the person of Elizabeth Hardwick, who was not originally her father's heiress, as she had a brother and several sisters. But she was no ordinary woman, and appears to have been destined by Providence to be the founder of a great family.

She married four husbands.—1st. Robert Barlow, who, dying very young, in 1532, settled his great estate upon her. She remained many years a widow, and then she married Sir William Cavendish, by whom she had a nu-

merous family. Her third husband was Sir William St. Loe of Tornarten, in Gloucestershire, Captain of the Guard to Queen Elizabeth; but before she consented to marry him, she secured, in as much as possible, his possessions to herself and her own children, to the prejudice of his family by a former wife. The Captain was a sufficiently unprincipled fool to agree to her proposal, and accordingly he settled his large estate upon her and her heirs. This union did not long endure, and Lady St. Loe was left for the third time a widow, with a fortune increased to a very great amount.

Rank was now her aim, and she exerted her well-tryed powers of fascination upon one of the most distinguished subjects of the realm of England. George, Earl of Shrewsbury, was an elderly man, rich, full of loyalty, probity, and honour; high in ancestral rank, and in the favour of his sovereign. Upon him did the Lady St. Loe calculate, in order to realize her visions of ambition; and she not only wedded this great Earl, but bargained for matrimonial alliances between his children and hers, and thus she opened an entrance for her own homely brood into the circle of the highest English aristocracy. With this alliance, the grandeur of the Cavendishes may be said to have commenced. A magnificent jointure was settled by the earl on his wealthy bride, and it was agreed that her eldest son, Henry Cavendish, should espouse the earl's daughter—Lady Grace Talbot; and that her youngest daughter Mary should become the wife of his son and heir, Lord Gilbert. The peace of mind of Lord Shrewsbury was now gone for ever, for at this time he committed the double mistake of allowing himself to be caught by the attractions of an artful, designing woman, and of accepting the sad office of guardian to a captive queen.

In a luckless hour, Mary, Queen of Scots, threw herself on the protection of that ambitious woman her sister and foe, who never dared to meet her face to face, knowing in her heart the deep plans which she had laid for her own safety at the expense of her dreaded rival. When Elizabeth decided upon placing Mary in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury, she was well assured of his fidelity, and was doubtless glad to find in his wife a woman of a character so resolute and uncompromising. In truth, the Countess Elizabeth greatly resembled her royal namesake, and there was little chance of sympathy or pity in her selfish heart towards the illustrious captive thus confided to her. The long and jealous guardianship of the Queen of Scots by Lady Shrewsbury, at the expense of her high-minded husband's happiness, is a matter of history, and need not here be dwelt upon.

The mutual affection of the Earl and Countess seems to have begun to cool about the year 1577. Parties began to exist in the family, and feuds and broils became frequent. At this time the magnificent buildings and improvements at Chatsworth and Hardwick were carried on with activity. About 1588, the Earl's domestic unhappiness appears to have reached its climax. His letters at this period upbraid his sons and daughters-in-law and his Countess with their continual ill-treatment and greediness. The whole family seemed to be struggling in a state of warfare, and the grief of heart of the unfortunate Earl was lamentably aggravated, no doubt, by the severe proceedings against the unhappy captive who had so long been under his care. At length in November, 1590, the troubles and domestic afflictions of this amiable nobleman were brought to a close by death. The Countess survived him many years, living to the verge of ninety, and even to the last hour indulging in her pride and worldly magnificence. Her passion was for building, and it is hard to say how many more noble monuments of her taste she might have left behind her, if a hard frost in 1607 had not compelled her workmen to stop suddenly, when engaged in improving the Norman keep of Bolsover. The magic spell was broken—the charm was ended—the witches' prophecy was fulfilled. Bess of Hardwick ceased to build, and accordingly died!

There is no place with which the remembrance of Queen Mary's captivity is more intimately associated than Chatsworth. There we are in imagination carried back to the time when the ill-fated Queen looked from its turrets with vain hope. Little, however, is actually left of Mary at Chatsworth except her picture, and a romantic and curious raised plat of architectural garden in the park, called "Mary's Bower," where she is said often to have sat, pondering upon her eventful past and her uncertain future. The relics of Mary which are exhibited at Hardwick Hall, were brought thither from Chatsworth, and formed the furniture of the apartment there where the captive was confined.

It is only of the children of Sir William Cavendish, by Elizabeth Hardwick, that we need to take account, as they alone properly belong to the great patrician house which was founded by that prudent and ambitious couple. Sir William's elder children were daughters, and remained in his own condition of comparative obscurity. The issue of William and Elizabeth was as follows:—(1.) Henry Cavendish, who lived at Tutbury, and died there in 1616. He married Lady Grace Talbot, daughter to the Earl of Shrewsbury, but had no legitimate issue. His bastard son is the ancestor of a family of the name of Cavendish, who of late years have been advanced to the

peerage with the title of Lord Waterpark. (2.) William Cavendish, who in 1605 was created Lord Cavendish by King James I., and in 1618 Earl of Devonshire. He married, first, Anne Kightly, and, second, Elizabeth Boughton, and was ancestor of the Dukes of Devonshire. (3.) Sir Charles Cavendish, who inherited Welbeck Abbey and Bolsover Castle. He married a great Northumbrian heiress, Catherine, daughter of Cuthbert Lord Ogle. His son was the renowned Sir William Cavendish, created successively Lord Bolsover, Viscount Mansfield, Earl of Ogle, Marquis and Duke of Newcastle, and he is now represented by the Duke of Portland as heir of line. The daughters were (1.) Frances, wife of Sir Henry Pierrepont, ancestor to the Duke of Kingston. (2.) Elizabeth, who by marriage became intimately connected with the royal house, as wife of Charles Stuart, Earl of Lennox, younger brother of Henry Lord Darnley, King of Scotland, and uncle of King James I. Her only child was the ill-fated Lady Arabella Stuart, whose disastrous history is one of the most romantic episodes in the annals of the royal house. (3.) Mary, wife of Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury.

It is impossible, without wonder, to consider the splendour of the destiny of these children of parents who, at the outset of life, certainly had no illustration to boast of, and possessed no claim to ambitious hopes. An upper domestic in the household of a cardinal, the son of a respectable official in the Exchequer, whose highest boast was a descent from a judge in the reign of Edward III., and the daughter (one of many children) of a wealthy Derbyshire country gentleman of no high descent, gave birth to two sons, the founder of two of the greatest Ducal houses in England, and three daughters, one of whom matched with a member of the royal family, and the two others married into the great houses of the high aristocracy. Such was the singular fortune of the name of Cavendish. The present Duke of Devonshire is the ninth in descent from Sir William Cavendish. And the family rise has been worthily kept up by high connection and noble bearing. Their female descents have been (with the exception of Miss Hoskins, a rich plebeian heiress) very noble and distinguished, and the blood of the Clerk of the Pipe and the Gentleman Usher has been enriched by that of Bruce Lord Bruce of Kinloss, Cecil Earl of Salisbury, Butler Duke of Ormond, Russell Duke of Bedford, Boyle Earl of Cork and Burlington, and Spencer Earl of Spencer.

The Leeches had a respectable mansion at Chatsworth, with a park; but this old Hall was pulled down by Sir William Cavendish after he purchased the estate, and a spacious elegant house, as Camden describes it, was commenced by him and left unfinished at his

death, but was completed by his widow. This new house was a quadrangular building with turrets; and here the widow Barlow, alias Cavendish, alias St. Loe, frequently resided during her union with George Earl of Shrewsbury. In 1570 Mary Queen of Scots resided here, having been removed thither from Wingfield manor. In the end of this year Lord Burleigh remained nearly a month at Chatsworth, being engaged in a negotiation between the Queen and the royal captive; and writing to Lord Shrewsbury after his return to court, the minister thanks him for his "chargeable and loving interteynment of him." In the same letter he says, "The Queen's Majesty is pleased that your lordship shall (when you see tyme mete) suffer the Quene to take the ayre about your howss on horsebacke, so your lordship be in company, and not to pass from your howss, above one or two myle, except it be on the moores." Soon after this, the Queen was removed to Sheffield Castle, which continued to be for some years her chief residence, except occasional changes of air at Chatsworth and Buxton. She visited Chatsworth in 1573, 1577, 1578, and 1581. In 1577 Lord Burleigh observes to Lord Shrewsbury that he thought "Chatsworth a very meete howss for good preservation of his charge, having no toun of resort where any ambushes might lye." The royal prisoner was never moved from one place to another without the Queen's express sanction, and her permission to grant change of air was often refused although pressingly solicited.

The old Hall of Chatsworth, built by Bess of Hardwick, was occupied as a fortress in the civil wars, both on the side of the King and of the Parliament; in 1643, it was garrisoned for the latter, by Sir John Gell, and in the end of that year it was taken and garrisoned for the King, by the Marquis of Newcastle. The new house of Chatsworth was first designed by the first Duke of Devonshire. He pulled down the south side of the old house, and rebuilt a noble front to the gardens. Some years after, he built another side of the square, and another, and another, until the entire splendid quadrangle was completed. And although he expended an immense sum of money on this magnificent pile, it is supposed that he laid out a still larger sum on his gardens, water-works, and objects of art. The progress of the building lasted for about twenty years, from 1688 to 1708, when it was completed. This portion of the house of Chatsworth is nearly a square, containing a court in the centre. The south part is 190 feet in length, encircled with pilasters, and surmounted with a ballustrade. The west part is 172 in length, with similar ornaments.

The old gardens were begun in 1688, and the grand parterre at the south front in 1694. The magnificent water-works were begun in 1690,

and exhibit what is in this country considered as one of the finest embellishments of an Italian garden on a grand and splendid scale. They have received important additions at the expense of the present Duke, and they now throw water up higher than any water-works in Europe, leaving those of Versailles and Wilhelmshöhe far behind.

At the beginning of the present century, Chatsworth was celebrated as one of the most magnificent seats in England; but it owes the chief share of its celebrity to the immense sums of money which have been lavished upon it by the present Duke. Its natural advantages are very great, and it is quite apparent that no expense has been spared in order to heighten these original beauties by the most elaborate art. Money has been lavished upon it in boundless profusion, and the effect that has been produced is truly magnificent. Perhaps a very severe classical critic might consider many of the improvements as having been executed in very questionable taste. But the general effect is extremely gorgeous. And Chatsworth has been a great boon to the people of England, presenting them with the type of a grand country mansion, the residence of a magnificent peer, accessible at all times to the multitudes in any number. It is fortunate, for the sake of the enjoyment of the middle classes, that during his brief visits to Chatsworth, the Duke is amused by the crowds that in summer throng his park, and inspect his galleries, and ramble over his gardens. The arrival of a monster train is said to be an event of pleasurable excitement. And if the people like to see Chatsworth, its owner likes quite as much to let it be seen. Thus, from its easy access, its natural beauty, and the pomp and expenditure of its adornments, it is the most popular country seat in England, and has been visited more generally than any other.

The additions which have been made by the present Duke consist of great galleries, and a high tower at one end of the house, conservatory, rock gardens, and a collection of statues.

We will now attempt to give some description of the wonders of this magic palace and enchanted gardens; and to any traveller who, after traversing the wild scenery of the peak, or the romantic and rocky dales of North Derbyshire, suddenly comes upon this wonderful mansion and its noble terraces and sparkling fountains, the work seems that of enchantment, devised and executed by genii, rather than by mortals.

The original house, composed of four nearly equal sides, has received immense additions, and more especially since the accession of the present Duke. The magnificent wings, galleries, and tower, cause the original house, built 150 years ago, to shrink almost into

insignificance. The entrance is hardly worthy of the grandeur of the mansion. Entering the vestibule, which contains a few antique busts and figures, and passing along a corridor, we come to the great hall and grand staircase, decorated with paintings by Verrio; the effect of which is gaudy, rather than agreeable. In this hall there is a touching tribute paid by the affectionate feelings of the Duke to the memory of the wife of his heir presumptive, the Countess of Burlington, who was his own niece. It is a short Latin inscription, stating that this great mansion, which had been begun in the year of British liberty (1688), had received its final completion in the year of the present owner's sorrow, viz.: that in which Lady Burlington died.

There is a very sumptuous suite of rooms called the state apartments, which are seldom or never used. They are furnished and decorated in the style of William III. and Anne, and are a good specimen of the taste which prevailed when the original house was built. In these rooms are the celebrated carvings of game, fish, fruit and flowers, which have rendered Gibbons so famous in this department of art. The ceilings are decorated with allegorical paintings by Verrio. The entire length of this suite is 190 feet. The south galleries contain a collection, probably the finest of its kind in Britain, consisting of a thousand original drawings by the most eminent masters of the Italian, Flemish, and Spanish schools. The chapel is wainscoted and seated with cedar, and abounds with carved and sculptured ornaments; but the paintings, which are not in good taste, disturb the solemnity of its appearance, so that the chapel of Chatsworth has very little the air of devotion.

The series of apartments in the new wing form a connected suite, extending over an area of 750 feet long. These rooms are furnished and decorated with the utmost profusion of costly magnificence. The library is a mass of gorgeous gilding, and, with its ante-room, is about 120 feet long. The dining-room is 60 feet long. The sideboards rest on massive frames of burnished gilding, and the chimney-pieces are the "chefs-d'œuvre" of modern sculpture. In the dining-room and drawing-room there are some very fine portraits by the first continental masters. But Chatsworth is not rich in pictures, with the exception of its unrivalled collection of etchings already mentioned. The gem of the place is the sculpture-gallery, which surpasses, in the magnificence of modern art and genius, every other great mansion in England. This is a very fine apartment, lighted from the top. The walls are of polished and variegated granite, which is well calculated to heighten the effect of the beautiful objects which it

contains. Here is a rare assemblage of the works of Canova, Thorwaldsen, Gibson, Chantry, Wyatt, Westmacott, Tenerani, and other distinguished native and foreign artists. The vases, columns, pedestals, slabs, and brackets are most of them objects of great beauty, from their exquisite forms and fine materials.

Whatever criticism may be applied to the palace of Chatsworth as a whole, or in its details, must be disarmed when describing the two galleries which are its glory, and which distinguish it above most private mansions, that of modern sculpture, and that of the original drawings of great masters. While the crowds that fill the monster excursion trains, which are welcomed to Chatsworth, gaze with wondering admiration at the gilded window frames, and the vast piles of sumptuous masonry, the intelligent few will thank the Duke of Devonshire for the permission so liberally accorded to inspect what is really valuable, beautiful, and calculated to improve the taste.

The orangery is 180 feet long, and filled with choice trees, and from this point is enjoyed a magnificent vista of the grand suite of rooms which we have been attempting to describe. A flight of steps leads from the orangery into the flower garden, laid out in beds of flowers and shrubs, and leading to the water-works and great cascade. These magnificent playthings were designed in the beginning of last century, and at the time gave great celebrity to Chatsworth. They remind one of the water-works at St. Cloud. When they are in full play, a great body of water rises from a square dome-covered building, and falls into a basin below, and on descending 300 yards over twenty-four ledges, loses itself amidst masses of rock. A squiring tree, which much delighted Queen Victoria when a little girl, consists of a series of *jets d'eau*, the pipes of which are in the form of a decayed tree. But the emperor *jet d'eau* surpasses everything of the kind either here or anywhere else, rising to the height of 270 feet, and situated in a large basin in front of the house, between the rock garden and the Italian garden.

Between the water-works and the grand conservatory there is a rock garden, which has been constructed at vast expense, great masses of rocks having been brought from a distance, and piled up here in most elaborate confusion. They are covered with a profusion of creeping and rock plants, and from their great extent and abruptness have a very singular and striking appearance. But the effect is unnatural, and therefore unpleasing. It is presumed that the design was to imitate the Chinese taste in gardening.

From this wilderness of wooded artificial rocks we pass to the grand conservatory, 300

feet in length, and 145 feet in width. The elevation of the central arched roof is sixty-seven feet, with a span of seventy feet. From an elevation of five or six feet from the ground, it is one mass of glass frames. The interior comprises an acre, in the centre of which there is a carriage-road; the gigantic specimens of exotic vegetation being distributed in open borders, each class in the soil peculiar to it, and the temperature regulated in the manner most conducive to the flourishing state of each. There are six miles of tube for the conveyance of hot and cold water. In order to realize an idea of the conservatory at Chatsworth, it must be visited. Nothing of the kind was ever before planned on so gigantic a scale, and it has given the idea to other great buildings of public utility and ornament, which will probably be greatly extended.

The arboretum covers several acres, sheltered and protected from the north and east winds. The kitchen gardens are twelve acres in extent. The most pleasing portion of the pleasure-grounds at Chatsworth is the Italian terrace garden just under the house, and commanding a fine sweep of the river. It is in excellent taste, suiting the style of the adjacent magnificent mansion, and it is in itself an admirable specimen of an Italian architectural flower garden, as expense does not seem ever to have been considered in the adornment of this great place, it is almost surprising that the river should have remained in its natural state. Were it to be converted into a large piece of water, flooding many acres of meadow, and rising to the foot of the terrace on which the Italian garden stands, the effect would be much improved.

The park of Chatsworth is of great extent and beauty, containing every species of scenery, lawn, rock, woodland, and hill. In natural picturesqueness the place is almost unrivalled; and there is none which bears such evident marks of wealth having been expended on its adornment, in the most lavish profusion.

**FYVIE CASTLE**, co. Aberdeen, the seat of Cosmo Gordon, Esq. Fyvie Castle, situated on the north-east bank of the river Ythan, in the district of Formartine, is alike remarkable for its commanding situation, its antiquity, its connection with interesting events in Scottish history, and its importance as a noble specimen of baronial architecture.

There appears no doubt that the present building was preceded by a castle, or keep, of much greater antiquity when the domain was a royal chase; but whether the ancient walls were removed, or built upon and enlarged, it is now difficult to determine. Connected with its early history may be stated the fact that, in the year 1296, Edward, the First of England,

visited the Castle in his progress through the North of Scotland.

In the reign of Robert the Bruce, it was a royal residence, and continued the property of the Crown until conferred by the grandson of that monarch upon this son, then Steward of Scotland, and afterwards Robert III., who, about the year 1380, resigned it in favour of Sir James de Lindsay, whose mother was the sister of Robert II. In his possession the Castle continued for some years. Sir James appears to have passed an active and eventful life. In 1382, two years after having become proprietor of Fyvie, he was involved in hostile discussion with Adam Cunningham, then Bishop of Aberdeen. The following year the son-in-law of the King, Sir John Lyon, of Glamis, Chamberlain of Scotland, fell by his hand in single combat. In 1388 he received, at Otterburn, the request of the mortally wounded Earl Douglas, to raise his banner from the field, where it had been beat down and its bearer slain, an injunction immediately complied with, and pressing forward with the rallying cry of "A Douglas," he aided in retrieving the fortunes of the day. In this sanguinary battle the redoubted Hotspur and his brother Ralph, or Ranulph, de Percy, were taken prisoners; the former by Montgomery, the ancestor of the present Earl of Eglinton, and the latter by Sir Henry Preston. Robert III. rewarded Sir Hugh Montgomery by granting him estates in the county of Ayr, which still remain in the family; and to Sir Henry Preston he gave the tower, fortalice and domain of Fyvie, "in lieu of the body of Ranulph de Percy," doubtless believing that the possession of two sons of the haughty Earl of Northumberland might well enable him to avenge the death of the gallant Douglas. The original charter to Sir Henry Preston, it is believed, is in the Advocate's Library of Edinburgh. An authentic extract, dated 1391, is among the ancient writings in Fyvie Castle. The prior grant in favour of Sir James de Lindsay had by some means been overlooked by King Robert; but that in favour of Sir Henry Preston was confirmed, and Crawford Priory conferred upon Sir James in place of Fyvie. Sir Henry was a brave knight, and engaged in all the feuds and battles of his time. He died about the year 1433, leaving two daughters co-heiresses, one of whom brought by marriage the estate of Tolquhon to the Forbeses, and the other, Fyvie to the Meldrums, in whose possession it continued until 1596, when Alexander Seton, afterwards Lord Fyvie, and first Earl of Dunfermline, became by purchase the proprietor.

In 1597 he obtained a letter, under the great seal, erecting the Barony of Fyvie into a free Lordship, with the title of a Lord of Parliament to him and his heirs male. He

had charge of the education of the Prince, afterwards Charles the First, until his father's succession to the Crown of England; he became subsequently President of the Court of Session, First Commissioner of the Treasury, vice-Chancellor, and Lord Chancellor of Scotland.

Charles, the second Earl, appears also to have been a distinguished man: dying in 1672, he was succeeded by his son Alexander, who surviving but a short time, his brother James became the fourth Earl of Dunfermline, and consequently the fourth of the Seton family, proprietors of Fyvie Castle.

Earl James having served with reputation in the Netherlands, was, upon his return to Scotland, a firm adherent to the fortunes of the House of Stuart, and fought under the Viscount Dundee at Killiecrankie; he died in exile at St. Germain's, in 1694. On the 24th October, 1644, the great Marquis of Montrose occupied Fyvie Castle, and in its domain exhibited against the army of Argyle those military talents which had previously established his renown. Fyvie appears in those days to have been considered a place of strength, and capable of defence, even when regularly attacked; but it was inconsistent with the character of Montrose to adopt the resolution of garrisoning it; he preferred the warfare of the open field, speedily proving to his opponent his superior qualifications as a commander; and at a time when opposed to a very superior force, when desertion had reduced his ranks, and when despair of the cause had obtained the mastery over many a stout heart in his camp, he continued to display an intrepidity and presence of mind worthy of his character, and which alone extricated his followers from the dangers that surrounded them.

After the forfeiture of the estate by the last Earl of Dunfermline, in 1689, the possession of Fyvie Castle appears marked by no event of importance until the year 1723, when it was sold, under authority from the Court of Session, and purchased by William, Earl of Aberdeen, the great grandfather of the present earl, and the second peer of that name. Earl William was thrice married, and by his last wife, the Lady Anne, sister of Cosmo, Duke of Gordon, he had General the Honourable William Gordon, Alexander, who became a Senator of the College of Justice, assuming the title of Lord Rockville, Colonel Cosmo Gordon and other children. By that marriage, the Earl became bound to settle an estate of a certain value upon his eldest son, by Lady Anne Gordon; and on his death, which occurred early in 1746, the Castle and Domain of Fyvie became the property of William, afterwards General Gordon, long a groom of the bedchamber to George III., and its possessor for a period of seventy years.

The Duke of Cumberland marched through the grounds of Fyvie, on his route to the north, previous to the battle of Culloden, Lord Lewis Gordon being then a distinguished officer under the banner of Prince Charles Edward. The Countess of Aberdeen, but a few months a widow, placed herself on the road side, accompanied by her eldest son, to see the passage of his army. The Duke addressed her, and asked her name; her answer was, "I am the sister of Lord Lewis Gordon!" a reply characteristic of the firmness, as it was of the loyalty, mistaken or otherwise, of this noble lady. General Gordon was succeeded by his son, William Gordon, in 1816. During his possession of the estate he greatly improved not only the interior of the Castle but the extensive Park by which it is surrounded; and while he altered and decorated the apartments, he avoided any external deviation from the architectural grandeur which characterises this truly baronial residence.

Upon his death, in 1847, the Castle and Estates became the property of Captain Charles Gordon, the eldest son of Lord Rockville by the Countess Dowager of Dumfries. Captain Gordon having died in 1851, he was succeeded by Captain William Cosmo Gordon, late of the Madras artillery, his eldest son, the present proprietor, who was married in 1848 to Mary Grace, daughter of Sir Robert Abercrombie of Birkenbog and Forglan, Baronet. Captain Charles left two other sons, Captain Alexander Henry, late of the Indian navy, and Captain Charles William, late of the Madras cavalry. Lord Rockville had a large family; amongst others, William, created a baronet; Alexander, lieutenant-colonel, killed at Talavera; the present Lieutenant-General Cosmo Gordon; the Honourable Mrs. Hugh Lindsay; Lady Coutts Trotter, &c. &c.

The most ancient part of the present Castle is the south-eastern or "Preston Tower," believed to be founded in 1394. The centre of the south front, and over the former great entrance, is the "Meldrum Tower." The "Seton Tower," at the south-west angle completes the southern line of this regal edifice. In the latter is contained a secret, and for many years unopened, chamber! The mysterious character of this apartment will be best preserved by abstaining from investigation; and if there are evil spirits domesticated in this dark abode, they have continued quiet and orderly for such a length of time that it would be cruel and injudicious to disturb them. At the north-west angle of the Castle is situated the "Gordon Tower," erected by the late General on the ruins of the ancient chapel, and in good keeping with the architecture of the earlier portion of the building.

The Castle contains a select and valuable library, chiefly collected by the late William Gordon, Esquire, and many original paintings

of the older masters of great worth, with several of the modern school. It also abounds in antique cabinets, one of them said to have been a parting gift of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, on the morning of her execution at Fotheringay, and in many other articles of antiquity and interest.

The charter room, which is fire-proof, contains the title-deeds of the estates, from 1391 downwards to the present day in an unbroken series, and much original correspondence which had passed between the owners of the property and the leading men of their day, more particularly between Charles the First and the first and second Earls of Dunfermline, all in excellent preservation.

**CALLALY CASTLE**, in the county of North-umberland, two miles from Whittingham, the seat of Edward John Clavering, Esq. For at least six hundred years, this estate has continued in the same family, descending from father to son, till it has come into the hands of the gentleman now possessing it. In the beginning of the reign of Henry the Third, it was held by Gilbert de Callaly, a name assumed from the place, and by him it was first granted to this family in the person of Robert Fitz-Roger, baron of Warkworth and Clavering.

The original name of the Claverings, who derive their descent in the male line from Charlemagne, was De Burgh. Two of them came over with William the Conqueror, and shared in the rewards as well as the glory of the battle of Hastings.

It is not known at what period the old Castle was built. The greater portion still remains, but it has been so changed, and added to at various times, that its character is much altered. From some dressed mullion stones found in parts of the wall, which has been taken down, it appears to have been formerly in the castellated style, but destroyed in the frequent recurrence of border warfare. A portion of the walls is nine feet thick, the whole being built of stone, and in style of the composite order. One date upon it is 1609, evidently the mark of some more modern alteration.

The tower, at the west end of the edifice, is of high antiquity, while the centre and tower to the east are of a later era. The great saloon in particular is well worthy of being noticed. It is forty-five feet in length, and twenty-three feet in height, and is profusely decorated with beautiful and highly finished stucco-work. At either end is a gallery supported by noble pillars.

According to tradition, the original builder of the Castle intended to place it on the top of a hill, called Castle Hill; a circumstance, which from some unknown cause, gave great offence to the fairies. They therefore undid in

the night all that the workmen had been able to accomplish in the day, and hence the old rhymes—

“Callaly Castle stands on a height;  
Up in the day, and down in the night.”

The builders renewed their efforts; so did the fairies; nor does it appear that the “human mortals” gained anything by setting watches upon the hill, for if they did not get terrified into flight, they were unceremoniously trundled down with a heap of stones rolling after them, and the work of demolition went on as merrily as ever. At length a voice from the fairies, who had either grown compassionate or weary of the sport, was heard to admonish the builders—

“Build it in the shepherd’s shaw,  
And it will stand and never fa’.”

To a certain extent the prophecy may be said to have been realized, quite as much as fairy prophecies are in general.

The plantations and pleasure-grounds about the house are extensive, and exhibit some of the most romantic and picturesque scenery in the county. At the foot of the garden flows a handsome serpentine sheet of water, which falls over a cascade into a small lake below. Near it are two other pieces of water, divided by a narrow embankment. They are well-stored with different kinds of fish, and are surrounded with wood; a shady walk winding on a gentle slope along the edge of the water.

Two remarkable objects in the immediate neighbourhood, are the so-called Crag and the Castle Hill, the latter of a conical form, and both shrouded by woods. On the highest elevation of the Castle Hill, which is flat and circular, containing an area of two acres, are seen the large remains of a fortified camp, supposed to have been of Roman origin, and which probably gave rise to the report of Callaly having been commenced there.

**SWARCLIFFE HALL**, near Ripley, in the county of York, the seat of John Greenwood, Esq., who succeeded to it a year ago upon the death of his uncle, Edwin Greenwood, Esq.

This estate may in one sense of the word be said to have been created by the Greenwoods, since they reclaimed it from a barren hill-side and moor, and gave it the cultivated aspect which it now presents.

Swarcliffe Hall is most beautifully situated upon a hill, overlooking the River Nidd, and from the meadows may be obtained a view of York Minster, the glory of York, as, indeed, it is of all England. The old house was pulled down by Mr. Edwin Greenwood upon his succeeding, and a new house commenced from the plans of M. Rohde Hawkins, Esq., Architect. This was in 1848, but the building was not com-

pleted until 1852. It belongs to the Tudor style of architecture, and bears undeniable testimony to the taste and skill of the designer. The drawing-room is particularly elegant, being wreathed with flowers, and panels after Mounoyer, by a German-Swiss artist. Even the fashion of the furniture has not been entrusted to common hands, but has been designed by the architect. What adds not a little to the external appearance of the mansion is its having been built of a fine stone, which is found in a quarry belonging to the estate.

**SPETCHLEY PARK**, in the county of Worcester, three miles from the city of that name, the seat of Robert Berkeley, Esq.

In Domesday Book we find Spetchley held by Robert de Lacy, and it appears to have given its name to a very ancient family that once resided there. From the De Spetchleys it was bought in Edward the Fourth's reign by Sir Thomas Littleton, the eminent lawyer, and Justice of the Common Pleas. In the year 1508 it passed to Richard Sheldon by his marriage with Catherine, daughter of Thomas Littleton, and sister as well as heiress of William Littleton. In this family it remained for some time, till Philip Sheldon disposed of it to Rowland Berkeley, Esq., M.P. for the city of Worcester, who also purchased Cotheredge Court near Worcester, which he left to his eldest son.

Sir Robert, the second son of Rowland, inherited Spetchley, and being one of the judges in the time of Charles the First, gave his opinion in favour of the King's right to ship money, for which he was fined by the parliament in the sum of twenty thousand pounds, deprived of his office, and imprisoned in the Tower. Notwithstanding this devotion to the royal cause, he was doomed to suffer as much from the partizans of Charles as from the Roundheads. A little before the battle of Worcester in 1651, the Scotch Presbyterians, though in the King's service, burnt his house at Spetchley as it lay in the way from White-Lady-Aston, where Cromwell himself had taken up his abode. The stables alone were left standing, and these Sir Robert afterwards converted into a dwelling-house when affairs had again become somewhat settled.

In 1811 Robert Berkeley, Esq., the then possessor, pulled down the old house, and commenced a new building upon the same site, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a handsome portico before the principal entrance in the front. The west approach to this is by a winding road across the grounds, three quarters of a mile in length.

The fine park that surrounds the mansion is exceedingly well timbered. In front of the house, and visible from it is a large sheet of water, while in its neighbourhood the oak and

the elm arc growing in all their magnificence. On the right is a prospect of the Malvern Hills, Bredon upon the left, and yet more remote, but in front, are seen the hills of Gloucestershire.

**DONHEAD HALL**, formerly called **BELKNAP**, in the parish of Donhead St. Mary, the seat of John Du Boulay, Esq.

This estate belonged for many years to the family of Weekes, by an heiress of which—Mary, daughter of Luke Weekes—it passed in marriage to Godfrey Kneller, Esq. This Godfrey had for mother a natural daughter of Sir Godfrey Kneller, Knight and Baronet, who bequeathed to him a considerable property, when he took the name and arms of Kneller by Act of Parliament.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare has well remarked, when speaking of this estate, that "the topographer must not content himself with a mere description of local habitations, but must endeavour to illustrate his work with the names, characters, and anecdotes of those distinguished, who have resided in, or are at all connected with, each particular district." This dictum, though somewhat magnificently expressed, seems to be correct enough in principle, and may, perhaps, be received as a sufficient precedent for our venturing a few words upon this once so celebrated artist.

Sir Godfrey was a native of Lubec, having been born there in the year 1646. It is said that his early destination was to a military life, though this seems somewhat at variance with the fact of his having been sent to Leyden, a place much more adapted for the classical than the military student. His natural bias, however, took a very different direction. He soon evinced a decided turn for painting, and his father—more rational than most parents in such matters—ceded to his wishes, and placed him under Bol of Amsterdam, where he also received some instruction from Rembrandt. In 1672 he visited Italy; in 1674 he came over to England, and through the interest of the Duke of Monmouth was engaged to paint the portrait of King Charles the Second. Lely had been also promised the same favour, and Charles, either from whim, or to save himself the trouble of sitting twice, proposed that both artists should enter upon their work at the same time. This being agreed to, Lely as the more established artist, chose his own station—the best, no doubt, for the lights—but though placed at this disadvantage, Kneller performed his task with so much speed and skill, that he had nearly finished his portrait when Lely's was only lead-coloured. This was enough to establish his reputation, and, to the honour of Sir Peter, it should be added that he candidly allowed the talents of his successful competitor.

In 1692 Kneller was knighted by King William, and was subsequently created a Baronet by George the First, whose propensities always remained German. The university of Oxford,—*regis ad exemplar*—made him a Doctor of Laws, and presented him with a copy of Velleius Paterculus, both the title and the present being somewhat incongruous in reference to a painter, however illustrious.

Walpole in his *Anecdotes of Painters* relates many anecdotes of him, and gives a few specimens of the *bon-mots*, for which in his day the painter was so celebrated. The gains of his art must have been enormous, for though he lost twenty thousand pounds in the South Sea bubble, he left to his heir an estate of nearly two thousand a year. In his works he employed numerous assistants, which, as Walpole drily observes, may be inferred from the badness of many of them. Yet he has obtained a monument in Westminster Abbey, from which the remains of Byron were excluded, and an epitaph from Pope, which shows that the bard of Twickenham was no less an adept in flattery than in satire—

“Kneller by Heav'n, and not a master, taught,  
Whose art was nature, and whose pictures thought;  
When now two ages he had snatched from fate  
Whate'er was beautiful, or whate'er was great,  
Rests crown'd with princes' honours, poet's lays,  
Due to his merit and brave thirst of praise;  
Living, great Nature feared he might outvie  
Her works; and dying, fears herself may die.”

In 1825 Godfrey John Kneller sold this estate to Charles Wyndham, Esq., fourth son of the late William Wyndham, of Dinton, Esq. From this family it has passed into the hands of the present possessor.

The mansion-house, which stands in an elevated situation, was built by Godfrey Kneller, Esq., in the lifetime of his first wife. In the ceiling of the hall are his family arms, viz., under a sovereign's helmet, in chief two roses, in base a fleur-de-lis, an escutcheon of Ulster impaling those of Weekes, ermine, three battle-axes, sable. Kneller; impaling a chevron ermine between three swans' heads couped. Also Weekes alone.

The estate, which at first consisted of eighty-two acres only, has been much extended by later purchases. The owner of this place is bound by his tenure to do suit and service at the Manor Court of Donhead, and pays yearly to the Lord of the manor eight shillings.

The modern and very appropriate name of Donhead, which has been given to this seat, arises from its vicinity to the heads of the River Don, one of which springs up in the neighbouring grounds of Wincomb Park, and forms two sheets of water, that in the olden times supplied the convent of Shaftesbury with carp and tench.

This mansion formerly contained an excellent collection of pictures, but they have all been either sold or removed.

**WYRARDISBURY HOUSE**, co. Bucks, the seat of Brooke Hamilton Gyll, Esq. This, originally the rectory house, stands on the Glebe held by the present proprietor as parcel of the rectory, and was the residence of Elizabeth, widow of Benjamin Hassel, Esq., who purchased property in the parish A.D. 1696. In 1700 she became lessee of the great tithes belonging to the dean and canons of Windsor: at her decease in 1714 Wyrardisbury descended to her son, John, whose son Robert Prowse Hassel dying in 1760 left it to his daughters and coheirs, of whom the eldest Elizabeth, was married in 1751 to William Gyll, Esq., a descendant of the ancient family of Gyll of Wyddial, Herts.

The house is a good specimen of a moderate family mansion in the time of King James I., it is now without the left wing, which has not been restored. The walls and beams are very thick, and the rooms low. The garden is enclosed between walls, and resembles a conventual residence; it, however, commands an interesting view of the parish church and the beautiful elevated ground, known by the classic appellation of Cooper's Hill. In the garden is a very fine mulberry tree, as ancient in appearance and large in bulk as any in England, supposed to have been planted in the reign of James I.

There is at Wyrardisbury a very curious picture of this venerable tree, as well as of the house itself taken in 1724.

For an account of the family of Gyll, see Burke's *Landed Gentry* and Dr. Lipscombe's *History of Bucks*.

**NEWTON PARK**, in the county of Somerset, about four miles from Bath, the seat of William Henry Powell Gore Langton, Esq., Member of Parliament for the western division of the same county.

This property has successively passed through the families of St. Loe, Hungerford, and Neville, to that of Langton, in which it still remains. It is said that in the old castle of Newton St. Loe, King John was imprisoned, and the tradition does not altogether want probability, though in general it is necessary to receive legends of this kind with much caution, as they are often built upon slight foundations.

The keep of the old Castle and the gateway still exist, and in a fair state of preservation. The archway is supposed to belong to the reign of Henry the Seventh. The grounds, which have been laid out by Brown and Repton, are extensive and picturesque, skill

having done its utmost to improve the advantages, and supply the natural defects of the landscape. Few artists, indeed, in this particular walk seem to have understood their business better.

**WINGERWORTH HALL**, co. Derby, the seat of Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart. This very handsome and imposing Mansion is situated in the midst of a large and beautifully wooded park, about three miles south of Chesterfield, and commands a picturesque and extensive view. In the reign of King Henry II., the manor of Wingerworth belonged to a family of the name of Brailsford. This name was assumed by Nicholas, son of Elsinus, in the reign of William the Conqueror. In the reign of Richard II., the heiress of the elder branch of the Brailsfords married into the great family of Bassett. A younger branch was settled at Senior, in Hucknall, in the reign of Edward VI.; but in 1662, though a cousin of the same name then possessed that estate, the heir of the family was a servant to Sir John Harpur. Their representatives are now opulent yeomen in the neighbourhood of Mansfield. From the Brailsfords, Wingerworth Manor passed into the hands of the Curzons. This great and distinguished family was settled at Kedlestone and Croxall, in the reign of King Henry the First. The elder branch, Curzon of Croxall, became extinct in 1639. Its heiress had previously married Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset. The branch of Kedlestone were made Baronets in 1641, and Barons in 1761. There are now two Peers of this family, Lord Scarsdale and Earl Howe, and an heir-apparent to a peerage, the eldest son of Baroness de la Zouche.

From the Curzons, the estate of Wingerworth was purchased in the reign of King Henry VIII., by Nicholas Hunloke. The father of this Nicholas (who was also of the same name) was a very wealthy man, and possessed large landed estates at Hadley, near Barnet, in the county of Middlesex, and at Bramcote and Stapleford, in Nottinghamshire. Nicholas, the younger, added to his paternal possessions this manor and estate, where he fixed his residence. He married the daughter of the very ancient Derbyshire family, Barlow of Barlow. He died in 1551. His grandson, Henry Hunloke, being at that time, as is said, High Sheriff of the county, though old and in feeble health, set out to wait upon King James the first, then passing through Derbyshire in a royal progress in 1624. He reached the presence of the King, who intended to confer knighthood upon him; but being fatigued with an exertion beyond his strength, he fell dead at his Majesty's feet.

His son Henry testified his loyalty sub-

stantially to King Charles the First, by lending him a large sum of money in his pressing necessity, and when he had no hope of repayment. This was acknowledged in a letter from the King, dated 14th September, 1642. Soon after he raised a troop of horse for the royal cause, at his own expense, which he led to the battle of Edgehill, where he had the rank of Lieut. Colonel. King Charles rewarded his services by creating him Knight Banneret in the field of battle; and almost immediately after, in 1643, he made him a Baronet. During the whole of this disastrous rebellion, he was distinguished for his loyalty, and he had the honour of suffering severely in his master's cause, having been disabled for life by a terrible sabre cut in his elbow in a skirmish near Nottingham, and being obliged to pay a heavy fine by the Parliamentary sequestrators. He was deprived of his estate, and driven out of his house by Oliver Cromwell, who turned Wingerworth Hall (a substantial stone edifice) into a garrison.

Sir Henry soon after died, being a young man. His widow, Lady Hunloke, made what was politically an unworthy alliance; but she redeemed her credit, by turning this to the advantage of her family. She married Colonel Mitchell, one of Cromwell's officers; and through the influence of her second husband, she preserved her first husband's mansion and estate from suffering damage, and ultimately procured its restoration to her son. This lady was Marina, daughter of Dixie Hickman, of Kew, in Surrey, by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Lord Windsor; from whom the barony of Windsor descended to her brother Thomas, created Earl of Plymouth.

Sir Henry, the second Baronet, made an alliance which brought much noble blood and a claim for high honours into the family. He married Catherine, only daughter and heiress of Francis Tyrwhit, of Kettleby, in Lincolnshire. This lady's mother was a daughter of Browne, Viscount Montague; and her grandmother, the wife of Robert Tyrwhit, of Kettleby, was the Lady Bridget Manners, eldest daughter of John Manners, fourth Earl of Rutland, lineally descended from Anne Plantagenet, daughter of Richard, Duke of York, and sister of Kings Edward IV. and Richard III. Lady Bridget Tyrwhit was the eldest sister of the seventh Earl of Rutland, on whose death the Earldom went to the younger branch of the house of Manners, John Manners of Haddon Hall; while the splendid old Barony of De Ros descended to Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, son of a daughter of the sixth Earl of Rutland, one of Lady Bridget's brothers. On the extinction of the line of the Duke of Buckingham, and his sister the Duchess of Richmond, the Barony of De Ros fell into abeyance between the issue of Lady Bridget Tyrwhit and the

issue of her younger sister, Frances Lady Willoughby of Parham.

The title was suffered to continue in abeyance for many years. In 1806 Sir Thomas Windsor Humloke was adjudged by the House of Lords to be one of the coheirs of Robert de Ros, who was summoned to Parliament as a Peer in the 49th year of King Henry III. But, although he was the eldest coheir, being descended from the fourth Earl of Rutland's eldest daughter, the King thought proper to terminate the abeyance of the title in favour of the descendant of the younger sister Frances Lady Willoughby, Charlotte Boyle Walsingham, wife of Lord Henry Fitzgerald, who accordingly became Baroness de Ros, and was mother of the present peer. As it is the law of England that a female title falls into abeyance between coheiresses, and as the Sovereign has a right to terminate the abeyance in favour of the representative of either the eldest or the youngest sister, the unsuccessful claimant has no ground for complaint of injustice. However, we may be permitted to remark, that, unless there is some very cogent reason to the contrary, the abeyance ought always to be terminated in favour of the descendant of the eldest sister, who is heir of line of the family, and in the absence of heirs male is its undoubted representative. Lord De Ros may have the peerage, but the present baronet of the family of Humloke is nevertheless the representative of Robert de Ros, the first peer in the reign of Henry III.: and he is, moreover, the true heir of line of the elder branch of the Earls of Rutland, and as such is entitled to bear their arms; the Duke of Rutland, being only a junior cadet, representing the Haddon branch.

Sir Henry Humloke, the second baronet, possessed the estate sixty-seven years. He greatly improved the property, and enlarged and beautified the park. He died 1715. His son, Sir Thomas Windsor Humloke, in 1726, took down the old house, and erected the present Mansion—a noble structure finely situated on a commanding spot, in the midst of the extensive pleasure-grounds and woods which adorn the fine park. His great grandson is Sir Henry Humloke, the present baronet.

Wingerworth Hall is one of the finest seats in this part of the county of Derby. The entrance-hall is extremely spacious and lofty, and the principal rooms are on a large scale. There are many interesting portraits of the different ancestors of the family. The pleasure-grounds contain a profusion of evergreens of great size, and the woods are judiciously planted on the picturesque undulations of the park, and consist of many noble trees. The gardens are large and productive. Sir Henry has a very fine menagerie, consisting of many curious specimens of rare foreign animals, and

peculiarly rich in beautiful birds which have been collected at much expense, and with great taste. He has also a riding-house and a stud of horses trained by himself with much scientific skill, according to the most approved system of the *ménage*. It is believed that he is the most complete master of this art in England. Close to Wingerworth Hall stands the little ancient parish church, which has lately been very beautifully restored through the great liberality of the family: and this deserves the more especial notice, as they, in common with all their male ancestors, have adhered to the Church of Rome. Besides his more recent royal descent, already mentioned, from Anne Plantagenet, sister of King Edward IV., Sir Henry Humloke is one of the coheirs and representatives of Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, son of King Edward I., and is thus entitled to quarter the arms of England and France.

**RENISHAW HALL**, co. Derby, the seat of Sir Sitwell Rcvesby Sitwell, Baronet. This is an irregular house of very great size, and presenting an immense façade, situated on the ridge of a steep hill, commanding extensive views, on the one side, over the village of Eckington, and on the other, over the vale of Searisdale, bounded by Bolsover Castle and Sutton Park. Renishaw Hall is surrounded by thriving woods, and possesses a park of some size, with good gardens. There is a suite of seven public rooms on the ground floor, and two of them, the drawing-room and the ball-room, are very large.

The manor of Eckington, in which the lands of Renishaw are situated, belonged in the days of King Ethelred to Burton Abbey. At the time of the Domesday Survey, it was held by Ralph Fitzherbert. It then passed through the hands of the Stutevilles, Darcys, Strangeways, and Dacres. It was then forfeited to the Crown, and was leased to Henry Carey Lord Hunsdon in 1570. During the Commonwealth, it was seized as Crown property. In 1675 Charles II. gave it in a beneficial lease to Lord Frecheville for ninety-nine years. It was afterwards leased, in 1804, to Mr. Sitwell, and it has been subsequently purchased by Sir George Sitwell.

The family of Sitwell has long been settled in the parish of Eckington. Renishaw Hall was not their original possession. It belonged for some generations to a family of the name of Wigfall, and to one of the name of Newton. George Sitwell of Renishaw lived in the end of the seventeenth century. He had two sons George and William. George succeeded his father at Renishaw in 1680, and was a magistrate of Derbyshire. His son Francis and his daughter Elizabeth dying unmarried (the former in 1753) the Renishaw property de-

volved upon the descendants of his uncle William. This William, in 1693, married Mary Reresby, descended from the ancient family of Reresby of Thribergh, by whom he had a son William, and a daughter Catherine, wife of Jonathan Hurt of Sheffield, by whom she had a son Francis. William Sitwell succeeded his cousin at Renishaw in 1753; but, having no children, he was succeeded by his sister's son Francis Hurt, of Mount Pleasant, near Sheffield, who assumed the name of Sitwell. He had three sons. To his second son (Francis) he left Barmoor Castle in Northumberland; to his third son (Hurt) he left Furney Hall in Shropshire; while he was succeeded in his estates at Renishaw, and near Sheffield and Rotherham, by his eldest son Sitwell. This gentleman was created a baronet in 1808. He very much enlarged the house of Renishaw, and improved the park and pleasure-grounds. He died in 1814, and was succeeded by his son Sir George, who, dying in 1853, was succeeded by his son Sir Sitwell Reresby Sitwell, the present proprietor of Renishaw.

Close to this seat there are extensive iron-works and collieries, and the very populous village of Eckington, of which the church is ancient, being of the early English style, but possessing no features of interest, and having received additions in former times, which are in very bad taste.

**ANKETELL GROVE**, in the county of Monaghan, Ireland, the residence of Matthew John Anketell, Esq.

Previous to the confiscation of Ulster, the Anketell Grove estate belonged to an Irish sept, well known as the M'Kennas of Trough. Their power was finally extinguished in the March of 1688, when Matthew Anketell, Esq., collected two troops of horse, with three companies of foot, in defence of the Protestant cause, and defeated the Irish of the county of Monaghan, who were commanded by Major M'Kenna. Mr. Anketell was treacherously slain after the engagement, in revenge of which the Protestants put to death M'Kenna and his son, whom they had made prisoners. The body of Mr. Anketell was afterwards buried with much solemnity in the aisle of Glasslough church.

Anketell Grove is for the first time mentioned as a "residence" in the inscription on the tombstone of Oliver Anketell, Esq., in Monaghan church:—"Here lyeth the body of Oliver Anketell, of Anketell's Grove, Esq., descended of the ancient family of Shawstone, in Dorsetshire, England, who died at Ard-magh, and was buried at Monaghan, the 28th day of June, 1666." In the Visitation of Dorsetshire, made in 1623, Oliver Anketell is mentioned as "sonne and heire of William

Anketell;" this appears from an Harleian Manuscript, No. 1451, in the British Museum.

The old Mansion-house having been destroyed about seventy years ago, the present edifice was then commenced upon a different site. It is a handsome Residence, in the Italian style of architecture, with a central tower and wings.

The domain, comprising nearly 700 statute acres, is picturesque, more especially the older portion, which is at the distance of a mile from the present house. Much fine old timber is to be seen here, with some remains of the natural wood of the country, the approach to the former house, called the "Beech Avenue," being remarkable for the age and great size of its trees. A considerable stream, with precipitous banks, gives additional life and beauty to this portion of the landscape.

**LITTLE MALVERN COURT**, in the county of Worcester, three miles from Great Malvern, the seat of Charles Berington, Esq.

Upon this site formerly stood a priory, which was built about the year 1171, by a congregation of monks, who left Worcester Abbey and entered the wilds of Malvern, to lead a more austere life as hermits. The dissolved monastery was granted in the reign of Philip and Mary, to Henry Russell, a younger branch of the Russells of Strensham, in Worcestershire. With his descendants it remained till the year 1734, when, upon the death of John Russell, it passed to his sister Elizabeth, who married Thomas Berington, and had issue Elizabeth, who married Thomas Williams, of Trelynnic, co. Flint: their dau. and heiress, Mary Williams—who by her father's mother, Elizabeth Monington, was the last of the blood of Owen Glendower—married Walter Wakeman, of Beckford, and dying without children, left Malvern by will to William Berington, youngest son of Charles Berington, of Wintercot, in the county of Hereford.

The house, which stands upon the site of the old priory, is itself very ancient, devoid of all architectural pretensions, and which has been added to, or altered, by almost every successive owner. It now forms a quaint group of gables with a round tower in one corner. At the top of this tower is a room, evidently of later date, and difficult of access, probably used as a hiding-place in the times of religious persecution. Near is the old chapel, which is now superseded by one in a more convenient part of the dwelling.

Nothing can well be more secluded and picturesque than the situation of this ancient building. It is in a romantic hollow amongst the hills, that are clothed with wood, and the grounds also are studded with some fine old trees. To the eastward, lies a fertile and extensive meadow. Here, says a very delightful writer, "art has a venerable aspect given to it

by time—here nature is rendered pleasing by her exuberance and charming simplicity.”

**LITTLETON PARK**, in Middlesex, not far from Staines, the beautiful seat of Colonel Wood.

This house was erected by the architect who built Hampton Court, in the time of Henry VIII. It has been altered at different times, and is still in good repair.

The neighbourhood is too flat to be highly interesting; but the grounds attached to the mansion are extensive, and have a park-like appearance, being exceedingly well-wooded.

**LAWNESWOOD HOUSE**, Staffordshire (three miles from Stourbridge), the seat of Thomas William Fletcher, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., &c.

The house, which is a handsome and commodious structure, in the Italian style of architecture, with towers and a bold and enriched cornice, was erected in the year 1840, fronting to the south-west, and its arrangements are well adapted to meet the requirements of modern comfort.

It occupies a beautiful situation on the side of an eminence, backed by a fine hanging wood of sixty acres, and commands extensive views over part of Staffordshire and the adjacent counties of Worcester and Salop.

The library contains many curious and costly works, with a rich selection of illuminated missals, and other MSS. of interest, besides a large and unique collection of fossils from the adjacent Silurian district.

The woods and extensive estates of Lord Ward adjoin the property, and Prestwood Park, the seat of John Hodgetts Foley, Esq., M.P., for East Worcestershire, is situated in the valley in front, immediately beyond which are the park and sheepwalk of Enville, the picturesque seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

Stourton Castle, the birthplace of Cardinal Pole, and the bold eminence of Kinver Edge, with its Danish camp, are also in view, while the Malvern and Abberley ranges are conspicuous on the Worcestershire side, the Shropshire Wrekin and Clec Hills being distinctly visible towards the west.

The property was formerly comprised in the ancient forest of Kinver.

**THE DOWN HOUSE**, Redmarley, in the county of Worcester, the seat of the late George Dowdeswell, Esq.

This estate has been a considerable time in the possession of the family of Dowdeswell. In 1823 the old house was entirely pulled down, and a new one erected by Mr. Rickman, architect, at the expense of the late proprietor, George Dowdeswell, Esq. The new building belongs to the Grecian style of architecture, and is extremely elegant, while at the same time every attention has been paid to internal comfort and

accommodation. In this respect few mansions of the same size go beyond it. The grounds in which it stands are park-like, and abound in fine timber of all kinds, but more particularly in oak and elm. The prospect around is extremely beautiful, and of considerable extent.

**GLEMHAM HALL**, in the county of Suffolk, near the small market-town of Saxmundham, the seat of the late Dudley North, Esq., who died in 1829, and entailed the property on the Earls of Guilford.

A family, which took its appellation from the place, flourished here till the middle of the seventeenth century. One of this name, Sir Thomas Glemham, distinguished himself greatly, on the part of Charles, during the civil war. He reduced York, and then with equal skill and gallantry held his prize, of which he had been made governor, against the united forces of England and Scotland, and that for eighteen weeks; nor did he surrender till compelled to do so by the King's defeat at Marston Moor. In the same way he subsequently defended Carlisle and Oxford, and though eventually compelled to yield up either town, his defence was such as to obtain for him honourable and advantageous terms from his victors.

Early in the eighteenth century, the male heirs having become extinct, the ladies of the Glemham family sold the estate to Dudley North, son of the Honourable Sir Dudley North, younger brother of the Lord Keeper, Lord Guilford. The last of the Norths of Glemham died without issue in 1829.

It is uncertain when or by whom Glemham Hall was first erected, but probably by one of the Glemhaus. Many alterations were made in the eighteenth century, and some in the nineteenth also. The building is of red brick, a convenient house, but without pretensions to any particular style of architecture. It is surrounded by a park, in which are some fine old oaks and some lime trees.

**KIDBROOKE HOUSE**, in the county of Sussex, near Forest Row, in the parish of East Grinstead, and about thirty-three miles from London, the seat of Lord Colchester.

This estate, at a remote period, belonged to the Earls of Abergavenny; but in 1802, the Lord Abergavenny of that day, having repaired the ancient family Mansion of Eridge, took up his abode there, and sold Kidbrooke to the Rt. Hon. Charles Abbot, Speaker of the House of Commons, who afterwards became Lord Colchester.

Kidbrooke House was built for William, fourteenth Baron Abergavenny, and was completed in the year 1734. It is a large and substantial stone mansion, in the midst of a well-timbered park that borders upon the wild scenery of Ashdown Forest. At one





Stannard & Dixon 7, Poland St.

**TYNNAN ABBEY, — C<sup>O</sup> ARMAICH.**  
THE SEAT OF SIR JAMES M. STRONGE, BT.

W. Walton lith

time the approach to the House was by an avenue in a direct line from the great road. As, however, the ground fell off towards the Mansion, the effect was anything but pleasing; and to remedy this defect the present entrance was formed, which gives an entirely new character to the scene, revealing beauties till then hidden, and particularly water, a somewhat rare ornament in this part of the country. At the same time, the grounds received other and no less important improvements under the directions of Mr. Repton.

**THE GROVE**, Gloucestershire, near Stroud, the seat of William Capel, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county, and who served the office of sheriff in 1848.

This estate at one time belonged to the Mayos. About two centuries ago the last of this name, being sole heiress, conveyed it by marriage to Samuel Capel, Esq., son of the Rev. Richard Capel, Rector of Eastington, Gloucestershire, in which family it has since continued. The Capels were originally from How Capel in Herefordshire, and settling near Gloucester, one of them, in 1483, represented that city in parliament.

The date of the house which formerly stood here is not known, but the modern Mansion was erected upon its site by the present owner in 1845. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, and stands on a slope of the Cotswold Hills. To the east and north it is sheltered by a bank and natural grove of beech, while to the south-west it is open, looking towards the river Severn, from which it is distant about fourteen miles. The view is extensive, and stretches as far as the Welsh hills, about thirty miles off in a direct line. Timber of all kinds abounds here, some of which has attained an unusual size, and has often been remarked for its picturesque and beautiful appearance.

**WOODSTOCK**, co. Kilkenny, sixteen miles south-east of the city of that name, the seat of the Right Hon. William Frederick Fownes Tighe, possesses great natural beauties, with varied scenery of wood, rock, and glen. The classic Nore divides the grounds; its banks, adorned with magnificent timber and clothed in rich foliage, rise boldly upon either side. The verdant and ornamental grounds—the shaded drives and walks—the gardens and conservatories, stored with the rarest and most prized exotic plants and flowers—the stately Anglo-Grecian Mansion surrounded by extensive lawns, where

“Trees of matchless size a fragrant shade bestow—”

the exquisite taste and harmony that pervade the entire domain, and the high order in which it is kept, give to Woodstock a title to rank as one of Ireland's most attractive residences.

Till its forfeiture, it formed the domain of that

branch of the Geraldines who were Barons of Cluane and Brownsford, whose ancient castles, now in ruin, immediately adjoin it. The last of the race adhered to the fortunes of the ill-fated James II., and fought for him in the battle-fields of the Boyne and Aughrin, and at the latter fell. Upon the accession of William III. Woodstock was sold, and bought subsequently by Captain Sweete, an officer in William's army, whose only daughter and heiress conveyed it in marriage to the ancestor of the late Sir William Fownes, Bart., whose only daughter and heiress married William Tighe, of Rossanna, in the county of Wicklow, Esq., (son of the Right Hon. William Tighe, by Lady Mary Blighe, daughter of the Earl of Darley), and was grandmother of the present Right Hon. proprietor, in whom the ancient possessions of the Barons of Cluane and Brownsford are united with those of the ancient Tighe family.

In a memoir of Woodstock, mention of the accomplished authoress of “Pysche” cannot fail to create an interest and add a grace. In it was passed the latter period of her life, and there it closed in March, 1810, and close by in the family cemetery repose her mortal remains. Over them, in a mausoleum, is a monument by Flaxman. She is represented in a recumbent position, and the sweet repose of death is happily portrayed.

The following notice of Woodstock is from the pen of a sister spirit:—“The scenery of the place is magnificent; of a style I think I prefer to every other. Wild profound glens, rich with every hue and form of foliage, and a rapid river sweeping through them, now lost, now lighting up the deep woods with sudden flashes of its waves. Altogether, it reminds me more of Hawthornden than any other thing I have seen since, though it wants the solemn rock pinnacles of that romantic place.”

**TYNAN ABBEY**, in the county of Armagh, Ireland, the seat of Sir James Mathew Stronge, Bart.

This estate was at one time possessed by the Echlin, but the heiress of the last Hugh Echlin, Esq., of Tynan, conveyed it by marriage to James Manson, Esq. They also died without heirs male, and their daughter and heiress, Eleanor Manson, becoming the wife of the Rev. John Stronge, Prebendary of Tynan, in 1711 the estate thus passed into the family of the present owner, who is the great grandson of the divine just mentioned.

Tynan Abbey was built in 1750, by the Rev. James Stronge, D.D., upon the site of an older mansion, and has since been considerably added to and improved by the present owner. It is a spacious house in the abbey style, and has a picturesque appearance, bearing a very happy semblance of an ancient edifice, a deception which is not a little heightened by the nature of the surrounding

country. The park wherein it stands is about six hundred acres in extent, and presents some remarkably fine timber of various kinds and ages. A handsome lake adds the last feature wanting to complete so perfect a picture.

It is about seven miles from Armagh. The country around is highly cultivated, and considered to be remarkably fertile.

**CLAREMONT**, in the county of Surrey, the seat of Leopold, King of the Belgians.

The estate, now comprehended under this name, cannot be considered as one of ancient origin, to be traced up to the Saxon times or the Norman Conquest; it is a modern assimilation of various portions detached from different properties, and which has attained its present height by a gradual increase since the days of Queen Anne. In that reign, the ponderous Sir John Vanbrugh, architect and dramatist, whose name betrays his Dutch origin, purchased some land at Esher, upon which he built a small brick-house for his own residence. It stood upon low ground, without the least advantage of prospect, but being afterwards disposed of to Thomas Pelham Holles, Earl of Clare, and at a later period Duke of Newcastle, that nobleman immediately commenced improving his new acquisition upon a most extensive scale. To the house itself he "added a magnificent room for the entertainment of large companies when he was in administration," while he much enlarged the grounds by enclosures from the adjacent heath, as well as by various purchases of land that lay opportune to the original estate. He also built a castellated prospect-house upon a mount in the park; calling it Claremont after his own title, a name that eventually came to designate the whole demesne. In addition to these changes, he much increased the plantations, and employed the celebrated Kent in improving the grounds, which, according to the poet-physician Garth, had been first laid out by Vanbrugh:

"But say who shall attempt th' adventurous part,  
There nature borrows dress from Vanbrugh's art?  
If by Apollo taught, he touch the lyre,  
Stones mount in columns, palaces aspire,  
And rocks are animated by his fire.

"Tis he can paint in verse those rising hills,  
Their gentle valleys and their silver rills;  
Close groves, and opening glades with verdure spread,  
Flow'rs sighing sweets, and shrubs that balsams bleed;  
With gay variety the prospect crown'd,  
And all the bright horizon smiling round."

As Garth was contemporary with Vanbrugh, and must have known him from their relative positions in society, he could hardly have been mistaken in a matter so simple and so little likely to be misrepresented.

The Duke dying without issue in 1768, the title became extinct, for his brother, the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, had previously deceased

in 1754, and also without male heirs. Not long afterwards, the Duchess of Newcastle, the then possessor of Claremont, sold the estate to Lord Clive, the celebrated founder of the British empire in India. Improved as we have just seen that Claremont had been by the late Duke, it was yet too small for one who had so long lived in familiarity with eastern magnificence, and who had brought home with him, not only Indian habits, but the ample means of gratifying them. The Nabob, as every wealthy Anglo-Indian was styled in those days, immediately set about remodelling the grounds and erecting a new mansion. With this view, he employed Mr. Lancelot Brown, who, from his real or supposed qualities, had acquired the very significant soubriquet of Capability Brown; or, as others have said, from his frequent use of that word when giving his advice either as architect or gardener. According to the account given by Manning, Clive did not fix any limits to the expenses of the building, and the historian further adds that it cost, when completed, upwards of one hundred thousand pounds. The first of these assertions may possibly have been true; the latter would seem to be an exaggeration. We also learn from the same authority that this was "the only complete mansion Brown ever built, although he altered many;" an assertion which, if it be true, affords a very sufficient comment upon his nickname.

Few men have earned such titles to a nation's gratitude as Lord Clive, and few have found their services so ill-requited; and that not by the brute multitude, whose capriciousness is the constant theme of reprobation, but by those who assumed to themselves to be of better mould than the ordinary run of mankind. It was in the houses of parliament that the most infamous attacks were made upon this truly great man, and he, who had fearlessly confronted all dangers and subdued them, proved unable to bear this petty war of words. So deep was the impression made upon his noble mind by the malignity of his adversaries, that he became gloomy and overwhelmed, in which state he put an end to an existence that he was weary of. At the time of this melancholy event, Clive's son was in his minority, and at a subsequent period the Claremont estates were sold to Viscount Galway. The next owner was the Earl of Tyrconnel, who, in 1807, disposed of this property to Charles Rose Ellis, Esq.; and he again conveyed it to the Commissioners of his Majesty's Woods and Forests, under the act for providing a fitting residence for the Princess Charlotte on her marriage with Leopold Prince of Saxe Cobourg. By this act, passed in the 56th of George III., cap. 25, the royal couple were to enjoy the whole of the Claremont property during their joint lives, but

without any power of alienating or encumbering it, and at their death it was to revert to the Crown. It was also provided by the same act that whichever survived, the Prince or Princess, was to hold Claremont under the like conditions, as when it remained in their joint possession. Hence it is that the King of the Belgians is the owner of an English estate up to the present time, the Princess Charlotte having died in childbed on the 6th of November, 1817.

The House at Claremont stands upon an eminence near the middle of the park, commanding an extensive prospect. In form, it is an oblong square, forty-five yards in length, by thirty-five in breadth. The main walls of the edifice are built of brick, but the window and door frames, with the other dressings, are of stone. A noble portico, of the Corinthian order, embellishes the eastern or carriage front, in the pediment of which are sculptured the arms and supporters borne by the great Lord Clive. A flight of one-and-twenty steps leads to the entrance hall, or saloon, which is decorated with scagliola pillars, while the walls are ornamented with compartments of various devices in basso-relievo. In the centre stands a pedestal bearing a cast of the Warwick vase, formed of iron and lined with copper, a present from the late King of Prussia, in whose capital of Berlin it had been executed. This hall is in shape oval, thirty-three feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and eighteen feet in height. On the same floor—besides the great staircase—are eight rooms, all spacious and convenient. The library contains a fair selection of books in different languages, and some half-length portraits by Dawe, of no very particular interest. The so-called gallery is fifty-eight feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and twenty-two feet high, and comprises some valuable paintings; such as Frederick the Great, of Prussia; General Wolfe, who fell in the arms of victory at Quebec; and several cabinet pictures by old masters.

Communicating with the breakfast-room is the apartment in which the Princess Charlotte died.

The great staircase is embellished with pilasters and columns of Sienna marble, and opens to the rooms on the middle floor, on which is the suite of apartments generally used by the present Queen when residing at Claremont with Prince Albert. The most interesting pictures in this part of the building are the portraits of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, whose very errors and misfortunes have secured for them a brighter page in history than their virtues, although there is so much in the character of Charles for love, if not for admiration.

The pleasure-grounds attached to Claremont occupy about sixty acres, the landscape being

varied and agreeable. Art, too, has made the most of the site, clothing the heights and slopes with large trees of various kinds, intermingled with laurels and other evergreens, and with long avenues of beech and elm. Much of the timber to be found here is conspicuous for the vigour of its growth, particularly the Norway Spruce, the Pitch-Fir, the Cork-Tree, and the Cedar of Lebanon.

On the west, at a short distance from the house, is the Mount or eminence, which we have already noticed as having given to the estate the latter half of its name. This mound is steep, and rising to a tolerable height, is surmounted by the castellated building or tower, which was erected by the Duke of Newcastle for an observatory, and is still so named. It is built of brick, and extends to three stories, the dressings being of stone. The prospect from this spot is beautiful and expansive.

The conservatory is also deserving of notice. It is still farther on, in a western direction, and is reached through a fine avenue of beeches. In shape it is oblong, with circular ends and a lofty span-roof, the whole space being divided into three compartments by partitions of glass. Various kinds of camellias, in a highly flourishing state, are to be seen in the two outer compartments, while the centre is occupied by orange trees, *magnolia fuscata*, *banksia*, and other hard-wooded plants. An *acacia pubescens*, which is trained along the roof, has often been remarked for its singular beauty when in flower.

Towards the north-west, and about a quarter of a mile from the Mansion, is a small but handsome building, which the Princess had designed for an alcove. At the time, however, of her premature death, it was still unfinished; and Leopold, improving upon the original plan, converted it into a mausoleum to her memory. Its site is upon an artificial eminence, having a garden in front, and commanding a prospect of much interest over the lake below. The windows are of stained glass by Backler; the ceiling is grained, and richly adorned with tracery, rendered yet more beautiful by the mellow, and even solemn, light under which it is seen. At one time a bust of the Princess Charlotte stood here, but this was some time since taken away, and a plaster cast poorly substituted in its place.

The lake, to which we have just alluded, covers about five acres of ground, with a pretty wooded islet in the middle. On its south-west side is some artificial rock-work, with the mimic ruins of a grotto, and a background of trees and underwood. Upon the north is a bank where rhododendrons and various kinds of evergreens are flourishing in great abundance; while all around are scat-

tered singly, or in groups, elms, beeches, planes, bird-cherries, pines, birches, oaks, elms, and cedars. Seldom has art, seconded by a lavish expenditure, been more eminently successful; kitchen gardens, vineries, fruit-pits, and all upon a large scale, contributing to the luxuries of this favoured spot.

In circumference, Claremont Park is nearly three miles and a half, and includes an area of about three hundred acres; but the whole extent of these demesnes can scarcely be less than fifteen or sixteen hundred acres, the present owner having purchased large portions of the adjoining lands, in order to maintain the privacy of Claremont, and remove the possibility of building as far as possible. The chief entrance to the park is near Esher, on the road thence to Leatherhead. It is surrounded by a ring-fence, and on each side of the gates is a handsome lodge.

**GOLDINGTON HALL**, in the county of Bedford, and not far from the town of that name, the seat of William Kenworthy Browne, Esq.

This Hall was at one time the residence of Admiral Sir Thomas Allen, who makes so prominent a figure in the Civil War. He was a native of Lowestoft in Suffolk, and having embraced the king's party kept up a sort of piratical warfare against the town of Yarmouth, which was in the opposite interest. Nor were the people of Yarmouth a whit behind their opponents in this traffic, though they had no leader of the talent of Admiral, then Captain, Allen.

Subsequent to the time of this gallant seaman, Goldington passed through many hands, until at length we find it possessed by the family of the Palmers, who continued to hold it for about a century. From them it was purchased in 1836 by Mr. Robert Falconer, and in 1848 by the present owner.

The old house was erected in 1650 by Sir Thomas Allen. It was in the Elizabethan style of architecture, badly proportioned and badly built, the timber used in it being chiefly elm. What little oak has been discovered by no means resembles the usual oak of the district, and, according to all appearances, must have been brought from some other part of the country. This Mansion, however, was pulled down and rebuilt in 1848 by the gentleman now owning it.

The old religious house of Puttenhoe stood about a mile north of Goldington Hall, and the ancient Priory of Newenham about the same distance south. Any one looking upon this district, as it now appears, would be surprised to learn that a pension of twenty marks was granted by King John to the Abbot of Puttenhoe for damage done to his woods in the siege of Bedford, modern improvements

(so called) having scarcely left a single large tree of any kind.

About a mile due east is a large mound, which antiquarian conjecture has set down for an outwork to the almost fabulous Risinghoe Castle, a possession of the Beauchamps, once a powerful family in these parts, but of whom a few traces only exist in the northern portions of the county. Risinghoe is mentioned both by Leland and by Lysons, and but little has been added since their time to our information respecting it, although the place must have been one of considerable importance.

**DELVINE**, in the county of Perth, the seat of Sir John Muir Mackenzie, Bart.

This seat is situated on a romantic island of table land which forms its park, consisting of considerably above a hundred acres, fenced in all round by copsed and steep banks, and standing in the strath of the Tay. It is called, in Gaelic, Inch-tuthel. Being naturally fortified, it was selected by the Romans as a camp; and at one end of the Inch there are most curious traces of embankments, mounds, and ditches, where it is supposed that the pretorium stood. This is well described by Pennant in his Scottish tour. Inch-stuthel is the park and pleasure grounds of Delvine, and is surrounded by thriving woods. The House is situated at the end opposite the traces of the ancient camp, and is flanked by flower gardens and extensive shrubberies. It is commodious and of considerable size, but has been built, at different times, with a view to internal comfort rather than to external elegance.

The views from many points in the park are most beautiful, commanding the magnificent stream of the Tay, and the Highland mountains towards the north. Delvine is on the boundary between the Highlands and the Lowlands, and unites the beauties of both kinds of scenery.

Mackenzie of Delvine is a cadet of the Baronet of Coull, who is a cadet of the family of the Earl of Seaforth. Sir John Muir Mackenzie's father, Sir Alexander, the first baronet, inherited this estate from his maternal uncle; while he succeeded his father in the paternal property of the family of Muir, Cassenycary in Galloway. By his wife, the daughter of Sir Robert Murray, Bart., of Clermont, he was father of Sir John, the present baronet, who married the daughter of Mr. Johnstone of Alva, and has issue.

**WOOTTON HALL**, in the county of Stafford, the seat of the Rev. Walter Davenport Bromley.

The situation of Wootton Hall is extremely romantic and beautiful; a high steep bank overlooking a deep, rocky, and wooded glen, running for about a mile in the midst of crags, tangled dingles, grassy knolls, and thick

groves, and crowned by the majestic mountain of the Weaver. Wootton Hall has been for some generations possessed by the Davenports of Capesthorne, a principal branch of one of the oldest families in Cheshire. Davenport is, indeed, one of the most ancient houses of the gentry of England. Until the taste and wealth of the present Mr. Davenport Bromley erected this new, handsome, and spacious mansion, Wootton was an old and small house, seldom inhabited by the family, though prized from its natural beauty as a temporary residence. Here Mr. Davenport Bromley's ancestor afforded an asylum to Jean Jacques Rousseau, who spent some years at Wootton, and wrote his "confessions" in a grotto, which has been built over in erecting the flight of steps which leads to the principal entrance. After enjoying the hospitality of his benefactor for several years, Rousseau listened to the suggestions of his crazy fanciers, and thinking himself deeply injured, made a precipitate retreat, and revenged himself by some of the most distempered of his letters, in which he sets forth his imaginary wrongs. The present proprietor inherited Wootton Hall as a second son of the Davenport family, and he assumed the surname of Bromley on inheriting the estate of Baginton, which had belonged to Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Speaker Bromley. Attracted by the natural beauties of Wootton, he fixed his residence here, and added a handsome Mansion, in the Italian style of architecture, to the small original house. There is a broad terrace under the windows, which commands a fine view of the rocky glen.

There is a very remarkable collection of pictures at Wootton Hall, chiefly brought together by the taste of the present proprietor. There are a few good family portraits of the Bromleys, and one or two of public men which belonged to the Speaker. But it has been the endeavour of Mr. Davenport Bromley to select the finest specimens of the older Italian masters; and he has succeeded in forming what may be called a large and interesting gallery. One of the pictures at Wootton ought to be in the National Gallery: it is by Sebastian del Piombo, and some of the figures were sketched by Michael Angelo. It originally belonged to a Roman convent, was removed from thence by the French, fell into the hands of Cardinal Fesch, and at his death was purchased by the present proprietor. It represents the Visitation, and is of great size.

From the summit of the high hill of the Weaver adjoining Wootton Hall, there is the most varied and glorious view, extending over many counties, and embracing beautiful scenery. In the immediate neighbourhood there are many fine seats: Alton Towers, belonging to the Earl of Shrewsbury; Calwich, formerly to Mr. Granville, now to the Hon.

and Rev. Mr. Duneombe; Ham, to Mr. Watts Russell; Tissington, to Sir Henry Fitzherbert, and within a short distance is the romantic scenery of Dovedale.

**MYTON HALL**, Yorkshire, six miles from Easingwold and one from Boroughbridge, the seat of Stapylton Stapylton, Esq.

The town of Myton-upon-Swale, so called from its situation upon the river Swale, was a Saxon settlement, as is shown in the word Myton, which is compounded of two Anglo-Saxon roots, *mer*, "a lake or pool," and *ton*, "a town." It is a place somewhat celebrated in ancient chronicle for a battle fought there in the year 1319, when the Scotch general, Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, entered England with a large army, wasting all with fire and sword till he came to the very gates of York, when he nearly captured the Queen before she could get into the city. He, however, burnt the suburbs, more in the spirit of a pagan Goth or Vandal than of a chivalrous Christian soldier, and then would fain have stolen off to Scotland with his booty. But the Archbishop of York, William de Melton, had not forgotten the use of the sword when he took up the crozier. With a courage worthy of his renowned Norman ancestors, he assembled such forces as he could raise, composed of monks, clergymen, canons, and other members of the Church, together with a motley heap of peasants, artificers, and tradesmen, to the number of ten thousand. This singular array, unfitted, as it should seem, to contend with soldiers by habit and profession, with De Melton, the Bishop of Ely, and the Lord Chancellor, at their head, pursued and overtook the invaders at Myton. The Scotch army drew up in order of battle on the eastern side of the Swale, near to Myton. While the English were crossing the river, the Scots set fire to some haystacks, the smoke of which so blinded the English, that the marauders came down upon them unperceived. The result was precisely such as might have been expected. The English were utterly defeated. Of the Yorkists, two thousand—some have said four thousand—were slain or drowned. So great was the slaughter of the priesthood, that this battle, says Buchanan, was afterwards called the White Battle.

The Stapyltons have been seated at Myton Hall since the time of Charles the First; but their original abode was at Stapylton-upon-Tees, from which place they took their surname. But the family is of high antiquity, and was seated in Yorkshire before the Norman conquest. They appear to have distinguished themselves greatly in the wars that were constantly being waged by the English monarchs against France and Scotland, and to have had their full share in the various civil feuds that rent the kingdom. One in

particular, Miles Stapylton, was a celebrated warrior. He assisted at the siege of Calais, and afterwards passing through France at the head of two thousand men compelled the French into a treaty with the King of Navarre. He was also one of the first Knights of the Garter, commonly called the Founders of the Order, who were selected for military skill and courage, and bore an annulet of gold upon the shoulder of his lion as an armorial difference. It is also recorded of him that he slew a Saracen chief in single combat, the kings of England and France being present, and assumed a Saracen's head for his crest in consequence.

Myton Hall is a plain, substantial building, and was erected in the year 1693, by Sir Henry Stapylton, Bart. It stands on the banks of the river Swale, surrounded by park and gardens. Sir Walter Scott has an additional interest to Myton by connecting it, in his "Rokeby," with the fight of Myton Moor, so disastrous to the royalists and so glorious to the arms of Cromwell:

"Moncton and Myton told the news,  
How troops of Roundheads choked the Ouse,  
And many a bonny Scot aghast,  
Spurring his palfrey northward fast,  
Cursing the day when zeal or meed  
First lured their Lesley o'er the Tweed;  
Yet when I reached the banks of Swale,  
Had rumour learnt another tale;  
With his barbed horse, fresh tidings say,  
Stout Cromwell has redeemed the day."

**DANNY**, in the county of Sussex, the seat of William J. Campion, Esq.

Danny is a noble old Hall, situated in the midst of a fine park, embowered amongst ancient venerable trees, in the parish of Hurst Pierrepont, in the county of Sussex, about ten miles from Brighton. It was built by Lord Denny in the reign of King Henry VIII., and is one of the finest specimens in that part of England of the domestic architecture of the Tudor age. It is of very great extent, and built of brick, which has, from exposure to weather during three centuries, become mellowed to a deep reddish purple hue. The great oriel windows are innumerable. The hall is of immense size, and its ceiling ascends to the roof of the house, thus cutting the mansion into two divisions. The apartments are handsome and numerous; but, except the great hall, there is none of very large size. The back part of the house was rebuilt about the year 1700, in the unadorned style of Anne and George I.

Formerly, behind the house, there was a series of terraced gardens, rising upwards towards a grove of venerable trees. But, in the spirit of improvement of last century, the terraces were levelled, the gardens were removed, and the green park was brought under the very windows. This has again been

changed; but the ancient formal terraces have not been restored, though that portion of the park has been made to give way to a most beautiful and extensive flower garden.

The park is of very considerable size, and is literally crowded with magnificent timber, which rise all round the house, and with their dark green shade make an appropriate background to the ancient mansion. All round the park there are walks, and from different points in it the views over the rich scenery of Sussex are very beautiful. Just behind Danny, and adjoining the park, rises the lofty summit of the Downs, called Whistonbury Hill, which commands a glorious prospect.

Danny originally belonged to the family of Denny, which was of great antiquity, and possessed considerable estates. Henry Denny, by Honora his wife, daughter of William Lord Grey of Wilton, was father of Edward Denny, knighted by Elizabeth, and created Lord Denny by King James I. in the third year of his reign: He was afterwards created Earl of Norwich. By his wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Earl of Exeter, he had an only daughter and heiress, Honora, who married Thomas Hay, Viscount Doneaster, and afterwards Earl of Carlisle. Danny subsequently belonged to the family of Goring, who were nearly allied to that of Denny, and upon whom the Earldom of Norwich was bestowed on the failure of the Dennys without male heirs. Sir George Goring, of Hurst Pierrepont, son of George Goring, by Anne, sister of Edward Denny, Earl of Norwich, was created by Charles I. Lord Goring of Hurst Pierrepont, and was subsequently advanced to the Earldom of Norwich, a dignity vacant by the death of his uncle Denny. He married a daughter of Edward Lord Abergavenny. His eldest son Lord Goring, the famous royalist commander, died before his father, after having led a stirring life full of strange and romantic vicissitude. The second son, Charles, accordingly became second Earl of Norwich; and on his death, without issue, in 1672, his title became extinct. This ancient family is now represented in the male line by Sir Harry Goring, Baronet, of Highden Hall, in the county of Sussex.

During the seventeenth century Danny passed into the family of Courthope, one of old standing and good descent. Their heiress married Mr. Campion, of Campion Hall, in the county of Kent, the present Mr. Campion's great-grandfather; and thus the ancient and distinguished family of Campion became possessed of this beautiful old seat. Preferring it to their original family place of Campion Hall, they fixed their residence here, and for three generations they have exercised within these old halls the most genuine and genial ancient English hospitality. Benevolence, worth, and kindness are synonymous

with their name. Long may their race continue to maintain the character and station of the old country gentry of England! We cannot better describe this place and family than by quoting the words of a late talented and eminent politician and novelist—Mr. Plumer Ward. In one of the letters of his published Correspondence there is the following description, which all who have the privilege of knowing Danny and its inmates will pronounce to be truly graphic :—

“We spent ten absolutely happy days (Jan. 1844) at Danny, owing somewhat certainly to the beauty of one of the finest old seats in England; a hall ninety feet long and thirty feet high, full of family pictures from Henry VIII. downwards, quite after my own taste; but chiefly from the primeval manners and goodness of the family who preside over it, in most substantial old English hospitality, with a kindness and simplicity one seldom sees. A fine old Sir Roger de Coverly chief, and a wife and mother, such as Lady de Coverly would have been had the knight been married; a very agreeable and accomplished set of sons and daughters, and two charming daughters-in-law; last and not least (except in stature), six grandchildren, most consummately well brought up, yet full of liveliness and merriment, which kept the house alive from morning till night, and made the old ones young again. I know not when I enjoyed myself so much.”

Some who read these pages will probably find in their memories of the past, reason to re-echo the description thus cordially drawn by this distinguished statesman and moralist.

The family pictures to which Mr. Plumer Ward alludes are a series of portraits of gentlemen and ladies of the family from the beginning of the seventeenth century. But there are some much older, and very curious, which belonged to the house before it was the property of the Campions or Courthopes. There is a very remarkable large full-length portrait in the great hall, of Hay, Earl of Carlisle, dressed in the most finished and studied elegance of the court of the first Stuart King. There are also large portraits of several of our Kings and Queens, especially Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, in their robes of state. Another and original portrait of Charles I. is of uncommon interest, having been painted during his last imprisonment, and within a few days of his execution. The Campions have ever been distinguished for their loyalty to the ancient line of our Sovereigns. The picture most highly valued in the family is a beautiful portrait of that noble knight and cavalier, their immediate ancestor, Sir William Campion, Governor of Colchester, who distinguished himself by his heroic conduct, during the Civil War between King and Parliament, on the side of the former. There are many por-

traits of members of the Kit Kat Club, of which Mr. Campion's great-grandfather was one.

In the church of Hurst Pierrepoint, which has, of late years, been rebuilt in the best style of Gothic, there are many interesting monuments of several generations of the families of Campion and Courthope. Besides Danny, Mr. Campion possesses large estates at Campion Hall in Kent, where his ancestors have not resided since the time of his great-grandfather.

**CASTLE ASHEY**, in the county of Northampton, the seat of the Marquess of Northampton.

About eight miles from the town of Northampton, in the midst of a large park, stands Castle Ashby, the ancient and noble seat of the Comptons. At a short distance from the Castle Ashby railway station, the traveller enters the park, and after a drive of upwards of a mile through very pretty park scenery, though flat and devoid of any striking features, he arrives in front of a large and noble pile of building, which has been for three centuries the principal seat of one of the most respected and best of the good old English houses of pure blood.

The greater portion of Castle Ashby was built in the reign of Elizabeth, as three sides of a quadrangle; a fourth side or front, was afterwards added by Inigo Jones; and, notwithstanding the difference of architectural style, the whole harmonises extremely well. The quadrangle has very much the appearance of one of the smaller colleges in Oxford or Cambridge. The great gates open in the front of the addition made by Inigo Jones; and on crossing the quadrangle, a broad flight of steps leads to the great hall, and grand staircase, and state apartments. But the entrance generally used is a small door to the right, after passing the great gates, which opens on a corridor leading to the public rooms most commonly occupied. These form a considerable suite of library, drawing-rooms, and dining-room, all connected together, of spacious size, and well supplied with valuable books and remarkable objects of curiosity and value.

Opening from the great gates are the entrances to the chapel on one side, and to the museum on the other. The chapel is large, but possesses no remarkable feature; as it has been fitted up at a time when there was little knowledge or taste displayed in ecclesiastical architecture. The museum contains a fine collection of geology and mineralogy, formed by the late marquis. The great hall occupies the centre portion of the original Elizabethan building, and is a very noble room. The grand staircase is extremely handsome; its wood-work being in the style of Charles the Second. It conducts to the

state apartments, a fine suite of large saloons and drawing-rooms, all furnished in excellent taste, though without any effort to imitate the style of a particular age. One striking feature in Castle Ashby, is the harmonious blending of the styles of different times together. Many portions of the house recall the original Elizabethan period. Others belong to the times of Charles I. and II. Others again betoken the taste of the eighteenth century. But in all this, there is nothing offensive, nothing incongruous,—the one generation grows out of the other. The traces of the by-gone age are not discarded at the same time that modern improvements are added, so that the fittings and furnishings of Castle Ashby give a key to the history of the family. A noble house, continually inhabited by the same distinguished race without violent vicissitude or change for centuries, with a gradual enlargement of building, and accumulation of valuable domestic property. It is probable that no room has ever been *entirely* fitted up anew since the house was originally built; and thus there are no absurd contrasts or violent attempts, in a tasteless age, ignorantly to reproduce antiquity, in the way in which the interior of some fine old seats have been destroyed.

The effect of Castle Ashby is extremely pleasing, and the visitor finds himself at once in the home of genuine old English aristocracy, without pretension, but with dignity and solidity. Here are no remarkable paintings, with the exception of a great number of fine family portraits; and no family deserve better to be commemorated than that of Compton. There is no lack of fine old cabinets, commodes, and all the usual furniture of ancient English mansions. In a remote part of the house is situated the library proper; though there are several other rooms in habitual use fitted up as libraries. The upper part of the Inigo Jones front is formed into a very long, broad gallery, which is unfurnished except with pictures, and which would have been an excellent *locale* for the very valuable collection which the late Marquess took such delight in forming, and which are scattered all over the house.

We have already said that the Marquess possessed a fine collection of mineralogical specimens. But as his knowledge was universal and his taste exquisite, he had brought together many most curious objects of antiquarian value. His specimens of ancient glass formed a collection quite unique. He possessed a few most beautiful *chefs d'œuvre* of ancient art, and his assortment of Etruscan or Grecian vases was, in value, about the third in England—that in the British Museum ranking first; Mr. Rogers' and Mr. Hope's, second; Lord Northampton's and Mr. Hamilton Gray's, third. His lordship's great liberality

has impoverished his own collection by the gifts that he has made to the British Museum.

From the roof of Castle Ashby there is a very extensive view over a rich and flat country. But the chief attraction to that portion of the building is the extraordinary balustrade in ornamented letters of stone-work, about four feet high, which form a cornice all round the roof, and consist of many verses from the vulgar translation of the Psalms. The same sort of ornament to the roof exists at the Duke of Devonshire's seat of Hardwick. But there, the letters are designed to perpetuate the pride of the builder—E: S: surmounted by an Earl's coronet, to mark the memorial of Bess of Hardwick, Countess of Shrewsbury. Whereas the builder of Castle Ashby desired to glorify God, and to express a humble trust in his providential care. One bed-room and dressing-room are peculiarly beautiful in the taste and richness of their furniture. Everything is in the style of Elizabeth; and the guest might suppose himself to be, in truth, carried back three centuries.

The parish church of Castle Ashby is situated about a hundred yards from the house, at the commencement of the beautiful and extensive shrubberies. It is a handsome Gothic building, which has been recently restored and beautified by the late Marquess, who was a thoroughly good ecclesiastical architect, and made that art his peculiar study. The altar and Reredos are of very great beauty, a gift from the Marquess. An elegant monument was erected by him, a few years before his death, to the Marchioness, and on it he has commemorated her merit and his own affection in some verses which cannot fail to touch and please, because they come simply from a warm and feeling heart. The shrubberies, gardens, and pleasure grounds are very extensive, but they do not possess any features which merit a particular description.

The Marquess of Northampton possesses another seat, Compton Winyates, in Warwickshire, which, though on a smaller scale, is not less deserving of attention than Castle Ashby, but which has not been inhabited by the family for some generations. One or two rooms are kept furnished with a view to an occasional visit.

The Comptons are a family of the most ancient English nobility, and were Lords of Compton, in the county of Warwick, before the Conquest. The first who was raised to the peerage was Sir Henry, who, in 1572, was created a Baron. His son William was created Earl of Northampton in 1618. His son Spencer, second Earl, was a noble Cavalier, and distinguished himself on the royal side during the civil wars. One of his younger sons was the respectable Bishop of London, in whose episcopate St. Paul's Cathedral was

erected, and who crowned William and Mary, in place of the Archbishop, who would not acknowledge them. James, the third Earl, had the honour of fighting under his father for the cause of King Charles. His younger son was speaker of the House of Commons, and was created Earl of Wilmington. James, fifth Earl, married the heiress of the Barony of Ferrars, which was transmitted along with the Baronies of Bourchier, Lovaine, Basset, and Compton, by his only child, to the family of Townshend, into which she married. Charles, seventh Earl, in like manner, had an only child and heiress, who married Lord George Cavendish, afterwards Earl of Burlington, to whom she brought very large estates. Compton Lodge, near Eastbourne, was inherited by Lord Burlington from her. Thus by the collateral succession of brothers, the Northampton family have been deprived of many titles and large estates; though the ancient family properties and seats have happily been preserved.

Charles, ninth Earl, was created in 1812 Marquess of Northampton, Earl Compton, and Baron Wilmington. His son was the late Marquess, a nobleman of whom it is impossible to speak without affectionate respect; and whose somewhat premature death has been lamented by as wide a circle of friends as ever man possessed. Probably few men had a more general knowledge of every subject than Lord Northampton; and on some points that knowledge was profound. During the later years of his life he devoted himself chiefly to the study of archæology. He had spent much of his time in Italy, where he cultivated his taste, and enriched his cabinet with rare and curious objects. There never existed a more single-hearted, kind, or benevolent man; and when these more solid qualities were adorned with learning and imagination, and graced with high rank, distinguished birth, and considerable fortune, it may well be imagined that few men were more generally esteemed than their possessor. Lord Northampton was one of those men whom his friends would have wished to preserve among them for ever; and he was, alas, cut off suddenly, and before age had chilled his warm feelings, or extinguished his insatiable thirst for knowledge. In life he did his duty to God and to man; and in death he has left behind him a name that will long be esteemed.

**COCHNO HOUSE**, in the county of Dumbar-ton, the seat of Miss Hamilton, of Barnes.

Cochno House is a handsome Mansion, built about a century ago, in the midst of a considerable park, timbered with venerable trees, and commanding one of the most extensive views in the west of Scotland. It includes in its range Glasgow, the lower-ward of Lanark-

shire, the Firth of Clyde and Renfrewshire. An ancient castellated dwelling formerly stood near the site of the present house, which was built by the grand uncle of the present proprietor.

Cochno originally belonged to a family of the name of Hamilton, of a different branch from that of the present proprietor. The first of that original family on record is Andrew Hamilton, captain of Dumbarton Castle and Provost of Glasgow in the time of Queen Mary, for whom he fought at Langside. He died before 1572. There were several proprietors of Cochno of this family; one of whom (Claude) married the daughter of Sir James Edmonstone, of Duntreath, about 1591. Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, the estate of Cochno was acquired by Hamilton, of Barnes, one of the most distinguished branches of the ducal house of Hamilton, being the representatives of the great family of Raploch.

The founder of this branch was Thomas Hamilton, of Darngaber, a younger son of Sir John Hamilton, Lord of Cadzow, and uncle of James, Lord Hamilton, who married Princess Mary, of Scotland. This Thomas Hamilton married Helen Douglas, of the great house of Lochleven, and was the progenitor of Hamilton of Raploch and its numerous branches, Torrance, Westburn, Stonehouse, Nielsland, Lord Belhaven, Earl of Clanbrassil, &c., &c. No branch of the ducal house, with the exception of the Marquis of Abercorn, has been so prolific in distinguished offshoots as Hamilton of Raploch.

In the reign of Queen Mary, Gavin Hamilton of Raploch was one of the most influential men in Scotland. He was bred to the church, and was made Dean of Glasgow, which office he exchanged for the abbacy of Kilwinning, which he held in commendam. He was a man of much spirit and ability, had great talents for business, and was well versed in all the learning of the times. He was in high favour with Queen Mary, to whose interest he ever continued attached, and he fought for her at the battle of Langside in 1568. He was the confidential adviser of his kinsman, the Regent, Duke of Chatelherault. He obtained a breviate from the Pope, with the consent of his sovereign, appointing him coadjutor and successor to Hamilton, in the archiepiscopal see of St. Andrews. On the establishment of the reformed religion, he embraced secular life, and followed the example of many churchmen of that period, and married a lady of the family of Hamilton. He was slain in 1570, in a skirmish between the troops of the Queen and those of the Regent Lennox. His loss was greatly lamented both by friends and foes, as he was a man of great ability, moderation, and sagacity.

His grandson Claud Hamilton, a younger son of Raploch, was the founder of the family of Barnes; but on the failure of the elder line of Raploch, in the course of a few generations, Barnes became their sole representative. He had a charter from his father of the barony of Barnes in 1575. He married a daughter of Knox of Ranfurleigh, and had a son, Robert, in whose time it is probable that the estate of Cochno was acquired from the family who originally possessed it. His son, Claud Hamilton of Barnes, suffered greatly in the persecutions on account of religion during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. In 1662, 1674, 1684, he had very large fines imposed upon him for his strict maintenance of his religious principles. He was for many years member of Parliament for the county of Dunbarton, and was one of the most considerable men in the West of Scotland. His wife was a daughter of Sir Walter Stewart, of Allanton, by whom he had a son, James Hamilton, of Barnes, who married a sister of Sir John Maxwell, Bart., of Pollock. His eldest son, Claud Hamilton of Barnes, built the present mansion house of Cochno. He was succeeded by his brother, who was grandfather to Miss Hamilton, the present proprietor of this estate, and representative of this very distinguished branch of the house of Hamilton. She succeeded her brother in 1852.

**COURTEEN HALL**, in the county of Northampton, the seat of Sir Charles Wake, Bart.

This is a handsome and spacious mansion, built by the late Baronet, in the midst of an extensive park, and surrounded by a profusion of remarkably fine trees. The offices, gardens, and pleasure-grounds, are very considerable. The church and parsonage are on the verge of the park, and the whole presents a good specimen of the seat of a first-rate English country gentleman. The place possesses no particular interest beyond a well-wooded park, handsome mansion, and large farms in a high state of cultivation.

The Wakes were a Saxon family of importance before the Conquest. And under the Norman kings they possessed large estates and distinguished rank. Hencwald de Wake was one of the noblest and bravest of the Saxon thanes; and his descendant, Baldwin de Wake, was one of the barons at the Coronation of King Richard I. His descendant, John de Wake, was summoned to parliament as a baron of the realm, in the 23rd year of Edward I. Thomas Lord Wake married Blanche, daughter of Henry Earl of Lancaster. But having no issue, he was succeeded by his sister Margaret, wife of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, whose daughter Ioan Plantagenet, the fair maid of Kent, was wife of the Black Prince, and mother of King Richard II. Thus the

elder line of the Wakes was extinguished in royalty. The family of Courteenhall are descended from a younger branch. Baldwin Wake, their immediate ancestor, was created a baronet in 1621, by King James. The celebrated Archbishop Wake was a grandson of this family. The present Sir Charles is the tenth baronet. He succeeded his father in 1846.

**LOWTHER CASTLE**, in the county of Westmorland, the seat of William Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale, K.G.

This estate, from which the family has derived its name, is said by some to have been so called from the river *Lowther*, or *Louder*—that is, as Burns explains it, the *clear water*, but as others have interpreted it, the *dark water*. The word is Celtic, according to these authorities; but Spelman, with much more probability, tells us, on the authority of Olaus Wormius, that it is derived from *Loth-er*, meaning fortunate honour, and that it is a common title amongst the ancient kings of Denmark. This might almost lead to a conjecture, though unsupported by any proof, that the family is of the Danish origin.

The older Lowther Hall was pulled down in 1685, and rebuilt by John, first Viscount Lowther, who seems to have had no less taste for building and the fine arts, than he had for landscape-gardening. It was his delight to adorn the mansion he had erected, with the works of the most eminent artists, while he laid out and planted the adjacent lands, improving with unbounded munificence the face of the old country. Distinguished as the part was, that he played in the great world, he was only too glad to escape from public life, and enjoy himself in that rural solitude, which he was wont to call, "his dearest companion and entertainment."

In 1720 the mansion, thus built and embellished, was burnt down, with the exception of two wings. The first Earl collected stone and timber in quantities for the purpose of rebuilding it; but the design was not carried out till 1808, when it was commenced by his successor. It is entirely constructed of a rose-tinted white stone, exceedingly smooth and durable; the style of architecture, both within and without, being that which generally characterised the principal edifices of Europe during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The approach to it is from the north, through an arched gateway, with a porter's lodge, from which a high embattled wall, with towers at intervals, branches out each way, enclosing the entrance-court. In the centre of this court is a smooth green lawn, with a gravelled walk, and roads on either side thirty feet wide, that rise to the terrace, which is five hundred feet in length, and in breadth a hundred. There is also a flight of steps sixty feet

wide from the entrance court to the terrace opposite to the gateway. In the centre of the north front, is a noble open porch, admitting carriages. The entrance-hall, the saloon, the staircase are all upon the same scale of extent and magnificence. The last of these, which is approached from the hall, is sixty feet square and ninety feet in height, entirely of stone, and lighted by windows above of painted glass. In the middle of the ceiling is this inscription, in the old black letter, round a wreath of stucco-work :—*Edif. Guls. Com. de Lonsdale anno Regni Rs. Geo. 3. A. Di. m̄ccccx cure Rob. Smirke.* The north front, which contains eight lofty turrets, is four hundred and twenty feet long; the prospect from it opening to Penrith beacon-hill—to Saddleback, which rises three thousand and forty-eight feet above the level of the sea—and to the mountains of Scotland. The south front is two hundred and eighty feet long, having in its centre the saloon, to the right and left of which are other magnificent apartments.

The park and pleasure-grounds that environ this noble mansion are of very great extent, commanding a variety of prospects, certainly not surpassed, and perhaps hardly equalled in any other part of England. The great terrace is nearly a mile in length, running along the edge of a deep limestone cliff, which overlooks some portion of the park, with its immense forest trees, and its herds of antlered deer. But the beauty of the place may be best estimated from the impression it made upon Lord Macartney, a man who unquestionably had seen enough of the world to have arrived at Horace's stoical maxim of "*nil admirari!*"—to be astonished at nothing: "I wandered in *Van-shoo-queu*, or the *Paradise of Ten Thousand Trees*, for several hours, and yet was never weary of wandering; for certainly so rich, so beautiful, so sublime a prospect my eyes had never beheld. But if any place can be said in any respect to have similar features to the western park of *Van-shoo-queu*, which I have seen this day, it is at Lowther Hall in Westmorland, which—when I knew it many years ago—from the extent of prospect, the grand surrounding objects, the noble situation, the diversity of surface, the extensive woods, and command of water, I thought might be rendered by a man of sense, spirit, and taste, the finest scene in the British dominions."

Nothing can well add to the brilliancy of this picture, while indeed there might be some peril of diminishing its effect by any additions from the hand of an inferior or less experienced artist.

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

In Henry the Second's time the Manor of Lowther would seem to have been divided into three parts, for in that reign Humphrey Machel gave a third part of the church of Lowther to the priory of Carlisle. In 1278, one of these portions was divided between co-heiresses, married to Robert de Morville, and Gilbert de Whiteby, while the other two pertained to the priory of Wotton and William de Strickland. In the year 1309 it was held of the Cliffords by the heir of John de Coup-land, Hery de Haverington, Simon de Alve, and the prior of Wotton; and in 1314 the moiety of Simon de Alve was possessed by Hugh de Lowther. In 1421 Sir Robert de Lowther held the whole of this manor by the cornage of twenty shillings and fourpence.

**KINGSCOTE PARK**, Gloucestershire, in the hundred of Berkeley, about sixteen miles from the provincial capital, the seat of Colonel Kingscote.

The genealogical history of this seat, if we may be allowed such a phrase, is easily traced; it has been in the same family for upwards of six centuries. "It may be said," says Smythe, "of this family, as doubtless of no other in the county of Gloucester, nor, I think, of many others in this kingdom, that the present Mr. Kingscote and his lineal ancestors have continued in this manor now about five hundred years, never attained, nor dwelt out of it elsewhere; nor hath the tide of his estate higher or lower flowed or ebbed, in better or worse condition; but, like a fixed star in his firmament, to have remained without motion in this his little orbe, without any remarkable change; and as to the name of the first ancestor, that is not perished—Ansgerus; it importeth that it is hereditary Saxon." This is no doubt correct: the Saxon word *cote*, from which the modern English derive *cot* and *cottage*, being familiar in many component names of places, and then signifying, not as Rudder states, "a wood," but a "village." "*At one time*," in the *Doomsday Book*, "this place was written *Chingscote*, but the sound was still the same, and the compound meant 'the king's village.'"

The county historian tells us, "the inhabitants"—that is, of the village—"have a tradition that there was once a city here, of the name of King Chester, which, however, may be a mistake, if understood agreeably to their notions of a city; but as tradition has generally something of truth for its foundation, it serves at least to show that this village has been anciently distinguished by camps or some eminent buildings. And accordingly it appears that there was a Roman station at a place called the *Chestles*, not only from the name

of it, which seems to have something of a military signification, as if it were the same with *castle*, from *castellan*, a *fort* or *town*—but also from the remains of a tessellated pavement, and great numbers of Roman coins which have been found there in ploughing the fields at different times. A large statue of stone, and other remains of antiquity, have also been turned up by the plough in the same field. I saw many of the coins, and some of the dice-like pieces that composed the pavement, which were of brick of different colours, in the possession of Mr. Brooks of this place. There was also an ancient *fibula vestiaria*, of brass, curiously chequered on the back part with red and blue enamel, found in the same field in the year 1691."

The Mansion, which is of a simple and plain style of architecture, stands at the end of an extensive and well-wooded park, full of valuable timber. It is surrounded by picturesque pleasure grounds, laid out with much taste and judgment.

**DROMANA**, co. Waterford, the seat of Lord Stuart de Decies.

Dromana is built on the summit of a precipitous cliff overhanging the Munster Blackwater, and though some centuries have rolled by since the waters first reflected on their surface the aerial dwelling, it is still strongly seated on its rocky throne, and looks firmly as of old. The drive from the thriving little town of Cappoquin leads through a succession of most picturesque scenes. The entrance to Lord Stuart's domain is singularly fanciful and striking. A handsome bridge over the Finnisk river conducts to a pagoda lodge, with its minarets and globular headed towers, looking like some romantic scene in the Arabian Nights suddenly realized before us. This opens on, in every sense of the word, the "wide domain;" land and water, field and grove, proclaim the territorial lord. We drove along the flowery meads through which flocks and herds roamed unrestrained by fences, and unbroken save by the clumps of stately forest trees, dotting the green, and darkening the verdant lawn with friendly shade. The Mansion presents a long front, and does not exhibit any architectural display in its outward appearance, but the interior is quite worthy of its hospitable and noble owner; and while its situation is sure to render it an object of interest, the historical associations which blend with its walls add considerably to the effect of its venerable and striking appearance. Seward, in his "*Topographia Hibernica*," states the dwelling to be then (1795) the seat of the Earl of Grandison, and built on the foundation of an ancient castle, formerly the chief seat of the Fitzgeralds of Desmond. This powerful race possessed the entire of the com-

try bordering on the Blackwater; and one of the fierce conflicts between them and their rivals, the Butlers of Ormonde, was fought close by, at Affane, on 1st February, 1561. On this occasion the Fitzgeralds sustained a great defeat, having 300 men killed, and the chief himself wounded and made prisoner. But neither the loss of the battle, nor the number of his clansmen slain, nor his own freedom lost, nor the anguish of his wounds, could diminish the boldness of his spirit, or weaken his hostility to his hereditary foes. While the triumphant conquerors were bearing their bleeding enemy a captive on their shoulders, the leader of the Ormonde army rode up and tauntingly asked, "Where is now the great Earl of Desmond?" The tone and words rankled in the breast of the vanquished lord far more deeply than the weapons of the speaker's host had tortured his flesh. He raised proudly his drooping head, and casting a haughty glance of defiance upon his questioner, boldly replied, "Here, in his proper place, still on the necks of the Butlers."

Dromana is reputed the birth-place of the venerable Countess of Desmond, who, at the age of 140 years, crossed the Channel and travelled to London to demand and obtain from King James I. the restoration of her jointure, of which she had been deprived on the attainder of her husband. How long she might have enjoyed the fruits of her journey it is hard to say, but a fall from a cherry tree, into which she had climbed to get at the fruit, put a sudden period to her receipt of the royal bounty.

The grounds of Dromana are varied and very picturesque. The gardens command some fine views, and a spacious terrace affords a prospect as far as Cappoquin. Near the gardens is a tasteful bastion, arches beneath which afford accommodation as a boat-house. There is a handsome keeper's lodge in the deer park, and abundance of rides and drives through the spacious grounds.

The title, Stuart de Decies, is borne by a nobleman no less distinguished by his high rank than his great personal worth and exemplary public conduct. He is a resident landed proprietor—foremost in every useful manner to benefit his fellow countrymen.

The Lords of Decies derived their descent from James, seventh Earl of Desmond. In 1561 a descendant of this nobleman was created Baron of Dromana and Viscount Decies. Dying without issue, his estates (the title being extinct) devolved on his brother, Sir James Fitzgerald, who removed from Cappoquin to Dromana, where he died in December, 1581. In "*Burke's Peerage*," it is recorded that the Hon. Edward Villiers, in 1677, married Catherine, daughter and heiress of John Fitzgerald, Esq., of the Decies, lineally descended from James, seventh Earl

of Desmond, and who dying, left his son John heir to his grandfather, as fifth Viscount Grandison. He was created Earl of Grandison 11th September, 1721. His great-great-grandson is Henry Villiers Stuart, Baron Stuart de Decies, of Dromana.

There is at this noble seat a fine collection of paintings, principally portraits of the celebrated courtiers of the time of Charles II.

**FELIX HALL**, or **FILIOLS HALL**, in the county of Essex, about a mile distant from Kelvedon, a little to the left of the London road, the seat of Thomas Burch Western, Esq., of Tattingstone Park, Suffolk, who succeeded to it at the death of his cousin, the late Lord Western.

Shortly after the Norman Conquest, this estate was possessed by a family of the name of Filiols, from the Latin word *Filiolus*, or the French *fileul*, a godson. This derivation is further supported by a seal of a grant to Coggeshall Abbey by William Filiols, whereon is the representation of a font with a King upon one side of it and a Bishop on the other, holding a child as in the ceremony of baptism. Hence it may be reasonably inferred the family had a tradition of this surname having been given at the time of baptism to one of their ancestors by some king of England. The name also occurs in the role of Battle Abbey, and from other sources we know that Robert Filiols possessed lands in Lexder Roding, in or near the reign of King Stephen, and another of the family held estates at Kelvedon. In 1345, the property was conveyed in marriage to Sir John Bohun, by Cicely, daughter and heiress of Sir John Filiols. After the death of their two daughters and heiresses, the estate passed through various hands, until it was bought by Sir Anthony Abdy, in 1630. In 1733, Sir Anthony Thomas Abdy died, leaving two daughters, who in 1762 disposed of it to Daniel Mathews, Esq. The estate was finally purchased by the late Lord Western, in the year 1793, as an addition to his other extensive estates in the county. The family of Westerne, who possess records since the time of Henry VII., when they were living in London, have been settled in Rivenhall, a neighbouring parish, since 1693. Mr. Western possesses also the old family mansion at Rivenhall-place, which is still of considerable size, though a large portion of it was pulled down when the residence was removed to Felix Hall. Felix Hall is a very handsome house, standing on the site of a very old mansion, surrounded by a park, and commanding an extensive prospect over the Braxteds and other neighbouring parishes. Both the house and grounds were greatly altered and improved by Lord Western; he gave to the elevation its present striking appearance, and decorated the front,

towards Kelvedon, with a handsome portico, after the model of the Temple of Fortuna Virilis at Rome. His Lordship, being an ardent admirer of the fine arts, collected during his various travels in Italy a considerable number of highly interesting and valuable works of ancient sculpture, some of them of great beauty and rarity. This collection adorns the two halls, as well as various apartments of the Mansion. There are also some interesting family portraits, including those of Sir Robert and Sir Anthony Shirley, Ambassador from Persia in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

**DUNCOMBE PARK**, Yorkshire, about half a mile from Helmsley, the seat of Lord Feversham.

At the dissolution of monasteries by Henry the Eighth, the abbey of Rievaulx, with the land thereto belonging, was granted in exchange to Thomas, Lord Roos, a descendant of Walter de Essex, its founder, and first Earl of Rutland, who also possessed the castle and manor of Helmsley, and other large estates in the neighbourhood. In the reign of James the First these united properties became vested in Catherine, only surviving child and heiress of Francis, the sixth Earl of Rutland. This heiress marrying George Villiers, the first Duke of Buckingham of that name, the property descended to their eldest surviving son, George, the second Duke of Buckingham, of whose trustees they were purchased in the year 1695 by an ancestor of the present owner.

The family of Duncombe, originally of Barleyend, in Buckinghamshire, was divided, in the reign of Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth, into several branches, from one of which the present Lord Feversham is descended. In 1634 William Duncombe married Mary, daughter of John Theed, Esq., and their second son, Anthony, married Mary, daughter of Paulye, Lord of the Manor of Whitchurch. Anthony had several sons; the eldest of whom, Charles, was in 1700 Sheriff of London, in which year he was knighted, and subsequently, in 1709, he became Lord Mayor of London. This fortunate citizen accumulated a large fortune, and dying unmarried, he bequeathed it to his two nephews, Anthony, son of his brother, Anthony Duncombe, and Thomas Brown, Esq., son and heir of his sister Ursula, the wife of Thomas Brown. From this younger brother the present owner derives his claim to the Helmsley estate.

Anthony Duncombe, of the elder branch of this family, and nephew to Sir Charles, was created Lord Feversham, Baron of Downton, in the county of Wilts, in the year 1747. He was thrice married, but the title became extinct in 1763, the then Lord Feversham dying without male issue. It was, however, revived

in the person of Charles Duncombe, Esq., who in 1826 was advanced to the Peerage, and, dying in 1841, he was succeeded by William, the present Lord Feversham.

This Mansion, according to the most authentic accounts, was designed by Sir John Vanbrugh, but constructed by William Wakefield, Esq. of Huby, near Easingwold, in the year 1718. It is in the Doric style of architecture, situated on an eminence in the romantic vale of Ryedale, and surrounded by the most enchanting scenery. The principal front is a beautiful specimen of skill and combination, and has been very generally admired, a praise which may be extended to the hall and saloon, both evincing the purest and most classical taste in design as well as in execution. Several additions have been made to the original structure by the present noble owner. These are, principally, two wings, and a noble conservatory, ninety feet long by thirty feet in breadth, built under the direction of Sir Chas. Barry, so justly celebrated as the architect of the new Houses of Parliament.

The hall is sixty feet long by forty feet broad, with fourteen tall Corinthian pillars, and many beautiful sculptures. The most noted amongst these is the *Dog of Alcibiades*, said to have been the work of Myron, a Grecian artist, who flourished about one hundred and forty years before the birth of Christ. If we may believe Dallaway, and there seems to be no reason whatever for distrusting his account, it was discovered at Cagnuolo, and brought over to England by Henry Constantine Jennings, Esq., when it was bought by an ancestor of the present possessor, for the sum of one thousand guineas. There is also the celebrated Discobolus in Pentelican marble, which is generally allowed to be the finest statue in the country.

Upon the walls are medallions of the twelve Cæsars, as many busts of Greek and Latin poets, a few of eminent statesmen, and some fine antique statues. It may indeed be called a gallery of art, the various specimens being of the choicest kind.

The saloon is now converted into a library. It is ninety feet long by twenty-four feet broad, formed into three divisions by Ionic columns. The ceiling is composed of a fine basso relievo in stucco, presenting "Flora in the centre, encircled with festoons, very delicate, and small figures in the sides and corner divisions; at one end Peace, at the other Plenty. The cornices of the chimney-pieces are supported by double Ionic pillars, and the ornaments enclose two landscapes. The tables are of fine Sienna marble; the room is adorned with four antique statues, Mars, Mercury, Bacchus, and Apollo, and two fine busts of Cicero and Horace."

The sister art of painting has not been neglected. Many splendid pictures are to be

seen here, but numerous enough to occupy a long catalogue, if their merits as well as subjects are to be discussed. For the present purpose, it will be enough to mention a few of the leading artists, whose names alone are sufficient:—"St. Catharine," "Adoration of the Shepherds," "The Daughter of Herodias," "Bacchus offering Marriage to Ariadne," "St. Peter Penitent," "Christ Visiting St. John," "Charity," and "Abigail supplicating David," all by Guido; "Venus and Adonis," and "The Holy Family," by Titian; "St. Paul," by Leonardi da Vinci; "Virgin and Child," by Correggio; "Assumption of the Virgin," by Carlo Maratti, "Morning," and "Summer Evening," by Claude Lorraine; "A Landscape," by Pietro de Cortona, and which, in the grandeur of the scene, has never been surpassed, and perhaps never equalled—it is a real gem, and has been so considered by the best judges; "The Scourging of Christ," by Old Palma, painted in competition with Titian, and crowned; "Martyrdom of St. Andrew," by Carlo Dolci; "A Dutch Merchant," by Rembrandt; "An Old Woman and Boy with a Lighted Candle," and the "Emperor Otho," by Rubens; "The Presentation in the Temple," by Giovanni Bellini, the founder of the Venetian School, so memorable for having produced Titian and Giorgioni; "A Hawking-Piece," by Wouverman, one of his best productions, &c. &c.

Much taste has been exhibited in laying out the pleasure-grounds of Duncombe Park. The views from the so-called Home Terrace are of wonderful variety and richness. At one end is an Ionic temple, which commands a splendid landscape, broken by immense trees, and opening to the right upon a fine champaign country of great extent, the prospect being terminated by distant hills. At the opposite end is a Tuscan Colonnade Temple, ornamented with white and gold mosaics. Below is seen a lovely vale winding at the base of a woody amphitheatre, which spreads over a long extent of hills, and fringes the banks of the Rye, the stream flowing through the valley, and forming a cascade almost in its centre.

But the prospect varies in its form and objects from every part of the Terrace, though always with undiminished beauty. Its termination opens upon an extensive park-lawn, skirted by plantations, the sublimity of the scene in this part forming a happy contrast to the landscape, through which we have just been passing, of a much softer nature, and principally characterised by rich woodlands.

The great entrance to the park is through a triumphal arch erected in honour of the immortal Nelson, to whose crowning victory at Trafalgar England owed her escape—a narrow escape—from Napoleon's threatened invasion. On the arch is the following inscription:—





W. Walton. lith.

**MADRYN, C<sup>o</sup> CARNARVON,**  
THE SEAT OF T. LOVE, D. JONES PARRY ESQ

Turnard & Dixon, /, Poland St

“To the memory of Lord Viscount Nelson, and the unparalleled gallant achievements of the British Navy.

Lamented Hero!

O price his conquering country grieved to pay!

O dear-bought glories of Trafalgar's day!—1806.”

Taken altogether, few seats present more striking points of attraction to the visitor than Duncombe Park; and that, whether we consider the varied interest of the scenery, the architectural beauties of the building, or the numerous and rare treasures of art which it contains.

**MADRYN**, co. Caernarvon, the seat of Thomas Love Duncombe Jones-Parry, Esq. (Elffin ap Gwyddno) F.S.A., Justice of Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire; a Captain in Royal Anglesey Light Infantry Militia.

This place received its name from a Welsh saint,—Saint Madryn, or Madrun, a daughter of Gwrthefyr y Fendigaid, or Vortimer, surnamed *Bendigaid*, that is the “Blessed,” an appellation which was probably given to him from his having restored those churches which had been destroyed by the Saxons, and the respect paid by him to ecclesiastics. In the *Triads* he is styled one of the three canonized kings of Britain. His daughter having married an Irish prince, converted him to Christianity, which so much incensed his heathen subjects that they murdered him, when she fled, to escape their fury, across the sea with her son Ceidio to her native Wales. Either by chance or choice she found a place of refuge at the foot of a mountain, which was thenceforth called after her *Carn Madryn*. Her hermitage was a small rude vault, imbedded in the side of a sloping bank upon the margin of a rivulet, which here expands itself into a pool. All around or near it wears the venerable aspect of age, or leads the mind back by the power of association;—the wierd and decaying trees, the murmuring brook, the church, at no great distance, dedicated to her son, Ceidio, and the ruins of the strongholds on the mountain-top, where, in after years, Roderic and Maelgwn, the sons of Prince Owen Gwynedd, bade defiance to their enemies. Later still, though the date is lost in the obscurity of ages, another castle stood, upon the site of the present Madryn. A portion of the outer wall still remains, behind the more modern Mansion, having a terraced walk along. One also of the round towers at the angles may still be seen, and a little postern, which was the only outlet except the great entrance in front. In the highest part, this wall reaches to about thirty feet, while the terrace is eight feet from the ground, approached by flights of steps. It is not, as is so generally the case, pierced with loopholes, the besieged probably having repelled their assailants with missiles sent down amongst them from the towers at the angles. The ground plan of the walls was quadrangular, in the centre of

which stood the castle. The square building in front called the Gate-house, or barbican, was remodelled towards the end of the sixteenth century—perhaps about the year 1570—by the Madryn of Madryn, who, in 1587, was Sheriff of the county of Caernarvon. It is not unlikely that he altered and improved the house about the same period, his alterations having been upon an extensive scale.

Madryn is situated nearly eleven miles from the extremity of the promontory of Lley, under the shadow of the bold rocky group called Carn Madryn. The Southern country is barren and less interesting, and partly consists of a vast wild, or common, known by the name of Rhôs Irwan. The grounds more immediately adjacent are picturesque as well as extensive, containing fishponds, brooks, plantations, and a quantity of fine old timber.

The Madryns of Madryn have been seated here from very remote times, and their names will be frequently found in the list of sheriffs. One of this family, Richard Madryn, had the honour of being imprisoned in the Tower of London for resistance to the oppressions and extortions of Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who had been appointed Ranger of Snowden Forest, which anciently extended into Lley. Abusing the power entrusted to him by his too partial mistress, Queen Elizabeth, he attempted to extort unjust taxes from the people, and some poems are yet extant upon the subject, addressed by native bards, Gutyn Peris, &c., to the patriotic gentlemen who withstood the injustice. They were eight in number, one of them being Sir Richard Bulkeley, of Baron Hill, in Anglesey, and another, a Hughes of Cefullanfair.

At one time the family estates passed to the Wynnes of Wernfawr, and in this manner: Madryn disgusted with the extravagance and bad conduct of his eldest son, and all his others having died without children, bequeathed the family estates to his daughter Margaret, who married John Wynne, Esq., of Wernfawr. With a generosity, however, and justice not usually practised in such cases, she willed them back at her death to her disinherited brother.

Thomas Madryn was sheriff during three years of the great Civil War, and ruined himself in the royal cause. His son sold the estates to Owen Hughes, Esq., of Porthlondy, Anglesey, whose sister and co-heiress, conveyed it, by marriage, into the family of Davies of Beaumaris, and their daughter married Bodfel, of Bodfan. That family resided here till—her brothers being dead—the estates became the property of Gwen Bodfel of Bodfan, who, dying unmarried, bequeathed them to a daughter of—Humphreys, Esq., the wife of Ambrose Lewis. Love Parry, Esq., having married the elder daughter and co-heiress of this family, became pos-

sessed of these estates. By a similar mode of transmission it passed into the family of Jones, of Llwyn Om, who then by royal license assumed the additional name and arms of Parry.

To retrace our steps that we may mention some matters, which must not be wholly neglected, but which could hardly have been mentioned before, without interrupting the continuity of our narrative:—

Geoffrey Parry of Rhydolion was a cadet of a Herefordshire family, and distinguished himself as a colonel in Cromwell's army. He married the daughter and sole heiress of Hugh Hughes, of Cefnllanfair, whom his countrymen of Lleyn called on his tomb *Dda*, or the Good, an honourable addition which is seldom given by the popular voice till it has been duly earned. The old Mansion at Cefnllanfair has been demolished within the last seventy years; it was of high antiquity, and said to have been, at one time, a residence of Llwyn the Great. This Geoffrey was the father of the first Love Parry, who obtained of Penarth in right of his wife, Ellin Wynn, who came of an ancient family, settled from very early times at Penarth in Efonydd. The Mansion here was a fine, antique building, though now used as a farmhouse, in which the old hall still remains, with its carved oak rafters and large arched fire-place, having a shield of the Wynns carved above it. They descended from one of the fifteen noble tribes of Wales, and one of them, Sir Howel y Fwyall, or Sir Howel with the axe, was particularly celebrated for his exploits at the battle of Agincourt. Upon that memorable day he took the King of France prisoner, having struck off the head of the monarch's charger with a blow of his ponderous battle-axe, which seems in size and weight to have resembled that of Richard Cœur de Lion, so fatal to the Saracens. In reward for this achievement he was made Constable of Cricaeath Castle, a strong fortress in Caernarvonshire, upon an eminence above the sea, which is now in ruins. He had also, as a farther honour, and at the king's expense, a mess of pottage served up daily before the axe, with eight yeomen to guard it, after which the dish was distributed amongst the poor.

From a younger son of this family descended lineally Wynn, Lord Newborough, of Glynllifon. As, however, this is not the place for minutely describing the various leaves and branches of the genealogical tree, we shall here close our account of Madryn and of those connected with it.

**LYME**, in the county of Chester, the seat of Thomas Legh, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the counties of Lancaster and Chester.

This estate, like so many others in the north of England, was the reward of martial achievement, as in our own days land is for the most part the recompense of mercantile skill and enterprise. Ormerod, although in general so trustworthy, has been incorrect in many points, and some of importance, with regard to this family. He tells us that "Sir Piers Legh, younger son of Sir Robert Legh, of Adlington, married, in the year 1388, Margaret, *only daughter* and heir of Sir Thomas Danyers, of Bradley, and obtained through that alliance the lands of Lyme Handley, in Macclesfield." Now Sir Thomas Danyers, who is thus in a way made the founder of the family greatness, had in reality nothing to do with it, as appears by different deeds, as well as by Hollinshed, the historian. The Margaret mentioned by Ormerod, was the widow, not the daughter, of Sir Thomas Danyers, and was thrice married, the third time to Sir Piers Legh, sometimes styled Sir Peter, or Sir Perkin Legh.

A second blunder, committed by Ormerod, is his statement that the Earl of Tankerville was taken prisoner at the memorable battle of Cressy. He was captured at the storming of Caen, previous to the fight at Cressy, when Sir Piers Legh, son of Robert Legh of Adlington, served in the expedition of Edward III., under Lord Holland. It is, however, uncertain whether the Earl surrendered himself to Sir Piers Legh, or was forcibly made prisoner. At all events, for this and other services, the Black Prince, Earl of Chester, settled on Sir Piers an annuity of forty marks per annum, issuing out of his manor of Frodsham, until a convenient grant of lands of the value of £20 per annum could be made. In the twenty-first of Richard II. it was finally settled that this estate should be the lands of Lyme Handley in Macclesfield Forest, which that sovereign accordingly granted to the widow of Sir Thomas Danyers, and her third husband, Sir Piers Legh. The latter lived only two years to enjoy the grant, for in 1399, when the insurgent forces of the Duke of Lancaster advanced into Cheshire, Sir Piers was seized upon by that nobleman, and, in consequence of his well-known attachment to his ill-fated prince, beheaded at Chester on the 1st of August, a result so common in those days as to seem the natural, and almost inevitable, end of birth and talent. Upon his decease, Lyme devolved to his son, Sir Peter Legh, knight-banneret, who was slain at Agincourt, and from that redoubted warrior descended the knightly and eminent family of Legh of Lyme.

The late owner of Lyme, Thomas Peter Legh, Esq., who died in 1797, suffered a recovery to bar contingent interests in his freehold property, and by will settled the estate of Lyme, with its numerous dependencies in



W. Walton, lith

Stamard & Dixon, 7 Poland St

LYNNE PARK, C. C. CHESTER.

THE SEAT OF THOMAS LEIGH ESQ



Lancashire and Cheshire, on his son, Thomas Legh, Esq., the present possessor.

Lyme Park is situated in a romantic country, about four miles from Whalley Bridge, over the little river Goyt, which divides Cheshire from Derbyshire. About a mile from it is the village of Disley, from which the road is pleasing and secluded. A broad and gently-winding highway, more than a mile in length, displays the peculiar features of the Park, which is extensive, and like all around it exceedingly wild and romantic. To epicures it has the recommendation of being celebrated for the fine flavour of its venison. Here also is to be seen a herd of wild cattle, the remains of a breed preserved from time immemorial, and supposed to be indigenous.

The fine old Mansion, built of free stone, stands in a dell, and is not visible from the road, until the traveller is close upon it, being screened by the high grounds of the Park, and backed by woods that completely shelter it from the winds. Before the northern front is an entrance-court, enclosed with handsome iron palisades, with a handsome iron gate, ornamented on its piers with eagles and recumbent lions. The date of the oldest portions of this house is uncertain. Great additions were made in the reigns of Henry VII. and Queen Elizabeth; the characteristic features of that interesting period are observable in the plan of the house, and in the principal part of the north front. The centre compartment, in which is the entrance-porch with stone seats on either side, is rich in architectural ornament of the grotesque and mixed kind which then prevailed, and bears the chief armorial quarterings of the family, eight in number, with the motto, "En Dieu est ma foi." Above this is a dial, and the whole is finished with an open pediment, enclosing Minerva, a termination that was the work of Giacomo Leoni, who Italianized the mansion, casing the extremities of this front, and making considerable alterations in other parts of the building, about the year 1726. The north front was in all likelihood originally ornamented with an open parapet. The architecture of the wings is of the Corinthian order, and finely proportioned, though it must be admitted not quite in harmony with the venerable centre. The south front would seem to have been entirely the work of Leoni. It is raised upon a rusticated basement, and in the centre is adorned with a noble portico, which, as well as the whole elevation, is of the Ionic order. Above rises a lantern tower, surmounted by balustrades of stone. On the pediment are statues of Venus, Neptune, and Pan.

The Mansion surrounds a court, or quadrangle, in the manner of ancient times.

The spacious hall, with its Ionic decorations, some sculptured arms and swords, and above

the antique hearth are hung two antique helmets, a sword, and a pair of spurs, said to have been worn at the Battle of Cressy. Here also are full-length portraits of Edward III. and the Black Prince.

The most curious apartment in this Mansion is the *Stag Parlour*, so called from its decorations; the space below the cornice being occupied by twelve compartments in relief, that represent the hunting of the stag, painted in proper colours. This room is hung with tapestry, and the furniture—as indeed is the case throughout the house—is as old as the walls themselves. The antique chimney-piece is also remarkable. It is divided into three compartments. In the first of these are the arms and quarterings of the family, all properly blazoned; in the second, are the royal arms between the allegorical figures of peace and plenty; and in the third, is a view of the north front of Lyme Hall in its original state. In the front of the house is represented the custom, formerly observed here about Midsummer, of driving the deer round the park, and collecting them in a body before the house, after which they were made to swim the water.

Lyme Park abounds in curiosities of all kinds, the number of which has been greatly increased by the present proprietor. To the collection made by his predecessors he has added many valuable specimens of sculpture and antiquity, the result of his travels in the east. In the great hall is the portrait of Joseph Watson, a venerable old man, who was seventy years keeper of the park, and is remembered still as having originated the custom of driving the deer. In 1705, when he had accomplished a full century, he is said to have hunted a buck during a chase of nearly six hours, and he lived to be a hundred and five years old, an age as remarkable as was his general character. The following anecdote of him has been told more than once, but it is too characteristic of his woodman qualities to be omitted.

"In the reign of Queen Anne, Squire Legh was at Macclesfield, in Cheshire, in company with a number of gentlemen, among whom was Sir Roger Mason, who was one of the members of the said county. They being merry and free, Squire Legh said his keeper should drive twelve brace of stags to the forest of Windsor, a present to the Queen. So Sir Roger opposed it with a wager of five hundred guineas, that neither his keeper nor any other person could drive twelve brace of red deer from Lyme Park to Windsor Forest on any account. So Squire Legh accepted the wager from Sir Roger, and immediately sent a messenger to Lyme for his keeper, who directly came to his master, who told him he must immediately prepare himself to drive twelve brace of stags to Windsor Forest for a

wager of five hundred guineas. So he gave the Squire, his master, this answer, that he would at his command drive him twelve brace of stags to Windsor Forest, or to any other part of the kingdom, by his worship's direction, or he would lose his life and fortune. He undertook and accomplished this most astonishing performance, which is not to be equalled in the annals of the past ancient history."

Thomas Legh, Esq., is the possessor also of

**HAYDOCK LODGE**, near Newton, Lancashire. This manor was held jointly by the families of Holland and Haydock so long as the former had any estates in the county. In the eighteenth year of Edward II., Gilbert de Haydock had a license for emparking Haydock, and for free warren on Bradelax. From this feudal proprietor descended Sir Gilbert de Haydock, whose daughter and heiress, Joan, wedded Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme. The latter died in 1422, and from that time the estates of Haydock and Lyme have never been separated.

Haydock Lodge is a mansion of considerable antiquity, but has lost much of its ancient character by modern improvements. It has long been disused as a private residence, having been converted into a barrack for soldiers, who have ample room for exercise in the beautiful park, by which the Lodge is surrounded.

In connection with the Leghs, Golborne Park must also be mentioned. In former times it was the seat of a family, who derived their name from the place. From them it passed successively to the Banisters and the Langtons, Barons of Newton. Joan, co-heiress of Sir Thomas Langton, conveyed Newton and its appendages to the family of Fleetwood; and Sir Thomas Fleetwood, Bart., in the seventeenth century, sold considerable property here to the Leghs of Lyme and Haydock.

And thus Golborne now belongs to Thomas Legh, Esq., the present Lord of Newton and its dependent manors.

The Hall of Golborne stands in a pleasant park, and is a spacious edifice, rebuilt somewhere about the year 1737.

**MANOR HOUSE**, Tendring, in the county of Essex, about eleven miles distant from Colchester, the seat of John Cardinall, Esq.

This place takes its name from the manor of New Hall, the principal manor in the parish, the estate having remained for several generations in the family of the present owner, who appear to have been great benefactors to the neighbourhood. Thus we find that in the year 1593, William Cardinall, endowed the Queen Elizabeth's grammar-school at Dedham, with a farm in Great Bromley for

the education of two poor scholars, who, after having gone through the prescribed scholastic course, were to be sent to the university of Cambridge.

The manor-house was principally rebuilt in 1824, by the late John Cardinall, Esq. It is a substantial and massive edifice of white brick, with a parapet running round the western and southern fronts, standing upon elevated ground in a well-wooded and picturesque part of the parish. Towards the south it commands good views, being otherwise surrounded and enclosed by its own pleasure-grounds and shrubberies, that extend over from fifteen to twenty acres.

**IRTON HALL**, in the county of Cumberland, the seat of Samuel Irton, Esq., a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county, and also Member of Parliament for the western division.

The family of the Irtons have been seated here for centuries, and even, as some suppose, before the time of the Norman Conquest. The first of the name mentioned on published record, is Bertram d'Yrton, who lived in the reign of the first Henry. The mansion stands upon the ascent of a hill, near the banks of the river Irt, that issues from West Water, passes by Nether Wardale, Santon, Irton, (between Drigg and Carlton), and falls into the sea near Ravenglas, its course being about eight miles. The building consists of an ancient square tower, and various additions that have been made from time to time, till now the whole presents the appearance of a large mansion in the Elizabethan style of architecture. It is well sheltered with wood, and commands an extensive prospect over the west part of Cumberland, and the Irish Sea to the Isle of Man, and Galloway in Scotland. Where the soil is not rocky, it is tolerably fertile.

Camden tells us that the shell-fish of the Irt used to produce pearls after having become impregnated with dew, an aliment of which, he says, they are particularly fond. The natural philosophy of the antiquary is not, perhaps, worth much in this case, but there is no reason for doubting that pearls were once found here, though never, perhaps, in very great abundance, nor of a very high quality.

In 1695 a patent was granted to some gentlemen for pearl-fishing in this river, but the result of their undertaking has not been left on record. The parent fish was the muscle, which the people of the neighbourhood used to seek for at low water, and afterwards dispose of to the jewellers. Those days, however, have gone by; the pearls of the Irt, like the fairies of the micadowns, are to be found no longer, a fact which may be easily understood, when we reflect that the products of nature are exhaustible, while human cupidity has no

limits. The fable of the Golden Goose has not yet lost its significance, and probably never will.

**BEDDINGTON**, sometimes called Beddington Park, in the county of Surrey, about a mile and a half from Croydon, the seat of Captain Charles Hallowell Carew, R.N.

This manor belonged, in the olden times, to the ancient family of the Carews, who occupy so important a place in the pages of English chronicle. In the days of Henry the Eighth, we find a Sir Nicholas Carew in especial favour with the bluff monarch, and a "partaker with him in all jousts, tournaments, masques, and other diversions of the same kind, with which that reign abounded." In 1523, he was made Master of the Horse, and subsequently created a Knight of the Garter, but for all this, would seem to have been engaged in the conspiracy to upset the Government, and establish Cardinal Pole upon the throne. The plot being discovered, he was executed on Tower Hill, on the 3rd of March, 1539, in the forty-third year of his age, and his forfeited estates escheated to the crown. Fuller, however, has given, in his *Worthies*, another, and not quite so lofty a version of the cause which led to the sudden disfavour of Sir Nicholas, with his despotic master. He tells that "Tradition in this family reporteth how King Henry, then at bowls, gave this Knight opprobrious language, betwixt jest and earnest, to which the other returned an answer more true than discretionary, as more consulting therein his own animosity than allegiance. The King, who in this kind would give and not take, being no *good fellow* in tart repartees, was so highly offended thereat, that Sir Nicholas fell from the top of his favour, to the bottom of his displeasure, and was bruised to death thereby."

This was the true cause of his execution, though in our chronicles all is scored on his complying in a plot with Henry, Marquess of Exeter, and Henry, Lord Montague.

Whatever might be the cause of the Knight's disfavour, his son obtained so much grace with Queen Mary, that in 1554 he obtained the restitution of his ancestral estate. Nor was he less fortunate in winning the regard of Queen Elizabeth, who twice honoured him with a royal visit at his newly-built and splendid mansion of Beddington—once in 1599, and again in the year 1600. An anecdote has been handed down to us by Sir Hugh Plott, in his "Garden of Eden," illustrative of the devices used to give pleasure to the royal visitor:—"Here I will conclude with a concert of that delicate Knight, Sir Francis Carew, who, for the better accomplishment of his royal entertainment of our late Queen, Elizabeth, of happy memory, at his house of Beddington, led Her

Majesty to a cherry-tree, whose fruit he had of purpose kept back from ripening at the least one month after all cherries had taken their farewell of England. This secret he performed by so raising a tent or cover of canvas over the whole tree, and wetting the same now and then with a scoop or horn, as the heat of the weather required; and so by withholding the sun-beams from reflecting upon the berries, they grew both great, and were very long before they had gotten their perfect cherry colour; and when he was assured of Her Majesty's coming, he removed the tent, and a few sunny days brought them to their full maturity."

Simple as this expedient was, it seems to have answered its intended purpose, and to have well satisfied the royal visitant. At the same time it sufficiently shows that the Knight, in addition to his other good gifts, was a most accomplished courtier.

The direct line of the Carews having at length become extinct, Beddington, according to the will of Sir Nicholas Hacket Carew, Bart., devolved in the year 1780 to a distant relation of the main branch, Richard Gee, Esq., who assumed the name and arms of the family of Carew. Dying unmarried in 1816, he bequeathed the whole of his property to his brother's widow, Mrs. Anne Paston Gee, and this lady, having no issue, left this, as well as another estate in Kent, to her first cousin, Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell, G.C.B., a native of Canada. In compliance with her will, he also assumed the name and arms of Carew, by royal license, so that the old designation remained, without any blood-connexion with the ancient family of the Carews. When the admiral succeeded to this property, he was sixty-eight years old, and it is said of him that, on being congratulated by a friend upon his good fortune, he sadly replied, "Half as much twenty years ago had indeed been a blessing; but I am now old and crank." He had gallantly fought under Nelson at the battle of the Nile, and died in 1836.

Beddington House stands in a large park adjoining the church, and in a pleasant part of the country. Aubrey, in his account of Surrey, has left us a description of it in his usual loose, gossiping style, which, as a picture of what it once was, will hardly be read without interest. "The seat of this family (the Carews) stands low, in a moorish soil, but much assisted by art; it is a handsome pile of building, having before it neat gardens, not yet finished, with several canals and an orchard; but what more particularly deserves our notice is the fine orangerie, where are several orange-trees—transplanted from the warmer breezes of Italian air into our more inclement climate—planted in the open ground, where they have thrived to admiration for above a whole century; but are preserved

during the winter season under a moveable covert. They were brought from Italy by Sir Francis Carew, Knt., (who built the old mansion house) and it was the first attempt of the kind that we hear of." Lysons, however, tells us that a very different account of these oranges has been given by other writers in the *Biographia Britannica*, under the head of Raleigh. The editors, he says, relate from a tradition preserved in the family, that "they were raised by Sir Francis Carew from the seeds of the first oranges, which were imported into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, who had married his niece, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton." It has been stated that "most of the trees were thirteen feet high in 1690, and that, at least, 10,000 oranges were gathered from them in that year. They continued to flourish for about a century and a half, but were destroyed by the hard frost in the winter of 1739—40."

Nothing remains of the original mansion, built by Sir Francis Carew, except the Great hall, which forms the central part of the modern edifice, and is a noble specimen of the domestic style of architecture prevailing in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and which even now seems to have such general attractions for the owners of country seats. The roof is of oak, the principal ribs springing from large carved gilded brackets, and forming an equilateral pointed arch, underset with small ribs that give it the trefoil character. A stout beam extends over each arch, and forms a brace with the rafters. The walls are panelled with oak, and the floor presents a polished surface of black and white marble. The space above the windows is embellished with military and naval trophies, painted so as to resemble bronze. On the south side, over the door, is an emblazoned shield of the Carew arms, with supporters and crest, handsomely carved, as also an escutcheon of pretence. Above the opposite fire-place is a carved trophy in alto relievo, presenting almost every implement of warfare, whether ancient or modern, that was known in the days of Queen Elizabeth. But the ancient fire-place has been filled in with coving, &c., and andirons being substituted instead, three feet six inches high, with brass ends, and each decorated with a demi-savage, supporting an eagle. Upon the great entrance door is a remarkable lock of wrought iron, covered with elaborate gothic tracery, richly gilt, the key-hole of which is hidden by a shield of the royal arms, moving in a groove, and which slides down upon pressing a knob, in the shape of a monk's head. This noble room extends sixty one feet six inches from the door to the fire-place, while its breadth, reckoned between the skirtings, is thirty two feet. The walls are of prodigious thickness, measuring no less than eight feet

six inches from the inner face to the windows, the principal of which are eighteen feet high, and in width, six feet six inches. The height from the floor to the brackets, from which the arched ribs spring, is thirty-five feet two inches, and from the floor to the centre of the roof is forty-six feet.

The modern mansion was erected somewhere about 1709 by Sir Nicholas Carew, who was created a baronet by Queen Anne. It is of brick, with stone dressings, and presents a centre and two wings, so arranged as to form three sides of a square, the fourth being closed in by iron railings, that separate the quadrangle, if it may be so called, from the adjoining grounds. Of the two wings, that on the north is uninhabitable, the whole interior having been consumed by fire soon after its completion, since which time no part of it has been restored. The entrance to the great hall, already described, is from the fore-court, beneath a handsome stone door-way, surmounted by an ornamented turret in the Italian style of architecture.

Much of the south wing was repaired and modernised in 1817. A long gallery extends through its whole length, besides which it comprises the dining and drawing-room, as well as some other spacious apartments. In the gallery are many fine portraits of the Carews, and of others more or less remotely connected with the family, while in the dining-room are portraits of many naval officers, the associates of the gallant admiral.

The park, which is about three or four miles round, abounds in fine timber and herds of deer. The Queen's Oak, and her favourite walk, are still pointed out, but the summer-house in the grounds, on the top of which was painted the Spanish invasion, has long since disappeared. Still, however, the grounds exhibit many characteristics of the ancient style of gardening, the most remarkable of which is a waterfall towards the east, fed by the river Wandle, as it intersects the park on its passage to the Thames. The same river also supplies a large canal upon the west, on either side whereof grows a line of venerable elms. Parallel to these is an avenue of magnificent chestnut trees, and nearer to the house on the north-west, are some walnut trees of unusual growth.

**HOLME LACY**, Herefordshire, the seat of Sir Edwyn Francis Scudamore Stanhope, Bart.,

This was more than three hundred years the residence of the ancient Family of Scudamore. The name Holme is sometimes written Hamme, which in Saxon signifies a house, farm, or village. Sometimes Homme, Home or Hom, *i. e.*, a place surrounded with water; whilst Ham, Home, Hom, are plainly contractions of the Saxon Hamme or Holme.

It derived the additional name of Lacy, from Walter de Lacy, a valiant Norman, who acquired so great possessions in the county of Hereford soon after the Norman Conquest, that his son Roger, in the reign of William Rufus, had sixty-five Lordships in the said county, among which was principally this of Homme. The family of Scudamore, variously written in ancient records, de Eskidmore, Esquidmor, Escuedmor, Schidmore, Skydmore &c., is of great antiquity. It was one of those who followed William Duke of Normandy into England, as is evident from the most authentic copies of the Roll Orodicus of Battel Abbey, particularly that taken from Vitalis, where the said roll being alphabetically arranged, the following names, amongst others, occur under the letter S :—

Seint Quintine	Seint Albine
Seint Omer	Seint Barbe
Seint Leger	Seint More
Seint George	Sandevile
Seint Clo	Seint Scudamore

the last a surname derived from their bearing *scutum amoris divini*, the shield of divine love, the cross patée fitchee, which was anciently their arms, and was, in all probability, given upon some gallant action done by them in defence of the Christian faith. Their first situation in England was at Upton and Norton in Wiltshire, thence called Upton Scudamore and Norton Scudamore. Walter de Scudamore was Lord of the Manor of Upton Scudamore in the reign of King Stephen, and Godfrey de Scudamore had that whole village granted him by Robert of Ewyas for his homage and service, and the finding of one white war-horse every year for the service of a sentinel at the Castle of Ewyas under his custody or guard, as appears from a deed in Latin still extant. (Patrick the first witness to this deed was created Earl of Salisbury by the Empress Maude, and died in 1167, 13 Hen. II., which proves the great antiquity of this deed). This family of Scudamore lived in great reputation and esteem in Wilts for several generations, as appears from evidences taken out of the Red Book of the Exchequer, the Pipe and fine Rolls, Ryly's Placita Parliamentaria, the Books of Visitation, &c. About the 28th Edward III., Thomas, the younger son of Sir Peter Scudamore, of Upton Scudamore, Wilts, married Clarice, eldest daughter and heiress of Clara de Ewyas (by Joan Whelen) Lady of Ewyas Harold, co. Hereford, in the marches of Wales, upon which he took the arms of three stirrups, buckles and straps, or, which this family have borne ever since; and assumed the name of Ewyas from the inheritance of the said Clara, their son and heir, Philip, being thence called Philip de Ewyas. He had issue Sir John Scudamore of Ewyas and Holme Lacy, Knight, who was Escheator of Herefordshire, Glo'ster-

shire and Marches of Wales, and Constable of Goderich Castle during the minority of Lord Talbot; he married Alice the daughter and one of the co-heirs of Owen Glendour, the famous antagonist of Henry IV.; and left issue, Philip, who married Agnes, daughter and co-heir of John Lord Huntercomb. Philip Scudamore great-grandson of Sir Peter Scudamore first planted himself at Holme Lacy, which has ever since been the principal seat of this ancient family, as is shown from several deeds and releases signed by him in the reign of Henry IV. Long after their settling at Holme Lacy, the members of this family were in great esteem in the country, court, and camp. John Scudamore, of Holme Lacy, was High Sheriff of the county in the 16, 21, and 35, Henry VIII.; he married Sybell, daughter of Watkin Vaughan, of Hengist, he lived to a great age, and was (with his wife) buried in the church at Holme Lacy, where is a fine old monument with two recumbent figures in alabaster, and the following inscription:—"Here lythe John Scudamore Esquir. sometyne one of the four gentyllmen ushers unto our late Sov'raigne Lord King Henry the Eighte, afterwards admytted one of the Esquirs for His Highness body; and Sybell his wyef, which John decessed in the yere of our Lord God a thousand five hundred (further date obliterated), praynge them that passeth hereby of their charitie to say a paternaster and an ave."

His eldest son, William, married Ursula, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Pakington of Westwood, county Worcester, and dying before his father, his son, John, succeeded his grandfather at Holme Lacy. He was Gentleman Usher to Queen Elizabeth, and Standard-bearer to the Honourable Band of Gentleman Pensioners, and one of Her Majesty's Council for the Marches of Wales. He received the honour of Knighthood, and was elected one of the Knights of the Shire for five successive Parliaments, and was High Sheriff for said county 1581. He was a great benefactor to the Bodleian Library. His son, Sir James Scudamore, was another of Sir Thomas Bodley's most esteemed friends. He was knighted, for his signal valor, at the Siege of Cadiz, and in the first year of King James I. served in Parliament for county Hereford. He was one of the most renowned men in England for chivalry, and no time will obliterate the brave and generous character that is given of him under the title of Sir Scudamore in Spenser's poem of the "Faery Queen." He married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Throckmorton, by whom he had issue John (of whom presently), and Barnabas, who was in the army of King Charles I., and governor of Hereford, which city he most gallantly defended against the Scottish forces under the Earl of Leven. He

was twice summoned to surrender, to which he returned the following spirited answers :

“MY LORD,

“I am not to give up the King’s garrison upon any summons or letter; neither shall it be in the power of the Mayor or other to condescend to any such proposition made unto him. I was set in here by the King’s command, and shall not quit it but by special order from His Majesty or the prince: and with this resolution I shall persist in Hereford. This last day of July 1645.

BARNABAS SCUDAMORE.”

In consequence of this refusal to surrender, hostilities were carried on during a fortnight, but no impression was made on the city. At the expiration of that time a second summons was sent by the Earl of Leven to which the governor replied as follows:

“MY LORD,

“For your favourable proffer to the inhabitants of this city, I shall returne their thanks, and resolution that they intend to suffer with me, and I shall not suffer alone for the suffusion of blond. I am sorry to think of it that two united nations should so much differ, having paid once well for Scotland’s friendship. My Lord, I am resolved to endure all mines and stormes which shall be made against this place, and doubt not by God’s assistance to render His Majestie a good account of it; the which by my endeavours, I shall maintain to the last, and remaine,

Your Lordship’s servant,

BARNABAS SCUDAMORE.

“To the Right Honourable the Earl of Leuen, General of the Scottish forces.”

In consequence of this second refusal, a general assault was determined on by the besiegers; but the King advancing with a superior force from Worcester on the 1st of September, with the intention of relieving the city, the Scottish army suddenly broke up and quitted the country. During the time the King was with the royal army in Herefordshire, he made Holme Lacy his rendezvous, as appears from the following extract from the “*Iter Carolinum* ;” Wednesday, 10 Aug., 1645, to Holme Lacy (Lord Scudamore, supped and slept.) John Scudamore eldest son of Sir James, and brother of Barnabas, succeeded his grandfather, at a very early age married Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Sir Arthur Porter, Knt. He was created a Baronet 1620, 18 James I., in which year he served in Parliament for county Hereford, as also in 21 James I.; and was created Baron of Dromore and Viscount Scudamore of Sligo by letters patent, July 2; 1628, 4 Cax 3. In 1634, he was sent Ambassador to the Court of France, in which employment he acquitted himself with singular prudence and honour. In the beginning of the civil wars he was surprised in Hereford

by Sir John Waller, and sent prisoner to London. Some of his houses were besieged, plundered and burnt by the rebels, and his whole estates sequestered for several years, after which he compounded for his liberty and property as other loyalists had done. During the dismal confused usurpation he sent money privately to the exiled King, and relieved all his fellow-sufferers to the utmost of his power; particularly he gave yearly pensions to several deprived orthodox ministers, and entertained so many others in his house, that he was justly styled a *nursing father of the Church*. He rebuilt the stately church of Dore in Herefordshire, and erected a very good parsonage house there, as he likewise did at Hempstead near Gloucester, and at Holme Lacy, Herefordshire, liberally endowing those three livings and three others with all his own and more (dearly purchased) impropriate tithes, all which he secured to the church by Act of Parliament 17, Car. II. When Ambassador at the Court of France, the Poet Milton was, at his own particular request, introduced by Lord Scudamore to the celebrated Hugo Grotius; probably from a particular motive relating to Milton himself. Grotius had written a tragedy upon Adam’s Fall, a subject which Milton had thought upon with the same design. Grotius’ poem in Latin was printed in 1601, with the title of Adam’s Exul. (Biogr. Brit., vol. V). At the age of seventeen Lord Scudamore obtained leave to travel in foreign parts, and soon after his return from travelling he applied himself very strictly to his studies, by which he weakened his constitution to that degree that Bishop Laud gave him this advice *Book it not too much*. The remarkably studious, pious, and hospitable life he led made him respected and esteemed by all good men, especially by Bishop Laud, who generally visited him in going to and from his Diocese of St. David’s, and “found his entertainment as kind and full of respect as ever he did from any friend.” The Bishop’s letters abound with such grateful acknowledgements as this, and how much the Bishop was obliged to Lord Scudamore for his translation to the Bishopric of Bath and Wells may be seen in the following extract from one of his letters—“Whereas you write that you are glad to see the same hand and a new name; I may thank you for it. In that or any other state I shall ever rest,

Your loving friend,

GUIL: BATHON AND WELLEN.”

The Bishop and Lord Scudamore were true friends, and heartily disposed to serve each other in all the vicissitudes of their lives. After the death of the Duke of Buckingham, who Lord Scudamore had attended as a volunteer in his second expedition for the relief

of the French Huguenots at Rochelle, he retired to his country course of life, diverting himself with planting and grafting apple-trees, and it was his Lordship who first brought the *Red-streak cider* into request, and raised it to such perfection, that Phillips in his poem "In Pomona," speaking of *Musk*, a fine and delicate sort of fruit, says—

"Yet let her to the Red-streak yield, that once  
Was of the sylvan kind, uncivilized,  
Of no regard, 'till Scudamore's skilful hand  
Improv'd her, and by courtly discipline  
Taught her the savage nature to forget;  
Hence called the Scudamorean plant, whose wine  
Whoever tastes, let him with grateful heart  
Respect that ancient loyal house, &c."

Cider made of this sort of fruit was frequently given as a present to foreign Princes, by whom it was highly valued. Lord Scudamore was High Steward of the city of Hereford, and at his death left a legacy of £400 to be a perpetual stock to set to work the poor people of the city. No good thing can be said of any man which may not justly be said of him, who lived and died a rare example of piety towards God, loyalty to his king, love to his country, hospitality to his friends, economy in his family, charity to the poor, and great munificence to the church, upon which it is known he bestowed above £10,000. He died universally lamented, in the seventy-first year of his age, 8th of June, 1671, and was buried in the south aisle of the chancel in the Parish Church of Holme Lacy. Of six sons of this truly great and noble lord, only James lived to man's estate, and he dying in his father's lifetime, his son John succeeded to the title and estates of his grandfather: he married Frances, daughter of John, Earl of Exeter, by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters. He died the 22nd July, 1697, and was succeeded by his second son James, third and last Viscount, who married Frances, only daughter of Simon, Lord Digby, but died 1716 without issue male, when the titles of Baronet, Baron, and Viscount, became extinct. His daughter Frances married first, Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, from whom she was divorced, and secondly, Charles Fitzroy, Esq., who assumed the name and arms of Scudamore: by him she had an only daughter and heiress, Frances, married in 1769 to the Hon. Charles Howard, afterwards Earl of Surrey and Duke of Norfolk, who died 15th December, 1815. The Duchess did not very long survive him; she died on the 22nd of October, 1820, when, there being no issue by that marriage, the estates of Holme Lacy devolved upon Sir Edwyn Francis Stanhope, Bart., the present owner, as lineal descendant of Mary, wife of Sir Giles Brydges of Wilton Castle, co. Hereford, daughter of Sir James Scudamore, Knt., and sister of John, first Viscount Scudamore. Sir Edwyn Stanhope assumed the additional name and arms of Scudamore by

sign manual, on coming into possession of the estates of Holme Lacy. Sir Edwyn is descended from the ancient family of Brydges (De Brugge or Bruges, Barons Chandos, Earls of Caernarvon, and Dukes of Chandos). His father, Admiral Sir Henry Edwyn Stanhope (who was created a Baronet for naval services), was great-grandson of (*ex parte maternâ*) James Brydges, ninth Lord and first Duke of Chandos, who acquired, by his magnificence, the appellation of "the princely Chandos." He built Cannons, the following brief description of which may not be uninteresting:—"This most splendid palace stood on the road leading to Edgeware, about ten miles from London. The fronts were all of freestone, and the pillars of marble, as were also the steps of the great staircase. The gilding was executed by the famous Pargotti, and the hall painted by Paolucci. The apartments were most exquisitely finished and most richly furnished. The house contained 84 spacious apartments, and 117 inferior rooms, offices, &c. The stables, gardens, avenues, &c., were proportionably grand. At night, there was a constant watch kept, who walked the rounds and proclaimed the hours. The Duke maintained two chaplains and a full choir, and had divine service performed, with the finest music, in a chapel that could hardly be exceeded in the beauty of its workmanship. The Duke's establishment at Cannons consisted of 174 persons. Some idea may be formed of the costliness of this magnificent house from the circumstance that the *shell alone* of the house cost £36,162. The entire cost of the building was £112,000, and including furniture, pictures, &c., &c., the whole value was upwards of £180,000, a large sum in those days."

The original mansion of Holme Lacy is supposed to have been built by John Scudamore, Esq., within the last 10 years of Henry VIII., as appears by the badges of Edward VI., when Prince of Wales, with the initials E. P., in painted glass, found in the old house. In the early part of the reign of William III., the house was in great part rebuilt by John, second Viscount Scudamore, but remained unfinished. The present owner, at a very considerable cost, has completed the house, and made great alterations and improvements. The house presents an uniform structure, nearly in the shape of the letter H, having three fronts of stone with projecting wings. The N. and E. fronts are nearly 200 feet in length, and the South front 150. The house is approached by a noble terrace 700 feet long, and 47 wide. The entrance-hall opens upon a gallery 90 feet in length, and is lighted by five windows of stained glass, in which are the arms of Brydges, Scudamore, and Stanhope. At the further end of the gallery, folding-doors open on the principal staircase

lighted by a large window of painted glass, in which are the arms of Henry VIII. and Edward, Prince of Wales. On the left side of the gallery, doors open into the principal apartments, which are lofty and well proportioned, having richly stuccoed ceilings in compartments of flowers and various other designs, especially the saloon, a room of spacious dimensions, 31 feet in height, the ceiling of which is of most beautiful design, having pendant festoons of fruit and flowers; also some fine carving by Grinling Gibbons, over the chimney-piece. In this room and the dining-room adjoining, are some fine family portraits by Vandyke, Sir Peter Lely, and others. The whole of the rooms on the ground-floor are of good proportion, and communicate with one another by folding doors, to the length of 130 feet, and other rooms on the right and left. In these rooms are some exquisite specimens of carving by the celebrated Grinling Gibbons, in birds, shell-fish, fruit, flowers, &c. "There is no instance," says Walpole, "of a man before Gibbons, who gave to wood the airy lightness of flowers, and chained together the various productions of the elements with a free disorder natural to each species."

The gardens and pleasure-grounds of Holme Lacy are extensive and unique, particularly those on the south side, which are laid out in King William's style of fortification, with magnificent yew hedges of extraordinary height and thickness. The flower-garden, which is modern, is extremely beautiful. On the south side is also a terrace 800 feet in length by 30 feet wide, communicating with other terraces and walks of lesser extent.

Pope, Gay, and other literati of that day, were much at Holme Lacy during the time of the last Lady Scudamore, and often spent their summers with that lady. It was at Holme Lacy Pope became acquainted with John Kyrle, whom he has celebrated under the title of "The Man of Ross,"—a poem he wrote at Holme Lacy. In the garden of the vicarage-house at Holme Lacy, is a remarkable pear-tree, which formerly covered nearly an acre of ground; much of it has, however, been cut down from time to time owing to its too closely surrounding the house. From 14 to 16 hogsheads of perry, of 100 gallons each, have been made from this tree in one year. In its growth, it in some sort resembles the growth of the banyan tree. The scenery around Holme Lacy is highly picturesque, and replete with endless variety. The view from the East end of the South Terrace is surpassingly beautiful. The old tower of Holme Lacy Church, with the spire of Fownhope on the right, the hills of Fownhope, richly wooded from the summit to the base; Caplar Hill, on the top of which are the remains of a Roman camp, with the Wye

running at its base, form altogether a landscape rarely equalled. The scene is again charmingly varied as you ascend the Park, (well stocked with deer), which takes in other agreeable objects, and more of the Wye's meandering river. Still further on, the distant view expands nobly, whilst the huge and magnificent oaks, those venerable giants of the forests, spread their umbrageous arms everywhere around. From the summit of this beautiful Park you command the Black Mountains, in Brecknockshire; the Clee Hills, in Shropshire; the celebrated Malvern Hills, in Worcestershire, and the well-known hills called "Robin Hood's Butts."

Although there are, doubtless, many Seats more important from historical recollections and associations, few surpass Holme Lacy in beauty of situation and surrounding scenery.

**BIRCHER HALL**, in the county of Hereford, near Leonminster, the seat of Thomas Dunne, Esq.

At one period this estate was possessed by Adam Ward, Esq., and was conveyed, subsequently, by the marriage of Mr. Ward's niece and heiress to Thomas Smith, Esq., whose daughter and heiress married Thomas, Dunne, Esq., the present owner.

Bircher Hall is in the modern style of architecture, but the date of its erection is not known. It stands in a lawn of nearly thirty acres, and commands an extensive view of a fertile and interesting country.

**LLANTILIO**, Monmouthshire, the seat of Colonel Clifford, M.P. This property was for many centuries held by the Powells, an ancient Monmouthshire family; and for three generations by the family of Lewis, who obtained it by marriage. The present owner is a great-grandson, in the female line, of the last of the Powells.

The more modern part of the present mansion was built in the year 1751; the older portion is of unknown antiquity. The whole forms a plain square building three stories high, with a portico and detached offices.

The prospect from it extends over the magnificent Welsh mountains—the Skyrnyd, or Holy Mountain, the Blorcnge, or Blawcnge, that is the Grey Mountain, and the extensive remains of White Castle, a rude and gigantic ruin, partly anterior to the time of the Normans, moated, and standing on a ridge about six miles from Abergavenny.

Colonel Clifford possesses also

**FERRISTONE**, in the county of Hereford. It is a low rambling structure, of old date, that, at various times, has been considerably added to and altered. According to the fashion of early days, it has terraces, fishponds, and avenues; but, although deeply embosomed in trees and shrubs, the upper windows of the

house command some extensive and interesting prospects, while the undulating finely timbered grounds towards the Wye are of extraordinary and picturesque beauty.

**DUKINFIELD**, co. Chester, the seat of Francis Dukinfield Palmer Astley, Esq., is about six miles N.E. of Stockport.

The ancient family of Dukinfield, anciently Dokenfield, were seated here soon after the Conquest, and doubtless derived their name from their abode. The manor, however, originally belonged to the Barons of Dunham, till it was given by Hamon Massey, Baron of Dunham Massey, to Matthew de Bromhall. In 1327 it was purchased, from William de Stockport, by Robert de Dokcnfield, representative of the local family.

In 1665 Sir Robert Dukenfield, of Dukenfield, was created a Baronet, and the estate descended regularly to Sir William Dukenfield—Daniel, third Bart., who assumed the latter surname on becoming possessed of the estates of the Daniels of Tabley. Sir William married Penelope, daughter of John Vernon, Esq., of Hilton, co. Stafford, by whom he had an only daughter, Henrietta. As, he died without male issue, in 1758, the Baronetcy passed to his cousin, Sir Samuel Dukinfield, and is now inherited by the Rev. Sir Henry Robert Dukinfield; but the Dukinfield estates were left in the power of his widow, Penelope, who married John Astley, Esq., an eminent painter (of a Shropshire family). Mr. Astley thus becoming seated at Dukinfield, did much to increase the value of the estate, by establishing collieries and manufactories. He was Sheriff of Cheshire in 1776, and was succeeded by his son, Francis Dukinfield Astley, Esq., who also served the same office, and whose son is the present proprietor. Dukinfield Hall, the ancient mansion, is divided into two tenements: the chapel, which was originally built in 1398, forms one of the wings: in the chancel is still to be seen a memorial for Sir Robert Dukinfield, Bart., who died in 1729, Dukinfield Lodge, the present seat, was erected, towards the close of the last century, by John Astley, Esq. It is a handsome and commodious mansion, pleasantly situated on a wooded bank of the River Tame, and contains some fine pictures, several of which were the production of the builder, John Astley, Esq.

Near to Dukinfield Lodge is an ancient dissenter's meeting-house, with a burying-ground, which also contains some monuments to the Dukinfield family.

**FAIRFORD PARK**, Gloucestershire, about a quarter of a mile above the town of Fairford, remarkable for the painted glass windows in the parish church. The park is the seat of John Raymond Raymond Barker, Esq., a

magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county.

The name of the town, from which the seat takes its appellation, has been a matter of much dispute. Rudder derives it, and he is probably right, "from the Saxon verb *faran*, to go, to pass. The name was suggested by, and is descriptive of, the situation of the place, and signifies, the *passage at the ford*." This explanation is borne out by the original name of the town having been Fareforde, which at once demolishes the opinion of those, who taking their etymology from the modern spelling have derived it from the *Fair Ford*, which was there before the building of the bridge across the ford.

King William the first, seized this manor into his own hands. It is uncertain who had the first grant of it from the crown, but in the fifth year of King John, Philip of Worcester was seized of it, as was George de Suneril in the year following; Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, possessed it in the time of Edward the Second, and he dying without issue, it devolved to Eleanor, his eldest sister and coheirress, who married Hugh le Despencer, the younger. By a marriage into this family it came to the Beauchamps, and with them it continued till King Henry the seventh prevailed upon Anne, the great heiress thereof, and widow of Richard Nevil, the renowned Earl of Warwick, to convey it to him and his heirs male, in the third year of his reign.

The manor was bought of the King by John Tame, a London merchant, of which family Leland speaks in the highest terms, saying, "Fairford never flourished afore the cumbering of the Tames into it." With the merchant's descendants it remained till Edmund Tame, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, dying without issue, the estate was held by his widow in jointure. He left three sisters, coheirresses, whose successors sold it to Sir Harry Horton and John Cooke, and from them it was bought by the Tracys. From the Tracys again it was purchased by Andrew Barker, Esq. His son left two daughters, one of whom died unmarried, while the survivor married James Lambe, of Hackney in Middlesex, who died without issue. His widow during her lifetime possessed the estate, which upon her death devolved to her nephew, John Raymond, Esq., from whom it has passed through one generation, to his lineal descendant John Raymond Raymond Barker, Esq.

The house at Fairford Park was erected in 1650 by Andrew Barker, Esq. It is a substantial and comfortable, though not very handsome, building, in the domestic style of architecture, but the internal part has been considerably improved by the present owner. The park, about five miles in circumference, is

exceedingly beautiful; the clear, silvery waters of the River Colne, running through it, and lending no slight additional charm to the landscape. At the highest point of the sloping and extensive pleasure-grounds is a handsome obelisk. Many battles have been fought in the neighbourhood, and the tokens of them are still extant in the tumuli, little more than half a mile from the house, which, being opened long since, were found to contain the skulls and bones of the fallen. There are also some curious large Saxon remains to be seen here.

**STANDISH HALL**, Lancashire, the seat of Charles Standish, Esq., Sheriff of the county in 1836, is situated in the parish of the same name, about three miles from Wigan.

From time immemorial this estate has been the inheritance of the very eminent family of Standish, who were seated here in unbroken male descent till the middle of the eighteenth century, when Ralph Standish, Esq., died at an advanced age, leaving, by his wife Philippa, daughter of Henry, Duke of Norfolk, a daughter and heiress, Cecilia, who married William Towneley, Esq., of Towneley. The devotion of Mr. Standish to the House of Stuart, induced him to take part in the rebellion of 1715, and led to the forfeiture of the Standish estates, but they were afterwards restored, and eventually passed in the female line to Thomas Strickland, Esq., of Sizergh in Westmoreland, who assumed in consequence the additional surname of Standish, and died in 1813, having bequeathed the Sizergh estate to his younger son, Thomas Strickland, Esq., and the Standish property to his eldest son, the present Charles Standish, Esq. Standish Hall is a large irregular brick house, having attached thereto an ancient Roman Catholic chapel. The moat which formerly encircled the house was filled up in 1780, and much of the original building was then removed. The "Lancashire plot" of 1694, which had for its object the dethronement of William III., and the re-establishment of the Stuarts, is supposed to have been concerted in this house, and a reward was offered by royal proclamation for the apprehension of Mr. Standish, one of the alleged conspirators, but without success.

**BORWICK HALL**, co. Lancaster, also the seat of Charles Standish, Esq., stands in the parish of Warton, at the northern extremity of the county. Anciently a family of De Borwick was seated here, and afterwards the estate belonged to the Whittingtons. It eventually passed to the eminent family of Bindlosse, of whom was Sir Robert Bindlosse, created a Baronet in 1641. Sir Robert dying without male issue, in 1688, the title expired and the estate passed to his only daughter and heiress, Cecilia, who married William Standish, Esq., of Standish, and thus Borwick

has descended with the Standish estates to the present proprietor, who makes the Hall his principal residence.

Borwick Hall is a spacious and venerable mansion, partly Elizabethan, and partly castellated. Over the fire-place in the hall are the arms of Bindlosse impaling West, and beneath the names "Byndlos: West." Sir Francis Bindlosse having married Cecilia, daughter of Thomas West, Lord De la Warr. One of the bed-rooms was the ancient chapel, and adjoining is the priest's closet, beneath which still remains a secret place, into which the persecuted ecclesiastics, on pressing part of the floor, suddenly descending, eluded for the time all further search.

When Charles II., says Dr. Whitaker, was at Borwick Hall, in August, 1650, he was little aware in how few days he was to be indebted for his crown and life to a similar contrivance. The mansion stands in a most picturesque situation, and altogether forms one of the most interesting seats in this part of the country.

**BADMINTON HOUSE**, Gloucestershire, six miles from Tetbury, and about twenty-eight miles from the city of Gloucester, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort.

Edrick held Badminton in the reign of King Edward the Confessor; Ernuph de Esding held it in the time of the Norman Conqueror; but it was for ages the seat of the ancient family of Boteler, so called from one of the family having held the honorary office of *Boteler* or *Butler*, to Robert, Earl of Mellent and Leicester. After having continued in the Botelers for more than four hundred years, Nicholas, of that name, disposed of the estate in 1608, to the Hon. Sir Thomas Somerset, K.B., third son of Edward, fourth Earl of Worcester, who, in 1626, was created Viscount Somerset, of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary, Ireland. He left an only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, who, dying unmarried, gave Badminton to Henry, Lord Herbert, afterwards created Duke of Beaufort, and his family, since the destruction of Ragland Castle in the great civil war, have made this their principal place of residence. "This noble Duke," says Rudder, speaking of the Beauforts, "derives his genealogy from Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, son of Foulk, king of Jerusalem, by Maud, the empress, his wife, daughter of Henry the First, king of England; being lineally descended from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who caused all his natural children, by Catherine, the widow of Sir John Swinford, Knight, who became afterwards his third wife, to be called Beaufort, from the castle of that name in the county of Anjou, the place of their nativity, and part of the inheritance of the house of Lancaster."

This noble mansion—one of the finest, perhaps, in England—was erected by the first Duke of Beaufort soon after his accession to that title in the year 1682. The principal front, which is in the Palladian style of architecture, is of considerable extent. It consists of a rustic basement story, in which is the entrance, of the Tuscan order; two columns rusticated on the shafts support a corresponding entablature and pediment. The centre part of the building is adorned by a colonnade of the composite order, surmounted by an attic, at the top of which on a pediment is a circular cartouche shield, sculptured with the arms of Somerset, ducally crowned. The wings give a noble effect to the architectural elevation, which is terminated by Tuscan archways to the offices and stables. Over each extremity of the centre are a cupola and vane. The grand approach is through the park from Worcester Lodge, which stands at the distance of nearly three miles from the house, and is itself a fine, lofty, free-stone building, with iron gates. Internally, this mansion is distinguished by the splendour of its decorations, the various rooms being spacious and elegantly ornamented. In the great dining-room is a profusion of admirable carving in wood by Grinlin Gibbons; and in the picture-gallery is a fine series of family portraits. But the most valuable, as well as interesting picture to be seen here, is a satirical work by the great Salvator Rosa, for which he was expelled from Rome. In this, he represents the European sovereigns under the shapes of different animals, such as an eagle, a wolf, a sheep, a hog, a fox, a cow, and an ass; over the latter is thrown the pontifical pall; and the blind goddess, Fortune, is represented showering her gifts upon the whole group. Here also will be found the head of Guido, by himself; of Cardinal Alberoni, by Trevisani; of Erasmus, and Sir Thomas More, by Holbein; and of Cornelius Jansen, by himself; besides some excellent landscapes, by Italian masters, a Holy Family by Raphael, and several much admired paintings by Guido and Carlo Dolce. Neither should we omit to mention a large sarcophagus that stands in the hall; it is of Roman sculpture representing a bacchanalian procession, and was given to Henry, the third Duke of Beaufort, by Cardinal Alberoni.

The park is very extensive, being nearly ten miles in circumference, of an oblong form, about three miles long, and in width, not much less than two. Rudder is enthusiastic in the description of its beauties. "It would be difficult by words," he says, "to convey a tolerable idea of the beautiful plantations belonging to it, which have been raised from time to time at a vast expense, and are continually improving under the direction of the present noble proprietor. I shall, however,

observe, for the information of those who have seen them in their former state, that the labyrinth and all that profusion of figures in box and yew, which came first into use in this country about the reign of William the Third, are taken away, and give place to the modern taste and less restrained method of planting." It should, however, be remembered that Rudder wrote in 1779, and his account is chiefly valuable as showing what the park and grounds were at a yet earlier period.

In the year 1702, Queen Anne and her consort, Prince George of Denmark, visited Oxford, and going thence to Bath, were met at Cirencester by the Duke of Beaufort, and conducted by him to Badminton, with the beauties of which they seem to have been much delighted. But, if the popular belief were true, this locality would have higher claims to consideration, than any it can derive from even a royal visit. The people say of this place, as others have said of Linley, in Leicestershire, that neither snake, adder, nor lizard have been seen in it. The more moderate, however, qualify the report by stating that "they have been very rarely seen, till within these few years." We again quote from Rudder's account in 1779; and beyond doubt the limitation makes the legend less disputable than it else would be. Like Lady Froth's "more or less" in her stanzas upon the sun, the qualification saves all harmless.

**THONOCK HALL**, Lincolnshire, near Gainsborough, the seat of Henry Bacon Hickman, Esq., who served the office of High Sheriff of the county in 1831.

In the early ages, this estate, was the residence belonging to Roger of Poitou, Earl of Lancaster, upon whom it had been conferred by William at the time of the Norman conquest. From him it passed to the family of De Munolen, and with them remained until 1272, when we find it held by Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall. In the year 1300, Thonock was passed to the natural son of Edmund Walter de Cornwall, in whose family it continued until 1561, at which time it became the property of William Nauphan, passing from him again to W. Godfrey. By this last it was sold in 1714 to Sir W. Hickman. In 1781, Sir Neville Hickman dying without male issue, it devolved to his daughter and heiress, Frances, who, upon her death bequeathed it, with the rest of her estates to her cousin, Henry Bacon, youngest son of the late Sir Edward Bacon, premier Baronet of England. This bequest took effect in 1826, subsequent to which Mr. Bacon assumed, by royal license, the additional surname and arms of Hickman.

It is uncertain at what precise period Thonock Hall was first built, but, as we have already observed, it existed, and was inhabited

at the time of the Norman Conquest. It was enlarged and modernised by Sir Neville Hickman, Bart., previous to his removing thither with his family from the old manor-house at Gainsborough, which still remains. Since his time, it has again been much enlarged by the present proprietor. At a short distance from the mansion, a lake has been formed, and several drives made through the wild grounds adjoining it. In the park there are still the remains of an ancient fortification, known by the name of the *Danish Camp*.

In the library is a valuable collection of books, and scattered through the house are many portraits by the first masters.

**WYVENHOE**, WIVENHOE, or WIVENHOO HALL, in the county of Essex, about five miles south-east from Colchester, the seat of Nicholas Cæsar Corsellis, Esq.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, this manor was held by Robert Gernon, and subsequently became part and parcel of his barony, Stansted Montfichet. At a later period it came into the hands of the Batayles, or De Batailes, from whom it passed by marriage through the families of Sutton, Walton, and Howard, to John de Vere, twelfth Earl of Oxford, of that name, who lost his head in 1461, for having espoused the Lancastrian interest against the Yorkists. His estates being confiscated, were granted by Edward the Fourth to his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard the Third. When Richmond achieved the throne by his victory of Bosworth Field, he restored their lands to the De Veres, and in their possession they remained until the extravagance of Edward, the seventeenth Earl, caused Wivenhoe to be sold to Roger Townshend, Esq., who was knighted at sea for his valour in the engagement with the Spanish Armada. From the Townshends it passed, by sale, about the time of the Restoration, to the Corsellis', from which family the present owner is descended.

Of the Hall, Morant has left us the following graphical account:—"Wivenhoe Hall stands pleasantly at the upper end of the town. Whilst it belonged to the Earls of Oxford, who sometimes made it the place of their residence, it was a large and elegant seat, having a noble gate-house, with towers of great height, that served for a sea-mark."

**WYVENHOE PARK**, the seat of John Gurdon Rebow, Esq., formerly belonged to the Beriff family, at which time indeed the grounds could hardly be said to deserve the name, not having been converted into a park until the estate passed, about 1740, into the hands of Sir Isaac Rebow, Knight, and Member of Parliament for Colchester. His grandson, Isaac Martin Rebow, Colonel of the Essex Militia and M. P. for Colchester, rebuilt the

house there. This was in the style of Chelsea Hospital, but it has been altered by the present owner into an Elizabethan structure. It stands in the midst of a flower-garden, with a well-timbered park, looking towards the town of Colchester, between which and the park runs the river Coln.

**EDGE**, co. Chester, the seat of the Dod family, lies near the Welsh border of the county. Hova, son of Cadwgan Dot, about the time of Henry II. married the daughter and heiress of the Lord of Edge, and settled there in consequence. The name of the proprietor, whose daughter Hova married, does not appear, but it is probable that he was the son of Edwin, a Saxon thane, who was allowed, after the Norman Conquest, to retain possession of his lands at Edge. From Hova Dot the estate regularly descended in unbroken male succession to the late Thomas Crewe Dod, Esq., who died in 1827 leaving no surviving male issue, when the estate devolved on his eldest daughter, Charlotte Dod, now of Edge. The remains of an ancient mansion, probably the earliest residence of the family, are to be seen at a spot called "the Hull Heys" at one extremity of the estate. The present seat is of considerable antiquity, but has been so repeatedly altered in various styles, that no date can be inferred from its architecture. This house has also been moated, and stands very low, the ground sloping to it in every direction; at the back is a park-like enclosure ascending gently to a terrace, on the summit of a rocky eminence well planted with trees, through the interstices of which the eye commands the higher Broxton and Bickerton hills behind, and in front, the Clwydian range, with loftier mountains above them, seen over the broad vale of Chester. On the right, the estuaries appear in the distance, and on the left is a boundless continuation of the magnificent vale below, broken in some places by the Montgomeryshire hills, and completely losing itself in the vista.

**CHILDWALL HALL**, Lancashire, a seat of the Marquess of Salisbury, stands adjoining the village of the same name, about five miles from Liverpool.

Soon after the conquest, Childwall was annexed to the Barony of Manchester. The estate subsequently passed to the Lathoms, and from them, by an heiress, to the Stanleys. About the middle of the seventeenth century we find a family of Legrey, or Legay, in possession, from whom it was eventually purchased by Isaac Green, Esq., of Liverpool, who married Mary Aspinall, the heiress of Hale, by whom he had three daughters and coheirs, the second surviving of whom, Mary Green, married Bamber Gascoyne, Esq., of

Barking in Essex. Mr. Gascoyne was thrice member of Parliament for Liverpool, and his brother, General Isaac Gascoyne, was representative of that borough during many years. Mr. Gascoyne died in 1830, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Mary, who conveyed the estate by marriage to the present noble owner, and he, in consequence, added the surname of Gascoyne to his patronymic, Cecil.

Childwall Hall is a spacious castellated edifice of stone, standing in the midst of lawns and pleasure-grounds. It was erected, on the site of the ancient mansion, by the late Bamber Gascoyne, Esq., after a design by Nash. As Lord of Childwall, the Marquess is entitled to certain small dues, amounting to a penny or twopence from each occupier of land, which was formerly paid to the Knight's hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, who had a house upon the heath of Great Woolton.

**CAMBUSNETHAN HOUSE**, usually abbreviated into *Cannethan*, in the county of Lanark, the seat of James Sinclair Lockhart, Esq.

At a very distant period the barony of Cambusnethan belonged to a family named *Baird*, and from them passed successively into the hands of the Stewarts and the Sommersvilles, the last of whom, a powerful family in the west of Scotland, retained a portion of it for six generations, the rest being disposed at various times to different heritors. About the year 1649, the house and mains of the barony of Cambusnethan were conveyed to James Sommersville, of Drum, and by him sold, in 1661 to Sir John Harper, who rebuilt the old mansion-house. Upon his death, about 1662, these lands were disposed of to the Lockharts, of Castlehill, a younger branch of the Lockharts, of Lee, and in this family have remained ever since.

Upon the destruction of the old house by fire, the present one was erected in 1816 by Robert Lockhart, Esq., of Castlehill, father to the gentleman now possessing the estate. It is an elegant Gothic structure, so built as to be a perfect representation of a priory, and stands upon a sloping lawn close to the river Clyde.

Externally, the appearance of this mansion is exceedingly picturesque, surrounded as it is by fine old wood and extensive orchards of apple, pear, and plum trees, which, owing to the excellence of the soil and the sheltered situation, are reckoned the finest and most productive in the county. In some years the produce has realised as much, in the Glasgow market, as £800.

**RUFFORD**, co. Lancaster, the seat of Sir Thomas George Hesketh, Bart., Sheriff of the county in 1848.

This estate, which lies on the great Liverpool and Preston road, about ten miles south

of the latter town, has been the inheritance of the eminent family of Hesketh for many generations. Anciently the family of Fytton were seated here, till Dame Maud, daughter of Richard Fytton, married, about 1310, Sir William Heskayte, Lord of Heskayte, from whom the present proprietor derives his descent with the lands of Rufford.

There are two mansion-houses here. The old Hall, situated in park-like grounds, is of the age of Elizabeth, and was among the early erections of this county, which cemented the brick and the wood-and-plaster materials. Many of the rooms are panelled and ornamented with carved figures and foliage. The house is still maintained in perfect repair, and was the residence of the father of the present baronet before his accession to the title in 1842. The new Hall, or as it is called *par excellence*, Rufford Hall, was erected by Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh in 1798. With the exception of the east front, which has a portico of four Ionic columns, the exterior of this mansion is devoid of ornament. The entrance hall forms a brilliant room, and on the balustrades of the light and elegant staircase is the family emblem of the eagle displayed. The library is fitted up with classical taste, the bookcases being divided by short Scagliola columns supporting delicately-formed alabaster vases, and a choice collection of paintings adorns the drawing-room. The park is extensive and well wooded, and there are here all the indications of ancient family dignity sustained and heightened by modern improvements. With the exception of one small estate belonging to the church, the whole parish of Rufford is an unbroken manor, of which Sir T. G. Hesketh is Lord. A court baron is held at the Hesketh Arms in the village annually in October, at which the tenants, who chiefly hold their land upon life tenures, render suit and service.

**LONGNOR**, co. Salop, the seat of Panton Corbett, Esq., Sheriff of the county in 1849, lies eight miles south of Shrewsbury, on the Ludlow road. The hall which was erected by Sir Richard Corbett, about 1670, is a large and commodious mansion of brick, but devoid of ornament. It stands in a small well-wooded park, stocked with deer.

The Longnor estate has been in the possession of the Corbetts for above four centuries. A Baronety was conferred on the family in 1612, and on the demise of Sir Richard Corbett in 1774, the title is supposed to have expired; but the estates passed, under his will, to Robert Flint, a descendant in the female line from Sir Edward, the first Baronet. Mr. Flint assumed the name of Corbett, and as "Robert Corbett, of Longnor," was Sheriff of the county in 1778. On the demise of this gentleman without issue, the estates passed,

according to a further entail, to the Rev. Joseph Plymley, whose mother was Miss Flint, and he consequently assumed the name of Corbett, and was Archdeacon of Salop, in the diocese of Hereford. His eldest son and successor is the present Panton Corbett, Esq.

**BOLD**, co. Lancaster, is situate in the parish of Prescott, about five miles from Warrington. The family of Bold are said to have been seated here before the Conquest. The ancient pedigree of the family commences with William Bold de Bold, whose grandson was Matthew de Bold, mentioned in the *Testa de Nevill*. From this Matthew the family continued in male descent till the middle of the eighteenth century, when Peter Bold, Esq., of Bold, M.P. for Lancashire, died without male issue, and the estate eventually came to his second surviving daughter, Dorothea, who married Thomas Patten, Esq., of Bank Hall, who thereupon assumed the additional surname of **BOLD**. The eldest son of this marriage was Peter Patten-Bold, Esq., Colonel of the Lancashire Militia, who died in 1819, leaving two daughters only. Mary, the elder, married Prince Sapieha, a Polish nobleman, but died without issue, while the younger, Dorothea, who eventually inherited the estates, married Henry Hoghton, Esq., eldest son of Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Bart., who therefore assumed the name of **BOLD**. Mr. Bold-Hoghton was Sheriff of Lancashire in 1829, and succeeded to the Baronetcy of Hoghton Tower in 1835. Lady Bold-Hoghton dying in 1840 the estates passed according to settlement to her eldest son, Henry Hoghton, Esq.

Bold Hall is a noble mansion, erected about 1730, having a lofty portico in front. It stands in an extensive park, abounding with timber. To the south of the house there is an extraordinary cluster of fine old oaks, many of them of vast girth, which cover forty statute acres of land.

The old Hall of Bold was erected by Richard Bold, Esq., in the reign of James I. It was a Gothic building of stone, surrounded by a moat, and stood midway between the new Hall and the Warrington road. The pillars of the gateway, the bridge, and one wing of the hall, used as a storehouse, still remain. The oaken staircase is yet in a tolerably perfect state, and over the doorway are the initials of the builder and his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme—

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Dr. Legh, in his "Natural History" observes:—"The most remarkable thing of the wild duck is their way of feeding them at Bold, in Lancashire. Great quantities of these birds breed in the summer season in pits and ponds, within the demesne, to make their visits in the winter. They oftentimes adventure to come into the moat near the Hall, which a person

accustomed to feed them, perceiving, he beats with a stone on a hollow vessel. The ducks answer to the sound, and come quite round him upon a hill adjoining the water; he scatters corn amongst them, which they take with as much quietness and familiarity as tame ones. When fed, they take their flight to the rivers, meres, and salt marshes."

**COMPTON WYNYATE**, Warwickshire, a seat of the Marquess of Northampton, is situate near the Oxfordshire border of the county. The term Wynyate appears to be derived from a vineyard formerly cultivated here. Camden styles the place Compton-in-the-Hole, a designation suited to its local circumstances, but which is a redundancy of expression, as the word Compton itself signifies a collection of dwellings in a cwm or valley.

The ancient and eminent family of Compton took their name from this fertile lordship. The first of the family who attained great distinction was Sir William Compton, who was at an early age, page or companion to the Duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII. The favour of this intimate of his youth procured for Sir William at a subsequent period, state employments, which he supported with credit, and riches which he enjoyed without ostentation. His grandson, Henry Compton, was summoned to the House of Lords by the title of Baron Compton of Compton, and William, his son, created Earl of Northampton in 1618. From this peer the present noble owner derives descent and the Lordship of Compton Wynyate.

The house at Compton was erected by Sir William Compton in the reign of Henry VIII. Sir William had, by the king's grant, the custody of the neighbouring castle of Fulbroke, and from the ruins of that pile he removed the chief materials of which this mansion is composed. A surrounding park he commenced in 11th Henry VIII., and obtained royal licence to enclose, for that purpose, 2,000 acres of land and wood.

Compton Wynyate House is an extensive, but irregular edifice, formed to surround a court, and was originally encompassed by a moat, some traces of which yet remain. Over the porch of the principal entrance are the royal arms, beneath a crown, supported by a greyhound and a griffin. On each side are a rose and crown in panels. The shafts of the chimneys are made leading features of ornament, as was usual at this period; and much carved timber is inserted in some of the gables. Within the mansion is the ancient chapel.

Compton House narrowly escaped demolition during the Civil War, in which its noble owners acted so conspicuous a part. In 1646 it was garrisoned for the Parliament army, who reduced the neighbouring church to ruins, and mingled the monumental tributes,

hitherto held sacred, with the dust. On the restoration of national order the church was rebuilt, and has since afforded a place of sepulture to the Compton family.

**DRUMCAR HOUSE**, in the county of Louth, the seat of John M'Clintock, Esq., who represented the borough of Athlone in the parliament of 1823, and at the general election in 1830, was returned for the county of Louth, after a severe contest of five days' duration, defeating the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Shiel, M.P., by a large majority, and continuing to represent the county until the dissolution of parliament. During the eventful year of 1798 he served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Louth, and held the situation of chief Serjeant-at-Arms for Ireland from 1792, a period antecedent to the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland. He is also a magistrate of the same county.

Drumcar House was built in 1777 by the father of the present proprietor, John M'Clintock, Esq., M.P. for Enniskillen and Belturbet in the Irish Parliament, and who died in 1799. It is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style of architecture. The grounds comprise about five hundred acres, ornamentally planted, and watered by the river Dee. They command a most extensive view of the sea, as well as of Dundalk Bay, and the Carlingford and Moure mountains, in the county of Down.

**PENNYWORLODD HALL**, in the parish of Llanigon, near the Hay, Brecknockshire, the seat of Arndell Francis Sparkes, Esq., of Bridgnorth, in the county of Salop.

This estate was formerly possessed by Joseph Arndell, Esq., from whom it descended to his nephew, Joseph Sparkes, Esq., who was High Sheriff for the county of Brecon in 1802, and was the grandfather of the present proprietor. The date of the house is unknown, but it is a plain stone building, standing upon an eminence, and commanding an extensive prospect, in which the river Wye and the Black Mountains are prominent objects. The estate consists of about six hundred acres.

**BAYFOLDEBURY**, Hertfordshire, at a short distance from the village of Bayford, the seat of William Robert Baker, Esq., a magistrate for the same county, who served the office of High-Sheriff, in 1836.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Bayford was held by the Saxon Earl Tosti. After the Norman Conquest, it was granted to Peter de Valoines, from whose family it passed into the possession of the Crown, and in the reign of Edward the Third, it was held in capite by William de Scrope. In the time of Edward the Sixth, we see it held by the Knights, and from them the daughter and heiress of Sir George Knighton, who died in 1613, conveyed it by marriage to Sir John Ferrers, a gentleman of the privy-chamber to Queen

Elizabeth, James the First, and Charles the First. It was afterwards conveyed to the Fanshaws, by the marriage of a grand-daughter of Sir John Ferrers with Thomas Fanshaw, Esq., who, after the death of his wife, disposed of it to John Mayo, Esq. The son of this last-named proprietor was Sheriff of Herts in 1668, upon whose decease the estate was sold to Henry Long, Esq. The daughter and heiress of Mr. Long, married Charles Adelmare Cæsar, Esq., and from this family it went by purchase to Sir William Baker, Knight, some time Lord Mayor of London, and with his descendants it still remains, they having possessed this estate since 1759.

The mansion was erected by Sir William Baker, in the year just mentioned. It is built in the Grecian style of Architecture, and stands upon high ground, surrounded by a well wooded and extensive park. The gardens are handsome, and the grounds are famed for its noble cedars, and for containing one of the finest pinetums to be found in England. The present owner of this estate has inherited the only collection of original portraits of the Kit-Cat Club, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

**LEVENS**, co. Westmoreland, the seat of the Hon. Colonel Fulke Greville Howard, lies to the south of Kendal, in the parish of Heversham.

In 1188, "Lefuenes," as the estate was then called, was sold by Ketel, son of Uchtred, to Norman de Redeman, whose descendants continued seated here till the time of Henry VII. A younger son of the Bellinghams, of Bournestead, purchased the estate from the Redmans, and his descendant, Alan Bellingham, sold it about 1686, to Colonel James Graham, younger brother of Sir Richard Graham, of Netherby. His only daughter married Henry Bowes Howard, Earl of Berkshire; and the grand-daughter of this marriage, Frances Howard, became eventually heiress of the property, and married Richard Bagot, Esq., who assumed, in consequence, the surname of Howard. Of this marriage there was an only daughter, Mary, who married, in 1807, the Hon. Fulke Greville Upton, younger brother of Lord Templeton; this gentleman thereupon exchanged his patronymic for that of Howard.

Levens Hall is a venerable pile of building, built in the reign of Elizabeth. The gardens, with which it is surrounded, were laid out by the gardener of James II., and the straight walks and clipped yew hedges remain perfect specimens of the quaint style which then prevailed. The road to Kendal separates the house and lawn from the park, which is singularly beautiful and romantic. The ground in some places is bold, and hangs abruptly over the river Kent, which flows through it; in others, it falls into gentle slopes and easy plains. The whole is beautifully diversified.

Thickets cover the brows; ancient thorns, and more ancient oaks are scattered over the plains, and clumps and solitary beech trees of enormous size frequently appear. The park is well stocked with fallow deer. The side of the Kent is famous for petrifying springs which incrust vegetable bodies.

Kirkstead, within the park, is the name of the ruins of an ancient round building, said to have been a temple of Diana.

**HADDON HALL**, an ancient seat of the Duke of Rutland, is situated two miles south of Bakewell, on a bold eminence, rising on the east bank of the river Wye, and overlooking a pleasant and fertile valley. It is surrounded by an extensive park; and the situation is altogether one of the most romantic beauty. But the great charm of Haddon is to the antiquarian and the imaginative tourist, even more than to the mere lover of picturesque scenery; for no mansion in England affords a finer sample of an ancient baronial residence, which, as it was built at many different times, gives a faithful idea of the domestic architecture of various periods of English history. In the deserted courts and empty halls of this most venerable abode, we obtain interesting glimpses of modes of life peculiar to the remote times in which they were erected, and when they were crowned with the hospitality of a magnificent race of ancient English nobles.

It adds considerably to our interest in this old seat, when we reflect that it has been handed down in uninterrupted succession, in the family of the present proprietor, from the middle of the twelfth century; and though it is not now an actual residence of the Duke of Rutland, it is kept in thorough repair, and is very frequently visited by him. Indeed, he spends a considerable portion of the autumn in the immediate neighbourhood, almost within the domain of Haddon—at Stanton Woodhouse, distant about half an hour's walk. This is a quaint old house, situated on a steep natural terrace overlooking the beautiful dale.

We will now give a genealogical sketch of the ancient and illustrious line to whom this venerable hall has belonged, with some account of the history of the building.

The foundation of Haddon is a limestone rock, rising out of the valley of the river Wye, between the town of Bakewell, and the hamlet of Rowsley, in the county of Derby. It stands upon the slope of a well-timbered chase, ascending from the level meadows on the river side, and stretching over the range of hills to the east of the lovely valley.

When a residence was first built at Haddon it is hard to say; probably it was the abode of a Saxon Thane. We know that from the earliest times, civilization had found its way to this romantic neighbourhood. The lead mines at Bakewell brought thither a Roman

settlement, and ever after, caused a continued population, and as the site of Haddon chase is so well adapted to be a pleasant residence, it is most probable that the existing Norman towers may have had Saxon, or even British antecedents.

Haddon is mentioned in that most valuable document, the Domesday book, the survey in which was commenced in 1081. The first owner who is recorded, was Henry de Ferrers, a member of the illustrious Norman house of Ferrers Earl of Derby, a family now represented by Mr. Ferrers, of Badesley Clinton. This knight possessed one carucate in Nether Haddon, in the manor of Bakewell.

The manor of Bakewell, and other possessions to an immense extent in Derbyshire and other counties, were given by King William the Conqueror to William Peverel, who is said to have been that monarch's half-brother—son of his mother by the husband whom she married after William's birth, and the death of his father, Robert, Duke of Normandy, whose mistress she was. It is highly improbable that Haddon was ever honoured by being made the residence of this potentate with widely spread possessions. He had erected two castles in Derbyshire, which must have suited him much better, Bolsover and Peak—as Haddon, from its situation, never could have been a place of any great strength.

The power of the Peverels, though great, and in Derbyshire paramount, did not last long. William Peverel's grandson was a partizan of King Stephen in his wars with the Empress Matilda, and in the ardor of his partizanship, he poisoned the Earl of Chester, who was her adherent. When Henry II. ascended the throne, Peverel, fearing that he would avenge the death of his mother's friend, placed himself under the protection of the Church, by becoming a monk, and his family being extinct, his vast possessions reverted to the Crown.

Haddon at this time was held, under Peverel, by a knight of the name of Avenel, on the tenure of knight's service. He thus became tenant in chief of the Crown, and certainly was proprietor of these lands in 1154, and probably for some time previous. But even dating his possession from that year, it follows that Haddon has descended in uninterrupted succession in one race for seven centuries; as the Duke of Rutland is the lineal representative of the first of the Avenels.

However, concerning these first proprietors of Haddon we know but little. They were knights of wealth and importance, and of noble Norman blood. The last of them, William de Avenel, had two daughters, Elizabeth de Avenel, who married Simon de Basset, and Avicia, who, in 1195, married William Vernon. The estates of William de Avenel were divided between his sons-in-law Basset and Vernon. Haddon fell to the share of

Vernon, but a moiety of the property, containing Basselaw (Baslow), and other lands were held by the descendants of the Bassets, until the reign of Henry VI., when it was purchased by the Vernons.

William de Vernon, the husband of Avicia de Avenel, was the son of Warine de Vernon, fourth baron of Shipbrook, who lived in the long reign of Henry III. The Vernons were a family of noble Norman origin, and their ancestors were seigneurs of Vernon, in Normandy. William de Vernon founded and richly endowed the collegiate church of St. Mary there, in 1052, where he is interred. His eldest son, Richard, accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and was one of the barons created by Hugh Lupus, to whom King William, in the twentieth year of his reign, granted the county Palatine of Chester. His great-grandson, Warine de Vernon, fourth Baron of Shipbrook, was father of William, who married the heiress of Avenel.

Warine de Vernon had an elder son, Richard, who carried on the line of the elder branch, the Barons of Shipbrook, of whom the representative in 1615, was Sir George Vernon, of Haslington, a judge of Common Pleas, whose daughter and heiress, Muriel, married Henry Vernon, of Sudbury, descended from a younger branch of the Vernons, of Haddon.

William de Vernon and Avicia de Avenel were seated at Haddon in the year 1195, and if they could have looked into the future, they might have considered their family blessed with rare good fortune, as still holding in the latter half of the nineteenth century, that wide domain which their ancestors acquired in the earlier half of the twelfth. From William and Avicia, descended a long line of lords of Haddon. Sir Richard Vernon, who died in 1377, married Juliana, sister and heiress of Sir Fulk de Penbridge, lord of Tonge castle in Shropshire, which thenceforth became a principal possession of the Vernons. This alliance is commemorated by two shields of the arms of Vernon and Penbridge carved in stone over the door of the great porch leading into the hall. Another Sir Richard, who died 1481, married Benedicta, daughter of Sir John Ludlow, of Hodnet. They are commemorated on the east window of the chapel, "*Orate pro ai'abus Ricardi Vernon et Benedicte uxoris ejus.*" Sir William who died 1467, married Margaret Pype, an heiress; her arms, three trumpets, are to be seen emblazoned with those of the Vernons. The old vestment closet is of their time, and has on it the arms of Vernon, Penbridge, and Pype.

By the alliances of the successive generations of the family, their wealth increased, and they became more and more important under the sovereigns of the house of Tudor. The seventh in descent from William and

Avicia was Sir Henry Vernon, Lord of Haddon and many other estates, the contemporary and confidential friend of King Henry VII., who trusted to him the education of his eldest son, and heir apparent, Prince Arthur. He signed the marriage articles between his royal pupil and Princess Catherine of Spain, and was a Knight of the Bath, and a Councillor for the Government of Wales. Prince Arthur frequently lived with Sir Henry at Haddon Hall, where there was an apartment called the Prince's chamber, in which were carved the royal arms. Sir Henry married the Lady Anne Talbot, daughter of John, second Earl of Shrewsbury, and died in 1495.

Sir Henry and Lady Anne Vernon had a numerous family. His eldest son, Sir Richard, carried on the line of the house of Haddon; and from Humphrey, a younger son, the present peer of the family of Vernon is descended. It is remarkable that the branch of Vernon, Lord Vernon, springs from the reunion, by marriage, of two branches of the family, viz.: Humphrey Vernon, of Hodnet, and John Vernon, of Sudbury, and may be said to be heir of line of the eldest branch of the old Barons of Shipbrook, by the marriage of Henry Vernon, of Houndshill and Sudbury, with Muriel, daughter and heiress of Sir George Vernon, of Haslington, judge of the Common Pleas. For those of our readers who are curious in genealogy, we subjoin a slight genealogical sketch of this ancient family, which is, however, necessarily succinct and imperfect.

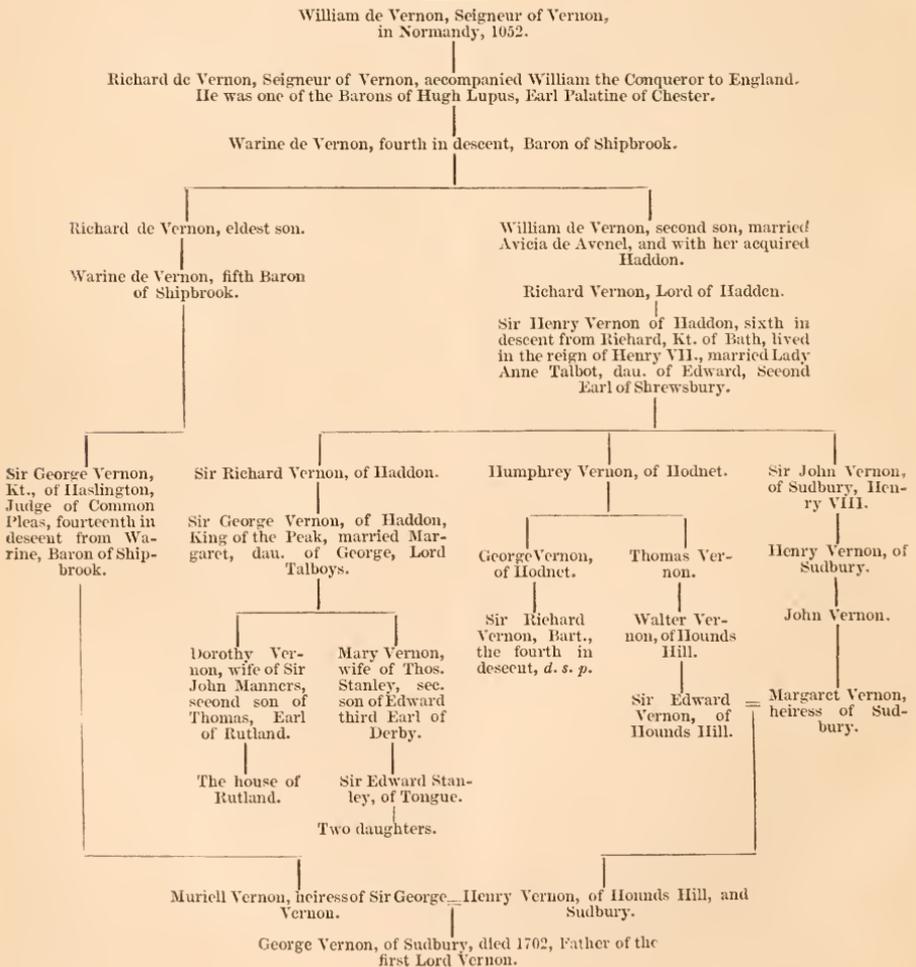
The family of Vernon was at the culminating point of its prosperity in the time of Sir Henry's grandson, Sir George Vernon, of Haddon, who died in 1635, seized of no less than thirty manors, and was buried in the neighbouring church of Bakewell. "This Sir George Vernon, of Haddon," says Camden, "was the last male of that branch whose chief seat was at Haddon, by the river Wye, in Derbyshire, the seat for many years of the Vernons, who, as they were ancient, were no less renowned in these parts; inasmuch as this Sir George Vernon, who lived in our time, for his magnificent port and hospitality, was called by the multitude, King of the Peak. He left two daughters, one married to Manners, of the Duke of Rutland's family, by which Haddon came to them; in venerable remembrance of which, there is wrote over the entrance into the house 'God save the Vernons;' and the Vernons' crest being a boar's head, used to be served up, with a song, every Christmas. The other daughter, married to Stanley, second son of the Earl of Derby, by which he had Tonge, in Shropshire." Sir George Vernon married first, Margaret, daughter of George, Lord Talboys, by whom he had two daughters; and secondly, Matilda, daughter of Sir Ralph Longford, by whom

he had no issue. It is said that he disapproved of the marriage of his daughter and heiress, Dorothy, with Sir John Manners; and consequently an elopement took place. Sir John disguised himself as a forester, and lingered about the park, and hid himself in the woods till a favourable opportunity should occur of carrying off the young lady. This he accomplished on the occasion of a great ball; when, amid the confusion incident to a crowded assembly, the fair Dorothy eloped with her lover, through the doorway in the anteroom adjoining the east end of the long gallery, which leads into the upper part of the romantic garden. Sir John Manners was by birth, at least, equal to Dorothy Vernon, for though her father was titular king of the Peak, his father was Earl of Rutland. Yet we may suppose that Sir George had higher

views for his daughter and principal heiress than a younger son, though of good family, and he could not foresee the ducal honours which were to grace their descendants.\* Though the chief family estate of Haddon went with Dorothy into the Manners' family, her sister, Margaret, brought large possessions to her husband, Sir Thomas Stanley, second son of the third Earl of Derby. Her son, Sir Edward Stanley, possessed in her right Tonge Castle, in Shropshire. He married Lady Lucy Percy, daughter and coheir of Thomas, seventh Earl of Northumberland, by whom he had numerous issue, but two only who married, viz., Petronilla, the wife of John Fortescue, of Salden, and Venetia, the wife of Sir Kenelm Digby.

The family of Manners made Haddon their seat for several generations, while they con-

\* PEDIGREE OF THE VERNONS.



tinued a younger branch of the great house of Rutland. It is superfluous here to dwell upon the ancient lustre of this noble family. From the earliest times after the Conquest, they were settled in honour and affluence in Northumberland, and their connection with Belvoir was by the marriage of Sir Robert Manners (who lived in the reign of Henry VI. and Edward IV.) with Eleanor, eldest sister and coheir of Lord Roos. The Son of this marriage, George Lord Roos, married Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas St. Leger, by Anne, sister of King Edward IV., by whom he had a son, Thomas, created Earl of Rutland by his near kinsman King Henry VIII. The second son of this nobleman, Sir John Manners, was the husband of Dorothy Vernon, heiress of Haddon. She died in 1584, and he, surviving until 1611, died at Haddon Hall, and was buried at Bakewell.

Their son, Sir George Manners of Haddon, married Grace Pierrepont, sister to the Earl of Kingston, by whom he had a son, John Manners of Haddon, who, on the death of his kinsman George, seventh Earl of Rutland, succeeded him as eighth Earl in 1641. He died at Haddon in 1679. His son John, ninth Earl, was created Duke of Rutland in 1703. In his time the family residence was transferred from Haddon to Belvoir Castle, the seat of the elder branch of the family.

Haddon continued to be a frequent abode of the family down to the time that the dukedom was conferred; for as late as the year 1696, the bowling-green was made, and the pavilion thereon was erected. But though Haddon is no longer inhabited by the owner, it cannot be said to be deserted; it being prized and cared for as much as any constantly occupied mansion could be. It is frequently visited by the Duke, who spends much of his time at his romantic shooting lodge, Stanton Woodhouse, in the immediate neighbourhood. It is kept up in excellent repair, and it is very evident that the Duke of Rutland has no small pride in this ancient and noble possession. It is delightful to see a fine old seat so highly appreciated, and the Duke shows his good taste in leaving it in its present state, without any attempt to improve or alter it; but with the utmost care to preserve it. To the antiquary it is very much more valuable in its actual condition than it would be, if it were furnished and adapted to the modern wants of a distinguished family; and we hope that it may remain a perfect specimen, well preserved and undecayed, of a great English Hall of the good old time. We trust that the foregoing historical and genealogical sketch may not be thought superfluous, as it should tend to give greater interest to the following description of the ancient mansion.

Few or no certain records remain of the original Lords of Haddon, the Peverels. Though its towers and turrets give it somewhat the appearance of a fortress, nothing remains to show that it ever was really what may be called a castle. The Peverels (as has been already remarked) possessed strong fortresses in this county at Bolsover and Peak. They were also Lords of Nottingham Castle; so that it is improbable that they ever actually lived at Haddon Hall. It is, however, likely that the Avenels, who were a powerful family and made Haddon their residence, built a tower at the north-east side, of which some portions remain. The corbelling under the parapet is Norman. The south aisle of the chapel is also Norman, and there are very early foundations to be traced along the north and west fronts. These earliest portions of the building are attributed to the Avenels, who held the place first under the Peverels, and then under the Crown, upwards of a century. It is probable that in their day, a space equal to the present area covered by building, was walled in, to which their retainers could retire for protection with their families and cattle, in case of a sudden attack. But it would appear that from the first, it was more of a manor-house than a place of strength. It escaped attack because it could not be used as a fortress, unlike Bolsover, which in every generation seems to have cost large sums to the Crown for repair of the breaches and ruin made by civil wars. This is a fortunate circumstance for those who love to trace the progress of domestic architecture in England; as this building has been preserved from all changes, save those produced by time and the taste of successive proprietors. It was, doubtless, prepared for a certain degree of resistance, as all large mansions must have been during the more stormy periods of English history. And we perceive clear evidence of such preparations, in the bowstringing machine in the north-east tower, and in the rack to hold arrows in the adjoining room. But it must be borne in mind that the interest of Haddon is not that of a fortified baronial castle, but of the baronial manor-house and residence of a rich and powerful country noble.

It is probable that all the earliest work which we now perceive about the hall was antecedent to the marriage of Sir William Vernon with the heiress of Avenel, which took place in 1195. From the arms of Vernon and Pembridge over the porch of the banquetting hall, its date must be about 1370; and the hall itself must be older; say, about the time of King Edward the Second, which is also the date of the restoration of the chapel. Sir Henry Vernon, who died in 1515, and who was a favourite of King Henry the Seventh, introduced the Tudor arms on the walls and

in the windows; as also the effigies of Henry the Seventh and Queen Elizabeth of York, carved on the panelling of the dining-room bay. Sir Henry constructed the western range of buildings, which were probably finished by his grandson Sir George, the King of the Peak, whose arms and initials are seen on the principal entrance. He finished the dining-room in 1545, as appears by the date attached to his initials and those of his wife carved in the panelling. He was the richest of his race, and his unbounded hospitality and splendid way of living requiring large accommodation, it is probable that he greatly added to the buildings. He erected the range of kitchens and offices in the north front, and also the suite of rooms between the great hall and chapel. He probably also built the walls of the long gallery, and laid out the gardens on their present beautiful plan. He was the last of the Vernons, and died in 1567.

The three Lords of Haddon of the Manners' family, who constantly resided there, seem to have taken much pains to improve and beautify the place. Sir John Manners finished the works in progress at the death of his father-in-law. He decorated the long gallery with beautiful carved panelling and an ornamental ceiling with much heraldic blazonry; and here we, for the first time, find the coat armorial of the house of Manners. He finished the interior of the state bed-chamber and of the rooms in the principal entrance tower. The last works done at Haddon, as before mentioned, were the bowling-green and pavilion in the north-east of Dorothy Vernon's walk, constructed by the ninth Earl, afterwards first Duke of Rutland, in 1698, a few years before the family finally abandoned Haddon Hall as a residence.

As the traveller approaches the ancient Hall, ascending the gentle slope through the park, the view of the high battlements and many towers is very striking. On entering the building, it is found to consist of numerous apartments and offices, erected at many different periods, and surrounding two paved quadrangular courts. The principal entrance is under a light tower, through a wide arched gateway, that leads by a flight of steps into the first of the two courts. About the middle of the east side of this court, a second flight of steps communicates with the great porch. On the right of the passage, leading from the porch, is the great hall, having a communication with the grand staircase and state apartments. On the left, are four large arched and pointed doorways leading to the kitchen, buttery, cellars, &c. In the kitchen are two vast fireplaces, and all the apparatus of substantial old hospitality. At the upper end of the great hall is a raised floor, where the table for the lord and his principal guests used to be spread, and on two sides is a gallery

supported by pillars. The dining-room was erected at a later period, and then the hall was only used on occasions of peculiar festivity. The gallery occupies the south side of the inner court, and is 110 feet long, 17 wide, and 15 high. The wainscoting is of oak, curiously ornamented with carvings, in which the boar's head (the Vernon crest) predominates. In the midst of the gallery is a great square recess, besides several bay windows, ornamented with armorial escutcheons. At the end of the gallery a passage opens into rooms ornamented with friezes of boars' heads and peacocks, and bas relief. The gallery and three adjoining rooms were fitted up about 1550. The furniture and hangings of the state bed-chamber are rich and curious, and afford an excellent sample of the style of that period. There is much ancient arras hanging on the walls, and covering the doors. The chapel stands on the south-west angle of the great court. It consists of a body and two aisles divided from it by arched pillars. In the windows are good remains of painted glass. Near the entrance of the chapel stands a Roman altar said to have been dug up at Bakewell. In a room adjoining, are some curious old relics of domestic utensils.

Nothing can convey a better idea of the ancient habits of life in England than this venerable mansion. Many great houses which formerly served this end, are now heaped in ruins. Others are too much altered and mutilated to give any longer a notion of their original structure. It is scarcely possible to comprehend their original plan, or conceive what they once were. It is therefore devoutly to be wished that this truly old habitation may never be modernised, lest the traces of ancient times and manners, which are here so well preserved, should be utterly lost.

During the wars, civil and foreign, of the seven centuries that Haddon has belonged to the Avenels, Vernons, and Manners, its lords have ever led the lives of great country gentlemen, residing on their estates, and filling the offices of Sheriffs of the county, Members of Parliament, governors of princes, and commanders of troops; and though a race well known to chivalric fame, they seem always equally to have cultivated the arts of peace.

We may picture to our imaginations the feudal hospitality which reigned at Haddon, and the ancient sports in which its inhabitants delighted. We can imagine the hawking parties in the meadows, the hunting parties in the chase, and the merry-makings in the hall.

"O 'twas merry in the hall,  
When their beards wagged all."

The iron hook on the screen is a relic of these carousals; it having been used to tie up above his head, the hands of any defaulter who

did not drink fairly, and in this position cold water was poured down the sleeves of his doublet.

We may next picture to ourselves the stately and ceremonious style of Queen Bess's golden days, when she held her splendid progresses through England, and when her nobles put their houses in order, to receive her with due pomp. Feasting in the great hall was then succeeded by treading silken measures in the long gallery. Sir George Vernon having handsome daughters, rich heiresses, and we may suppose, for the time, highly accomplished damsels, Haddon was doubtless in their days the resort of rank, fashion, and gallantry.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the quaint and magnificent old terraced gardens. The terraces rise one above another with lofty flights of steps and carved stone balustrades, and they are crowned above and in the back ground, by a noble grove of old trees. The ninth Earl, and first Duke of Rutland is the last proprietor who lived at Haddon Hall, where it is said that he maintained seven score of retainers, and kept the house open in the true style of old English hospitality during Christmas time. Since then, festive gatherings have only been occasionally revived within its ancient and honoured walls.

**BRICKLEHAMPTON HOUSE,** Worcester-shire, near Pershore, the seat of Francis Woodward, Esq.

This estate was a grant from Edward the Second, and after various occupiers, came into the hands of the present owner, who, in 1848, erected there a handsome mansion. It is of the Italian style of architecture, and stands in the centre of the vale of Evesham, upon rising ground that slopes towards the south. The prospect from it is exceedingly beautiful, ranging over the Bredon hills and Malvern in the distance. Within, it contains an entrance-hall, reception-room, a spacious dining-room, drawing-room, fifteen bed-rooms, servants' hall, offices, &c. Nothing, in short, is wanting to the most perfect convenience of a modern habitation.

Some portions of the adjacent country are very beautiful. Its near neighbour, Pershore, once so famous for its abbey, is now no less celebrated for its picturesque and interesting scenery, which, coupled with the fact of the bad roads that at one time led to the town, has given rise to a proverbial joke at the expense of the inhabitants. If met in summer and asked by the inquisitive tourist where they lived, their answer would be more than enough arrogant—"Pershore, and be hung to you." But if the season chanced to be winter, when the roads were almost inaccessible, then the tone was changed, and it was,—"Pershore, God help me." To be sure the same tale has been told of other places, and no doubt with as much truth.

**CONSTABLE BURTON,** Yorkshire, the seat of Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county, who was also twice member for the city of York.

This property has been long held by the Wyvills, a family of ancient knightly degree, and of Norman extraction. In the year 1611, Sir Marmaduke Wyvill was created a baronet by King James I. The barony of Scrope of Masham was in abeyance between this family and the Danbys, of Swinton Park. At the death of the late W. Danby, Esq., the claim to the barony rested in the representative of the Wyvills.

The old mansion has been pulled down, and a new one erected from plans by Carr. The principal front is built of a very fine stone, with columns of the Ionic order, the access to the great entrance being by a double flight of lofty steps. The situation of the house is picturesque and interesting.

**WALCOT,** co Salop, the seat of the Earl of Powis, is situated about three miles from Bishop's Castle. The estate was for many generations the residence of the very ancient family of Walcot, until John Walcot, Esq. contracted for the sale of the park and the greater part of the Walcot property to Robert, the celebrated Lord Clive, and the sale was completed by his son, Charles Walcot, Esq., about 1764. From his lordship the estate has regularly descended to the present noble proprietor.

Walcot Hall is a spacious mansion of brick, with stone corners, and ornamented with a Doric portico in front; the interior is fitted up with great taste and elegance.

The park is very extensive, and comprises a fine expanse of water, with an abundance of noble timber, and commands very extensive prospects. The conservatories and hothouses are of a most complete character, and the gardens and pleasure-grounds are all maintained in a style indicating the place as the abode of wealth and taste.

**FELBRIG HALL,** in the county of Norfolk, three miles from Cromer, the seat of William Howe Windham, Esq., a magistrate for the shire, who served as Sheriff of the same in 1842, and represented the eastern division of Norfolk in 1832. It has been possessed by the Windhams for many centuries.

This Hall stands at the eastern extremity of a high tract of land called Felbrig and Sherringham Heaths, and is generally considered to be one of the finest situations in the whole county. It is an Elizabethan structure, which has been much enlarged at different times, and is now not only commodious but even elegant. The alterations of the hall and library corresponding with the original south front, do infinite credit to the taste and judgment of the im-

prover. The library contains a valuable collection of books, while amongst the pictures are several fine old productions from the easel of Rembrandt, Vandervelt, Berghem, and other painters of European celebrity. The park has the great advantage of possessing several fine old standing woods, to which of late years many plantations have been added.

**CADLAND**, Hampshire, near the pleasant village of Fawley in the New Forest, and between three and four miles from Hythe, the seat of Andrew Robert Drummond, Esq., stands upon a gentle eminence, at a short distance from the so-called Southampton, or Southton Water, which here looks like the estuary of some mighty river, but which in reality is an arm of the sea that terminates at Eling. It is a plain but exceedingly comfortable and commodious mansion, originally erected in 1775 by the Hon. Robert Drummond, and rebuilt in 1837 by the present Andrew Robert Drummond, Esq., from his own plans and designs, standing in a fine park, which is about six miles in circumference, and presents some noble specimens of old timber. The grounds were originally laid out by *capability* Browne, as he was usually styled, his skill in this instance fully proving that the *soubriquet* has been worthily applied. Every advantage has been taken by him of the undulations of the ground, which in its rise and fall affords many picturesque views of the water and woodland scenery. In the autumn of 1806, Mr. Bowles, while on a visit here, indulged in a description of the place, which, though in blank verse—that *easy difficulty*—may be worth repeating, as giving a tolerable notion of the surrounding scenery.

“If ever sea-maid from her coral cave,  
Beneath the hum of the great surge, has loved  
To pass delighted from her green abode,  
And, seated on a summer bank, to sing  
No earthly music; in a spot like this  
Fancy might think she heard her, as she dried  
Her golden hair, yet dripping from the main,  
In the slant sun-beam :

So the pensive bard  
Might shadow, warmed with this enchanting scene  
Th’ ideal form; but though such things are not,  
He, who has ever felt a thought refined,—  
He, who has wandered on the sea of life,  
Forming delightful visions of a home  
Of beauty and repose—he, who has loved  
With filial warmth his country,—will not pass  
Without a look of more than tenderness  
On all the scene; from where the pensile birch  
Bends on the bank, amidst the clustered group  
Of the dark hollies, to the distant spires  
Of Hampton crowning the long lucid wave.  
White in the sun beneath the edging shade  
Full shines the frequent sail, like Vanity,  
As she goes onwards in her glitt’ring trim  
Amid the glances of life’s transient morn,  
Calling on all to view her.

Vectis there,  
That slopes its greensward to the lambent wave,  
And shows through softest haze its woods and domes,  
With grey St. Catherine’s creeping to the sky,  
Seems like a modest fair, who charms the more  
Concealing half her beauties.

To the East,  
Proud, yet complacent, on its subject realm,

Seem indistinct, but formidable, mark  
With masts innumerable thronged, and hulls  
Albion’s vast fleet, that, like th’ impatient storm,  
Waits but the word to thunder and flash death  
On him who dares approach, to violate  
The shores and living scenes that smile secure  
Beneath its dragon-watch.”

**PLAS-YN-YALE**, North Wales, Denbighshire, the seat of Colonel Yale, who has served as High-sheriff for Denbighshire.

It is uncertain at what time, or by whom, Plas-yn-Yale was built. Indeed it is no more than a cottage, but exceedingly picturesque, situated amongst the Grouching hills, in the very centre of the district which is called the hundred of Yale. This district comprises five parishes, viz., Bryn-Eglwys, Llandeglo, Llanferis, Llanarmon, and Llantysilio.

**ROUNDHAY PARK**, the seat of Stephen Nicholson, Esq., is situate in the township of Roundhay, in the parish of Barwick-in-Elmet, in the West Riding of the county of York, and is remarkable for the extreme beauty of its grounds and woods. The mansion, which is in the Grecian style of architecture, was erected about the year 1813 by the late Thomas Nicholson, Esq., brother of the present owner.

Waterloo Lake, covering thirty-four acres, was formed in 1815, and presents a striking feature in the landscape on entering the grounds.

Roundhay derives its name from being anciently a *park within a circular pale*. It belonged to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, from whom it passed to Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and afterwards to John of Gaunt, in right of his wife Blanche. Thus Roundhay became vested in the Crown.

The next account which we have, is an order from Henry VII., addressed to the Governor of Pontefract Castle, requiring him to make a survey of *Roundhay Park*, and a return was accordingly made of the deer killed and timber cut down. Henry VIII. granted the park of Roundhay to Lord D’Arcy, who was afterwards attainted. Elizabeth restored Roundhay Park to Lord D’Arcy’s son, who, dying without issue, was succeeded in his estates by the female branch, and Roundhay Park passed by marriage into the family of the Duke of Norfolk, and subsequently to Lord Stourton, by whom it was sold in 1802 to the late Thomas Nicholson, Esq.

**SADBOROW**, in the parish of Thorncombe, Dorsetshire, the seat of William Bragge, Esq.

This estate has been held in uninterrupted succession by the same family since the year 1598. The present house was erected in 1774, by John Bragge, Esq., grandfather to the present owner, and is a handsome square



H. Guest, del<sup>s</sup>

CADLANT, C<sup>o</sup> BLANTS,  
THE SEAT OF ANDREW ROBERT DRUMMOND ESQ

Stannard & Dixon, 7, Poland St.

WGET



building on an elevated situation, and commands a beautiful prospect.

The parish of Thorncombe was formerly a part of Devonshire, but since the Reform Bill it has been transferred to the county of Dorset and diocese of Salisbury; while the parishes of Stockland and Dalwood were on the other hand transferred from Dorsetshire to Devonshire. In this district was formerly an abbey for Cistercian monks, founded in 1140 by Adeline, daughter of Baldwin de Brioniis. The remains are considerable, consisting partly of the entrance tower and the old abbey walls, with various other parts that are now used as a private mansion.\*

**MORLEY**, co. Lancaster, the ancient seat of the Leylands, stands in the parish of Leigh. In the time of Henry VIII., this was one of the most considerable seats in Lancashire, and Leland, the itinerant, gives the following glowing description of it:—

“Morle (in Darbyshire †) Mr. Lelande's place is builded saving the foundation of stone squard that risith within a great moote a vi. foote above the water al of tymbre after the commune sort of building of houses of the gentilmen for most of Lancastreshire. Ther is much pleasur of orchardes, a great varite of frute and fair made walkes and gardines as ther is in any place of Lancastreshire. He brennith al turfes and petes for the commodite of mosses and mores at hand. For chatle mosse that with breaking up of abundance of water yn hit did much hurt to landes thereabout, and rivers with wandering mosse and corrupt water is within less than a mile of Morle. And yet by Morle as in hegge rowes and grovettes is meatley good plenti of wood, but good husbandes keepe hit for a jewell.”

The manor of Morley, or as it has been variously called, Morleis, and More Lees, gave originally name to a family long since extinct in these parts. It afterwards passed to the Leylands, who resided here in great respectability for several generations. Sir William Leyland, the “Mr. Lelande” of the venerable antiquary just quoted, died about the reign of Edward VI., leaving a son and three daughters. The son, Thomas Leyland, Esq., who succeeded to the patrimonial estates, married Anne, the daughter of George Ather-ton, and had a daughter and heir, Anne, who by a romantic adventure became the wife of Edward Tyldesley, Esq., son of Thurston Tyldesley, of Wardley. The tradition still prevailing in the parish, is that the daughter

of Leyland, having formed an attachment to young Tyldesley, in opposition to the wishes of her father, the young lady was shut up in her room; but, having provided herself with a rope, she tied one end of it round her body, and threw the other to her expecting lover, on the opposite side of the moat; when casting herself out of the window into the water, which was thirty feet wide, he dragged her to land, and they were married before the adventure was known to the family.

Thomas Leyland died about 6 Elizabeth, when his son-in-law, Edward Tyldesley, succeeded to the estates in right of his wife, and died in 29 Elizabeth. His eldest son, Thomas Tyldesley, married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Anderton of Lostock, and was succeeded by his son, Edward Tyldesley, who by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Preston, of Holker, was father of Sir Thomas Tyldesley, the Lancashire hero, slain at the battle of Wigan Lane in 1651, who lies buried in the Tyldesley chancel at Leigh. Sir Thomas Tyldesley married Frances, daughter of Ralph Standish, Esq., of Standish; and his eldest son, Edward Tyldesley, alienated the estates of Tyldesley and Morley. Morley Hall was sold to the Leghs of Chorley; and at a subsequent period the Old Hall, with a moiety of the demesne, were purchased by Josiah Wilkinson, Esq., who devised it to his son, the late John Wilkinson, F.R.S. and the other moiety by Thomas Lyon, Esq., of Warrington. Dr. Wilkinson devised his estate to Richard Marsh, Esq., of Westleigh, its present possessor; but Morley Hall, once the pride of the parish, is now a farm-house.

**GIBSIDE HALL**, in the county of Durham, the property of John Bowes, Esq.

This was the ancient residence of the Marleys, the estate being held of the see of Durham in the time of Bishop Bury. From this family it passed by marriage in the year 1534, to Roger Blakiston, he having married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Marley. In 1715, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Blakiston, conveyed it in like manner to Sir William Bowes, of Streatlam Castle.

Gibside Hall was built in the reign of James the First by Sir William Blakiston. In the succeeding generation it passed into the hands of his second son, John Blakiston, who was an active leader of the Parliamentary party in the time of the Civil War. John Blakiston was Member for Newcastle-on-Tyne in the Long Parliament. He was subsequently appointed one of the Commissioners for the King's trial, and his signature and seal may be seen appended to the warrant for Charles's execution. John Blakiston died shortly before the Restoration. On his death, the Gibside pre-

\* Ford Abbey is now the property and residence of George William Miles, Esq., the south front, 300 feet in length, is very handsome: it includes a chapel, cloisters and refectory in good preservation.

† The hundred of West Derby was so called in former times.

perty appears to have reverted to his elder brother, Francis, whom John had dispossessed. Gibside became afterwards the favourite residence of George Bowes, Esq., M.P. for the county of Durham during the reigns of George I. and II. Mr. Bowes expended large sums on the embellishment of the grounds and gardens of Gibside. Indeed, the grand palatial style of the avenues, drives, walks, and ornamental buildings, were exclusively the creations of his taste and munificence. His daughter and heiress, the Countess of Strathmore, who was one of the most learned botanists and distinguished florists of her time, gave a great celebrity to the gardens of Gibside—a celebrity which they have well sustained up to the present day.

Gibside stands upon the east side of the river Derwent, the chief approach to it descending for a mile through the wood. On the north a terrace only intervenes between the mansion and the steep descent into the *Lady's Haugh*, a deep rich area of pasturage surrounded by a rapid bend of the Derwent. The south front has been almost entirely rebuilt in a style uniform with its ancient architecture, embattled with deep bay windows, divided by stone mullions and transoms. In the interior the old drawing-room remains entire. Terms, or termini, of Sampson and Hercules support a huge mantel-piece, above which are the arms of the founder, Sir William Blakiston.

The house contains many family portraits, besides a fine selection of paintings of other kinds. Of the latter, the principal are—Rubens's wife while pregnant, in a fruit-shop; the expression of the sick woman's face is exceedingly fine and characteristic of her condition; but it is fully equalled by the lynx-eyed curiosity of the wrinkled, hook-nosed old crone, to whom she is addressing herself; while in another part of the picture a monkey is climbing up, and oversetting a basket of peaches. A magnificent portrait, by Rubens. A Holy Family, by Giulio Romano. Some good pictures, by Hemmeling, Van Eyck, and other masters of the early school. A few excellent portraits by Domenico Caprioli, Murillo, Van der Helst, Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c.; sea-pieces, battle-pieces, and landscapes, all of a superior order, by Vernet, Vander Meer, Lairessi, &c. We should also mention, as particularly worthy of notice, a fanciful piece by Watteau; it represents a pretty girl, in a hoop, dancing, boys and girls looking on, and Cupid crowning her with a wreath of flowers. Altogether this is a remarkably fine collection.

The woodland scenery of Gibside has long been celebrated. "Woods, venerable in their growth and magnificent in their extent, sweep from the height of the hills to the brink of the Derwent, intersected by deep irregular ravines, and relieved by plots of

open pasturage. The whole landscape, to use a painter's phrase, is touched in a broad free style, and the few artificial objects introduced are sufficiently grand and distinct not to disgrace the noble scenery which surrounds them. Across the Derwent a cultivated country, sloping gently to the water, and variegated with enclosures and scattered woodland, forms a fine bright contrast to the deep forest masses which almost darken the southern bank."

Rising over the woods eastward of the house, and forming a striking object from the north side of the Derwent, is a Doric column, a hundred and forty feet in height. It is crowned with a colossal figure of Liberty. From this a broad walk, or terrace, leads a mile westward to the chapel, a handsome Italian building with a richly embellished portico and dome, intended as a mausoleum. The Earl of Strathmore, when he resided here, completed this building as a place of worship, and endowed the *Donative* of Gibside with a farm of land worth nearly one hundred pounds a year, at Ladonfield in Ravensworth; and also fifteen hundred three per cent. stock, vested in trustees, part of which he intended to be laid out in erecting a house for the minister. Some difficulties appear to have arisen at the time about the consecration, but the ceremony was at length performed in 1812 by the Bishop of Durham.

**STREATLAM CASTLE**, in the county of Durham, and parish of Girmford, Darlington Ward, the stately seat of John Bowes, Esq., about three miles from Barnard Castle.

Streatlam Castle is a noble pile, consisting of a centre and two wings; but though it presents an imposing front of 152 feet in length, yet this is less by 12 feet than the front of the former castle, many parts of which have been built upon, or are enclosed within, the present structure. The original castle, erected by the Baliols, was the residence of the ancient family of Trayne, whose possession dates as far back as the year 1200. It devolved to the Bowes's by the marriage of Sir Adam Bowes with the heiress of Trayne. Sir William, his lineal descendant—chamberlain to the Duke of Bedford, Regent of France—rebuilt the castle, after a Norman model, about the year 1450; but we know nothing of the state of the castle previous to the rebellion of 1569, nor are there any indications by which its condition may be traced; for although Sir George had shut himself up in Barnard Castle, belonging to the Queen, with his friendly kinsmen and tenants, as early as the 27th of November, yet Streatlam was not won by the insurgents until the 4th of December, and was evacuated by them upon the approach of the Queen's troops on the 16th of the same month. Short as this period was,

the rebels in mere wantonness committed no little mischief, tearing out the glass windows and iron stanchions, and carrying away everything which could possibly be removed. The loss caused to Sir George by these depredations at Streatham alone, was reckoned at no less than twelve hundred pounds. So complete had been the work of destruction, that when the good knight returned to his home after having expelled the intruders, he found himself obliged to take up his residence at the Isle for many months.

The present mansion, still retaining a considerable portion of the old castle within its massive walls, has a solid appearance, though by no means qualified to resist a siege. It was new fronted and modernised by Sir William Bowes, great-grandson to the Knight Marshal, in 1708-9-10, the stone for this purpose having been brought from the quarries of Stainton and Lingbury.

This castle fronts the south, the prospect being bounded by the park attached to it. Immediately before it is a deep ravine, through which serpentine a rivulet or beck, changing its name as it proceeds. Before it enters the park, it is called the Porth-Burn; as it passes the front of the castle, it is called the Streatham Bec; and before it mingles with the waters of the Tees, its appellation is once more altered to the Alweat Barn. To the east and west of the castle, the ravine is shaded by aged sycamores. The general character of the situation is that of solemnity and quiet grandeur. From the upper portion of the castle, rich and beautiful views are obtained of an undulating country, the boundary to the north-east being the Hamilton Hills, which have been called the Alps of England. It would now be difficult to trace anything like a correct outline of the ancient building, with its outworks and defences; yet a considerable portion of its walls has been retained in the modern edifice, and may be seen at the back of the castle as well as at the western wing; even the thickness and solidity of the southern front—more particularly towards the western end, where the remains of a square tower are evident—will tend to show that the original walls have been largely built upon.

At the west end of the castle, and below the level of the present passage, there was formerly an iron "grille," which separated the portion called the dungeon from the more habitable parts; and rings were fixed in the wall, to some of which chains were attached, showing only too well that the place was deserving of its name.

In the year 1580, after the death of Sir George Bowes, four vaults are mentioned in the inventory of his household furniture, one of which was called the "Great Vault," besides "Haddon Hole," a lower dungeon. The dungeons were beneath the great hall, and

that again was below the chapel. The "Low Chapel Chamber" and the "High Chapel Chamber" are also mentioned; and at the west end of the present building there still remain two pointed arches, now built up, which evidently were intended to give light to the chapel of former times.

Towards the north-east end of the mansion there existed, within the memory of man, a gateway, a moat, and a drawbridge; and the broken ground, hastily levelled, shows, when dug into, the remains of former buildings. There was, within the last fifty years, a large pond at this part called "the moat;" while to the north of the western wing there was a sort of walled and deep tank, in which articles of value were secreted in times of danger and alarm.

The accidental discovery of the Bowes Manuscripts throws a curious light upon the rebellion of 1569, when Elizabeth was more than once in imminent danger of losing life and throne; for, as the old writer observes, "the antient faith lay like lees at the bottom of men's hearts; and if the vessel were ever so little stirred, came to the top." Sir George Bowes, as appears from his diary, was very active in the Queen's service; and when the rebellion was suppressed, showed himself no less zealous in putting the prisoners to death in compliance with the mandates of the Earl of Sussex:—"I have sett," says the Earl, "the numbers to be executed in every towne, under the name of every towne, as I did in your other book, which draweth nere to two hundred; wheryn you maye use your dyscretion in takyng more or lesse in every towne as you shall see juste cause for the offences and fitness for example, so as in the hole you passe not of all kynd of such the number of two hundred; amongst whom you may not execute eny that hath freholds, or noted welthye; for so is the Quene's Majestie's plesier, by her speycal commandment." One might have imagined that this bloody rescript was indispensable to the safety of the government, and in so far excusable, but for its being directed solely against the poor and feeble, which gives it much more the appearance of a timid act of vengeance than of a measure of self-defence. The order is written on the last page of a thin-paper book (Bowes MSS. vol. 13) containing, "the information of the constables of Richmond and Richmondshire, geven to Sir George Bowes, Knyght, Provost Marshall in the northe parts, of all suche as did joyne theynselfes with the rebels at any tyme duryng the rebellyon, within their severall constableryes."

To the credit of Sir George he seems to have been somewhat slack in the performance of the sanguinary duties entrusted to him, for the Earl of Sussex writes to tell him, "it is thought that th' executions be very longe in

doynge, and I feare the Quene's Majestie wyll fynde cause of offence with her charge countynned so long, for that purpose; and therfor I pray you make all the haste you can, to avoide offence, for a lyttel matter wyll stirre offence where charge growethe by it." The charge here alluded to, is the expense of keeping up the army after the rebellion was crushed, and which could not be safely discharged until the rebel-party had been so broken to picces as to be incapable of doing farther mischief. Of this Queen Elizabeth had become not a little impatient, her temper being at all times inclined to extreme frugality, of which we have a sufficient proof in her sparing the lives of those who were rich enough to buy out their pardon. But for this, and other more important matters, we must refer the reader to Sir Cuthbert Sharp's curious and interesting volume, founded upon documents still in the possession of the Bowes' family.

A heavy cuirass, with a helmet, are preserved at Streatlam, that, according to tradition, belonged in his day to Sir George Bowes. It is even said that the room wherein he died is subject at times to his nocturnal visitations, the fame of the stout knight having peculiarly identified him with the castle, while his less remembered descendants are allowed to sleep in quiet.

Several human skeletons have been discovered to the north and north-east of the building; and two skulls were long preserved, which were found there, the supposed remains of bodies hastily interred.

The park surrounding Streatlam is exceedingly picturesque, and embraces an extent of about four hundred acres, of which more than one fourth is planted. The oldest trees in the park, and which seem to be indigenous, are the ash and the sycamore.

Besides several highly interesting family portraits at Streatlam, there are some valuable pictures by the old masters; as a portrait of the Archduke Albert, by Rubens; a Fruit-stall, by Snyders; a Game-hall and Boar-hunt, by the same; the Holy Family, by Annibal Caracci, after Raphael; and various smaller paintings by artists of first-rate reputation.

In addition to the two estates just mentioned, Mr. Bowes is also possessed of—

**HILTON CASTLE**, in the county of Durham, near Sunderland, and three miles to the west of Wearmouth Bridge, on the road to Newcastle.

The feelings produced on the mind by a stroll over the park and ancient terraces of Hilton, are of no ordinary character. They bring with them meditations on fallen glories, blighted hopes; thoughts of decay and ruin and the tomb. There, in its amphitheatre of hills, in the soft vale of Wear, on greensward

whereon the chariot passeth not, stands the castle; neglected, chiefly tenantless, but entire in its massiveness, and in spite of its modern additions, presenting a front of unusual simplicity and grandeur in design. Go upon the roof, and a sight almost unrivalled bursts on the visitor. There are the turrets with their staircases, the bold broad machicolations, even the guard's room (surmounting a square tower projecting from the centre of the eastern front) remain perfectly entire, and nothing but a few armed men is wanted to complete the picture of by-gone baronial power. In plan, Hilton is an oblong of 69 by 36 feet, having four octagonal turrets surmounting its western front, and two circular ones at the angles of the eastern front, which has also the square tower just named. The octagonal turrets are 9 feet 4 inches wide internally, and are decorated with corbel heads, and figures at the top in all attitudes; some being combatant, perhaps intended to deceive an approaching enemy, who could hardly tell at some distance whether the garrison were on the alert or not. The machicolations, or hanging parapets, were of course for the benefit of archers, who, protected by the turret, could shoot down arrows on any person who reached the foot of the castle. The castle contains five stories. In the eleventh year of Bishop Neville, the manor of Hilton contained one hall and four chambers, one chapel, one kitchen, and one house constructed of stone called "le yatehouse."

In 1559 are mentioned the great chamber, the green chamber, the middle chamber, the new chamber, the gallery, the wardrobe, the cellar within the parlour, the parlour, the chamber over the hall door, the "lawe chekar," the kitchen, the larder, the tower, the hall, the buttery, garner, and the barn.

All authors allow the Saxon descent of the fair-headed and blue-eyed face of Hilton, but we know not how far the earlier stories of Adam Hilton, who gave a massy crucifix to the Abbess of St. Hilda at Hartlepool, sculptured with his two bars; or of Lanclot, the partisan of the Conqueror; or of Henry, who built the castle in 1072, are to be believed.

The first Hilton on actual record is "Romanus the Knight of Hilton," who held three knight's fees in 1166, of *ancient feoffment*, an expression evidently alluding to a long previous settlement. His successor, Alexander de Hilton, seals with a demi-lion passant, and the common bearing "az. two bars arg.," simple as it may seem, is therefore not the original coat. It appears in right gallant array on the east front surmounted by a helmet, splendidly diapered, on which is the odd crest *Moses's head horned in profile*. The west front presents a most sumptuous heraldic display. Lowermost under a fretted

canopy is a banner supported by two lions rampant, charged with the bars, above which are various coats of arms. Among these is the royal banner of England and France, a fitting symbol of the loyalty and devotedness of the race on whose castle it appears. A letter found in the papers of the last Baron, states that, of the Hiltons, one was slain at Feversham under the Conqueror, one in Normandy, one at Metz, three in the Holy Wars under Richard I., one in the same under Edward I., three at Bordeaux under the Black Prince, one at Agincourt, two at Berwick against the Scots, two at the battle of St. Alban's, five at Market Bosworth, and four at Flodden Field.

The loyalty of the Hiltons at last proved one great help to their ruin, though that was begun by the *melancholy Baron* Henry Hilton, who in 1640-1 devised his estate to the City Chamber of London for ninety-nine years, charged with charities innumerable, but only with an annuity of £100 to his heirs, who at the expiration of the term were to regain possession, *provided* the claimant should not claim to be the issue of the testator's own body. This proviso is several times repeated with almost insane precaution, in the most piteous manner, by the Baron, who "declares to his griefe, that if anie person shall pretend to be a child of my body begotten, which I hope noebody will be soe impudent and shameless: I hereby calling God and man and witness that I have no child living of my body begotten, and if any such shall pretend so to be, I hereby declaire he or she so doing to be a very imposture."

Henry's brother, Robert, survived him but a few months, when John, the seventh brother of the melancholy baron, succeeded to the shadow of an estate, and perilled it in the royal cause. The fatherland of the Hiltons was plundered by all parties. Yet though the heir then starved, he would not give up his rights, and after the Restoration an amicable decree was obtained, the City of London being wearied out by contests with the consorts of the two dowager Baronesses of Hilton. The son of the gallant loyalist, a prudent cavalier, then resumed his property, but the wasted revenue was totally unequal to the charges. Henry, his successor, complained to the Court, that "hee and his wife and children have nothing to live on;" and all the payments were at last reduced to one third, still leaving serious burthens. In 1668, Bishop Cosin had expressed his sorrow for "our good Baron Hilton" (John junior), and wished to know what *good works* he had done or ordered to be done, after his decease, but here the *good* Baron's *ill* ancestors had been beforehand with him; and he very wisely concluded that the most charitable work he

could do was to leave his estate, such as it was, to his natural heirs.

From this period, says Surtees, the Barons of Hilton retreated without degradation of blood or of honour into the quiet ranks of private gentry. Three successive chiefs of Hilton were not more respected for their ancient and undoubted descent, than for the prudent and unostentatious simplicity with which they supported the fallen fortunes of their house, without meanness and without vain regret or misplaced pride. They received rather than claimed from the general courtesy of the country, the acknowledged rank of the first untitled gentry of the North, of noblesse without the peerage. Their name always stands first in Episcopal commissions and grand jury lists; and in 1669 Mr. Arden adduces as a superlative instance of the unseemly pride of Dean Carleton and his daughters, that he had seated himself at the Quarter Sessions above Baron Hilton, to the great disgust and reluctance of the country gentry, and that moreover the young lady Carletons had crowded themselves into a pew in the cathedral, before Baron Hilton's daughters. The last Baron, a man of mild and generous disposition, and hospitable to a fault, is still remembered with a mingled sentiment of personal respect and of that popular feeling, which even ill-conduct can scarcely extinguish, towards the last representative of a long and honourable line. His portrait occupied the panel above the fire-place in the deserted dining-room, and presented a fair, blue-eyed, flaxen-haired, pleasant-looking gentleman in a suit of blue and gold, with a mild composed countenance, and somewhat high cheek-bones. There were many other short, round, companionable-looking faces on canvass, which by no means belied the family character.

The last Baron dying without issue, the representation of the blood of Hilton passed to the heirs of his sisters, the Musgraves and Briscos. His nephew, Sir Richard Musgrave, was his devisee, and assumed the name of Hilton, his daughter and heiress marrying William Jolliffe, Esq., M.P. for Petersfield. By Act of Parliament, 23 Geo. II., the estates were sold, the castle now being the possession of John Bowes, Esq., of Streatlam and Gidside.

The castle is built or altered in the early perpendicular style, about the time of Richard II., probably about 1389, when Sir Ralph de Lumley obtained a license to re-edify and embattle his manor-house at Lumley, as the two buildings bear a close resemblance to each other, though Hilton is richer in detail and of finer character. He blocked up the elegant window beneath the arms, as well as the Tudor light at one side of the flag-staff, and hid the fine and warlike doorway with a

modern Gothic porch, which is of a semi-Moorish style, and exhibits a curious attempt at reviving the early English dog-tooth ornament. Against the eastern front is a similar porch, and two projections of the same style, which, however impure, has a gorgeous effect on entering, where a passage from door to door presents itself, vaulted in Gothic fashion—(query—if not the original vaulting)—but moulded in very rich manner; smaller passages have the same Moresque appearance. The splendidly decorated ceilings which formerly graced the saloon and other apartments, were executed in 1738 by one Frankini, an Italian; and the dimensions of the former room are twelve yards by eight and a foot, and twenty-four feet high. The last Baron Hilton also erected at least one of the modern wings which now cause the frontage (one hundred and seventy feet) to be nearly three times the original length, but still they are unable to destroy the simple grandeur of the original composition. By the way, between the central turrets of the west front, are the remains of two representations of a knight in mortal conflict with a winged serpent or dragon, which twists its poisonous folds round his leg, probably referring to some long forgotten feat, which would fitly form a companion to the neighbouring legend of the Worm of Lambton. In the gardens are some of the finest apples in the country.

The chapel of Hilton stands a little to the N.E. of the castle on a mound, and is of a peculiar plan, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two porches or transepts of a semi-hexagonal form, which open to the body of the chapel by depressed arches. The chapel seems originally to have been early florid of the same date as the castle, but has been altered in the *renaissance* period, and subsequently Italianized by the last Baron, a small campanile turret being a conspicuous feature.

The chapel is mentioned as early as 1157, but all tithes, &c., of Hilton, were to be paid to the cell of Wearmouth, as the mother church; the chaplain's salary arising entirely from personal offerings of the Barons.

Surtees has given a very amusing account of a certain Brownie that used to haunt the castle—a sort of domestic spirit, who appears to be a legitimate descendant of the Roman *Lar Familiaris*. He was said to be somewhat rough and wild in his appearance, lurking during the day-time in dark nooks and corners of the old houses, which he delighted to haunt; while at night he would diligently apply himself to the discharge of any menial office he thought might prove acceptable to the family. He is thus described by our poetical antiquary:—

“*The Cauld Lad of Hilton* belongs to a very common and numerous class, the *Brownie*, or domestic spirit, and seems to have possessed

no very distinctive attributes. He was seldom seen, but was heard nightly by the servants, *who slept in the great hall*. If the kitchen had been left in perfect order, they heard him amusing himself by breaking plates and dishes, hurling the pewter in all directions, and throwing everything into confusion. If on the contrary the apartment had been left in disarray—a practice which the servants found it most prudent to adopt—the indefatigable goblin arranged everything with the greatest precision. This poor *esprit follet*, whose pranks were at all times perfectly harmless, was at length banished from his haunts by the usual expedient of presenting him with a suit of clothes. A green cloak and hood were laid before the kitchen fire, and the domestics sat up watching at a prudent distance. At twelve o'clock the sprite glided gently in, stood by the glowing embers, and surveyed the garments provided for him very attentively, tried them on, and seemed delighted with his appearance, frisking about for some time, and cutting several summersets and gambados, till on hearing the first cock, he twitched his mantle tight about him and disappeared with the usual valediction:

Here's a cloak and here's a hood,  
The Cauld Lad of Hilton will do no more good.

“The genuine Brownie, however, is supposed to be aborigine, an unembodied spirit; but the Boy of Hilton has, with an admixture of English superstition, been identified with the apparition of an unfortunate domestic, whom one of the old chiefs of Hilton slew at some very distant period in a moment of wrath or intemperance. The Baron had, it seems, on an important occasion, ordered his horse, which was not brought out so soon as he expected; he went to the stable, found the boy loitering, and seizing a hay-fork struck him, though not intentionally, a mortal blow. The story adds that he covered his victim with straw till night, and then threw him into the pond where the skeleton of a boy was (in confirmation of the tale) discovered in the last Baron's time.”

**RAVENSWORTH CASTLE**, in the county of Durham, the splendid seat of Lord Ravensworth, is about a mile and a half to the north-west of Lamesley. Hutchinson supposes the name to allude to the *reaffon*, the standard of Denmark, which he thinks floated over the towers of Ravensworth.

“When Denmark's ravens o'er the seas  
Their boding black wings spread,  
And o'er the Northumbrian lands and leas  
The gloomy squadrons sped.”

This notion is scouted by the more sagacious Surtees, who observes with great truth that the name of *Raven* enters into the composition

of numerous Saxon names of places,—*Raven-glas*, in Cumberland; *Ravenstonedale*, in Westmoreland; *Ravenstone*, in Leicestershire; *Raveningham*, in Norfolk; and some others. Besides this, it will hardly be denied that the name may possibly be derived from the haunts of the very bird itself.

This place must have been well known so early as the year 1080, for we are told how one Eardulf rose here from the dead to predict the death of Bishop Walcher, and the punishment of his murderers; a rather useless visitation, since it neither prevented the murder, nor was the cause of the punishment that followed it. A century later, Bishop Ranulf granted this manor to his nephew, Richard, who belonged to the stock of the Barons of Fitz Marnaduke. The last Richard Fitz Marnaduke, who was murdered on the old bridge at Durham, died childless, and his sister, Eleanor, carried Ravensworth in marriage to a younger branch of the Lumleys, of Lumley Castle. In a similar way it passed to the Boyntons, and then to the Gascoignes. In 1607, Sir William Gascoigne alienated this and other property to Thomas Liddell, Esq., in whose family it still remains.

The old Castle of Ravensworth, as it stood in the time of the Boyntons and Gascoignes, appears to have consisted of four oblong square towers, connected by a regular curtain, and probably including a keep or central tower. In 1808, nearly the whole of the ancient house was pulled down, and a splendid new mansion begun, after plans by Nash. The style of building is a selection from the castle architecture of various periods, not, however, too remote to be thus brought together. Something, of course, is lost by this contrivance, in authenticity—to the eye, at least, of the antiquary, whose feelings, or whose prejudices, are shocked by the appearance of a pile that belongs to no time or country; but this is more than made up to the lovers of the picturesque, and of actual beauty, no matter from what sources it may have been drawn, by the happy combination of forms and their general result. The Castle has three fronts—north, south, and west; the eastern side is closed in by offices, and by plantations, intended, as they grow up, to shut out the view of Gateshead Fell. Two of the old towers are incorporated in the offices.

The park includes the ancient baronial appendage of a heronry. Within the manor is a very extended and valuable field of coal, the existence of which has been well known for upwards of three centuries.

**LAKE HOUSE**, near Salisbury, Wilts, the seat of the Rev. Edward Duke.

No document has been preserved by which the exact date of its erection can now be ascertained; but in all probability it was

built in the reign of Elizabeth, soon after the purchase of the estate and manor, of which it forms the mansion, by George Duke, in the year 1578. This George Duke was of Otterton, in the county of Devon, and was a descendant of the ancient family of Duke, which was settled originally at Power Hayes, in the same county. His son and successor, John Duke, served the office of High Sheriff of the county of Wilts in the year 1640, and together with his eldest son, George Duke of Salterton, was engaged in the unsuccessful attempt which was made in the year 1650 to restore Charles II. to the throne. It had been arranged by the too sanguine royalists, who held scant correspondence with the exiled monarch, that risings in his favour should be attempted simultaneously in the north and west of England, the former headed by the Earl of Rochester, and the latter under Sir Joseph Wagstaff. That in the north never took place; that in the west gleamed indeed, but only totally to darken the hopes of the royalist party, and more firmly to strengthen Cromwell on his usurped seat.

On the 11th of March, 1655, Sir J. Wagstaff, accompanied by Colonel John Penruddocke, with many neighbouring gentlemen and others, to the amount of nearly two hundred horse, entered Salisbury early in the morning, and seized in their beds the High Sheriff and Judges, who were at that time in the city on a commission of assize. After proclaiming Charles II., and remaining some hours in the expectation of being joined by the citizens of Salisbury and their adherents from the country, they retired towards Exeter, and at length surrendered to a troop of horse which was sent in pursuit of them, on the unauthorised promise of the Commander of security to their lives and fortunes. Cromwell, without loss of time issued a special commission of oyer and terminer to be held at Exeter, where were arraigned Colonel Penruddocke, Hugh Grove, Richard Reeves, John Duke, George Duke and several others; the event was probably the conviction of the whole, and in the final result, Colonel Penruddocke and Hugh Grove were beheaded, and eight others were hanged. John Duke, it appears from the warrant of execution, had a very narrow escape of suffering decapitation in company with his friends Penruddocke and Grove. His name was at first, from some oversight, omitted; then interlined under the misnomer of *Robert Duke*; and at last (probably from superstitious feelings in Cromwell) was altogether struck out. It is certain, however, that he survived this perilous danger, and in the year 1671 died quietly in his bed, at the ripe old age of ninety-four.

George Duke, his son, who died in about six months after this affair, probably received

the pardon of Cromwell, as acting under the supposed influence of his father.

The mansion, which has been possessed by the same family from its erection to the present time, is constructed of alternate squares of free-stone and flints, and is a beautiful and pure specimen of the style of architecture adopted in the reign of Elizabeth. The façade, which is singularly picturesque, is embellished by three projecting and embattled turrets, of which the two end ones are semi-octangular in form, and the central one square. The characteristic gable ends of the roof also contribute much to the beauty of the edifice.

The grounds surrounding the mansion are pleasingly varied and adorned with numerous and aged trees.

**PINNER HILL HOUSE**, in the county of Middlesex, about three miles from Harrow, the seat of Arthur William Tooke, Esq., M.A., Oxon.

At an early part of the seventeenth century this estate belonged to Sir Christopher Clitherow, who in the year 1627 represented the city of London in parliament, and afterwards filled the office of Lord Mayor. Sir Christopher was also president of Christ's Hospital, where there is a good portrait of him, besides being governor of the Eastland Company. He was twice married; his second wife was Mary, daughter of Sir James Campbell, Kt. (who had filled the civic chair in 1610), and by both his wives he had several children. All the branches, however, of his family in the male line have become extinct, except the posterity of James Clitherow, his fourth son by Mary Campbell, who soon after the year 1670, purchased Boston House and Manor, about a mile from the town of Brentford, which is still possessed by his lineal descendant, General James Clitherow, of Wimpole Street, Colonel of the West Middlesex Militia. Such is the fluctuating state of property in Middlesex, that this family is to be mentioned as one of the very few that have resided for nearly two centuries on the same estate. To return to Pinner:

The Pinner Hill estate was sold by the representatives of Sir Christopher Clitherow to Sir Bartholomew Shower, of whom Macaulay says, "he was equally notorious as a servile Tory and a tedious orator." He was indeed one of those upon whom James the Second principally relied for the carrying out of his arbitrary measures, and he was selected to fill the office of Recorder to the city of London, a situation from which the learned and upright Holt had been ejected, as too inflexibly honest for the royal purposes. It had become expedient in the king's mind to hang a few of his soldiers by way of securing the fidelity of the rest, and as the Recorder occupied the bench

at the Old Bailey, it was very essential to have a man of pliant principles appointed to the office. The new Recorder did all that was expected of him, and from his seat at the Old Bailey illegally dismissed many poor soldiers to the gallows. "He had some legal learning," says Macaulay, "but his fulsome apologies and endless repetitions were the jest of Westminster Hall." But now came the storm from Holland—the constitutional revolution brought about under the auspices of William, Prince of Orange; this of course put an end to the court favour of Sir Bartholomew; as a fitting punishment for his venal compliances, he was superseded, and died in 1701.

We next find this estate, by purchase, in the hands of John Baker Sellon, Serjeant-at-law. By him it was again sold, and to Albert Pell, who held a similar grade in the profession, but afterwards became Sir Albert, and was a judge of the Insolvent Debtors' Court. His widow, the Hon. Lady Pell, disposed of it in 1845, to William Tooke, Esq., of Russell Square, late Member of Parliament for Truro.

This mansion was erected on the site of an older house, built by Sir Bartholomew Shower.

Sir William Milman, Bart., brother of the Dean of St. Pauls, has a house in the hamlet of Pinner, called The Grove, which was formerly the property of Sir Michael Foster, a very eminent judge of the Court of King's Bench, and author of the best treatise on crown law.

John Zephaniah Holwell, at one time Governor of Bengal, who wrote a narrative of the sufferings of himself and his fellow-prisoners in the memorable Black Hole of Calcutta, resided in Pinner several years, and died and was buried there in the year 1798.

There is a monument in the church to the memory of John Day, minister of Pinner, one of whose successors was the pious and excellent Mr. Venn.

The church was completed in the year 1320; it is a large structure built chiefly of flint, with a nave chancel, two aisles, and two transepts. The nave, separated from the aisles by octagonal pillars and pointed arches; at the east end, is a square tower of stone and flint, embattled. In the east window of the chancel are some remains of painted glass.

**KIMBOLTON CASTLE**, Huntingdonshire, the seat of the Duke of Manchester.

According to Camden this place was at one time called Kinnibantum. It belonged at a very early period to the Magnavilles; afterwards to the Bohuns and Staffords, and then to Sir Richard Wingfield, who obtained a grant of it from Henry VIII., upon the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham. His son sold the estate to Sir Henry Montagu, afterwards first Earl of Manchester, with whose descendants it has ever since remained.



John Ward & Dixon

FINNERS HILL HOUSE, WINDLESS, N.S.W.

THE SEAL OF A. W. TOOKE, ESQ.





The immediate ancestor of the Earls and Dukes of Manchester was Sir Edward Montagu, who "being entered of the Middle Temple, became such a proficient in the study of the law, that in the tenth of Henry VIII., he was chosen Autumn Reader of that society, to which none but persons of great learning were then elected. He was also of such authority and account, credit and countenance, in the House of Commons, of which he was Speaker, that a bill for subsidies not passing, he was sent for to his Majesty, who said to him, 'Ho! will they not let my bill pass?' and laying his hand on the head of Montagu, kneeling before him, he said, 'Get my bill to pass by such a time to-morrow, or else by such a time, this head of yours shall be off!' Sir Edward considering the danger wherein he stood, in regard of the displeasure of such an impetuous prince, wrought so effectually, that before the time prescribed, the bill passed with the approbation of the House, and to his sovereign's satisfaction. In the twenty-third of Henry VIII., he was called to the degree of Sergeant-at-Law, and with others then elected kept such a magnificent feast at Ely House, London, for five days, that it wanted little of a feast at a coronation; the King and Queen, and the whole court honouring them with their company. In the twenty-ninth of Henry VIII., he was constituted the King's Sergeant-at-Law, and had the honour of knighthood conferred on him the year following, and was advanced to the office of Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. In 1545 he resigned that office, and was constituted Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas"—a transition, which Fuller calls, "a descent in honour, but ascent in profit, it being given to old age, rather to be thrifty than ambitious." So long as Henry reigned he continued in high favour with the capricious monarch, and was appointed one of the sixteen executors of his last will and testament, who were also to be regents of the kingdom and governors to Edward VI., his son. Things, however, were much changed with him upon the accession of Mary; he joined in attempting to transfer the crown to Lady Jane Grey, for which offence he was dismissed from office and imprisoned in the Tower.

A yet more celebrated member of this house was the Parliamentary General, who holds so conspicuous a place in the history of the great Civil War. Eventually he abandoned his party, who were evidently going farther and faster than he had ever anticipated. In consequence of this change he has been painted in very favourable colours by Lord Clarendon.

The time at which Kimbolton Castle was originally built can no longer be ascertained. Leland in his Itinerary tells us, "it is double diked, and the building of it metely strong.

It longed to the Maudvilles, Earls of Essex. Sir Richard Wingfield built new fair lodgings and galleries upon the old foundation of the castle. There is a plotte now clene desolated, not a mile by west from Kimbolton, called Castle Hill, where appear ditches and tokens of old buildings."

Kimbolton Castle was the jointure of Queen Katherine, and thither she retired after she had been divorced by King Henry VIII., that he might supply her place with a younger and fairer wife, who was in her turn to be flung aside. When the first Earl of Manchester came into possession of the castle, he expended large sums of money upon it, making considerable alterations and additions, an example that was followed upon the same scale by his grandson, Robert.

**MULGRAVE CASTLE**, Yorkshire, in the North Riding, four miles from Whitby, seventeen from Gisborough, and twenty-five from Stokesley, the seat of the Marquess of Normanby.

According to Camden, this was anciently a fortress of the Saxon Duke, Wada, whom tradition has represented to be a giant. After the Norman Conquest, the castle and barony were granted to Nigel Fossard, and was, by marriage with the heiress of that family, transferred in the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion, to Sir Robert de Turnham. He dying without heirs male, his daughter and heiress, Isabella, conveyed it in marriage to Peter de Malo Lacu—or, as he is sometimes called, Peter de Manley,—a native of Poictou, and esquire of King John, who had employed him to destroy Prince Arthur, in order to pave the way for his own accession to the crown. For this good service John rewarded him with the hand of the lady, she having become a royal ward by the death of her father.

Peter rebuilt and fortified the old castle, which stood at no great distance from the present noble mansion. Its situation was upon a high hill, and from the beauty of the site, as well as of the fabric, he called it *Moulgrave*; "but," says Camden, "because it became a heavy grievance to the neighbours thereabouts, the people (who have always the right of coining words) by changing one single letter called it *Moulgrave*; by which name it is everywhere known, though the reason thereof is little understood."

The same writer adds that the "inheritance was enjoyed by seven Peters in succession." In fact this family continued to possess it till the reign of Henry V., when in default of heirs male, it was by the marriage of heiresses successively transferred to the Bigods and the Radcliffes.

About the year 1625, this estate passed into the hands of Edmund, Lord Sheffield of

Butterwick, Lord President of the North, who in the reign of Elizabeth greatly distinguished himself by many gallant services, and particularly in the defeat of the Invincible Armada. By Charles I. he was created Earl of Mulgrave, but the family became extinct in 1735. It was, however, revived in the person of Constantine Phipps, whose maternal grandmother, Catherine, Countess Dowager of Anglesey; married secondly, John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, and succeeded by bequest to the Sheffield estates. Constantine was created Lord Mulgrave in 1767. His son, Constantine John Phipps, 2nd Lord, a captain in the British navy, has obtained a lasting name among our early voyagers, from exploring the Arctic regions to a parallel far beyond any of his predecessors. It is true that the enterprise of modern times, aided by the vast improvements in modern science, have penetrated beyond the barriers of ice that arrested his progress; but still we must not forget how much we owe to those who with far more scanty appliances showed the practicability of such enterprises, and taught us, in understanding, to overcome them.

During the Civil Wars the ancient castle of Mulgrave having been garrisoned by the King's forces, it was dismantled by the Parliament in the day of their supremacy. The present edifice is of modern date, though the architecture is that of an ancient castle with numerous towers, square and polygonal, some of which, in addition to the battlements, are machicolated. In a tower, forming the centre of one front, the windows are constructed with pointed arches and mullions of stone, in other parts they are square at the top, but are all surmounted by labelled cornices. It stands in a commanding situation on the coast, from which the views are varied and romantic, and at a short distance from the old castle of Peter de Malo Lacu. The ground, declining towards the south-east, opens a fine prospect of the sea, Whitby harbour, with the ships sailing in and out, and the black promontory of Saltwick, while to the south-west the view extends for several miles over a pleasant mixture of lawns and woods.

The shore in these parts has long been famous for the quantities of black amber or jet, a subject upon which Camden dilates, and as it would seem, with infinite gusto. "Near this place," he says, "and elsewhere on this shore, is found black amber or jet; some take it to be the *gagates*, which was valued by the ancients among the rarest stones and jewels. It grows upon the rocks within a chink or cliff, and before it is polished, looks reddish and rusty; but after, is really, as Solinus describes it, diamond-like, black and shining; of which Rhemnius Palæmon, from Dyonisius, writes thus:—

'Præfulget nigro splendore gagates,  
Hie lapis ardescens austro perfuscus aquarum,  
Ast oleo perdens flammam, mirabile visu,  
Attritus rapit hic teneras, œcu succina, frondes.'

'All black and shining is the jet;  
In water dipp'd it flames with sudden heat.  
But a strange coldness, dipp'd in oil receives;  
And draws, like amber, little sticks and leaves.'

"Likewise Marbodæus in his *Treatise of Jewels*:—

'Nascitur in Libyâ lapis, et prope gemma, gagates,  
Sed genus extimium fœcunda Britannia mittit;  
Lucidus et niger est, levis et levissimus idem;  
Vicinas patesc trabit attritu calefactus,  
Ardet aqua lotus, restinguitur unctus olivo.'

'Jet-stone, almost a gem, the Libyans find,  
But fruitful Britain sends a wondrous kind;  
'Tis black and shining, smooth and ever light,  
'Twill draw up straws, if rubbed till hot and bright;  
Oil makes it cold, but water gives it heat.'

"Hear also what Solinus says. 'In Britain there is a great store of *gagates*, or jet, a very fine stone. If you ask the colour, it is black and shining; if the quality, it is exceeding light; if the nature, it burns in water, and is quenched with oil; if the virtue, it has an attractive power, when heated with rubbing.'"

Kelp, too, is made in great abundance all along this shore, from the sea-weed, which the people lay up in heaps till it is dry, and then burn it. "While it is burning, they stir it to and fro with an iron rake; and so it condenses and cakes together into such a body as we see kelp to be, which is of use in making of alum; if they should not stir it, it would burn to ashes as other combustible bodies do."

**THORNDON HALL**, in the co. of Essex, about two miles from Brentwood, the seat of Lord Petre.

Previous to the year 1442, the manor of West Thorndon belonged to the celebrated family of Fitz Lewis, whose last male descendant, John, in the reign of King Henry VII., married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Lovel. The fate of the newly-married couple was most unfortunate, both of them being burnt to death in a fire which destroyed the manor-house, as we are told by Camden. His sister, Ela, becoming heiress to his extensive possessions, was married to Sir John Mordaunt, who had given the King thirteen hundred marks for her wardship. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or perhaps even so late as the time of her successor, we find this manor become the property of the Lords Petre, but whether by purchase, or otherwise, is uncertain; but in all likelihood by purchase.

Thorndon Hall stands on a fine eminence, in an extensive park, at the south-eastern extremity of an avenue that leads from the town of Brentwood. It consists of a centre with two wings, connected by circular corridors, and is built of white brick. Upon the north front is a small portico, supported by six fluted Corinthian columns. The hall is a fine room, forty feet square, the roof of which

is upheld by eighteen pillars, which are covered over with a composition imitative of marble. The library, resembling a semi-circular gallery, extends over the east corridor; and a chapel, handsomely fitted up, occupies the whole of the right wing. The saloon is sixty feet by thirty.

In this mansion are to be seen many fine portraits, as well as other paintings. To name a few of the principal:—Henry VIII. and Edward VI., apparently by Holbein; James II.; the Earl of Darnley, a whole length; Joan of Arc; the Duke of Buckingham; St. Catherine, reading and leaning on the wheel of martyrdom; and some others of more or less merit, besides various elegant busts. One of Charles Fox, in particular, is deserving of notice. In the chapel there is a very beautiful picture of the Nativity, by Rubens; as well as a white marble tabernacle, and four statues of considerable merit, by a young Irish artist, Farrell.

**CHILLINGHAM CASTLE**, in the co. of Northumberland, the seat of the Earl of Tankerville.

This place, originally called Chevelingham, was at one time held of the barony of William de Vescy, by Robert de Muscamp. It afterwards belonged to the heroic race of the Greys, barons of Wark, from whom it has been inherited by the Earls of Tankerville.

Chillingham Castle, which stands upon an eminence, was rebuilt in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is a square, massive structure, having four stories in the wings, and three in the centre, which last has an open area, "whence you ascend by many steps into a balustrade ornamented with the effigies of British warriors armed, cut in stone." The communications between the various parts of the building are irregular, and the rooms in general are far from being large. "In one of the apartments," says Mr. Wallis, "is a marble chimney-piece; in sawing which from the block, a live toad was discovered therein. The nidus where the animal lodged, as it was disagreeable to the eye, by order of the late Earl was filled with cement. We inquired after this curiosity, but the housekeeper knew nothing of it. We saw a painting of this phenomenon, subscribed to which were some Latin stanzas. The toad, if as large as represented in the painting, was wonderful indeed for size, as well as its existence, being near as big as a hat crown. It is not possible to look on this object without giving passage to some reflections of the following order—How incomprehensible is the existence of this animal! shut up in the bosom of a mountain, cased in a rock of marble, perhaps a hundred feet from the surface; living without air, or such only as should pervade the veins of this stone; existing without other diet than the dews which might pass through the tex-

ture of marble; deprived of animal consolations, without light, without liberty, without an associate of its kind. If deposited here when the matter which enclosed it was soft, and before it gained its consistency as marble, how many ages ought we to number in its life? for multitudes of years must have passed to reduce any soft substance, in a state of nature, to the state of this stone. We may ask, why did it not perish in the universal wreck of animal existence? and at what age of the world were these mountains of marble first formed? The inquiry leads to a maze of perplexity; like the ingenious Mr. Brydon's inspection of the stratas of *Ætna* lava, all adopted chronology sinks in the view, years are extended on the age of creation, beyond everything of Chinese calculation."

But the greatest curiosity about Chillingham is the breed of wild cattle, which is still preserved in the park belonging to this estate. They are called the *White Scottish Bison*, and are said to be of so fierce a nature as to be absolutely untameable. Pennant thus speaks of them in his "*Tour in Scotland*" (vol. ii. p. 124):—

"In my walks about the park see the white breed of wild cattle, derived from the native race of the country, and still retaining the primeval savageness and ferocity of their ancestors: were more shy than any deer; ran away on the appearance of any of the human species, and even set off at full gallop on the least noise, so that I was under the necessity of going very softly under the shelter of trees or bushes to get a near view of them. During summer they keep apart from all other cattle, but in severe weather hunger will compel them to visit the outhouses in search of food. The keepers are obliged to shoot them if any are wanted; if the beast is not killed on the spot, it runs at the person who gave the wound, and who is forced, in order to save himself, to fly for safety to the intervention of some tree. These cattle are of a middle size, have very long legs, and the cows are fine horned; the orbits of the eyes, and the tips of the noses are black; but the bulls have lost the manes attributed to them by Boethius."

It should be observed, however, that Pennant is speaking of these cattle, as he saw them, not at Chillingham, but at Drumlanrig, in Scotland, which was then a seat of the Duke of Queensberry.

In the house at Chillingham are several interesting portraits, amongst which may be enumerated—a full length of Lord Chancellor Bacon; another of Lord Treasurer Burchleigh; a gandy painting of Buckingham, in a white satin gilded vest, gold and white striped breeches, effeminate and fantastical; a portrait of King Charles; a portrait of James II., with a countenance little ominous of good to himself or others, &c.

At no great distance from Chillingham are two circular intrenchments; and about a mile from it, at New Town, is a stone cross twelve feet high, called the *Hurle Stone*.

**BRYNBRAS CASTLE**, North Wales, in the co. of Carnarvon, the seat of Thomas Williams, Esq.

The name of this place is in part derived from the Welsh word *bryn*, "a hill," which is strictly descriptive of the situation. *Brâs* is also Welsh, and may have been applied as proper to the fertility of the soil.

The estate has been in the family now possessing it since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The house, however, has been built in modern times. It is a castellated mansion, situated on high ground near the mountains, three miles from the base of Snowdon, containing circular rooms, corridor, hall, and banqueting room. They are in the pure Norman decorative style.

The grounds are enclosed by park walls, several miles in length.

**BERWICK PLACE**, in the co. of Essex, and parish of Hatfield Peverell, the seat of the Rev. C. G. Gretton Townshend.

This mansion was built about the year 1830, by A. Johnson, Esq., from plans drawn by Mr. T. Hopper, the county surveyor. It is a plain square edifice, sufficiently large and commodious, standing upon rising ground. From the gardens may be seen some of the finest cedars in England. They grow upon an estate belonging to Lord Rayleigh, called at present Topinchoe, or Toppingo, but which at one time bore the name of Filiols, a house in the Elizabethan style, which was formerly of considerable importance.

**HUNSDON**, Hertfordshire, about five miles from Ware, the seat of Major-General Calvert.

In the time of Henry VI., this manor belonged to Sir William Oldham, Kt., who was attainted of treason in the thirty-eighth year of that monarch's reign for adhering to the Duke of York. When Edward IV. obtained the crown, that which had been high treason, then became loyalty and good service, in consequence of which, the son of Sir John Oldham had his estates restored. Hereupon he built a fair house here after the manner of a castle, which building, it is said, cost upwards of seven thousand two hundred pounds, an immense sum for those days. In the Latin *Itinerary* of William Botoner,—or William of Worcester, as he is sometimes called—we are told that the Tower of Hunsdon was a villa, with other buildings and stables of brick; the breadth of every side of the said tower was eighty feet, having in each seven wide buttresses; its height with the "ovyrstorey" called "an oryell" with windows and gilded vanes, measured from the ground a hundred feet. The length of the principal hall

of the said tower was eighty feet. Its width was twenty. We may further add that it fronted the west, for the stables, which are represented in Sir Henry Chauncy's view, still remain, and sufficiently indicate its position.

When the star of the Yorkists again set with King Richard at Bosworth Field, and the Sir John Oldham of that day was slain with his master, the estate once more reverted to the crown, then upon the head of Henry VII.

The new monarch granted Hunsdon to his mother, when after some doubtful changes, we find it in the possession of Henry VIII., who in the twenty-third year of his reign made great additions to it by building over the moat which closely circumscribed the walls of the ancient edifice. When at length it came into the hands of Queen Elizabeth, she granted it to Sir Henry Cary, the son of her unfortunate mother's sister, Mary Boleyn, and who was afterwards created Baron Hunsdon. This, however, did not satisfy him; he aspired to be Earl of Wiltshire, a title which he conceived belonged to him in right of his mother, Mary; and this being refused, he took it so much to heart that he fell into a fatal sickness. The Queen, then becoming sensible that she had used him harshly, caused his patent to be drawn out for the desired earldom, his robes to be made and laid upon his bed, and graciously visited him in person. But the rough old noble—as rough upon his death-bed as he had ever shown himself at court, bluntly exclaimed, that as he had been accounted by her unworthy of this honour while living, so he reckoned himself unworthy of it when dying.

The great grandson of this rough but honest soldier—John, second Earl of Dover—sold Hunsdon to William Willoughby, Esq., afterwards Lord Willoughby, of Parham, who in 1671, re-sold it to Matthew Black, Esq., one of the six clerks in Chancery. His son disposed of it again to Josias Nicolson, Esq., and this last named gentleman bequeathed it by will to his grandson, Nicolson Calvert, Esq., in whose family it still remains.

The old house at Hunsdon, the residence both of Mary and her sister Elizabeth, has undergone many vicissitudes. In 1743 Mr. Nicolson pulled down the wings, which had never been finished internally, and left the house as built by Sir John Oldham. In this state it remained until the year 1804, when his great grandson pulled down most part of it and rebuilt it upon a large scale, with its face towards the south. It now presents the castellated appearance of the old edifice, the identical front of which yet remains. The park attached to this mansion is well stocked with timber, and is situated in a very fertile part of the county. The quality of the soil with relation to forest trees may be best estimated from a single fact. At the distance of about three hundred yards south-east of the house, there stood at one time a willow tree more remark-

able in its kind than either the chestnut tree at Little Wymondley, or the oak in the grounds of Earl Cowper at Pansanger. In 1820 the trunk of this tree, then in a vigorous state, and without any external marks of decay, was found to contain, by measurement taken under the bark, 420 cubic feet of wood; and over the bark, not less than 479. It was blown down by a heavy gale of wind in the winter of the year succeeding.

**DYNES HALL**, in the co. of Essex, and parish of Great Maplestead, the seat of Henry John Sperling, Esq.

In the reigns of King John, Henry III., Edward I., and Edward II., this manor was possessed by the family of Dynes, or Deanes, originally of Lancashire, from whom it received the name that it still retains. Subsequently it was exchanged for the estate afterwards called Hyde Park, which Colonel Sparrow had obtained for his services to Parliament in the time of Charles. At a later period it was sold to Sir Mark Guyon; a daughter of which family, in default of heirs male, conveyed it, by marriage, to the Bullocks, of Faulkborn Hall, near Witham, Essex. From one of their descendants, it was bought by the father of the present possessor. The Sperlings came originally from Dantzic, or Conigsburg, and first settled here in 1698.

The oldest known mansion on this spot was built in 1580, by one of the Deanes; but this was pulled down, and a new house commenced in or near 1690, by Sir Mark Guyon, Kt., son of the rich clothier, Thomas Guyon, of Coggeshall. Sir Mark, however, died before it was finished. It is a red brick building, in the plain style common to the period of its erection.

The grounds, with three pieces of ornamental water, are tastefully laid out, and were much improved by the father of the present owner. But nature had already done much for them, the surface being pleasingly varied by gentle undulations, and watered by a little stream that runs into the river Colne, about a quarter of a mile below. The general beauty of the landscape is much heightened by an artificial waterfall, pronounced by Sir John Franklin to be the most natural one he had ever seen.

**TITSEY PLACE**, in the co. of Surrey, near the eastern end of the Surrey Downs, the seat of William Leveson Gower, Esq.

Up to the year 1297, and for a long time previous, the manor of Titsey was possessed by a family who either gave their name to the place, or derived one from it. We next find it occupied by Sir Thomas de Uvedale, by one of whose descendants it was alienated to Sir John Gresham, Alderman of London, a member of the same family as the founder of the Royal Exchange. He was Sheriff of

London in 1537, and Lord Mayor ten years afterwards, and died exactly after the lapse of another ten years, the several dates running thus—1537, 1547, 1557.

In 1804, Catherine Maria Gresham, who had obtained the estate in default of heirs male, conveyed it by marriage to William Leveson Gower, Esq., third son of the Hon. John Leveson Gower, an admiral in the navy, and eldest son of John, first Earl Gower, by his third marriage with Mary, relict of Anthony Grey, Earl of Harold, and daughter and co-heiress of Thomas, Earl of Thanet.

The present mansion was built by Sir John Gresham, the last Baronet of that name, who erected it on the site of an older house, which he had pulled down for that purpose. It stands at an angle of the road, leading from Limsfield to Croydon, through Warlingham, and opposite to the modern church, an edifice of brick and stone, built also by Sir John Gresham. The present owner of this estate has done much towards improving the house, which was not originally remarkable for architectural elegance; and surrounded as it is by plantations, it now offers a very handsome and picturesque appearance. In the library is a fine portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange, whose celebrity has outlived the fame of many a man of genius. It was painted by Sir Antonio More, and represents the rich merchant in mature age, dressed in a suit of black, a pair of gloves in his right hand, and a small cap upon his head, that usual appendage of the grave citizen, and the constant butt of the dramatists of the age.

In the grounds at Titsey Place, several stone monuments have been discovered at various times by labourers, when digging up the earth. They are generally supposed to have belonged to the thirteenth century, a notion which can as little be proved as it can be disproved. Such fragments are without any inscription, and with no other ornament than a cross rudely sculptured upon the stone.

In 1738, when this property was held by Sir Marmaduke Gresham, Bart., a yet more curious relique was found in the gardens. This was a silver ring, closed, as it were, by joined hands, and thus inscribed, + Jhe + nazaren + Rex. The characters of the inscription belong to the Gothic, as commonly used in the middle ages, and the relique has been variously conjectured to be a bridal ring, or a pledge of friendship. The more natural solution is, that it was a religious ornament worn by the pious in memory of our Saviour.

**HAREWOOD HOUSE**, Yorkshire, in the West Riding, rather more than six miles from Leeds, and eight from Harrogate Spa, the splendid seat of the Earl of Harewood, recently renovated and improved.

The lordship of Harewood at an early period was possessed by the family of Gascoigne. At *Gawthorpe*, within the township of *Harewood*, resided Chief Justice Gascoigne, who has obtained in the pages of Shakspeare a more lasting record than any given by history or chronicle :—

“ I then did use the person of your father ;  
The image of his power lay then in me,  
And in th' administration of his law,  
Whiles I was busy for the commonwealth—  
Your highness pleased to forget my place,  
The majesty and power of law and justice,  
The image of the King whom I presented,  
And struck me in my very seat of judgment ;  
Wheron, as an offender to your father,  
I gave bold way to my authority,  
And did commit you.”

Nor was this the only instance of the Judge's firm and independent spirit. He refused the commands of Henry IV. to try Richard Scrope, then Archbishop of York, for high treason ; an office which a more pliant judge assumed, and pursued to a fatal end.

Gawthorpe, with the castle and honours of Harewood, passed by marriage from the Gascoignes to the family of Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, in which it continued for four generations, till in the year 1656, it was purchased by Sir John Cutler, who conjointly with his friend and relation by marriage, Sir John Lewis, bought Ledstone and Harewood. Upon a division of the property, Harewood, with its dependencies, fell to the share of Cutler, who bequeathed his estates to his only surviving daughter, Elizabeth, wife of John Robarts, Earl of Radnor, with a remainder in failure of issue, to his kinsman, John Boulter, Esq. About 1771, the trustees of the last-named gentleman sold the manor, with its appurtenances, to Henry Lascelles, Esq., father of the 1st Lord Harewood.

The foundations of this mansion were laid by the above-mentioned nobleman in the year 1760, upon a spot a little elevated above that of Old Gawthorpe. It is built of a very fine sort of stone, taken from a quarry at no great distance, and commands a rich home view over fields and woods. The work was commenced under the direction of Adams, but the quadrangle of the stables was built by Sir William Chambers. Its length is 247 feet, 10 inches, by 89 feet in width, displaying all the richness of Corinthian architecture. The whole consists of a centre and two wings.

Of the fronts, the south is perhaps the finest, its greater apparent elevation giving to it a more imposing character.

The apartments are large and numerous, and finished in the highest style of elegance. Many of the ceilings are richly decorated with beautiful designs by Zucchi, and other artists of reputation. The gallery and great drawing-room are peculiarly magnificent ; the former, which occupies the west wing, being 77 feet

in length, 24½ in breadth, and 22 in height. The designs on the ceiling, by Rebecchi, are admirably executed, and represent the seasons of the year, intermixed with figures from the heathen mythology, while the stucco-work, by Rose, can hardly be surpassed. The drawing-room is not less magnificent, and yet with all the splendour that pervades the whole mansion, it is remarkable in an unusual degree, for its convenience ; an advantage that is too frequently forgotten by those who study excellence of architecture.

The gardens and pleasure grounds were laid out by Browne, whose skill upon this occasion seems to have rivalled that of the builder. The ground before the south front was originally a rough hill, but, as we have already noticed, it has been sloped down, so as to form a beautiful declivity. The gardens abound with every contrivance for producing the finest fruits, flowers, and exotics. A noble sheet of water embellishes the pleasure grounds, and in the park is a handsome lodge ; the whole of this fairy landscape having arisen out of what was not so many years since only ploughed land.

At a very short distance from the house, is Harewood Church, an ancient and venerable structure, embowered in trees, which gives to it a peculiar character of solemnity. Amongst the distinguished individuals that moulder beneath the monuments within, is Prince Henry's Lord Chief Justice.

**RIBY GROVE**, in the co. of Lincoln, near Great Grimsby, one of the most ancient boroughs in England, the seat of George Tomline, Esq., M.P. for Shrewsbury, who also possesses Orwell Park.

In 1611, Riby was received by the then Mr. Tomline, in exchange for the Manton estate in the same county, at which place, the family had for some time resided.

The present mansion was erected about one hundred and fifty years ago, by Marmaduke Tomline, Esq. It is a large building in the Italian style of architecture, and has been much celebrated for its noble library.

If we may judge from ancient records, this neighbourhood has been at different times subject to storms and overflowings of the sea after no ordinary measure. Many pamphlets are still extant, detailing visitations of this kind, one of which has the following copious and somewhat singular title-page :—

“ Thunder, haile, and lightning from heaven against certaine covetous persons, inhabitants of Humerston, Lincolnshire, five miles from Grimsby, thought to be a just punishment from God in the behalfe of the poore, the 3rd of July last, 1610 ; how the corne was destroyed, the like never heard of in any age, only one man's estate preserved, who gave them reliefe, as it was justified before the

knights and justices of the countie at the sessions held at Lowth, the 10th daye of July; with the lamentable end of John Cornish, his wife and two children, who were most strangely consumed in a day at Stow, in Staffordshire, the 9th of May, 1616."

**BROCKLESBY PARK**, in the co. of Lincoln, about eight miles north-east from Caistor, and ten miles westward from Grimsby, the seat of the Earl of Yarborough.

This house was not remarkable for architecture in its original construction, but it has of late years received many additions and improvements. It contains a fine collection of paintings by the old masters, and a few sculptured marbles, amongst which is an antique head of Niobe, in high estimation amongst artists.

In 1787, the noble owner of this estate commenced a mausoleum and chapel, which was completed in 1794. It was executed under the direction of Mr. James Wyatt, and stands upon a commanding eminence in the park, which at one time, must have been a place of Roman sepulture, as appears from the sepulchral urns, burnt bones, and ashes, together with a variety of rings, combs, and perforated beads, discovered upon digging for the foundation. The form of the edifice is that of a Grecian temple; it is circular, with a colonnade consisting of twelve fluted Doric columns, that stand upon a rusticated basement, about fifty-two feet in diameter; these uphold a bold entablature, the frieze of which is adorned with festoons of flowers, "suspended from the horns of the bull, and above which is an open balustrade. The external body of the temple, which is nearly forty feet in diameter, contains four niches, in each of which stands a sarcophagus. This part of the building rises to a small height above the balustrade, where it is surmounted by a dome, the commencement of which is of stone, and the upper part copper, with a circular curb of stonework surrounding an aperture at the summit through which descends the light necessary for the interior of the building. The basement contains the cemetery, with compartments and recesses for depositing coffins (which also is divided by pillars, and has a circular sarcophagus in the centre). Above the basement is the part called the chapel, which is ascended by a spacious flight of steps. The interior is divided into four compartments by eight fluted columns of the Corinthian order, supporting the highly decorated and lofty dome."

**HOLKHAM HALL**, in the county of Norfolk, the seat of the Earl of Leicester.

This magnificent edifice was begun in the year 1734 by the Earl of Leicester and the Earl of Burlington, assisted by Kent, the

architect. It would seem, however, as if the design chiefly emanated from the Earl of Leicester, who, amidst all his improvements in planting and agriculture, never lost sight of his main object, the crection and embellishment of this mansion. In reality, though not in name, he was an architect, having diligently studied the profession during a seven years' residence in Italy, his plans for Holkham having been principally borrowed from Palladio and Inigo Jones. But he did not live to complete his work, which was afterwards finished by his Dowager Countess, in 1764.

This mansion may be properly said to consist of five quadrangles; that is, of a large central building and four wings, so that each side presents a regular and perfect front. The junction of each wing to the main body by means of corridors, is an admirable contrivance, as they serve either to unite the principal floors of the wings with the state apartments, or to detach them, at pleasure, communicating either directly with the lawn, or with the offices below on the basement story. With some trifling deviations, this resembles Palladio's plan of a villa designed for the Cavalier Leonardo Morenigo, upon the Brenta.

The extent, including the wings, is 341 feet by 180 in depth. Of the fronts, the south has a noble portico supported by six Corinthian columns, and presents an air of lightness and elegance, united to uncommon justness of proportions. The north, which is the grand entrance, exhibits other and perhaps more majestic features; it comprises a centre and two wings, with a tier of Venetian windows, over one of small square windows in the rustic basement.

Each of the four wings, or pavilions, has its respective destination. That called the "Stranger's Wing," is intended for the accommodation of visitors, for which purpose it is divided upon the ground-floor into single bed-chambers, while above, on the principal floor, it is arranged in a similar way, but with single or double dressing-rooms, and communicates by a corridor with the grand apartments at the north end of the statue-gallery. The "Family Wing," as its name implies, is reserved for the owner and his family; it contains the library, besides two additional rooms, the one fitted up for the reception of an invaluable collection of manuscripts, the other, for the earlier editions of the classics. The "Chapel Wing" contains on its principal floor, the Chapel and two sleeping apartments, with dressing-rooms, above which are lodgings for the servants; the lower part is appropriated to the laundry and dairy offices, with a drying yard and court attached. The "Kitchen Wing," speaks for itself. The same might be said of the basement story, with the cellarage beneath it. The entrance-hall (46 feet by 70,

and 43 high) is entirely of Derbyshire marble; Ionic columns, upon a basement of the same material, forming around it a gallery of communication to the apartments upon the principal floor. The saloon is a noble apartment, being 40 feet by 28.

The ancient Romans, as we are told by Vitruvius, preferred the use of bricks to marble, as being firmer and more durable. Even in the present day the modern Roman builders choose the brick fragments of ancient and dilapidated edifices for rough walling and for façades of houses intended to be stuccoed. The Holkham bricks resemble the modern yellow brick of the Romans, both in colour and hardness, a similarity that was discovered by comparing the former with one of the latter, accidentally sent from Rome in the packing-case of an antique statue.

Bath stone, in deference to its fine yellow tint, was at first fixed upon for the external surface of the proposed edifice, but a brick earth was found in the neighbouring parish of Burnham, which, with proper seasoning and tempering, produced an excellent well-shaped brick, approaching nearly to the colour of Bath stone, full as ponderous, and of a much firmer texture. The result has fully justified the choice.

No less care was taken in preparing the mortar for the walls. It was first mixed in due proportion of lime and sand, and then, to render it of sufficient fineness for close brick-work, ground between a pair of large mill-stones, fitted to an engine for that purpose. It should also have been mentioned that the bricks were not made to fit into their respective beds, by chipping or cutting, as is the common practice, but were cast in no less than thirty moulds of different shapes and sizes, by which means also any discoloration of them was avoided.

The mortar having been made in the manner described above, it was reduced to grout, and poured in a liquid state upon every course, or every two courses of the brick-work; at the same time, the architect was careful that no part of the principal walls should be supported on timber, lest in decaying it might damage the fabric. So little, indeed, does the strength of this edifice depend upon its timbers, that the girders of the chief floors were not hoisted into their respective situations till after the roof had been raised to the building and the walls of the house completed. By this management the timbers have a free circulation of air about them, being in contact with the wall only on their lower surfaces.

Everything within this noble mansion is worthy of the labour and expense that have been bestowed upon the exterior. The floors are entirely of wainscot oak; the chimney-pieces are in the finest style of art, those of the prin-

cipal rooms being of pure statuary marble, while the rest are composite, and in point of beauty as well as variety of material and workmanship, are not to be surpassed; the ceilings to the principal floor are ably executed in white and gold, presenting a light and beautiful effect; the Venetian windows are ornamented with handsome pillars, and are also gilded.

Those who now visit the grounds attached to this seat, will hardly believe that they once presented nothing more than an open, barren waste; yet such is the fact, and it is thus recorded in an inscription over the entrance-door into the hall:—

“This seat, on an open, barren estate, was planned, planted, built, decorated, and inhabited, the middle of the eighteenth century,

BY THOMAS COKE,  
EARL OF LEICESTER.”

Never have human skill and human industry achieved a nobler triumph. The park, within its paling, contains about 3,500 acres, its circumference being upwards of ten miles. Within it is a most enchanting ride, seven miles in length, amidst a belt of firs and other trees, shrubs, and evergreens, whose foliage exhibits every variety of summer and autumnal tints. On the north side of the park is a lake extending over about twenty acres, in the midst of which is a small island. The shore is bold, and finely clothed with wood.

Another ornament of the park is an obelisk, eighty feet high. It is, however, only cased with Bath stone ashlar, fastened together with iron cramps, and as the work advanced, filled up with regular courses of brick-work, laid dry, and cemented with grout, or liquid mortar.

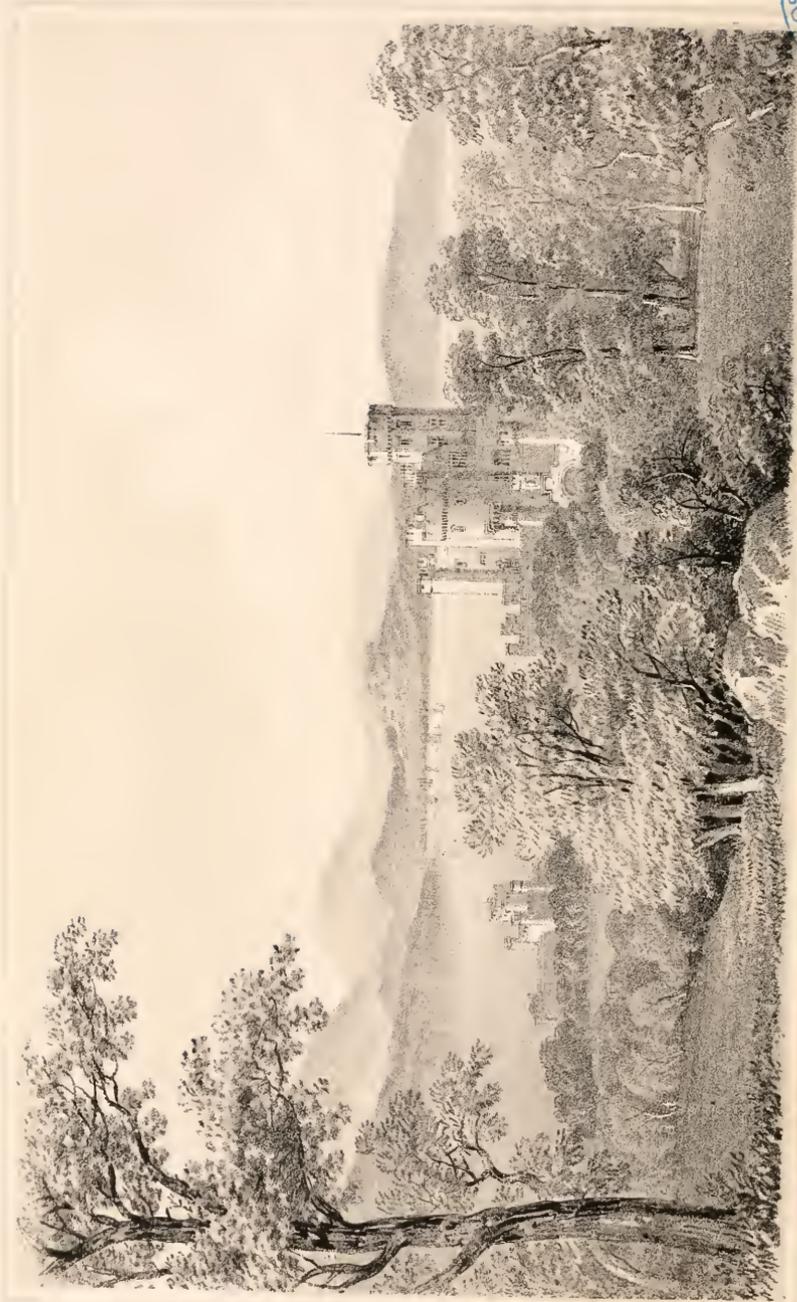
A few yards to the north of the obelisk is a remarkably grand view of the house and of the lake, which from this situation appears to be only separated from the sea by the beautiful intervening wood. Indeed, it resembles an arm of the sea flowing up amidst a sylvan scene, not unlike that witnessed by Æneas on the river Tiber, as he proceeded to the hospitable dwelling of Evander:

“Thyris ea fluvium—quam longa est!—nocte tumentem  
Leniit, et tacita refluxus ita substitit unda,  
Mitis ut in morem stagni placidæque paludis  
Sterneret æqor aquis, remo ut luctamen abesset.”

“The following night and the succeeding day  
Propitious Tiber smoothed his watery way;  
He rolled his river back, and poised he stood,  
A gentle swelling and a peaceful flood.”

The kitchen-garden, including the outer belt, comprises eight acres of ground in a high state of cultivation. The principal part is divided into three squares of one acre each; the lesser part contains two compartments of one acre each. The walling extends to upwards of fourteen hundred yards in length, and fourteen feet in height, covered with





W. Walton. lith.

CASTLE TOWARD, CARLISLE,  
THE SEAT OF ALEXANDER S. FINLAY ESQ.

Stannard & Dixon, 7, Poland



fruit-trees. In the middle square are two mulberry-trees, one of which spreads to an extent of thirty yards, while the smaller one is no less than twenty-seven in the circumference of its branches. The viney is one of the finest to be seen throughout England.

In the house is a splendid collection of pictures, but the catalogue is much too long to be enumerated. The names of some of the leading artists will alone suffice to give the connoisseur an idea of what is to be seen at Holkham:—Lanfranco, Guido, Titian, Carlo Maratti, Rubens, Annibal Caracci, Vanduyke, Sebastian Conca, Canaletti, Gaspar Poussin, Raphael, Parmegiano, Paul Veronese, Leonardo da Vinci, Claude Lorraine, &c., besides some antiques, and choice pieces of sculpture.

**GROVELANDS**, in the county of Middlesex, Southgate, the seat of John Dounethorne Taylor, Esq.

This property belonged at one time to the family of Gray. It afterwards passed to the present owner from Walter Gray, Esq., his uncle by marriage. The house is a building in the Ionic style of architecture, erected after designs by Nash, three fronts of it being ornamented with columns of that order. The entrance is attained by a flight of stone steps, and is enriched by duplicated Ionic pillars, while every attention has been paid within to the requisitions of modern convenience. It stands upon a gentle eminence that forms part of a hilly amphitheatre, the lawn in front sloping downwards to the very edge of an artificial lake, while the rising grounds upon the opposite side of the water are covered with wood, broken into parts by a glade in the centre, and by varying outlines along the banks. It was built by the Walter Gray above mentioned, and completed about the year 1798. At one time there was a beautiful conservatory attached to the mansion, and which was mentioned by Loudon when writing in 1839, but it has since then fallen into decay from the dry-rot, and has been removed.

The kitchen-garden is close—perhaps too close—to the house. One modern topographer, Mr. Keane, says of it, that it is “hemmed in by trees and walls, and more suited for a suburban edifice of a few acres, than for an estate of five hundred.” A wall goes round the park and pleasure-grounds, which has latterly been pierced with openings like windows, and which only wants the addition of being overgrown with ivy, to bear a fanciful resemblance to cloisters.

The park extends to one hundred and twenty acres, and abounds with fine trees that give shelter to a herd of deer. The pleasure-grounds were laid out by the celebrated Repton, whose talents have been much aided by the natural beauties of the site, and its perfect air of stillness and seclusion.

**CASTLE TOWARD**, Argyleshire, the seat of Alexander S. Finlay, Esq.

The family of the Finlays left Inverness-shire about the year 1600, and settled in Dumbartonshire, where they have for a long time possessed the estate of “the Moss,” near Killearn. Mr. Kirkman Finlay, father of the present proprietor, being of the younger branch settled in Glasgow, where he made a handsome fortune. He was returned Member of Parliament for that city in 1812, and in 1819 was elected Rector of the University. After a long and useful career, during which he was universally esteemed and respected, he died at Castle Toward in 1842. A marble statue, executed by Gibson, has since been erected to his memory in Glasgow.

The present mansion was erected in 1820 by Kirkman Finlay, Esq., and is situated near the southern extremity of the peninsula, which stretches into the Firth of Clyde. It is a comfortable mansion, in the castellated style of architecture, built after the plans of Mr. Hamilton of Glasgow, who himself considered it as one of the best of his designs, an opinion confirmed by the voice of less partial judges, who have decided that “there are few specimens of the modern Gothic more happily conceived, or more adapted to the circumstances of situation. If when critically examined, it be judged deficient in massive grandeur, its lighter and more ornate features harmonize with the surrounding scenery.”

The grounds are extensive, and command several beautiful views, and more particularly of the Firth of Clyde, and Kyles of Bute.

This estate once belonged to the ancient family of the Lamonts, the ruins of whose castle still exist within three hundred yards of the present mansion. Upon the twenty-ninth of August, 1563, Mary Queen of Scots died here, while making a tour through the west country, and after dinner crossed over to Ayrshire. The castle was attacked in June, 1646, by a body of Campbells, under the command of the Laird of Ardkinglass, and surrendered after a six-weeks’ siege, when it was burnt, and the lands attached to it laid waste. The unfortunate garrison were taken to Dunoon, where some were hanged, and the rest cruelly butchered in cold blood with dirk and pistols. This fact formed an important item in the indictment preferred against the Marquis of Argyll in 1661 for high treason.

**WINDMILL HILL**, in the co. of Sussex; the seat of Herbert Mascall Curteis, Esq., recently Member of Parliament for Rye.

This gentleman is the head of the Sussex Curteis’s, who have for some generations resided in that county, and who have possessed property there from time immemorial: They spring from a Kentish family of considerable antiquity, descended, according to

tradition, from the unfortunate Robert Curthose, the eldest son of William the Conqueror. The father of the present Mr. Curteis (Herbert Barrett Curteis, Esq.,) and his grandfather (Edward Jeremiah Curteis, Esq.,) represented the county of Sussex, and the latter the borough of Rye in Parliament for some years.

The estate of Windmill Hill belonged for some centuries to the ancient family of Luxford, or Lunsford, who made it their place of residence. They were eminent loyalists, and when Charles II. proposed founding an order of knighthood for those who had distinguished themselves in the royal cause during the great Civil War, the name of George Luxford, Esq., of Windmill Hill, is uniformly seen in the historic lists of the intended knights.

In 1739 the last of the Luxfords bequeathed this estate to his widow. By her it was left to a niece, who married — Comyn, Esq., and their son sold it to his brother-in-law, William Pigou, Esq. He again disposed of it to Edward Jeremiah Curteis, Esq., in whose family it still continues.

The old house, which had existed from time immemorial, was pulled down towards the end of the last century by Mr. Pigou, when he erected the present mansion on its site, from the plans of William Reveley, an ingenious architect and antiquary, who had studied under Sir William Chambers. It is an elegant mansion, in the Italian villa style, exceedingly convenient, and stands upon an eminence that commands delightful and extensive views over the South Downs, Pevensey Bay, and the Weald of Sussex to the north, together with the fine old ruins of Herstmonceux Castle, the property of Mr. Curteis. The house is well sheltered by woods and plantations to the north and west, and—what is no longer common in this country—close to it is a heronry, with the less unusual adjunct of a rookery.

**ABERCAIRNY**, Scotland, in the co. of Perth and parish of Fowlis Wester; the seat of the late William Moray Stirling, Esq., and now the property of his sister, Mrs. Home Drummond. The estate has belonged to the family of Moray for nearly six centuries. The mansion is an extensive modern building in the Gothic style of architecture. It is built of a light grey-coloured stone, combining durability with beauty, and being situate on a bank sloping to the south, and surrounded by extensive plantations, produces an imposing effect. The west end of the house commands a magnificent view of the Grampian Hills.

**LUDE**, near Blair Atholl, in the co. of Perth; the seat of James P. McInroy, Esq.

There are no records extant of this estate prior to its possession by the Robertsons,

from whom it passed to the family of the present owner. The present mansion was erected in 1840 by James P. McInroy, Esq., on the site of an ancient edifice that dated as far back as the beginning of the sixteenth century. It belongs to the old English style of architecture, and stands upon an eminence, surrounded with fine growing woods, and having the river Garry in front towards the south. The prospect is exceedingly picturesque and striking, the house overlooking the whole of the valley of Atholl.

There is a tradition of Queen Mary having once paid a visit to the old house of Lude. On that occasion she presented the lady of John Robertson, Esq.,—the then owner of the estate—with her own harp, which still remains in the possession of Major Robertson, of the 82nd regiment, the direct representative of the Robertsons of Lude, one of the most ancient and eminent families in Scotland.

In 1745, Prince Charles Edward Stuart remained here for ten days when on his way to Perth and Edinburgh.

**TOR ABBEY**, Devonshire, near Torquay, the seat of Robert Shedden Sulyarde Cary, Esq.

This was, in the olden time, a Norbertine monastery, dedicated to the honour of the Saviour, and richly endowed by William, Lord Brewer, in the year 1196; so much so, indeed, that it has generally been considered the most opulent of all the monasteries of this order in England. It was colonized from Welbeck House, in Nottinghamshire, the abbots of which were especially licensed by the Pope, to preside at the election of its superiors, and to present the persons elected to the diocesan, for confirmation in their office. Unlike the Dominicans and Franciscans, this order is hardly known under its original name to our days. St. Norbert erected his first monastery of canons regular about the year 1120, in a lonesome valley, called Premontre, (in the diocese of Laon,) which mother-house afterwards gave its appellation to the whole order. By this title it will probably be better recognised by modern readers, than by the name of Norbertine. A curious story is told by monkish historians, respecting the derivation of this word. Inglebrand the Great, who was celebrated for his heroic achievements, set out one day to kill a lion that had long been the terror of the neighbouring country. It so fell out that he saw the animal much sooner than he had expected, whereupon he cried out, "Saint Jean, tu me l'as de prés Premontré,"—(St. John, thou hast almost foreshown him to me.) After the dissolution of monasteries, King Henry VIII. granted it, in 1543, to John St. Leger, Esq., whose grandson, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, disposed of it to Sir Edward Seymour, Knt. His son and heir sold the estate about

nine years afterwards to Thomas Ridgeway, Esq., ancestor of the Ridgeways, Earls of Londonderry, with whom it remained until the year 1653, or perhaps 1654, when it was sold to John Stowell, Esq. From the last-named gentleman it was purchased in 1662, by Sir George Cary.

Enough remains of the old abbey, to hint at its original magnificence. Two of its three gateways mentioned by Leland, have disappeared, one of them having fallen from neglect, at no very remote period; another, which appears to have been coeval with the origin of the building, still remains, and seems to bid defiance to the march of time. It is seen at the western wing of the mansion—has two grooved entrances, and is surmounted by a flag-staff. Under its vaulting, may be traced the arms of the abbey, as well as of its founders and benefactors, the Brewers, Mohuns, and Spekes. The massive irons, on which the folding gateway swung, are still seen fixed in the walls. The roofless Chapter-house, the prostrate masses of the central tower of the abbey-church, the refectory, now converted into a chapel, and the stately grange, cannot fail to deeply interest the antiquary and the genuine lover of the picturesque, who admires from innate feeling, and not as an idle echo of guide-books or dilettanti. A garden and orchard have superseded the ancient churchyard—life out of death. At one time there was in front of the garden, a large fish-pond, contiguous to what was called the Mill-garden, but this was filled up about eighty years ago, with the ruins of the church and cloisters. From an attentive examination of the ground-plan, it has been inferred that the choir of the church was seventy-two feet long, by thirty feet in breadth; the transept, ninety-six feet; and that the whole length of the fabric, including the Lady Chapel, measured about two hundred feet. One curious visitor, who made sundry diggings here, in the May of 1825, found much tessellated pavement, a stone coffin, and many human bones.

The old abbey has thus been described by the Rev. Joseph Reeve, though perhaps it will not much add to the impressions produced by more humble prose:—

“Though hallowed mitres glitter here no more,  
The friendly Abbey still adorns the shore;  
Here meek religion's ancient temple rose,  
How great, how fall'n, the mournful ruin shows.  
Of sacrilege, behold, what heaps appear!  
Nor blush to drop the tributary tear.  
Here stood the font; here on high columns raised,  
The dome extended; there the altar blazed.  
The shattered aisles, with clustering ivy hung,  
The yawning arch in rude confusion flung;  
Sad striking remnants of a former age,  
To pity now might melt the spoiler's rage.  
Lo! sunk to rest, the weary vot'ry sleeps,  
While o'er his urn, the gloomy cypress weeps;  
Here silent, pause; here draw the pensive sigh;  
Here, musing, learn to live; here learn to die!”

The house is mostly modern. It consists of a centre and two wings; the western being

connected with the ancient castellated gateway, with octagonal towers and battlements; this, and the barn adjoining, now partly covered with ivy, will be seen with peculiar interest. Some parts also of the interior bespeak a high antiquity.

Tor Abbey was the favourite residence of Lord St. Vincent during the late war, while Torbay was the rendezvous of the Channel Fleet, and some curious documents comprising his plans for the order of battle in the event of the arrival of the French Fleet, are still preserved here. The pictures in the mansion are chiefly by modern English artists. The Roman Catholic chapel attached to the house is ornamented with a superb altar and paraphernalia, on each side of which are paintings; one represents the Saviour crucified, the other the Virgin Mary. The end of this chapel, projecting into the garden, is completely overgrown with ivy. There are also several ruins covered with the same natural and picturesque drapery, amongst which should be particularly noticed a large Norman arch, with a smaller one on either side, richly ornamented with sculpture.

At no great distance are the so-called Abbey-sands, from the western extremity of which a lane leads to those of Livermead. Passing round the headland, the tourist comes upon a natural curiosity of some note, named Thunder-hole, from the resemblance which the roaring of the sea in its recesses bears to thunder. The entrance to this cavern is divided by columns, round which a boat can easily pass at the proper time of tide. Formerly there was a mill upon the headland. At low-water circular cavities may be observed in the rocks, produced to all appearance by the manufacture of mill-stones, the cliff being a hard compact granite, well adapted for such a purpose. These excavations afford a shelter to many of the more delicate algæ that thrive here in much beauty and abundance.

In connection with Tor Abbey, as forming a peculiar feature in the adjacent scenery, is Chapel Hill, a lofty rock of limestone, rising above the Newton road, at a short distance from the village of Tor. On the very apex of the rock, and as if a strong wind must inevitably blow it away, is a small building that faces east and west. On the latter side are two small windows, and in the cell of the lowest are the remains of a perpendicular and two horizontal irons. The window on the east side is larger, and there are the vestiges of a porch on the southern side, a few feet only from the brow of the precipice. This edifice has been variously held to be a chapel connected with Tor Abbey, and dedicated to St. Michael; a chapel erected by some marines on escaping a tempest, St. Michael appearing to be a favourite saint amongst the weather-beaten navigators; a religious structure where pilgrims

were wont to repair, and by an expiatory penance atone for a life of pleasure; and lastly, some have imagined it to be the chapel erected by Reginald de Mohun within this parish. It is, however, more easy to demonstrate the fallacy of any or all of these conjectures, than to show what was its real origin and object.

Another curiosity of these parts is a sort of rocky island, which has been thus described by Hyett in his *Description of the Watering Places in Devon*.

“It is approachable at low-water, separated from a projecting cliff by the sea, corroded by the saline spray in the upper parts, and undermined and excavated by the surge below. The loose sandy stratum has formed itself into rude natural arches, from which there are seen several charming views. As the rocky pillars divide the landscape, Tor Abbey and its wooded vale appears to much advantage, but the opening towards Torquay is perhaps more beautiful still. A few yards farther on is another curiosity of somewhat the same nature.

Here, to an immense cavern there are three entrances; two lateral, and another in front. The roof may be nearly thirty feet high, and the length one hundred and thirty feet.”

**LEESWOOD**, North Wales, in the co. of Flint, the seat of John Wynne Eyton, Esq.

This house must not, however, be confounded with another in the neighbourhood, having the same name, and being the paternal residence of the same owner, although he himself no longer lives there. The Leeswood, in which Mr. Eyton resides, was bought by his father from the late Mr. Garnons, and is a very old mansion, the original date of which can no longer be ascertained, but it has been greatly added to, and at a considerable expense, by the late Sir George Wynne, who, amongst other improvements, erected two magnificent iron gates in front of it. Mr. Eyton also possesses—

**TOWER**, in the co. of Flint, inherited from his mother's family. It is situated about a mile and a half from Mold, and on the right hand side of the road from that town to Nerquis. The building has a venerable, but somewhat desolate, appearance, and is partly of ancient, partly of modern date, standing amongst the remains of its ancestral groves. It consists of a tall machicolated and embattled tower, adjoining to what appears to be a dwelling-house of the time of Queen Anne. The two structures, as may be supposed, are perfectly incongruous. Of the fortified portion, the defences and outer-works are gone, and there is not even the trim garden nor the stable-yard of the more peaceful

habitation. In front is an ordinary pasture-field, with a fish-pond and solitary sun-dial;—

“The dial-stone aged and green;”

while beyond are piggeries, cow-sheds, and the other essential, but not very picturesque, adjuncts of a small farm. Still the edifice is not much dilapidated; the masonry of the tower is as sound and sharp as when first erected; even the rampant monsters at the corners, that voided from their mouths the waters of the roof, grin as freshly and grotesquely as ever they did, and if injury be anywhere visible, it has come, not from time, but from the hand of man.

The principal tower, and which seems to have given its name to the entire building, is on the western side of the house, forming an oblong of forty-five feet on the western and eastern sides, twenty-seven on the northern and southern, and about forty feet in height to the top of the battlement. At one period it was divided into three stories, but these have been altered into two, and apparently at the commencement of the eighteenth century; and thus the architectural character of the whole has been much altered. “On the top was once a stone roof, reposing on massive timber beams, sufficiently level to permit the working of warlike engines upon it, with area enough to accommodate a score or so of archers. A circular turret staircase leads to the roof at the south-eastern angle, and has three doors within, corresponding with the different stories of the original structure. At the south-western corner of this tower is a lower oblong building, usually called the dungeon. It consisted of two stories, with a cellar beneath, and communicated with the ground-floor room of the larger tower by a small arched doorway. In this lesser building are some remains of an ornamental timber ceiling; and a water-channel with a ring in the subterranean part leads to the belief that it was used either for a prison or for a place of concealment. It is lighted only by long narrow loop-holes from without, and preserves its original stone roof. Under the larger building is a cellar, with a plain segmental vault, which was approached by a doorway leading from the mansion. On the eastern wall of the main tower are to be seen traces of junction with the old roof of the house, which, as we shall presently have occasion to mention, was burnt down in the fifteenth century; and it has been conjectured by an able writer in the “*Cambrian Archaeology*” —from whom we have largely borrowed—that this tower was intended as a place of security in case of any sudden attack, rather than as a place of permanent abode. From the forms of the archways, which are flattened and four-centered, from the mouldings of the battlements, and from the workmanship of the

immense gargouilles, that are still perfect at each corner of the machicolated battlement, it may be conjectured that the building was erected early in the fifteenth century, though there is no documentary evidence as to its precise date. The old roof of the tower had been altered in the sixteenth or seventeenth century, and raised so as to allow of a place of concealment being made among the timbers, which may have served as a shelter for proscribed Catholics, or any other individuals out of favour with the ruling authorities of the day. The style of the two large apartments which occupy the whole extent of the building is French, and is rather curious from the respect that has been shown in making them, to the style of the middle ages; for instead of forming square-headed Italian windows, an attempt, and not a bad one, at mediæval windows has been made. The mouldings have been imitated from the battlements; and certain ornamental portions of the older windows have been used up, so as to produce an effect which at first puzzles the antiquary. Were it not for the style of the rooms within, we should assign these windows to the temporary revival in the time of Charles I.

Over the northern window of the upper apartment is a shield, the bearings of which we are not able to assign correctly to any family. They are quarterly, first and fourth, three *fleurs-de-lys*, two and one; second and third, three lions *passant regardant*; supporters, on the dexter side, a mermaid, on the sinister side what appears (being much mutilated) to be a griffin. A small head crowned terminates the dripstone on the eastern side of this window, and a female head with the horned head-dress in fashion during the fifteenth century ends that on the western. These ornaments formed part of the older decorations of the original building.

In the lower apartment of the tower, which is panelled with oak all round to three-fifths of its height, there is a shield over the chimney-piece, the bearings connected with those of the Wynnes, formerly possessors of the domain. On a corbel outside this room is a griffin.

The masonry of this tower shows few signs of decay, and none but what might be easily repaired. Several of the stones in the turret-staircase and on the western wall bear the mason's mark, a rude W. The gargouilles of the tower no longer serve to carry off the water, from the roof having been altered; but they are in excellent preservation, and of truly monstrous design. The loop-holes of the battlement are beautifully formed equal-armed crosses, with circular ends.

The modern house, on the eastern side of the tower, presents no features worthy of remark; but it might be formed into a com-

modious residence. In a field on the western side of the tower is a circular pigeon-house, perhaps of the seventeenth century; and tradition—only an idle one—says that a subterraneous passage leads to it from the dungeon.

Pennant tell us that, during the wars of the Roses, this place was inhabited by Reinallt ap Gruffydd ap Bleddyn, a descendant of Bleddyn ap Cynvyn, founder of the third royal tribe of Wales. He and his people were always at variance with the citizens of Chester. In 1465 a considerable number of the latter came to Mold Fair; a fray ensued between the two parties, and a dreadful slaughter was made on both sides. Reinallt, however, obtained the victory, took prisoner Robert Bryne, linen-draper and ex-Mayor of Chester, whom he led to his tower and hung on his staple in his great hall. An attempt was subsequently made to seize Reinallt, two hundred powerful men sallying forth from Chester for that purpose. He retired thereupon into a neighbouring wood, permitted some of his enemies to enter the house, then rushing from his hiding-place fastened the door, and setting fire to the place, burnt them without mercy. He then attacked the rest, and pursued them to the sea-side, where those who escaped the sword, perished in the Channel. Reinallt, however, had the good fortune to receive a pardon for his offences from Thomas Lord Stanley, Lord of the Council of Wales, the difficulty of bringing so formidable an offender to justice being, no doubt, the principal cause of this impolitic lenity.

Some portions of this tradition, as given by Pennant, are manifestly false. As to the hanging of the ex-Mayor, this could hardly be, since the room, in which the hanging is said to have taken place, was of a date long posterior to that event, while the supposed staple is nothing more than a slight staple for a chandelier, with nothing antique about it. The burning, too, of Reinallt's house by himself, when he had other modes of vengeance at hand, seems to be somewhat problematical; besides which there is a traditionary anecdote that completely contradicts either of these assertions.

“Four cousins having met at an inn, began to boast to each other of their various exploits. The first was Davydd ap Sianeyn, ap Davydd Crêch of Nant Conwy, who began: ‘This is the dagger with which I slew the red judge on the bench at Denbigh.’ The second, Davydd ap Jean ap Einion, who had been keeper of Harlech Castle said: ‘This is the sword, and this is the ashen spear, with which I slew the sheriff at Llandrillo.’ The third, Reinallt ap Gruffydd ap Bleddyn, of Tower, said ‘This is the sword with which I slew the Mayor of Chester when he came to burn my house.’

Then they inquired of the fourth, Gruffydd Vychan ap Jeuan ap Einion, a quiet and peaceable man, what daring deed had he ever performed? when he replied: 'This is the sword with which, had I drawn it in dishonour, I should have accomplished as much as the best of you ever did.'

A Welsh bard has left us a song, showing the high estimation in which the Lord of Tower was held in his own days.

"Reinallt ap Gruffydd ap Bleddyn  
Possesses a sword which is sharp upon the skin ;  
For fear of it, whilst it attacks at once a hundred men,  
The puny city (Chester) and its inhabitants tremble.

Chester and its inhabitants trembled for fear of Reinallt,  
As far as the extreme edge of Velallt (Beeston)  
They trembled whilst they fled towards Wenallt,  
Trembled all over, their skin and hair.

Their skin, and brittle bones, and shanks,  
Will the descendant of Einion break ;  
In every part of Chester  
He will slay a thousand men with his ashen spear."

And much more there is to the same effect; the bard having been inspired with a double portion of the poetic fury, from his having been driven out of Chester and deprived of all his household furniture, because he married a citizen's widow without the leave of the magistrates.

It only remains to observe that one of the names of *Tower* in former times was *Bryn-coed* 'The woody bank;' and the township in which it stands still retains that name.

**ILAM HALL**, in the co. of Stafford, four miles and a half from Ashbourn, the seat of Jesse Watts Russell, Esq.

Rhodes, who visited this place in 1820, a short time before the old Hall was pulled down, has thus described it—and his record of the ancient fabric becomes doubly interesting from the absence of any other sufficient account of it:—"The principal entrance," he says, "agreeably to the fashion that once generally prevailed, was a square hall in the centre of the building, which communicated with the adjoining apartments. A massive old-fashioned fire-place, admirably adapted for winter, with a huge unlighted log of wood and some faggots in the grate, occupied nearly one side of the room; in a niche opposite hung a Chinese gong, whose loud and sonorous sound summoned the company at Ilam to dinner; bows, arrows and targets, a fine old organ, and some chairs of modern manufacture, completed the remaining part of the furniture of this apartment. In the dining-room there were several good pictures."

The modern mansion at Ilam belongs in great part to the Elizabethan style of architecture, having large bay windows, octagonal

projections, and highly-ornamented parapets. Some portions, however, approach the Gothic, both in character and ornament; but the most beautiful feature of the whole is the circular Gothic lantern by which it is surmounted. Its dimensions are grand, and perfectly in accordance with the ample base upon which it rests. The circle of which it is composed, presents to the spectator a series of painted arches resting on appropriate shafts; these in connexion with each other describe a circle, and constitute the frame-work of the lantern.

In the principal entrance also, the architect has aimed at novelty. It is not, as is usual, constructed in front of the mansion, but rather on one side of the chief wing. A Gothic portal of admirable proportions, surmounted by the family arms in relief, leads immediately to the hall. On each side the steps ascending to it is a figure of life-size, in complete armour, one of whom brandishes a lance, and the other leans upon a long two-handed sword. In the hall itself is a collection of arms and armour, belonging to all times and all nations, and at the farther end of it are two other figures, also in armour, *armed from head to foot*.

From the hall to the vestibule is a square room with tessellated pavement. A window of stained glass upon the right side throws over it a soft and peculiarly mellow light.

In the dining-room stands the massive silver candelabrum presented to Mr. Watts Russell, by the Conservatives of North Staffordshire, on the 20th of August, 1834.

Here also we find a library, a music-room, and a picture-gallery, the pictures in which are for the most part modern. Its principal ornament is the "Font of Raphael," originally in the Florence Gallery. The following description of this curiosity has been given by the late Noel Jennings, Esq. "The magnificent lawn of an oval form, with a recurved edge and pointed bottom, which, as well as the raised zone on the belt, encircles the middle of the outside, is wrought in fluted or gadrooned work. Each side is ornamented with a laughing cornuted satyr's head; two grotesque sphinx-like figures, half satyr and half dragon, with each a double tail, serve as supporters; their arms are extended to the edge, and their hind parts with wings expanded underneath resting on an oval base, which has a hollow gadrooned edge. The whole is painted in the most lively colours, and glazed. On the inside, within a grotesque border, is represented a Roman naval engagement. The boarding of two ships by a number of soldiers in boats, sword and shield in hand; sailors fixing their grappling hooks to facilitate the entrance of the assailants, who are opposed by soldiers on board the ships, armed in like manner. The exterior is enriched with grotesque figures, supporting





L. LANBLEDROG, CARRARVONSIEIRE

festoons and flowers, interspersed among which are birds, military achievements, foliage, &c."

This gallery, which is upwards of eighty feet long, contains several fine models of ancient ruins, chiefly of those which are known to us by classic legends. Among them should be noticed, "Remains of the Sepulchre of Scipio Africanus," "Ruins of part of the Ancient Walls of Rome," "Temple of Minerva Medica," "Temple of Peace," "The Sepulchre of Cæcilia Metello in the Court of the Farnese Palace at Rome," "The Temple of Vesta at Tivoli," "The Sepulchre of the Horatii and Curiatii at Albana," "The Temple of Janus," &c.

From the terrace in front of the Hall, the lawn slopes down to the river and the village church, by which a path leads into the gardens and pleasure-grounds. Ascending several winding flights of rustic stone steps, hewn out in the side of a mass of disjointed rocks, the visitor reaches a handsome conservatory, well stocked with choice exotic plants and flowers. In a sequestered recess amongst the rocks below, is the grotto, with roughly-formed stone seats and table of the same material, in which tradition tells how Congreve—then only nineteen—wrote the "Old Bachelor," and a portion of the "Mourning Bride." It is now, however, too closely shut in by trees and their spreading branches, to be a pleasant retreat; that which at one time was only calm and sequestered, having now become damp and gloomy. The holly, with its dark green leaves, stands at the entrance, and yew and elder bend over the rocky arch, thus excluding the sunlight and even the air itself.

Near this spot bubbles upwards from its dark fathomless channel the long-hidden *Manifold*; and about twenty paces farther on, within a sort of cavern below the rock, rise the subterranean waters of the *Hamps*. The latter abandons its natural course and disappears under ground,—in a way exactly like the *Manifold*—at the Water-houses, a village several miles off, nearly midway between Ashbourne and Leek. The waters of both streams then combine with that branch of the *Manifold*, which has retained the ancient channel round the amphitheatre of rock and wood in front. From the rivers rising into day so near each other, some have been inclined to consider them as being identical; but this is sufficiently disproved by two facts; first, there are two degrees difference in the temperature of the streams; secondly, when corks and other light bodies have been thrown in at the chasms where each river disappears, such floating articles have invariably emerged in the same water into which they had been cast. But it is well to compare this description with what Rhodes has said of the same spot with its attendant wonders.

"Returning from the meadows to the garden-grounds of Ilam, I passed a narrow foot-bridge at the base of a rocky bank, from whence the two subterranean streams, the Hamps and the Manifold emerge, and form a river at a burst. This is one of the curiosities of this romantic place. The river Manifold formerly flowed beneath the amphitheatrical sweep of wood that forms the back-ground of Ilam Hall; but it has abandoned its ancient course, where it had continued to run for ages, and now pursues its way for the space of five or six miles through caverns deep in the mountains, where it has obtained a passage to its forsaken channel, which it again enters in the gardens at Ilam. Here the united rivers become a powerful stream, that within a few yards of the place where they first appear, is precipitated over an artificial barrier, where it forms a cascade of considerable extent and great beauty. The Manifold now becomes a busy and brilliant stream, which after winding round a part of the village, about a quarter of a mile from the principal front of the Hall, flows through some pleasant meadows, and enters the river Dove at a short distance from Thorpe Cloud."

The hills about Ilam have a magnificent, and almost sublime character; they are thrown together in irregular masses, which, with one exception only, are connected. Some of them are covered with noble woods, while others again present to the eye a carpet of the smoothest and most glossy verdure. In the space between them lies the lovely vale of Ilam—so lovely, indeed, that the tourist can hardly be accused of exaggeration, when he exclaims in a burst of irrepressible enthusiasm, "I felt as if I had been treading on fairy-ground; the parts were so beautiful, and so exquisitely combined, and the whole so rare and unexpected, that it seemed more like a scene of enchantment that might soon pass away, than anything real and permanent." "A village of a few houses only scattered amongst trees, a country-church with a tower nearly covered with ivy, verdant meadows watered by a busy stream, everywhere sparkling with light, and on a gentle eminence a venerable mansion—the old Hall—rising out of, and backed by, luxuriant foliage, are the principal features of this lovely spot, which is one of the most romantic little vales that nature ever formed. No glen in the Alps was ever more beautiful, more picturesque, or more retired."

**LLAN-BEDROG**, Carnarvonshire, about four miles from Pwllheli, the residence of Lady Jones Parry.

The house at Llandebrog, a picturesque and commodious dwelling, is built of the materials of the two old houses of Cefnllanfair and

Wernfawr. It is situated upon the beautiful little bay of the same name, commanding a splendid prospect of the Merionethshire hills, and the bay of Cardigan. Close by is the little church, dedicated to St. Pedrog, containing the tombs of the Wynnes of Wernfawr, the Hughes' of Cefullanfair, the Madryns of Madryn, and the Parrys of Penarth and Madryn.

Nothing can be more lovely and romantic than the adjoining scenery. Llandebrog lies in a picturesque valley, embosomed among hills, and at the foot of a marine mountain. The beach here is one of the most beautiful in all Wales, and the best adapted for bathing. To the mineralogist this place will have a peculiar charm, the shore being literally strewn with the finest crystals. Nor is there any want of interest for the antiquary, more particularly if he extend the limits of his inquiries to a short distance. Near at hand, upon the headland mountain, *Mynydd Tir-y-Cwmwd*, is a fallen cromlech, the upper stone of which is of large dimensions. The word *Mynydd* is Welsh, and signifies a mountain.

Within a circuit of twelve or fifteen miles are many spots likely to highly interest the poet or the painter, but from their distance they hardly can be said to come within the bounds of this notice.

**DONADEA CASTLE**, in the co. Kildare, is the seat of a truly resident landlord, Sir Gerald George Aylmer, the premier Baronet of Ireland. It evinces, in the mixed character of its architecture, that it was fashioned at different times, with an effort to reconcile modern improvements to the original castellated character. It presents an Elizabethan front, falling back in the centre, from which springs out a handsome porch, erected in 1812. In the rear is incorporated the only existing portion of the original edifice, so very antique that tradition does not affect to fix its date, but that may be conjectured from the records hereinafter set forth. The front was erected in 1773, on the site of the advanced buildings of that elder castle, but which, with the exception of the above portion, were destroyed by fire, when it was besieged in 1641. A corridor at one side communicates with a square tower of yet more modern date, while, on the other side, is faintly seen through trees a second square tower, erected in the same embattled style, for a clock. The demesne, which commands extensive views of the Wicklow mountains, is tastefully planted throughout, and further embellished by a fair sheet of water.

Within this demesne, close to the Castle, is the parish church; adjoining to which, in a chapel containing the family vault, is a fine

sepulchral monument. On the vertex of this interesting family memorial is a Death's head, winged; below it, on each side, are pinnacles, bearing in basso-relievo, the one, the Aylmers', the other, the Nugents' arms. In the front of the pediment, the Aylmer arms are more extensively displayed. On the frieze of the entablature are two tablets. In one is the inscription in Roman capitals:—

Stay, passenger! thy hasty foot;  
This stone delivers thee  
A message from a famous 'twin,'  
That here entombed be.

In the other run the lines—

Live, for virtue passeth wealth,  
As we do find it now,  
Beauty, riches, and worldly state,  
Must all to virtue bow.

Over the sarcophagus, are two niches, containing the effigies, in alto-relievo, of Sir Gerald and his lady, with their son and daughter, the figures being dressed in the fashion of their age. Sir Gerald is in the full-lapelled coat, with double rows of buttons, and mitred button-holes; the sleeves are also trimmed with mitred loops and buttons in each angle from the wrist to the shoulder, being what was then called a full-trimmed doublet; his son kneels behind him in the same dress, with the addition of the short mantle and hood at that period worn by children. Lady Aylmer is attired in the kirtle and mantle, made close by a girdle; her neck and bosom are covered by a collar and falling ruff, from which hang a chain and cross, and another cross from the girdle. Her hair is plaited and turned up behind, and on the top of the head she wears the cushion or roll to which the veils were pinned; her daughter also kneels behind her, in the same habit, except the crosses. The middle pilaster of the niches is ornamented in basso-relievo with military trophies, as are those at the sides with sepulchral embellishments. Between the archivolt of the niches are the Aylmer arms, quartered with those of Nugent. To the Lady Aylmer refers an inscription:—

“Pray for the soul of Dame Julia Nugent, daughter to Sir Christopher Nugent, Lord Baron Delvin and wife to Sir Gerald Aylmer, Knight and Baronet, by whom she had issue, Andrew Aylmer and Julia Aylmer. She deceased the 10th November, 1617.”

That to her husband is:—

“Pray for the soul of Sir Gerald Aylmer, Knight and Baronet, who built this chapel, tomb and monument, with the church and chapel adjoining. Deceased the 19th of August, A.D. 1634.”

On the plinth of the sarcophagus are four niches containing figures, in alto-relievo, of

the four great fathers of the church, Saints Jerome, Gregory, Ambrose, and Augustine, and under this fine monument is the family vault.

Donadea, in its earliest records after the English invasion, appears to have been possessed by the family of that John de Bermingham who conquered Edward Bruce at the field of Faughart. In 1356, the Irish Council, having felt the necessity of establishing a ward against the incursions of the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes, at Bray, as the entrance into their territory, especially required John de Bermingham "of Donaghdea," Knt., to repair forthwith thither with men-at-arms and horse in harness, 20 hobillers and 40 foot soldiers, and there to sojourn; while they committed the custody of certain castles to the same individual. Twenty years after, Meiler, the son of this John de Bermingham, sued out then two politically necessitated letters of pardon and protection, in which he likewise is styled "of Donaghdea." In 1387, the custody of two-thirds of its manor was committed to William Wellesley, the other third being assigned to the widow of the late inheritor, unaffected by the King's greedy prerogative. In three years after, the wardenship of these two-thirds was transferred to John Fitzmaurice, while a patent of 1392 more explicitly discloses the connection of the Crown with this locality, and the nature of John de Bermingham's title herein, as that same had been held by him *in capite* of James Le Botiller, then late Earl of Ormond, on knight's service, and were forfeited for treason by him committed; whereupon the King granted the whole manor to James, then present Earl of Ormond, for life, with liberty to alien same, saving and excepting the advowson of the church there, which was especially reserved to the Crown.

At the close of the sixteenth century, the aforesaid Sir Gerald Aylmer, the first Baronet, branching from the trunk at LYONS, became the founder of this line. He was the grandson of Richard Aylmer, of that ancient stock, Chief Sergeant of the county Kildare, and was knighted in 1598; at which time he resided here, and as such his possession of Donadea is recognised in a patent of 1616 to David, Viscount Fermoy. In 1621, King James, proposing to confer dignities on persons of merit, selected this Sir Gerald to be a Baronet, "as well for his services done to him as for his other virtues," and created him such in the first batch of that newly established dignity in Ireland. Previous to this event, Sir Gerald had married, first, Mary, the widow of Viscount Baltinglas, who died in 1610, without issue, whereupon he espoused his second wife, Julia, daughter of Christopher, Lord Delvin, who died in 1617, as did himself in 1634, as recorded on the above monument. Sir Andrew Aylmer, the afore-

said son of Sir Gerald, by his second wife, married Ellen, sister of James, first Duke of Ormond; and she was the person who, in the troubles of 1641, in the absence of her husband, gallantly defended the Castle of Donadea. Until the Restoration, however, Sir Andrew Aylmer was precluded from enjoying his estates. His grandson, Sir Fitzgerald Aylmer, while yet a minor, in 1670, had a grant of upwards of 9,000 statute acres in other parts of this county, including "the Wood of Allen," about 940 acres. He studied and travelled on the Continent until 1681, when, returning to Ireland, he married Lady Helen Plunket, second daughter of the Earl of Fingal, and died in 1685, leaving Sir Justin his successor, then aged but three years, under the guardianship of his mother, who prudently removed him to France, and kept him there during the ensuing civil war. The child was nevertheless attained, as became the spirit of the times, and it was only upon his mother's earnest petition that Queen Mary, in 1692, issued direction for a reversal of the outlawry. The present Baronet is the fourth in lineal descent from said Sir Justin, born in 1798, and married in 1826 to Maria, eldest daughter and co-heir of Colonel Hodgson, of Carlisle, of the East India Company's Service, by whom he has an only son, Gerald George, born in 1830. Sir Gerald is a Deputy-Lieutenant of his county.

LYONS, the seat of Lord Cloncurry, is situated within twelve miles of Dublin, the counties of Dublin and Kildare meeting in its demesne. The Grand Canal passes through a flat country at its front, while, at the rear, the ground rises in a bold eminence, a striking object from every surrounding point. The lands afford very superior pasture for cattle, sheep, and deer; are studded with judicious plantations, and traversed with avenues of ancient and magnificent timber, through which walks and alleys are pleasingly opened. The house is of grey Irish granite, quadrangular, spacious, and handsome, ornamented with corridors and pavilions. The portico is of siennite or red Egyptian granite, each column being a single stone. Three of these, originally from the Golden House of Nero, at Rome, had been placed in the banqueting hall of the Farnesine Palace, by Raphael, and bought by Lord Cloncurry from the King of Naples, when his Majesty succeeded to the property of the Farnese family. The fourth column was found in the Baths of Titus. A pillar, which had formed the fourth in the Farnesian, but which is of white marble, though it had been stained to resemble granite, stands alone in front of the portico, supporting a statue of Venus, found at Ostii. At each side of the portico are lions in Irish granite, by Smyth. The hall, which is well proportioned and of a

chaste Doric architecture, contains six very fine basso-relievos over the doors; a very fine beautifully draped Minerva, from the Justiniani Gallery, a very perfect sarcophagus of white marble, from the Garden of Venus at Tivoli, curiously encrusted by a deposit of sulphureous clay; the bold sculpture, emblematic of mortality, is evidently of the best school. On a slab of black marble, which acts as a lid to the sarcophagus, are placed a fine lachrymatory vase of grey porphyry, an antique head of Venus, and the busts of Grattan and Curran. On the chimney-piece are busts of Hamilton Rowan and Archibald Douglas, two urns of Spanish marble, and a mask of Medusa. Round the hall, on pedestals of porphyry and other rare marbles, are the busts of Cæsar, Phocion, Tasso, a Madonna by Bernini, a genii, and a fawn. There are also two handsome column candelabra of golden breccia, with Corinthian bases and capitals, of statuary marble, exquisitely worked. The front drawing-room contains a beautiful statue of the fawn and kid, one of Venus, another of Andromache; two tables of Egyptian granite, one of ancient mosaic, a curious Chinese cabinet, filled with Indian shells; some paintings from Herculaneum, by Gabrielli; a model of the tomb of Scipio, and two small Grecian vases. The inside drawing-room, painted by Gabrielli, contains four beautiful tables of verde-antique, two of porphyry, and one of various marbles; two magnificent ancient cups on marble tripods; the statues of Venus from the bath, Venus and Apollo, and Agrippina, two vases of verde-antique; a model in rosso-antico, and the casts of two consular senators sitting. The dining-parlour presents two splendid vases of choice sculpture, one representing Apollo and the Muses, the other a Bacchanalian dance. Over the doors, are three basso-relievos by Acquisti, representing the story of Dædalus, the flight and fall of his son, and the attempt of the father to make a statue representing him, as so touchingly expressed by Virgil. There are views on the walls of the Bays of Dublin and Naples, by Gabrielli, and a model, in miniature, of the tomb of Agrippa. In the library are some fine chiaro-scuro, by Pompeo Battoni; a Madonna della sedici, by the same master; a portrait of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, by Hamilton; a Cupid, by Bernini; a cast of Gannymede, and the heads of Hercules, Ariadne, and the Muses. In the billiard-room are some fine casts, the Apollo, Laocoon, Venus, Meleager, Antonius, and Tiberius. In the ante-room are busts of Menelaus, Nero, and Seneca, and a very fine cast of the "Gladiator."

The attractions of the demesne have been already alluded to, and it but remains to note that there stands within it a rath, which commands prospects extending over thirteen

counties, and that, in the farm-yard, are some remains of the old Castle of Lyons, and a section of the church, long the burial-place of its ancient proprietors.

This locality lay within one of the four manors which were, on the earliest distribution of Irish property amongst the invaders, especially saved and set apart for the Crown, and as such, was farmed for its exclusive benefit, while parcels were granted to more influential courtiers. Of these, Ralph and William Aylmer, who claimed descent from Athelmar, the Earl of Cornwall in the time of King Ethelred, were settled here in 1300. In 1422, Richard Aylmer, styled "of Lyons," was appointed one of the Guardians of the Peace in the county Kildare, with especial powers of gaol delivery. In 1431, he was chosen Sovereign of the adjacent town of Tassagard, in which year occurs the first mention of the *Castle of Lyons*, as forcibly held against the Crown by "malefactors and traitors," whom the Sheriff of Kildare, and certain other persons named in the order, were directed to eject, seize, and imprison. In 1440, John Sees was appointed Seneschal of this castle; and in 1460, the commission of the above Richard Aylmer, "of Lyons," was renewed, in company with Richard *Wellesley*, Knt., and two of the noble house of Eustace.

Soon after the outbreak of the Geraldine Rebellion, in August, 1535, the Lord Deputy summoned a meeting of his council and a hosting of the available military supplies to assemble on the hill of Lyons ("for," says a contemporary writer, "all the towns of this country be sore infested with the pestilence, and especially Dublin"), there to receive from the King's messengers his Grace's late despatches, and to hold consultation upon their contents. In this year Richard Aylmer, the younger, "of Lyons," was constituted Chief Sergeant of the county Kildare; in a few years after which, as it would seem, under some terror of royal jealousy, he conveyed away to trustees his manors of Lyons, Kill, and Donadea, with various other lands, chief-rents, and services in the county Kildare, as well as the advowsons of the livings of Lyons and Donadea; and at same time he made a gift in possession of all his chattel property to his family, while the Sheriff of Kildare thereupon made a return, that he could not be found within his bailwick.

In the reign of James I., the possessions of Aylmer of Lyons are stated as extending over 2,000 acres, on which were six castles and four water-mills, of all which Thomas Aylmer levied fines, in 1610. The castle, then existing *here*, had been erected on the site of one which the O'Tooles, the active native assailants of the Pale in this direction, had destroyed, and was itself, in the troubles of 1641, sacked, and a large tract of the surrounding

country wasted, by order of the Commonwealth Lords Justices, Parsons and Borlase.

Thomas Aylmer, of Lyons, dying in 1639, was buried in the church before mentioned, as was his widow Mabel, daughter of Sir Patrick Barnewall, of Turvey, in 1654, beside him; and his nephew, Thomas Aylmer the younger, in 1681, with several other members of the family. George Aylmer, of Lyons, was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Irish army of King James II., and at the Revolution was comprehended within the Articles of Limerick. (He had married, in 1685, Mary, the eldest daughter of Sir Valentine Browne, the first Lord Kenmare, and, dying in 1729, was buried, pursuant to his will, in the church of Lyons.) It may be added that there were in King James's service, in the war of this period, other Aylmers in commission. Gerald Aylmer was Major in Lord Abercorn's Troop of Horse; George Aylmer, a Captain in the Royal Regiment of Foot; and Peter Aylmer, a Lieutenant in Colonel Roger MacGillicuddy's Foot. In the confiscations of the time, Garret and George Aylmer, "of Lyons," were attainted, with six others of their name; but Lyons remained in the Aylmers until the middle of the last century, when Michael Aylmer sold it to Sir Nicholas Lawless, afterwards created Lord Cloncurry, from whom his son, the present accomplished and patriotic Baron, inherits the title and estates. The present representative of the Aylmers of Lyons, is Michael Valentine Aylmer, Esq.

**KEYTHORPE HALL.** Leicestershire, near Tugby, and nine miles from Market Harborough, and twelve from Leicester, the residence of Lord Berners.

This property came into the Wilson family by purchase, in the year 1646. The present house was built in 1842 by the nobleman now possessing the estate, and is a plain, yet handsome country mansion, standing upon an elevated site, in a rich grazing part of the county. Lord Berners also possesses—

**ASHWELLTHORPE HALL,** in the co. of Norfolk. It is an Elizabethan edifice, constructed of brick, and partly rebuilt by the present owner. This property, with its ancient manor, was inherited by Sir Humphrey Bouchier, Knt., eldest son of John, Lord Berners, about the year 1460, and has ever since continued in his family. Lord Berners is also the owner of—

**KIRBY-CANE,** in the co. of Norfolk, in the hundred of Clavering, and four miles from the town of Beccles. This was at one time called *Kirkeby-Cam*, or *Kam*; from Richard de Cadomo, or Caam, who, as lord of the town, gave his name to it, in the reign of Henry III. Lord Berners possesses likewise the manor and ancient castle of Wingfield, in the co. of Suffolk.

**RED HOUSE,** Yorkshire, in the West Riding, about seven miles north-west of York, forty miles from Doncaster, and twenty-eight from Pontefract; the seat of Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart.

At one period this property belonged to the Oughtreds. In the eighth year of Edward III., Thomas Oughtred had license from the king to impark his woods of Kirby Monkton upon the Moor and Scoglethorpe. Henry Oughtred, Esq., in the year 1506 granted to William Fairfax, Esq., and his heirs, free liberty to hunt, hawk, and fish in the manor of Colton, in the county of the city of York, rendering, for all, one red rose at Midsummer. These estates continued in his family till about the year 1568, when Francis Slingsby, Esq. purchased Red House and Scoglethorpe of Robert Oughtred, Esq., and with his descendants it has remained ever since.

Red Hall, which is situated upon the southern bank of the river Ouse, was erected by Sir Henry Slingsby in the reign of Charles I.; one south front of the house is inscribed:—

PRO TERMINO VITÆ;  
SIC NOS NON NOBIS.

On the west front is:—

PAULISPER ET RELUCEBIS;  
ET IPSE, M. R. 29, 1652.

Under this is a figure of the setting sun. At a small distance from the west front is the place where some ages since stood the ancient mansion. The site is fifty yards by twenty-five, encompassed by a wide and deep moat, according to the custom of the feudal ages when every capital mansion was a fortress. In the middle of this area is a mutilated figure of a horse, as large as life, and carved in stone by Andrew Karne, a Dutch statuary, to commemorate a favourite mare of Sir Henry Slingsby's. At a short distance is the following inscription upon a stone fixed in the ground:—

HE DID WIN THE PLATE OF ACHOMBE MOOR,  
THE KING BEING THERE. 1633.

In the room called the "Star-Chamber" are four shields of arms, beautifully stained on glass; First, Slingsby and Mallory; second, Slingsby and Percy; third, Slingsby and Vavasour; and fourth, Slingsby and Bellaysse. In this room also are the figures of Truth, Justice, Temperance, and Fortitude, supporting a carved chimney-piece, in the divisions of which are symbolical representations of the five senses, well executed.

The most important feature of the building is the grand staircase. It is thus described by Sir Henry Slingsby in his Memoirs, written by himself and published in 1642:—

"The staircase is above five feet within the rails, in width; the posts eight inches square; upon every post a crest is set of some

one of my especial friends, and my brothers-in-law, and upon that post that bears up the half-pace that leads into the painted chamber there sits a blackamoor, cast in lead by Andrew Karne, with a candlestick in each hand to set a candle in to give light to the staircase."

Of the chapel, the same Sir Henry tells us.—"The chappell at Red House was built by my father, Sir Henry Slingsby; it is in the form of a colledge chappell. In the east end upon the glass is painted a crucifix, not as ordinarily crucifixes are made, but with a transverse piece of wood at the feet, as there is for the hands. At the feet of the crucifix is set the Virgin Mary, and on the one hand the picture of the apostle, St. John, and on the other, Elizabeth; underneath, St. Peter, St. Andrew, St. Paul; in the south window the rest of the apostles; in the north corner is a handsome pulpit, a table altar-wise under the east window, with a cloth of purple colour wrought with stripes of worsted, which was my wife's own handy-work. In the middle of the chappell, to be removed at pleasure, stood a pillar with branches at the top to set a basin on, wherein water was set for the christenings." Afterwards we find him making alterations in the building, the utility of which is not very obvious—"The 7th October 1639, John Gowland, the carpenter, took down the gavel end of the chapel, which was of brick, and set up another of wood. I had also John Davie, a carpenter, an ingenious workman, but drunken, and one that went in his apparel more like a bedlamite than a working man."

This Sir Henry was a stout cavalier, and being particularly scrupulous about taking the national covenant, he became an object of persecution with the now triumphant party in the state. His own account of the affair is melancholy enough:—"After taking leave of the King I went to Newbrough, where my daughter was in the house with my brother Bellasyse; and after a day's rest came home to Red House. But since they have from York laid wait for me to take me, and I have escaped them, I take myself to one room in my house, scarce known of by my servants, where I spend my days in great silence, scarce daring to speak, or walk, but with great heed, lest I be discovered; Et jam veniet tacito curva senectus pede. Since my coming home I did pare off the swarth, and did gravel that walk which is on the side of the west orchard, which Will. Hinckes planted, and set the walk with trees on either side; one of ash, the other of sicamore, and among them one oak planted in the year 1622. Thomas Adamson, my gardiner, in the year 1646, at my coming home set that ash which grows by the causey as you go from the low stable to the inges; he also set that grove of sicamore by the green, which many years agoe had been

the seat of the house, which is now called Redhouse."

There is something exceedingly touching in these recollections of the broken-down old cavalier, his seclusion, his constant fear of discovery, his plantings, and the minute interest he attaches to them—"the ash which grows by the causey as you go from the stable," the year when each tree was planted as duly set down as if it had been the birth of a child in the parish register. And then in the midst of all this, come tidings to him of the King's execution, when, as if life had nothing now left worthy of record, he suddenly breaks off with, "Heu me! quid heu me! humana perpassi sumus." "Truly for my part," as Cromwell used to say, "I profess there is much food for meditation in these memoirs."

**DITCHLEY**, in the co. of Oxford, five miles from the town of Woodstock, and one from Kiddington; the seat of Viscount Dillon.

The name of Lee has become as familiar with most readers as "household words," by Sir Walter Scott's inimitable romance of Woodstock—Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley—but it was not, however, till the reign of James I., that the Lees acquired possession of this manor and the Hall attached. Before that time their principal residence had been at Quarendon, in Buckinghamshire.

The mansion of Ditchley built by Gibbs, the architect of the Radcliffe Library, has been generally considered the best of his performances. It exhibits a great extent of front, and consists of a somewhat massive centre and two wings, the centre being adorned with many vases and two statues on the coping. The entrance is by a flight of stone steps with a handsome balustrade, leading to the hall, a splendid room thirty-six feet richly carved and gilded; the ceiling of this room is painted by Kent with characters from the ancient mythology, while the compartments on the walls are occupied by designs from Virgil, above which are busts of Homer, Sappho, Socrates, Livy, Virgil, Cicero, Shakespeare, Milton, and Dryden.

Within this mansion are to be seen several fine pictures; as—"Rubens, his wife, and son, hunting," the figures by Rubens, the animals by Scheighers; "Two full-length portraits of ladies," by Paul Veronese; "Charles I." by Vandyke, the Prince of Wales (a child in petticoats) by his knee; "Henry VIII.," a highly finished whole-length, supposed to be the work of Holbein; "Mrs. Lucy Waters, with the Duke of Monmouth," an unattired infant, partly resting on a table, and playfully assisted by her arms; "Sir Christopher Hatton," by Cornelius Ketel. "Sir Henry Lee, with the dog that saved his life." On a corner of the canvass is an inscription,

*More faithful than favoured*, the tradition of which is thus given by Pennant:—

“A servant had formed a design to rob the house, and to murder his master. But on the night this project was intended to be put in execution, the dog, though no favourite, nor indeed ever before taken notice of by his master, accompanied him upstairs, crept under the bed, and could not be driven away by the attendant; when at length Sir Henry ordered him to be left, and in the dead of night, the treacherous servant, entering the room to execute his design, was instantly seized by the dog, and on being secured, confessed his design.”

To the catalogue of pictures already given, may be added—“*Lady Rochester*,” by Sir Peter Lely; “*A sleeping Venus and Painter*,” by Titian; “*Philip II. of Spain*,” by Cornelius Jansen; “*Sir Francis Drake*,” several portraits by Vandyke, and landscapes by Wootton, &c.

The park is large, and well-wooded. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and the sloping bank scattered with trees and hanging to the serpentine lake, with a rotunda upon rising ground amongst the foliage, forms an interesting landscape. From many points, too, there are picturesque, if not striking views over the adjacent country.

**UTTERBY HOUSE**, near Louth, Lincolnshire, the seat of the Rev. Henry B. Benson.

This estate has successively belonged to the Sapsfords and the Harrolds. The mansion was built in the year 1718, by Captain John Sapsford, who, it is said, obtained his promotion for his gallant conduct at the Siege of Vigo in 1702. Upon this occasion he swam with a saw in his mouth, and under the enemy's fire cut through the boom which had been laid across the mouth of the harbour to prevent the assailants from entering it.

Utterby House has been greatly altered by the present possessor; more, however, with a view to improving its comfort as a residence than with any regard to architecture. The garden and grounds are extensive, and by no means deficient in picturesque attractions.

**INCHMARLO**, in the co. of Kincardine, parish of Banchory Ternan, the seat of Patrick Davidson, Esq., of Inchmarlo and Dalhaikie, a Deputy-Lieut. of the co. of Kincardine, and Professor of Civil Law in the University and King's College of Aberdeen.

A branch of the Douglas family for nearly four centuries possessed large estates in this district, comprehending besides Inchmarlo and Dalhaikie or Tilliehaikie, the now separate properties of Tillwhilly, Kincardine, &c.; the representative of this family is now in Austria.

The Douglasses sold all their lands on

Deeside about 1819, in which year the estates of Inchmarlo and Dalhaikie, or Tilliehaikie, were acquired by Walter S. Davidson, Esq. In 1838, they were purchased by the late Duncan Davidson, of Tillichetty and Desswood, who was succeeded in them in 1849, by his eldest son, Patrick Davidson, Esq., the present possessor.

The house was originally built, (and afterwards rebuilt in 1800,) by the Douglasses of Tillwhilly and Inchmarlo, whose family residence it was for upwards of a hundred years. It is now a plain modern edifice, but beautifully situated on the northern bank of the river Dee, about two miles above the picturesque village of Banchory. Around it is a well-wooded park, of nearly a hundred acres in extent, abounding in various kinds of timber, and the vicinity is by no means deficient in picturesque attractions.

**ORWELL PARK**, Suffolk, in the parish of Nacton, near Ipswich; the seat of George Tomline, Esq., M.P. for Shrewsbury, who also possesses Riby Grove, Lincolnshire.

Admiral Vernon, the celebrated captor of Porto Bello from the Spaniards, fixed his residence in this parish. Upon his death he bequeathed the bulk of his property to his nephew, who erected a new mansion upon the site of the old house and surrounded it with a park, giving it the name of *Orwell Park* from the beautiful river upon which it borders. The heir of this gentleman, Sir Robert Harland, Bart., disposed of the house and estate to George Tomline, Esq., the present owner.

The garden and grounds, as well as the rides in the neighbourhood are exceedingly picturesque, the river Orwell forming a lovely feature in the landscape.

**HILLINGTON HALL**, in the co. of Norfolk, the seat of Sir Willam John Henry Browne folkes, Bart.

This manor, in the monastic days, belonged to the Abbots of Dereham, but of course passed into lay hands at the time of the dissolution. In 1590 we find it in the possession of Richard Hovell, who built a house there in 1627, and who sprang from a very ancient family, that may be traced back to the time of William the Conqueror, when a Richard Hovell held of Baldwin, Abbot of Bury, the lordship of Wigvereston, in Suffolk.

In 1669, Sir William Hovell dying without male issue, this estate devolved to one of his daughters, who married Martin folkes, an ancestor of the present owner.

The house, as already mentioned, was built in 1627 by Richard Hovell, upon a manor belonging to the Abbot of Dereham. Within the last few years large additions have been made to the original structure, which now presents a handsome elevation in the Gothic

style. It stands in the midst of a park, two hundred and fifty acres in extent, abounding in noble firs and oaks, and adorned with a fine piece of water. The gardens and pleasure-grounds are extensive and well arranged.

**COTHERIDGE COURT**, Worcestershire, the seat of William Berkeley, Esq., is about four miles west of Worcester, on the left of the road to Bromyard.

At one time this estate belonged to the Lucys, from whom it descended to the Barons Vaulx, of Harrowden, Northamptonshire. By one of that family it was sold to Sir Robert Acton, Knt., of Elmley Lovett, Worcestershire, of whose son it was purchased, in the reign of Elizabeth, by Francis Brace, Esq., of Warndon in the same county. Of this gentleman it was bought by Rowland Berkeley, Esq., of the city of Worcester and of Spetchley, lineally descended from Thomas, fourth son of James Lord Berkeley, by Isabel daughter and coheir of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, the ancestors of the present Earl of Berkeley. Rowland Berkeley died in 1611, and left Cotheridge to his eldest son William, whose descendant now possesses it. Sir Rowland Berkeley of Cotheridge, the son of William, was a Royalist Officer and a person of considerable distinction during the Parliament War. He was one of the intended Knights of the Royal Oak, and his name is still remembered in the traditions of the neighbourhood in connection with the troubles of that time, and the disastrous fight of Worcester. There is a good portrait of Sir Rowland at Cotheridge Court together with other interesting portraits.

The mansion is ancient and was formerly a gabled building, and though a portion of it has been rebuilt and altered, it agrees with the grounds around; some of which are laid out in the fashion of other times. The avenue, more than half-a-mile in length, formed of a double row of large limes on each side, when in full foliage, gives an air of grandeur to the approach. The Parish Church, partly concealed by trees, is an object which adds to the beauty of the grounds. There is a fine view of the Malvern Hills from the lawn and gardens, and a short distance from the house the river Teme flows picturesquely at the foot of a high bank, which is shaded by majestic oaks.

Rowland Berkeley left Spetchley to his second son Robert, who became a Justice of the King's Bench in 1632.

**TRENARREN**, in the co. of Cornwall, the seat of Thomas Hext, Esq., whose ancestors were for many centuries settled at Kingston in Devonshire, but who, alienating their property in that district about two or three hundred years ago, took up their residence at Trenarren.

A mansion stood near this site, of very

ancient date, but this was pulled down in 1805 by Thomas Hext, Esq., and a new building erected in its place, which has since been much added to and improved by the present owner in 1850. It is a structure in the modern style of building, and hardly belonging to any distinct style of architecture, though, when seen from without, it presents a picturesque object, and within, it is by no means wanting in convenience. Its situation is at the head of a valley, and it commands a beautiful sea-view.

**SKREENS**, in the co. of Essex, about a mile from Roxwell, the seat of Thomas William Bramston, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Essex, and M.P. for the southern division.

This estate took its name from a family of note, who possessed it for many years, until after the death of Sir John Skreene in 1478 it passed into the hands of Lord Hastings, and subsequently to the family of Farmer. In 1544 Richard Farmer was attainted of high treason, whereupon Skreens was granted by Henry VIII. to Richard Sampford, yeoman, who in 1554 sold it to Richard Weston, Esq. From him it descended to the Earl of Portland, who left it to his second son, Thomas, and he again sold it in 1635 to Sir John Bramston, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. In his family it has continued till the present time.

An older mansion being pulled down, the present house was erected in 1728 by Thomas Bramston, whose son, Thomas Berney Bramston, added the stables. Since then it has been much improved and enlarged by the present owner. It is a square red-brick edifice, with a noble hall and fine library, standing on the left side of the road, going from Roxwell to Shellow, about a mile beyond Roxwell Church. The grounds and the park abound with magnificent old timber.

**HANWELL PARK**, Middlesex, the property of Benjamin Sharpe, Esq., is situated in the parish of Hanwell to the northward of the Great Western Railway, which forms its southern boundary: it consists of 107 acres well covered with old timber. The mansion and gardens, surrounded with shrubberies and trees, are placed near the middle of the park, which ascends in fine bold swells to its northern extremity, where it attains a considerable elevation, affording a fine view over Middlesex and the adjoining counties.

After passing the western gates and lodge, the drive to the house winds through a fine avenue, consisting principally of elms, many of which have attained a considerable height, and being divested of their internal branches, with their tops arching over, form no inapt resemblance to the roof of a cathedral; this



W. Walton lith.

Stamford & Dixon 7 Poland St

HEANWELL PARK, CO. MIDDLESEX.

THE SEAT OF B. SHARPE ESQ.



avenue still retains its ancient name of "The Grove," which tradition has assigned to it. On quitting the Grove, a fine view of the south-front of the house is obtained, with glimpses between the trees of the higher grounds ascending to the northward. The road, after crossing in front of the house, approaches it through ornamental gates leading to a terrace road.

The mansion has almost entirely been rebuilt within the last thirty years, and is considered a very favourable specimen of Grecian architecture. It consists of a centre and two wings with a portico supported by six fluted Doric columns and two pilasters, extending the whole distance between them; the house has apparently but one story which adds considerably to its effect; but, in the centre, there is a second one for servants' rooms, the windows of which are well hidden by balustrades in front of them—the offices and stabling lie to the eastward.

The reception-rooms are all on the ground-floor, and being lofty and of fine proportions form a handsome suite of apartments. One of the drawing-rooms is of considerable dimensions measuring 50ft. 5in. by 28ft. 9in.—the dining-room is also large,—the ceilings of these rooms are strict specimens of Grecian decoration, that of the drawing-room is supported by four scagliola pilasters; in this room there is a remarkably fine mantel-piece, the upper portion of which is formed of a single block of white marble 11ft. in length, supported by Gialloantico columns. Several of Miss Linwood's large tapestry pictures decorate the walls, which are principally hung with pictures by the old masters. Among them is the celebrated supper at Emaus by Michael Angelo da Caravaggio, which was formerly in the Borgnese Palace at Rome—(a copy of this picture has been presented to the National Gallery). The angel staying the sacrifice of Isaac, by Guercino, and a figure the size of life of a reclining Magdalen, which has formed the altar-piece in a convent, must also be particularized. A complete series of pictures by Fuseli, illustrating Sotheby's Oberon, fill the panels of four cheffonniers. There is a fine marble figure by Canova on a pedestal formed of valuable antique marble, which has three panels of rosso antico sculptured in basso-relievo by one of his principal pupils. There is also a fine bronze of the cinque-cento age, describing the martyrdom of St. Paul and the origin of the tre fontane at Rome. This room has been principally furnished with olive wood from different parts of the Mediterranean.

In the other rooms are several fine specimens of pictures by different masters. Nash's celebrated model of the Parthenon at Athens is also here.

Two large walled gardens lie to the east-

ward. In the park are several fine elms and oaks, one of the latter is sufficiently capacious to accommodate half-a-dozen persons at a table 'midst its branches.

A large orchard to the south has been laid out as a circular plantation which disguises its character, and enables it to be both a useful and ornamental screen to the railway. From an ice-house at the top of the park several beautiful views of Harrow, Greenford, Perivale, and the neighbouring country, forming the valley through which the river Brent flows, can be seen to great advantage.

**FLASBY HALL**, in the co. of York, the seat of Cooper Preston, Esq., J. P.

This mansion is in the Italian style with Campanile, having been recently nearly rebuilt with stone from quarries on the estate. It has a long approach through park-like scenery, with a clear Trout-stream to the right of the road, bordered by a steep-wooded bank. The house with its northern entrance is not visible until nearly arrived at.

The principal front faces the south—from its windows, there is the first view of Sharpah with its varied outline and cone rising above the rest, being the most conspicuous part of the isolated range of Elso covered with hanging wood nearly to the heath's summit. Upon this cone was one of the stations in the Ordnance survey, and upon the side are those two singular natural depressions called the Dead Eyes, noticed in the Survey.

A short distance behind the house is the site of an encampment, whence you have a splendid view of the country east and west, with the great bulk of Pendle in the distance.

That the turn of the valley below the terrace has been the scene of some battle or skirmish is evident (although all history of the event is lost), from the number of human bones deposited; the vicinity of the barrow and the quantity of relics, urns, quorns, spears, &c., which have been from time to time dug up: amongst them is that remarkable Roman sword noticed by the Archæological Society in their Transactions. In further corroboration of this having been a battle plain, we may add the fact of its being the best military position, most likely to have been contested by forces passing from one side of the country to the other before the use of fire-arms.

The estate of Flasby or Flacebye was granted by the Conqueror to the family of de Grandeorge. The signet of William de Grandeorge, Abbot of Furness in Lancashire, was found here on the terrace a few years ago, and is also figured in the above-named Transactions.

Flasbye must have been from early times the favoured site of a considerable residence: but of the ancient House nothing now remains; the great-grandfather of the present owner

pulled down the most part of the old mansion, with its seven gable-ends in a row, after his purchase in 1720.

**EVERINGHAM PARK**, in the East Riding of the co. of York, five miles from Market Weighton, and about six miles from Pocklington; the seat of William Constable Maxwell, Esq., representative of the Earls of Nithsdale and heir to their barony of Herries of Terregles. He is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the East riding, and served as High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1833.

The estate of Everingham came into the family of the Constables in the reign of Henry VIII., at which time Sir Marmaduke Constable married the daughter and heiress of John Suthell, Esq., the then possessor of the estate. The present mansion was erected about eighty years ago, by William Haggerston Constable, Esq. It is a large and lofty building of brick, the common material of all the gentlemen's houses in this district between Market Weighton and Howden. It presents three fronts; one towards the east, a second towards the south, and a third towards the west; the two former facing the park, which is of considerable extent. The flatness of the surrounding country is such that there is not very much to admire in the prospect, as seen from the lower part of the house, but the upper stories command a fine view of the western edge of the Wolds as well as over the levels towards York and Howden. Upon the north side, however, the hand of art, most judiciously applied, has created a beautiful landscape, denied by nature, who certainly does not seem here to have been in one of her most smiling moods. Between the garden and park runs a piece of water, resembling a natural river; in the middle of this water rises a small island, dividing it into two branches, over each of which is a wooden bridge, the whole producing a most picturesque effect. At the entrance into the church of St. Everilda is a Saxon font, that formerly stood in the parish church. It is of a circular form, and carved on its exterior with uncouth figures of animals and other devices, the rude work of a rude age; but venerable from its antiquity, and having that undefinable value which belongs to the monuments of the past, independent of any intrinsic merit.

**MONK CONISTON**, in the co. of Lancaster, about four miles from Hawkeshead; the seat of James Garth Marshall, Esq.

This mansion—formerly called *Waterhead House*, from *Waterhead*, the head of Coniston Lake—was built in 1816 by Michael Knott, Esq., who resided there until his decease in 1836. It was afterwards purchased by John Marshall, Esq., for some time knight of the

shire for the co. of York, and in his family the estate still remains.

This mansion is situated at the head of Lake Coniston, or, as it is sometimes called, *Thurston Water*, which extends about six miles from north to south, is about half-a-mile across in its widest part, and in depth, at some places, not less than forty fathoms. Besides other fish, it abounds in char, of a peculiarly fine flavour.

The celebrated novelist, Mrs. Radcliffe, has left so vivid a description of this lake and the surrounding scenery, that we cannot do better than give it at some length in illustration of our present subject:—

“As we advanced, Coniston Fells seemed to multiply, and become still more impressive, until having reached at length the summit of the mountain, we looked down upon Thurston Lake immediately below; and saw them rising abruptly round its northern edge in somewhat of the sublime altitudes and dark majesty of Ulswater. A range of lower rocks nearer to the eye exhibited a very peculiar and grotesque appearance, coloured scars and deep channels marking their purple sides, as if they had been rifted by an earthquake.

“The road descends the flinty steeps towards the eastern bank of the lake, that spreads a surface of six miles in length, and generally three quarters of a mile in breadth, not winding in its course, yet much indented with bays, and presenting nearly its whole extent at once to the eye. The grandest features are the Fells that crown its northern end, not distantly and gradually like those of Windermere, nor varied like them with magnificent colouring; but rising in haughty abruptness, dark, rugged, and stupendous, within a quarter of a mile of the margin, and shutting out all prospect of other mountain summits. At their feet, pastures spread a bright green to the brim of the lake. Nearly in the centre of these Fells, which open in a semicircle to receive the lake, a cataract descends, but its shining line is not of a breadth proportioned to the vastness of its perpendicular fall. The village of Coniston is sweetly seated under shelter of the rocks; and at a distance beyond, on the edge of the water, the ancient hall or priory shows its turrets and ivied ruins among old woods. The whole picture is reflected in the liquid mirror below. The gay convivial chorus, or solemn vesper, that once swelled along the lake from those consecrated walls, and awakened perhaps the enthusiasm of the voyager while evening stole upon the scene, is now contrasted by desolation and profound repose, and as he glides by, he hears only the dashing of his oars, or the surge beating on the shore.”

“This lake appeared to us one of the most charming we had seen. From the sublime mountains which bend round its head, the heights on either side decline towards the

south into waving hills that form its shores, and often stretch in long sweeping points into the water, generally covered with tufted wood, but sometimes with the tender verdure of pasturage. The tops of these woods were just embrowned with autumn, and contrasted well with other slopes, rough and heathy, that rose above, or fell beside them to the water's brink, and added force to the colouring, which the reddish tints of decaying fern, the purple bloom of heath, and the bright golden gleams of broom, spread over the elegant banks. Their hues, the graceful undulations of the marginal hills and bays, the richness of the woods, the solemnity of the northern Fells, and the deep repose that pervades the scene, where only now and then a white cottage or a farm lurks among the trees, are circumstances which render Thurston-Lake one of the most interesting, and, perhaps, the most beautiful of any in the country.

The road undulates over copsy hills, and dips into shallow valleys along the whole of the eastern bank, seldom greatly elevated above the water, or descending to a level with it, but frequently opening to extensive views of its beauties, and again shrouding itself in verdant gloom. The most impressive pictures were formed by the Fells, that crowd over the upper end of the lake, and which, viewed from a low station, sometimes appeared nearly to enclose that part of it. The effect was then astonishingly grand, particularly about sunset, when the clouds, drawing upwards, discovered the utmost summits of these Fells, and a tint of dusky blue began to prevail over them, which gradually deepened into night. A line of lower rocks, that extend from these, are independently of the atmosphere of a dull purple, and their shaggy forms would appear gigantic in almost any other situation. Even here they preserve a wild dignity, and their attitudes somewhat resemble those at the entrance of Borrowdale; but they are forgotten when the eye is lifted to the solemn mountains immediately above. These are rich in slate quarries, and have some copper-mines; but the latter were closed during the civil wars of the last century, having been worked, as we are told in the descriptive language of the miners, *from the day to the evening end*, forty fathom; and *to the morning end*, seven score fathom; a figurative style of distinguishing the western and eastern directions of the mine. The lake towards the lower end narrows and is adorned by one small island; but here the hills of the eastern shore soar into fells, some barren, craggy, and nearly perpendicular, others entirely covered with coppice-wood. Two of these, rising over the road, gave fine relief to each other, the one showing only precipices of shelving rock, while its rival was adorned with woods, that mantled from the base to the summit, consisting chiefly of oak, ash, and holly.

Not any lake, that we saw, is at present so much embellished with wood as Thurston. All the mountains of *Hugh*, and the valleys of *Low*, *Furness*, were indeed some centuries ago covered with forests, part of which was called the Forest of Lancaster; and these were of such entangled luxuriance as to be nearly impenetrable in many tracts. Here wolves, wild-boars, and a remarkably large breed of deer, called *Leghs*, the heads of which have frequently been found buried at a considerable depth in the soil, abounded. So secure an asylum had these animals in the woods of High Furness, that even after the low lands were cleared and cultivated, shepherds were necessary to guard the flocks from the ravages of the wolves. Towards the end of the thirteenth century, the upper forests also were nearly destroyed.

"In winter, the shepherds used to feed their flocks with the young sprouts of ash and holly, a custom said to be still observed; the sheep coming at the call of the shepherd, and assembling round the holly tree, to receive from his hand the young shoots cropped for them. Whenever the woods are felled, which is too frequently done, to supply fuel for the neighbouring furnaces, the holly is still held sacred to the flocks of these mountains."

**BURTON CONSTABLE**, Yorkshire, five miles from Hedon, and about nine miles from Hull; the seat of Sir T. A. Clifford Constable, Bart.

Camden tells us that "Constable Burton is so named from the lords of it, who by marriages are allied to very honourable families, and flourish in great splendour at this day. Robert, of this house, as we find it in Meaux Abbey Book, was one of the knights of the Earl of Albemarle, who being old and full of days, took upon him the cross, and went with King Richard to the Holy Land." For a considerable period the Constables held the title of Viscount Dunbar. The present owner has derived this property by inheritance.

Burton Constable, which is supposed to have been built by King Stephen, is a fine old building with two noble fronts. The west front is one hundred and ninety-one feet long; the east is but one hundred and thirty-three, being shortened by two wings of seventy-eight feet in length, each projecting from its extremities. Four square towers, with battlements, two at each end of the edifice, rise a little above the roof, but maintain the character of an old baronial residence. The magnificence within is in keeping with this noble exterior, the entrance-hall being sixty feet in length, and thirty-one in breadth as well as in height. The gallery is one hundred and thirteen feet long, and nineteen feet high, adorned with family pictures, and furnished with a great variety of mathematical instruments. The library is large and well

chosen. Amongst the curiosities of the place may be enumerated four beautiful tables of black marble, richly inlaid with composition of various colours, the work of Italian artists.

The park is spacious, with extensive walks and ornamented with clumps of trees, as well as with a large piece of water, over which is a handsome bridge. A gravel road leads thence to the porter's lodge.

The owner of this noble estate possesses also—

**WYCLIFFE**, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. The mansion is in the Grecian style of architecture, and has succeeded to one of a much older date.

**ENFIELD OLD PARK**, Middlesex, the seat of Edward Ford, Esq., (in the parishes of Enfield and Edmonton,) called in the early surveys "Parcus Intrinsicus" to distinguish it from Enfield Chase ("Parcus Extrinsicus") was formerly the home-park of the ancient Royal Palace of Enfield, where Queen Elizabeth resided before she came to the throne, and where in the early part of her reign she frequently held her court.

This Park, with the "hop-garden" and "warren" was granted by Charles II. to George, first Duke of Albemarle, in 1660. After the death of Christopher, second Duke, it escheated to the crown, and was again granted by King William, in the first year of his reign, to the Earl of Rutland. It subsequently became, by purchase, the property of the late Mrs. Lewis (widow of the Rev. Thomas Winchester Lewis), who bequeathed the mansion and surrounding estate to her son-in-law, Edward Ford, Esq., (youngest son of the late John Ford, of Launcester, Esq.,) the present possessor.

The house appears from the survey of 1650 to have been then a ranger's lodge, and from the remains of massive foundations in every direction, must have been of considerable extent; but the greater part of the original structure has long been pulled down and the remainder transformed into a comparatively modern residence, which, however, has been again added to and partially restored by the present owner.

The Park is richly wooded with oaks, the growth of centuries, from which three hundred and ninety-seven were selected and felled for the navy in the time of the Commonwealth; and the beautiful and extensive lawn (finely broken by groups of stately forest-trees) is mentioned by Camden as the site of an ancient Roman Oppidum, and is surrounded on three sides by a circular entrenchment; from which various interesting relics have at different times been obtained.

**CLUNY CASTLE**, Scotland, in the co. of Inverness and parish of Laggan, the seat of

Ewen Macpherson, Esq., of Cluny Macpherson, chief of the Macphersons, and lineal descendant in the male line of the chiefs of the Clan Chattan, so well known to the English reader by Sir Walter Scott's graphic description of them in the "Fair Maid of Perth." "You must know, brother, that Clan Chattan's claws pierce rather deep," says *Norman of the Hammer*, a distinguished member of the hostile tribe of Clan Quhele, who yet is too generous to refuse acknowledging the merits of an enemy.

Not the least celebrated of this distinguished family is the Cluny Macpherson, who flourished in the days of Preston-Pans and Culloden. At the beginning of the contest he served as a Captain in the King's army. His company was stationed at Ruthven Castle about ten miles down the Spey, at a time when he chanced to be at his own castle; which fact coming to the knowledge of the Chevalier and his party, it was proposed that a detachment should be sent to seize the rebel, as they chose to style him. This commission was entrusted to Lochiel, who deeming it too hazardous to attempt capturing a chieftain in his own castle, and in the midst of his own clan, by the open way of violence, despatched only one man, who managed the affair so well that he surprised Cluny, and brought him prisoner to the Prince. Exercising a wise clemency, the latter pardoned Cluny his so-called rebellion upon condition that he should abandon his colours, and join the standard of the Stuarts. To this it is said that Cluny assented; the whole story, however, may well be doubted, and we should incline to believe those who tell us that Cluny had always in his heart been warmly attached to the deposed family, although serving as a Captain in Lord Loudon's Highlanders. He threw up his commission, therefore, upon the arrival of Prince Charles Edward in 1745, and raised the clan in his favour, joining the army soon after the victory at Preston-Pans. According to other accounts the Macphersons assisted at this battle. Be this as it may, they distinguished themselves highly in the rest of the campaign, unfortunate as it turned out for the cause they had espoused. In the skirmish at Clifton, or Penrith, Cluny commanded the rear-guard, and with about six hundred Macphersons put to flight two regiments of the Duke of Cumberland's dragoons.

It has been said that the Macphersons were chiefly stimulated to embark in this unfortunate adventure from the fate of three of their clan, who two years before had been shot for joining in the mutiny of the *Black Watch*, now known as the Forty-Second. The story is thus told by Logan in his excellent account of the Highland Clans:—

"This regiment having been marched to the vicinity of London, were apprehensive

that it was intended to send them abroad, contrary to the terms of their enlistment, and almost the whole body decamped at night, in the hope of being able to reach the Highlands, but they were intercepted in Northamptonshire, and marched to the Tower. Being brought to trial, many were banished to different colonies, and three were shot."

Cluny was not present at the Battle of Culloden, but his relinquishment of his original standard, and his zeal in the Chevalier's service, were not the less remembered against him when that decisive day had rendered the Hanoverian cause triumphant. The Duke of Cumberland, at no time remarkable for lenity, was more than usually vindictive in the case of this gallant chieftain, and for nine long years he caused the pursuit of him to be continued with unremitting animosity. The house of the fugitive was burnt, his lands forfeited, and his lady, a daughter of Lord Lovat, having no other refuge left to her, gave birth to a son in a kiln for drying corn. Cluny himself wandered from wood to wood, from cavern to cavern, chiefly hiding himself in the district of Laggan, and although his haunts must have been known to many of his clansmen, not one could be found to betray his chieftain. He had, however, many hair-breadth escapes. Upon one occasion, while concealed in the house of a friend, a party of soldiers was seen approaching the house, but the discovery was not made till it seemed too late for him to escape. In this dilemma he equipped himself in the dress of one of the Gillies in the house, blackened his face and hands, and, with head and legs quite bare, boldly went out to meet his pursuers.

The commanding officer of the detachment gave him his horse to hold while he went with his soldiers to search the house, and actually rewarded him with half-a-crown upon his return from the fruitless investigation. At length Cluny had the good fortune to escape in safety to France, but he never could succeed in obtaining a pardon for his offences, and died in exile, a martyr to the cause, which, whether right or wrong, he had so nobly and faithfully supported.

This estate from time immemorial has been possessed by the chiefs of the Clan Macpherson, or, as it was originally styled, Clan Chattan; the word *Cattanich*,—the generic appellation of the clan—signifying, "shaggy-haired, rough-looking men," a name suitable to their supposed descent from the German *Catti*, of whom Tacitus says, that the youth never cut their hair or shaved their beards, till they had distinguished themselves in battle. The present mansion is a modern castellated structure, upon the site of the old castle, already mentioned as having been burnt down by the Duke of Cumberland in 1746. It was erected in 1834 by the late chief, Duncan Mac-

pherson, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Scots Fusilier-Guards; and is built of a fine blue granite, a material which gives to it an air of antique grandeur, independently of any architectural considerations. "Here," says Logan, "is the Prince's target, which lay buried under-ground until the death of Cluny. It is mounted richly and with much taste in silver trophies and other ornaments, and is lined with leopard-skin. There are also a pair of gold-inlaid pistols, and his sporan, or purse, formed of seal-skin, with silver mounting and tassels. The colours which waved over the battalion on that occasion are still preserved, and in a good state, considering that they have been nine times perforated with musket-balls. These colours formed the *Bratach vaine*, or green banner, of which, it is said, an old woman foretold the Duke of Cumberland, that, should he await its arrival, he would assuredly meet his defeat. There are also the lace ruffles, which ornamented Charles's wrists, and were given by him to Cameron of Fassifearn; an autograph letter from the Prince, promising an ample reward to his devoted friend, Cluny, and a plate intended to strike off notes for the use of the army. A leathern belt of red morocco, called the *Criosbreac*, is likewise shown, which has been so called from its numerous silver studs. These represent the Agnus Dei and head of St. John alternately, with other ornaments; and there can be little doubt but that it was brought from the Holy Land by Murdach, or some other chief who had made the pilgrimage thither. The *Feadan du'*, or black pipe-chanter, must not be forgotten—the prosperity of the house of Cluny is popularly believed to be dependent on its preservation; and it is not doubted by all true clansmen that it is the veritable instrument which fell from heaven to supply the place of that used by the piper at the battle of Perth."

The prospect from the Castle is remarkably fine. It overlooks the river Spey below, with the Grampian range of mountains in the distance. The background is formed by a tall dark rock, called *Craig Dhubb*—or, as it is more usually written *Dhu*—which has ever been the rendezvous of the Macphersons, and which has become the war-cry of their clan. Down the rock falls a small stream, and at the base of it are two pretty little lakes, called *Lochan-uric*.

**REDGRAVE HALL**, in the co. of Suffolk, about two miles from Botesdale; the seat of George Wilson, Esq.

Redgrave Hall was originally built of stone by Sampson, Abbot of Bury, the date of its erection having been A.D. 1211. It was one of the villas belonging to the prelates of that monastery, but passed into other hands at the time of the dissolution of the conventual

houses. About the year 1770, it was in the hands of Rowland Holt, Esq., who pulled down the old building, and erected upon its site the present mansion. This last is a large and handsome edifice of Woolpit brick, and has a projecting centre, with a pediment supported by four Ionic columns. Sir John Cullum tells us, "in the evidence-room here are preserved many valuable manuscripts."

The park abounds in fine timber of various kinds, and some of respectable antiquity. In front of the house is a sheet of water, deserving the name of a lake, which adds not a little to the general beauty of the landscape.

**BOWOOD**, Wiltshire, two miles from Calne, and four from Chippenham; the seat of the Marquess Lansdowne.

Bowood formed originally a part of the royal and extensive forest called Pewisham, which extended from Chippenham nearly to Devizes, and from Laycock to Calne, the river Avon bounding it upon the north and west. King James I. is said to have been in the habit of hunting the deer that abounded within these precincts; but at his death it was disafforested, and divided between the ancestors of Lord Audley and the Carys, a Roman Catholic family of Devonshire. The latter portion was afterwards sold to Mr. Montagu, of Lackham.

During the protectorate of Cromwell, Bowood was amongst the estates that the Commonwealth forfeited to its own use. There is still a current tradition that the Parliamentary Commissioners were puzzled as to how they should convey the deer over Lockshill Heath to Spy Park, till the clothiers of the neighbourhood constructed a skirted road of broad cloth between those places, and thus accomplished their removal. In the reign of Charles II., Bowood was granted to Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Bart., one of the royal favourites, and son of the Lord-Keeper. He, however, died insolvent, when it was purchased of his creditors by the Earl of Shelburne, and from him it has descended lineally to the present possessor.

This mansion presents a grand pile of building, situated near the north-east side of the park, upon a knoll of ground which slopes gently down towards the lake. The principal front was erected by John, Earl of Shelburne, from the plans of Robert and James Adams. It is ornamented with an octostyle portico of the Doric order, bearing the founder's arms in its pediment, and looking towards the south, over a rich tract of diversified and pleasing scenery. To this portion, his son William, the first Marquess of Lansdowne, added on the west side, three hundred feet of building, modelled exactly after a wing of the Emperor Diocletian's palace, at Spalatro, in Dalmatia. This constitutes the façade of two quadrangular

courts of offices for the servants. The north front contains the private apartments of the family—the state-rooms being towards the south—and has no remarkable architectural character. The saloon and dining-room are noble apartments, in which will be found a valuable collection of pictures. The entrance-hall, or vestibule, though not large, is handsome; it is paved with tessellated marble, and adorned with a few statues.

The park and pleasure-grounds are extensive. They were laid out under the direction of William, Marquess of Lansdowne, assisted, as it is said, by the Hon. Charles Hamilton, of Pains Hill. The park is well-nigh encircled by woods, the belt of which varies in its width according to the diversified nature of the ground. A lake, nearly thirty acres in extent, sparkles like a mirror in the centre of this lovely landscape, sometimes concealed in part by its serpentine windings, and at others by the trees that overhang its banks. This noble sheet of water extends to the foot of the lawn before the house, where it falls in a beautiful cascade over a huge mass of rock-work, the descent being thirty feet perpendicular. The idea of it was taken from a picture by N. Poussin, and its beauty seems to have warmed the antiquarian Britton into a fit of poetical rapture. "The water," he says, "gushes out of several excavations in the rock; and the principal sheet, after falling a few yards, dashes against some projecting masses of stone, and flies off in a cloud of white spray. The dashing and roar of the waters, the jumbled confusion of the rocks, the wildness and seclusion of the place, and the various subterranean passages under the head of the river, conspire to render it a scene strikingly pleasing to every man of taste; but more peculiarly so to the painter and admirer of the picturesque; for here he may indulge himself in the reveries of fancy, and by a small effort of imagination may think himself amongst the wild waterfalls of North Wales, or the thundering cataracts of Switzerland.

"This cascade is produced by the overflowing water of the lake; in constructing which the latter was made to expand into its present consequence. By raising a high embanked head, the waters have been thrown out of the original channel, and caused to cover an extent of about thirty acres."

Into this lake several petrifying springs empty themselves, after oozing from the rocks in the eastern division of the park, and gently meandering through a landscape of uncommon beauty. Near to the house the grounds are much broken and diversified, the charms of the immediate picture being much heightened by the distant views of the Marlborough Downs, the White Horse on Cherill Hills, and other objects of equal interest.

Near the aviary is a somewhat remarkable echo; it gives back every word three or four times, each tone and inflection of the voice being distinctly audible.

**KINNAIRD CASTLE**, Scotland, in the co. of Forfar; the seat of Sir James Carnegie, Bart., of Southesk, heir male of the Earls of Southesk.

This property belonged in olden times to the family of De Kinnaird, whose male line at length became extinct. In the division of property which then took place between the three co-heiresses, Kinnaird Castle fell to Mariota, who, in 1410, married Ducathus de Carnegie. The families into which the other sisters married are now extinct.

Since the period above-mentioned, Kinnaird Castle has continued in the Carnegies—with one interruption only, to be mentioned presently—and has been the scene of many historical events. In 1452, the old Castle, the date of which is unknown, was burnt down by Lord Huntly, but was rebuilt, as it is supposed, on the same site about the year 1610. This edifice, however, did not stand quite two centuries, for we find a new building raised here by Sir David Carnegie, Bart., in 1785, or much about that time.

Upon more than one occasion, this Castle has been the temporary abode of a reigning sovereign. James I., Charles I., and Charles II. have slept within its walls, and it was from here that the Chevalier—the elder Pretender—dated many of his proclamations. Portions of his bed-curtains are still preserved, with that passion for memorials of the past that is more or less common to all men. But the family name is rendered yet more illustrious by its connection with that of the great Marquess of Montrose. He was the ward of the first Lord Southesk, and at the age of seventeen only, married Magdalene, the daughter of that nobleman. A picture of him in his bridal dress, painted by Jameson, is yet preserved here.

From 1410—the year in which Ducathus de Carnegie married—this estate has remained in the present family without interruption, except for a short interval between 1716 and 1740, or thereabout; in that period it lay under forfeiture on account of the fifth Earl of Southesk having risen in the first rebellion. Afterwards—that is, in 1740—Sir James Carnegie bought both house and estate from the York Building-Company.

The mansion is castellated and of a square form, with a square tower sixty feet high in the centre, as also at each corner. The chief front is two hundred and two feet long. Such at least is the description of this edifice as it was a short time since; but it is undergoing many and important changes under the hands of the present possessor. He is remodelling

the whole, and when completed, it will resemble an ancient French château, instead of being as now a modern castle, for such it may in fact be called, notwithstanding that some of the old castle-walls yet remain, at least eight or nine feet thick—as well as the King's bed-room, and some portions of the house of 1600.

The park and pleasure-grounds extend to nearly six hundred acres, of which the deer-park occupies four hundred. It is surrounded by a wall from seven to eight feet high, and abounds in fine old timber, more especially oaks. The whole place is on a scale of magnificence hardly equalled, and certainly not surpassed, by anything in its own part of the country.

**WILTON PARK**, Buckinghamshire, one mile east of Beaconsfield; the seat of James Du Pré, Esq., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county. This gentleman also served as High-Sheriff, in the year 1825, for Bucks.

The building of this house was commenced by the late Governor Du Pré, but it was not completed until about fifty years since, when it was finished by his widow, after the designs of Mr. Jupp, late surveyor to the East India Company. At this time it presented the appearance of a square brick building, covered with stucco, neat and convenient, but not otherwise remarkable. Since then it has been so much altered and enlarged as to present a very different character. To the original structure two handsome wings have been added, with a noble terrace and a conservatory, so that the whole now forms a striking architectural feature in the landscape. Within the mansion are several fine pictures, some of which were bought from the late Mr. Purling's celebrated collection.

The park, which originally consisted of about two hundred and fifty acres, has been embellished with plantations; these are now upwards of fifty years growth, and add much to the general beauty of the scene. In the older part of the estate, oaks, beech, and elm trees flourish in high luxuriance, the soil appearing to be well adapted to such productions.

**DRYGRANGE**, near Melrose, in the co. of Roxburgh; the seat of Thomas Tod, Esq.

Drygrange was built in or about the year 1760, by the grandfather of the gentleman now possessing the estate. It is a fair mansion, of good size, most picturesquely situated on the banks of the Leader and the Tweed, the latter of which has too often been eulogized both in prose and verse to need any further description. The former is a small but beautiful river, that, like the yet more interesting Allan, finally forms a junction with the Tweed.

The grounds about Drygrange are remarkable for the variety and beauty of the trees.

**POLOC**, co. Renfrew; the principal residence of Sir John Maxwell, Bart., the heir and representative of the ancient and eminent family of Maxwell of Poloc, sprung from a common ancestor with the noble house of Caerlaverock, dignified in after-times with the Earldom of Nithsdale. Sir John Maxwell has sat in Parliament successively for the counties of Lanark and Renfrew.

At the earliest period to which existing records reach, this estate was possessed by Roland de Mearns, and it subsequently became the inheritance of his heirs of line, the Maxwells. The old Castle of Poloc, probably built before the thirteenth century, was inhabited by the second son of Lord Maxwell, before the year 1250. Within Norwood, part of the grounds, appears an ancient camp. The present mansion was built in 1740 by Sir John, son of Sir John, sixth Baronet, son of Sir John and Lady Anne Carmichael. He passed some time in Italy, and built his house in the Italian style of architecture: it stands upon a small river called the *White Cart*, which takes its source in Eaglesham Moors, and after passing through various districts, joins the Clyde about seven miles below Glasgow. The ground that adjoins the mansion is undulating, and covered with fine timber.

**GOLDEN GROVE**, Flintshire; the seat of Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, of the Merioneth Militia.

The original name of this place, in Welsh, was Gwlgre, signifying, "Strong Watch." It is supposed to have derived the appellation from there being two rocks in the grounds, with a high-road between them, forming one of the minor passes into the Vale of Clwyd.

Golden Grove has been in the family of the Morgans from time immemorial. The house, though modern in comparison with the possession of the estate, is yet nearly three centuries old, having been built in the year 1578. No tradition remains of the person by whom it was first erected, but the architecture belongs to that Elizabethan style which is found so prevalent amongst the mansions both of Wales and England.

The grounds attached to the mansion are hilly and well wooded. In one part of them is a summer-house that overlooks ten counties, the prospect including the Snowdonian range of mountains, the Irish Sea, Liverpool, Chester, and the Isle of Man. Altogether, it would be difficult to find a more magnificent panorama than is here presented to the eye, or one that presents a greater variety of bold and striking features.

The name of Morgan is pure Welsh, derived from the family localization, *Mor-gan*, signifying "one who lives by, or near the sea,"

in like manner as *Tre-vor*, signifies "a village upon the sea." In the Welsh dialect, M and V are mutually convertible terms, the change being made for the sake of euphony. The same may be observed in many other family appellatives amongst the Welsh; but, until a very recent period, the more usual mode was to adopt the Christian-name only, varying it with the monosyllable *ap*, or "son of;" thus, John ap David ap Lewellyn. A last, and, perhaps, a yet more common way, was to form a surname by merely adding the letter S to the Christian designation; as Robert—Roberts; Hugh—Hughs; William—Williams, &c.

**FORNHAM HALL**, in the co. of Suffolk, about three miles and a half from Bury; the seat of Lord Manners.

At a very early period the manor and estate of Fornham St. Genevieve belonged to the abbots of St. Edmund, at Bury, and made part of the property held by the treasurer of that monastery. The Prior had a villa here, and a water-mill on the estate for grinding corn is mentioned in early records by the name of *Abbot's Mill*. At the dissolution of monasteries, the property was bought by Sir Thomas Kytson, known, from his extensive commercial transactions, as *Kytson the Merchant*. He also purchased the messuage, called *The Priory*, in Fornham, part of the Abbey estate, and a few years since, the foundations of a building on the north side of the church were discovered, which are supposed to have been this very Priory. His son dying in 1602 without heir male, his daughter and heiress, Mary, conveyed this noble inheritance, by marriage, to Lord Darcy, afterwards Earl Rivers. In the following generation, Penelope, daughter and co-heir of Thomas, Earl Rivers, conveyed it in a similar way to Sir John Gage, of Firle, in Sussex. From the Gages, it passed into the hands of the Gipps family, and was sold, in 1721, by Richard Gipps, Esq., of Badley, to Edward Whitaker, Esq., Sergeant-at-law, who again disposed of it in 1731 to Samuel Kent, Esq., purveyor to Chelsea Hospital, and Member of Parliament for Ipswich in the four last Parliaments of the reign of George II. His daughter and heiress conveyed the estate, by marriage, to Sir Charles Eggleton, Sheriff of London in 1743, and his son succeeding him, assumed the name of Kent, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, Samuel Kent, Esq. In 1769, before which time he had been created a Baronet, he sold this estate to the Duke of Norfolk, and from him it passed to Lord Manners.

The present mansion was built about the year 1760, by Sir Charles Eggleton Kent, Bart., and stands in the midst of a beautiful park, with grounds in which there is an abundance of all sorts of game. Upon the heaths

of the neighbourhood, bustards are occasionally found, and quails are sometimes seen upon the hills

Fornham Saint Genevieve is divided from Hengrave, the seat of Sir Thomas Gage, by the Lark, or Burn, which river was made navigable (by Act of Parliament, in King William III.'s reign) as far as the town of Bury.

At no great distance from the Hall are various spots of historical or legendary notoriety. To the north of Fornham is an eminence called Kingsbury Hill, which, if we are to believe popular tradition, was the burial-place of three British monarchs. Near the church is an enclosure called the *Camping Close*, where Montfort, Earl of Leicester, was defeated with great slaughter, in the year 1173, and himself, as well as his Countess, taken prisoners. Such, at least is the more modern notion as to the locality of this affair, reversing the dictum of Blomefield, who places it at the Seven Hills, near Ingham. Some recent discoveries made here lend an air of much plausibility to the later conjecture. It is not long since that, at St. John's Hill, just above the ford of the river Lark, some remains of the dead were found, together with divers culinary articles, and a few pennies belonging to the time of Henry II. Conjecture has even taken a wilder sweep, as to a gold ring with a ruby, found near the river, in the parish of Fornham St. Martin, which is supposed to have been dropt by the Countess of Leicester in her flight; and perhaps, after all, the notion may be correct. The ring is now in the possession of Charles Blomefield, Esq., of Bury St. Edmund's.

**MAESLLWCH CASTLE**, Radnorshire, South Wales, twelve miles from Brecknock, and four from Hay; the seat of Walter de Winton, Esq., (a minor.)

At one time this estate was possessed by Sir Humphrey Howarth, from whom it was bought by Walter Wilkins, Esq., M.P. for Radnorshire during forty-seven years. The old mansion was pulled down by Walter Wilkins, Esq., his son, and the present one commenced by him in 1828. His son, Walter de Winton, Esq., M.P. for Radnorshire, completed it in 1839.

It commands a magnificent view of the Black Mountains and of the Brecknock Beacons, the highest point of which is Call Pen-y-Van, and is the loftiest mountain in South Wales.

At the point where the Castle stands, the Wye, from a wild river, has become a staid and almost glassy stream. Gilpin, in describing the house, declares its situation to be one of the finest in Wales. It is thus he describes it—including a censure, which, how-

ever just it might have been at one time, is no longer applicable:—

“On the north side,” he says, “about four miles beyond the Hay, a town upon the Wye, and formerly a Roman station, stands *Maesllwch*, the ancient seat of the Howarths. The house shows the neglect of its possessor, though the situation is in its kind, perhaps, one of the finest in Wales. The view from the hall-door is spoken of as wonderfully gratifying. The park extends to the river, which encircles it with a curve, at the distance of half-a-mile. The banks are enriched with various objects, amongst which the bridges, and the tower of Glasbury Church, surrounded by wood, are conspicuous. A distant country, equally enriched, fills the remote parts of the landscape, which is terminated by mountains.”

**DALEMMAIN**, in the co. of Cumberland, Leath Ward, and parish of Dacre; the seat of Edward Williams Hasell, Esq., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland, and chairman of the Quarter-Sessions for both shires. This gentleman is also Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry Cavalry, and served as High Sheriff for the latter county in 1830.

This manor was formerly held of the barony of Greystock by cornage, that is, by blowing a horn to give notice of the Scottish inroads, and by other services. The first possessor upon record is John de Morvil, who flourished in the reign of Henry II.; but in the time of Henry III., it would appear to have passed to the Laytons, which family held it for many generations. At length, towards the conclusion of Charles II.'s reign, and in the year 1665 it was purchased by Sir Edward Hasell of the co-heiresses, who had succeeded to this property in the absence of male issue. This Sir Edward descended from an ancient and time-honoured family in Cambridgeshire.

The oldest part of Dalemain was probably built in the reign of King Henry VII. The front is of a much more recent date, having been erected about a hundred and twenty years ago by Edward Hasell, Esq. The poet Gray describes it as “a large fabric, of pale red stone, with nine windows in front, and seven on the side; behind it is a fine lawn, surrounded by woods and a long rocky eminence rising over them. A clear and brisk rivulet runs by the house, to join the Eamont, whose course is in sight.”

Gray's account, however, does but give an indistinct and partial notion of this place. It is beautifully situated in a valley, high grounds crowned with woods, rise behind the house, that stands in the midst of an extensive park, through which flows the river Eamont, a lovely stream originating in the lake of Ullswater, about two

miles off. The whole neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque, and presents some of the most interesting scenes in the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, of which the river Eamont and the largest portion of the lake of Ullswater form the boundary. On the Westmorland side of the Lake is Martindale Forest, which is part of the Dalemain Estate, and contains a herd of red deer.

**WHITMORE PARK**, Warwick; the seat of Edward Phillips, Esq., F.S.A., formerly Sheriff, and afterwards a magistrate for the city and county of the city of Coventry, and the last Alderman of Bishop-Street Ward in that city under the charter of James I.

Whitmore Hall and Park is within the parish of the Holy Trinity, Coventry, and situate two miles from that city.

The Hall is a neat structure in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and was erected mainly of stone by the present possessor: it contains abundance of oak carvings of that period, and the staircase and dining-room walls are hung with arras tapestry, which is in most excellent preservation. The subjects, taken from the Iliad, are "Achilles in retirement," "Reconciliation of Achilles and Agamemnon," and "The Redemption of Hector's Body."

Rubens is supposed to have painted the Three Cartoons, from which the tapestry was worked.

The exterior of the Hall is covered with ivy, and, therefore, in keeping with the antique relics of the interior, and the panels of the porch-ceiling contain shields of the armorial ensigns of family intermarriages, and in the centre of the ceiling, where the panels intersect, is a carved oak boss, thereon the letter **E** taken from the dirge Hall at Bablake, Coventry, the site of which was given by Edward the Black Prince, and in commemoration of his gift, the initial of his Christian name was carved on the boss. Whitmore belonged to the Monks of Coventry, who in 6 Edward III. obtained a licence from the King and made it a park. It is now disparked, yet many evidences remain of its former use. It came to the Crown at the dissolution of the monasteries, and 1 Edward VI. was granted to Sir Ralph Sadler, Knt., who soon conveyed it to John Hales, Clerk of the Hanaper, *temp.* Hen. VIII., and founder of the Free School at Coventry.

Whitmore Park and the Grange were held by the Hales' until 1720, when Sir Edward Hales sold his interest therein to the Duke of Montague. The Hills of Hawkstone, Salop, subsequently possessed Whitmore Park, from which family it was alienated early in the present century.

**ANTHONY HOUSE**, in the co. of Cornwall; the seat of W. H. P. Carew, Esq.

The manor of East Anthony is said to have been the early inheritance of the Dawnays, from whom it passed by marriage to the family of the Erchdekenes. Philippa, daughter and heiress of Sir Warren Erchdeken, conveyed it in a similar way to Sir Hugh Courtenay, whose daughter and sole heiress brought it in marriage to Sir Nicholas, Baron Carew, upwards of five hundred years ago, and with his descendants it has ever since remained.

There has been much dispute as to the origin and meaning of this family designation. Prince, in his "*Worthies of Devon*," says, "a worthy gentleman of the name and family owns their original to have been from France, in his ingenious '*Survey of Cornwall*,' whose words are these:

"Carew, of antient, Carru was,  
And Carru is a plow;  
Romans the trade, Frenchmen the word,  
I do the name avow."

This derivation, however, can hardly be correct, *ardar*, *aradr*, *arar*, is a plough in Welsh, Cornish, and Armoric; whereas *Carew*, *caer-ew*, *caer-off*, is he, his, or her, castle; and *Caer-eau*, British Saxon, is a "castle, or place of fortified water," referring perhaps to the medicinal waters existing there. Camden, in opposition to the Norman derivation of the family, is positive that it was so called from Castle Caereu in Pembrokeshire, thus inferring that the Carews were native Britons of old extraction.

The present mansion was begun on the site of an ancient castle, and completed at the expense of Sir William Carew in 1721. It is built of Pentuan stone, and in its southern front has a square court, enclosed on each side with rows of offices, supported by piazzas, and ornamented with a turret at each of the four corners. The stables, coach-houses, and other offices are arranged on the eastern side. The entrance to the house on the northern side is from a handsome terrace, commanding an interesting view over a fine sweep of lawn, which gently declines towards the waters of the Lynher, and is bounded by extensive and rich plantations. Within the mansion are numerous family and other portraits by Holbein, Vandyke, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c.

North of the house is a handsome shrubbery, well laid out, and intersected by numerous winding walks, below which stands a modern bathing-house. Adjoining these plantations, and separated from them by a brick wall, are the gardens, in a high state of cultivation. From the eastern side of the house a retired road is carried through ancient woods, terminating at a fish-pond, which at one time was supplied with sea-water. Of the pond, Carew has given a description, which, as it is not only exceedingly quaint and amusing, but may serve

as a model for imitators, we shall venture to repeat it here, and at some length.

“It exceedeth good manners to invite your longer stay at our cold harbour; and yet that divers strangers have, either upon cause or kindness, pretended to like well of a salt-water pond there made; and others, whose dwelling affordeth a semblable opportunity may perhaps take some light herefrom to do the like: if they be so disposed, I will put myself to the pain of particularly describing it, and you may notwithstanding, at your pleasure, save the labour of perusing it, wherein I will, by the way, interlace some notes for the imitator's better instruction.

“There lieth a creek of oose between two hills, which delivering a little fresh rillet into the sea, receiveth for recompense a large overflowing of the salt-water tides. This place is deepened to a pond by casting up part of the ooze to the heads, part to middle, and part to the sides; the upper part stoppeth out the fresh water, the lower keepeth in the salt; the middle raiseth an island for the workman's ease, the owner's pleasure, and the fishes' succour. The ooze thus advanced, within short space, through the sun and wind changeth his former softness to a firmer hardness. Round about the pond there is pitched a frith of three feet height, sloped inwards, to bar any other from issuing if he there adventure his natural theft, as it would foreclose his entrance, but lose the pastime of his hunting, if the same declined outwards. In one of the corners, next the sea, standeth a floodgate, to be drawn up and let down, through reigles in the side-posts, whose mouth is encompassed with a double frith, of two feet distance each from other, and their middle space filled up with small stones: this serveth to let in the salt water, and keep in the fish, when the floodgate is taken up; and therefore you must not make the frith too close, nor the compass too little, lest they too much stop the water's passage. It riseth of equal height with the banks, and they must outreach the highest full sea-mark by two feet at least. Neither ought your floodgate's foot to stand even with the pond's bottom, lest emptying the water, it wholly abandon the fish; but must leave about three feet deep within. In the half-circle enclosed between the floodgate and the compass frith, there is digged a round pit, of three feet diameter and four feet deep, frithed on the sides, which is continually fed with the water soaking from the said floodgate, and serveth to keep any fish alive that you have before taken, and to save over often drawing. The floodgate will hold water best if his sides be walled up with cob. The pond may not carry one continual depth, but contain some shallow places to protect the smaller fish from the greater, and for them all to play in when the weather is hot. In the higher bank there is also a

floodgate to let in the fresh water, during summer season, which the fish then best affecteth; the rest of the year it is carried away by a trench, for avoiding divers commodities.

“Thus much for the making; now to the use. Such as have the means may benefit themselves by letting in the salt water every tide, which is easily done, in making that place, where the water entereth, lower than the banks and frith, and so suffering the tide to take his course forth and back without stop or attendance; and in this case you may place your floodgate even with the floor of your pond, and never take it up but when you are disposed to view all your store. But mine lieth so high from the mouth of the haven, as I am driven to detain the last provision, until the coming spring-tide have taken two days increase; at which time the floodgate is hoisted up, the old water let out, and the new admitted. At full sea down goeth the floodgate again, and there abideth until the next day minister the like occasion; and after this manner is opened and closed for six days in the whole, continuing from thenceforth other ten days unmeddled withal; to wit—eight days of the neap, and two of the spring. Neither doth all this require over-long or busy pains or attendance; for if the former water be let out—saving in extreme cold weather—before any new come in, or stopped somewhat too late, it little skilleth, so as on the last day you keep the advantage which the flood, then at highest, doth give you.

“And all these services about my pond, together with sundry other, are performed by an old fellow whom I keep for alms, and not for his work. The best means of preventing leakage, is to let three or four shovels full of earth fall softly down by the inner side of the floodgate, which will quart up his chinks. In winter, six feet depth of water at least is requisite.

“Now touching the fish, this is the manner. When the pilchard-seiners cut the most impaired pieces out of their nets, they are bought for a trifle, and serve to make a less sein, of some thirty or forty fathom length, and two in depth, for this purpose, wherewith between Midsummer and the end of August, when the full sea falleth in the afternoons, my people make droughts on the shallow places within harbour, and taking small fishes, cast them into the pond; they are kept and brought thither alive in a boat half full of water, which entereth through a little augre-hole in the bottom, and so continueth new. The fish thus taken are commonly basse, millet, gilthead, whiting, smelts, flonk, plaice, and soal. The pond also breedeth crabs, cels, and shrimps; and (in the beginning) oysters grew upon boughs of trees (an Indian miracle), which were cast in thither to serve as a hover for the fish. The basse

and millet do also spawn there ; but whether they outlive their breeders' ravening to any big growth, I am not certain. The pond will moreover keep shot, peal, trout, and salmon, in seasonable plight, but not in their wonted reddish grain. They feed on salt unmerchantable pilcherd, small fish called brit and barn, tug-worms, lugs, little crabs, and the livers of beasts. The rest devour their meat, but the millets content themselves with sucking it, and chewing of the sedge. Every evening they come to a certain place in the pond for receiving their allowed pittance, and in summer approach very near, and in the top of the water plainly discover themselves. They were first trained hereunto by throwing in their bait at the pond's mouth, as they resorted thither to take pleasure of the new entering water, and are now become alike tame with those in the Sicilian river, Horus, for which Leonicus voucheth the testimony of Apollodorus. If they be absent, a knocking like the chopping of their meat serveth for a summons to call them, and confirmeth Pliny's assertion that fishes do hear. In the hottest summer weather they swim with the rim of the water ; and in the winter keep the depth. Slimy, or thick, puddly water killeth them ; they grow very fast and fat, which also bettereth their taste, and delivereth them to the demander's ready use at all seasons, seasonable. They are taken generally by a little sein net ; especially the eels in weelies ; the flouks by groping in the sand at the mouth of the pond, where (about Lent) they bury themselves to spawn ; and the basse and millet by angling."

This spot was so great a favourite with our author that he has celebrated it in verse as well as prose, or as he himself says, "the pleasure which I took at my friend's pleasure herein, idly busied me thus to express the same :—

"I wait not at the lawyer's gates,  
 No shoulder climbers down the stairs ;  
 I vaunt not manhood by debates,  
 I envy not the miser's fears ;  
 But mean in state, and calm in sprite,  
 My fishful pond is my delight.

Where equal distant island views  
 His forced banks and otter's cage ;  
 Where salt and fresh the pond renews  
 As spring and drought increase or swage ;  
 Where boat presents his service prest,  
 And net becomes the fish's nest.

Where sucking millet, swallowing basse,  
 Side-walking crab, wry-mouthed flouk,  
 And slip-slit eel, as evenings dook,  
 For safe bait at due place do look,  
 Bold to approach, quick to espy,  
 Greedy to catch, ready to fly.

In heat the top, in cold the deep,  
 In spring the mouth, the mids in neap ;  
 With changeless change by shoals they keep,  
 Fat, fruitful, ready, but not cheap ;  
 Thus mean in state, and calm in sprite  
 My fishful pond is my delight."

Truly, as Shakespeare's clown says to the

page, "there is no great matter in the ditty," yet the various points in it are set forth with as strict and conscientious a regard to truth, as if the poet had been describing his "fishful pond" upon oath. It has, however, been neglected many years, as not turning to account.

In the centre of this artificial piece of water is a small island, of a square form, with four rounds at the corners, like Mount Edgecombe. A pretty walk is carried round its boundaries, overhung with the spreading branches of oaks and other trees. In the middle of the Lyuher, which is navigable and washes the foot of the richly wooded cliffs, arises a little spot of firm land, called Beggar's Island. Many attempts were made by the owner to raise a plantation in this desolate islet, but all to no purpose ; the tides occasionally swelling to a very great height in these branches of the Hamoaze as constantly baffled all his efforts. A little above the island is a ferry, known as Antony Passage, the property of Mr. Carew in his character as lord of the manor.

**NORTON HALL**, the seat of Offley Shore, Esq.

Norton is a specimen of a country village peculiar to England. It is of considerable size, and, though within a very few miles of Sheffield, rural and picturesque. There is a handsome church and parsonage, and the entrances to three gentlemen's seats, two of which, at least, are considerable in point of extent and importance ; the Oakes, the seat of Mr. Bagshaw, and Norton Hall, the subject of this notice. On one side the Hall may be said to be in the village, while on the other side, there is a park with very extensive and beautiful pleasure-grounds. The house is spacious and handsome, and contains much good accommodation ; but the interest connected with it relates to the past and not to the present. The family of Shore are of some antiquity near Sheffield. They are now divided into two branches, the elder being represented by Mr. Offley Shore, and the younger by Mr. Nightingale of Embly, in Haupshire, and of Lea Hurst, in Derbyshire. The estate of Norton came to Mr. Offley Shore's grandfather by marriage with the eldest coheirss of the ancient family of Offley, who had possessed this estate for many generations.

Soon after the middle of last century, the family of Offley consisted of three orphans—a brother and two sisters, who were left with a very ample estate, but destitute of near relations. Their guardians do not appear to have given themselves much trouble on their account. They administered the fortune, but left the children to take care of themselves. A good deal of personal guardianship thus devolved on the old neighbour and intimate friend of

the Offley family, Mr. Newton, a man of benevolence, sense, learning, and independent fortune, who lived in the smallest of the three squires' houses, which, as we have said, distinguish the village of Norton. Mr. Newton was an elderly bachelor; and as he spent much of his time alone, at his country seat, he was glad to devote himself to the improvement of his young friends, who greatly enjoyed his society, and derived much advantage from his knowledge both of men and books.

Young Offley was a weak and unpromising boy; but his sisters were girls of no common tone of mind; and it was for their welfare that Mr. Newton was chiefly interested. Offley was a few years older than his sisters; and as Edinburgh University had begun to attract the attention of Englishmen as a good school of science and philosophy, the guardians thought it might be as well to send him thither; without much inquiry whether he was likely to derive benefit from a residence there, and without thinking of procuring for him such distinguished introductions as his family and fortune entitled him to expect. They heard of a clergyman there who took pupils, and immediately sent off young Offley to reside with him, paying him a high board, and requesting him to make all the necessary arrangements for his academical studies.

At this time Offley was about nineteen, and his sisters four and five years younger. They remained at Norton Hall with a governess, and under the constant inspection of the able and friendly Mr. Newton.

About the middle of last century, a journey from Sheffield to Edinburgh was a considerable undertaking; and when once settled in Scotland, it does not appear that Offley cared to return home. He seems to have been of indolent temperament, and very soon fell entirely under the influence of the Rev. ——— with whom he was boarded. We do not think it proper to state the name of this gentleman, nor will we even say to what communion he belonged—whether Episcopalian or Presbyterian. He did little honour either to his family or his church, although he had hitherto maintained a very fair character with the world.

Offley had been in Edinburgh between two and three years, and was of age. His sisters had long anxiously expected that he would return and gladden the old Hall with his presence; restoring the hospitalities of the good old time, and enabling them to renew the intercourse and connection with many distinguished families from whom their orphan seclusion had separated them. Mr. Newton endeavoured to influence him by his letters, strongly urging him to return, and take his proper place in society, and appear publicly as one of the chief landowners in

that part of Yorkshire should do, in the style of a hospitable English country gentleman. His sisters wrote repeatedly, entreating him to return to them. But the answers were few and unsatisfactory, and ere long they altogether ceased. Week after week, and month after month, no letter came from Scotland. And, at length, anxiety became serious alarm.

The Miss Offleys led a very secluded and melancholy life in the old Hall, a respectable mansion of early English times, which, within the last sixty or seventy years, has been replaced by the present handsome edifice. The faithful old servants entered into their feelings, and shared their depression of spirits and uneasiness of mind. This may possibly account for the strange reports which originated in two of the oldest servants, but which speedily spread over the Hall and into the village. It was said that young Squire Offley had been seen on the roof of the Hall (which was of lead) leaning over the parapet, looking very pale, with hair dishevelled, beating his breast, wringing his hands, and crying wofully! It was said that he had so appeared again and again. Superstitious terror now became master of the minds of the inhabitants of the Hall. The young ladies had recourse to the consolations of Mr. Newton, who tried to cheer them, laughing at the ghost-story, though, at the same time, he began to entertain serious alarm as to the fate of Young Offley.

At length a report reached Norton that the young Squire had died in Edinburgh. And a report even more strange began to gain ground, that Norton Hall had been left by him away from the family, and that the young ladies were about to be turned out of their ancestral home. Mr. Newton desired the old and trusty servants of the family to be on the watch, to keep the doors and windows barred, to let no one in, and to inform him of every report that they might hear, and every stranger whom they might see. In the course of a few days the old butler called on him to tell him that two or three ill-looking people had arrived at the Hall in order to take possession in the name of the Rev. ——— who, they said, was now the Squire; for young Mr. Offley was dead, and had left all to him.

Mr. Newton in a moment took his resolution. He had an insight into character, and knew whom he could trust. He appointed the butler within doors, and the bailiff without, to command the garrison of Norton Hall, enjoining them to let no one in until his return; and promising to be back again in a very few days, he confided to them that he was going to Edinburgh to see how matters stood, as he was very sure that all was not right about the young Squire's death and the will. He took a hasty and affectionate leave

of the young ladies, and mounting his good horse, and putting pistols in his holsters, he forthwith proceeded on the Great North Road to Edinburgh.

At Ferry Bridge, he met the funeral party of poor young Offley, which he ordered to stop there until his return. His manner was so commanding, and his urgency was so impressive, that he could not be resisted. He said that he knew there was foul play, and he protested that if the body were buried he would have it disinterred immediately on his return. Thus the funeral remained at Ferry Bridge, and Mr. Newton proceeded to Edinburgh.

He immediately went to the house of the Rev. ——— with whom he had an interview; and he immediately saw that under a plausible exterior he was an unprincipled and cowardly man. He, therefore, at once, told him that whatever the nature of Mr. Offley's will might be, an attempt would be made to set it aside; that, at all events, his character would suffer materially in the eyes of the world; that the Miss Offleys were well and extensively connected, and that society would be in arms against him if he deprived the two orphan heiresses of their inheritance. He reminded him that his late pupil was a weak youth, and that it might not be difficult to prove that undue influence had been used. Mr. ——— began to take high ground; but Mr. Newton cut him short, by producing bank bills to the amount of £5,000, which he offered to put into his hand in exchange for the will, with an engagement that the whole transaction should be buried in oblivion. On the indignant refusal of Mr. ———, he replied, "Very well, I will come again this evening!" He did so, and this time, he offered only £3,000. On a second refusal he said, "Tomorrow morning will be your last chance." Returning on the following morning, he offered £1,000, and said, "If this is not accepted, I go immediately to the proper authorities, and I denounce you as Young Offley's murderer; and mark me, a fearful witness is yet within reach,—Offley is unburied!" Newton's penetration seemed like intuition. He appeared to possess the strange faculty which it is, now-a-days, said some possess, of knowing at a glance, the antecedent circumstances of the lives of those with whom they come in contact. Mr. ——— began to falter, and waver; Mr. Newton immediately saw that his victory was gained. "Remember!" said he; "your professional character, your personal safety, nay, your life are at stake! and even if you are innocent, which," said he, in an emphatic whisper, "I know you are not; the will may be set aside. Offley knew little of the state of his affairs, or of his power over the property. Here is a thousand pounds and secrecy; take it, and give me the will."

After a moment's hesitation, the important document was transferred to the pocket of Mr. Newton, who rode with a light heart out of Edinburgh. He found the body still uninterred at Ferry Bridge, and himself headed the procession which brought it back to Norton to the tomb of the Offleys. He immediately waited on his young friends, saluted them as heiresses of their brother's broad lands, and, in their presence, burnt the unworthy will.

The eldest of these sisters married Mr. Shore, of Meresbrook, and the younger married Mr. Edmunds of Worsborough Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Shore lived for many years with honour and in affluence, at Norton, and they pulled down the old Hall, and built the present mansion. Norton Hall has very recently passed away from the family of Shore. Mr. Newton's expedition to Edinburgh occupied only a very few days. The present Mr. Offley Shore is the grandson of this marriage, and heir of line of the ancient family of Offley. Norton is famous as the birth-place of Chantrey.

**METTINGHAM CASTLE**, in the co. of Suffolk, about a mile and a half from Bungay; the seat of the Rev. James Cutting Safford, J.P. for Suffolk, who married Louisa, the daughter of the Rev. James Chartres, B.D., formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. In the Domesday Book the village of this name is written *Metyngham*, while in subsequent records we find it transformed into *Metynham*, and finally into Mettingham, its present appellation. The word is formed from three Anglo-Saxon roots, signifying, "a village or dwelling-place, situated near low meadows."

Mettingham, at the time of the Norman survey, occurs amongst the possessions of Earl Hugh. In the reign of Edward I., Sir John de Norwich was Earl, and in the time of Edward III., these lands were held by Sir John de Norwich, who built a castle there. His grandson leaving no issue, the estate was inherited by Catherine de Brews, as the next heir, she being daughter and heiress of Thomas de Norwich, brother to the founder of the castle. In the days of Richard II., Catherine de Brews, being then a nun at Dartford in Kent, conveyed this manor to the college in Mettingham Castle, which had been removed from Raveningham in Norfolk, the place of its original foundation by Sir Walter de Norwich in 1342. At the dissolution of monasteries, Henry VIII. granted it to Sir Anthony Denny. We next find it in the family of the Bacons, who in 1675 transferred the manor and castle to John Hunt, Esq., whose grandson, Tobias, dying in the century afterwards without issue, the estate fell to Mary and Grace Hunt, his coheiresses. The rest of the descent is thus correctly traced by Suckling in his admirable but as yet un-

finished History of Suffolk :—“ James Safford of Ipswich, Esq., married Grace, the youngest sister, and was the father of the Rev. James Safford, late Vicar of Mettingham, who married Kitty Baines and died without issue ; and of John Safford, Solicitor, of Bungay, who married Martha Smith, and was the father of Samuel Safford, Esq., who married Mary Cole, and held in right of his grandmother a moiety of the castle and estate, and was the father of the Rev. James Cutting Safford, who resides at the Castle, and is the sole lord of the manor, impropiator, and patron of the vicarage ; having derived the other moiety of this estate from his great-uncle, Burham Cutting, the son of Mary Hunt, the eldest coheir of Tobias Hunt aforesaid, by her husband, Burham Cutting, Esq.”

We shall now have to retread some of the ground already gone over ; a repetition which is absolutely essential to a clear understanding of the subject.

Mettingham Castle was built by Sir John de Norwich, who in the seventeenth year of Edward III. obtained permission to convert his house here into a castle. It was in the form of a parallelogram, the north and south sides being somewhat larger than the other two ; and its area, taking in the site of a college of priests afterwards attached to it, included nine and a half acres. Before, however, the Knight could finish his work, he was obliged to join the wars in France, when he left its completion to his wife, Dame Margaret, who built the keep or citadel of the fortress upon the west side of the court. At each angle was a massive square tower, while the principal entrance was through the great gate-house on the north, of which we have still some remains. The deep groove, wherein the portcullis worked, is quite distinct, and there is also a part of the projecting barbican, with the entrance to the machicolated gallery above. In the curtain, westward of the great entrance-gate, is a range of large windows, which, though placed high in the wall, would seem to bespeak a neglect of the precautions usual in castellated architecture. They at one time served to light the great banquetting-hall, if we may believe tradition.

In 1382, as already mentioned, the castle was conveyed to the master and priests of Raveningham College, in Norfolk, and in their hands it remained for about one hundred and sixty years ; and, as Suckling drily observes, “ its latter possessors must have incorporated much of the church militant into their observances, to have preserved the fortress in a state of architectural integrity.”

From a letter in the possession of Sir Thomas Gage, of Hengrave, it appears that the Lord-Keeper Bacon resided or visited at Mettingham. The castle residence, however, fell much into neglect soon after this time ; for

in Buck's view of the place, published in 1738, the remains are not much more extensive than they are at present. After the death of Mr. Hunt, to whom the view in question was dedicated, the habitable part of the castle was for many years occupied as a farm-house, the ruins being converted into barns and out-houses. At length the father of the present owner caused the greater part of the old house to be pulled down, and erected a new mansion in the Gothic style upon its site, retaining only an angle of the ancient keep.

Rather extensive remains of the college are yet standing within a quadrangular moat at the south-east angle of the castle. A very picturesque tower, the most attractive feature in these ruins, fell down in the night, about thirteen or fourteen years ago, with so little noise as scarcely to be heard by the inmates of the castle.

**TENDRING HALL**, in the co. of Suffolk ; the seat of Sir Joshua Ricketts Rowley, Bart.

This place belonged in the olden time to a family which, according to the common custom of our ancestors, took its name from the seat in which it was located. William de Tendring had a grant of a market and fair at Stoke-juxta-Neyland in the thirty-first year of King Edward I. About the year 1421, Sir William Tendring dying without heirs male, his daughter, Alice, conveyed it by marriage to Sir John Howard, Knight, the immediate ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk. From that family it passed to the Lords Windsor, and soon after the Reformation we find it belonging to the Williams's. From them it was eventually purchased by Sir William Rowley, a Knight of the Bath, and a distinguished naval officer. His principal service was in the Mediterranean, where with much inferior numbers he kept the combined French and Spanish fleets in so much awe, that they scarcely dared to venture out of harbour. He was succeeded by his son, Joshua, who was also in the British navy, and who in 1786 was created a Baronet in recompense of his various services while afloat. He died at Tendring Hall in 1790, only two years after he had built the present mansion, from a design of Wyatt's.

A tower of the old building still remains. It belongs to the Tudor style of architecture, and forms a handsome feature in the pleasure-grounds. According to the existing tradition, the famous Lord Surrey spent here a great part of his childhood ; and it seems not unlikely that he wrote some of his sonnets under the old oaks of Tendring.

“ Here noble Surrey felt the sacred rage—  
Surrey, the Granville of a former age ;  
Matchless his pen, victorious was his lance,  
Bold in the lists, and graceful in the dance.”

**PUSEY HOUSE**, Berkshire, in the parish of Pusey, about five miles from Faringdon; the seat of Philip Pusey, Esq., the writer on agriculture.

According to a still current tradition, this manor was granted by King Canute to one of the family of Pusey, who had been an officer in his army, in requital for his having discovered an ambuscade formed by the Saxons to intercept and destroy the Danish monarch. It was held by the medium of a horn, as indeed the tenure by cornage was by no means unfrequent in early times. Upon the horn was this inscription:—

“I, Kyng Knowd geve thee Wylyyam Pewse this Horn to holde by thy Land.”

It is described by Gough as being of the ox or buffalo, of a dark brown tortoise-shell colour, mounted at each end with rings of silver, and having a third round the middle, upon which is the inscription before mentioned. The characters, however, and language, are of a much later date than the time of the Danish king, and Lysons seems altogether to discredit the tradition. He says, “the family of Pusey are of considerable antiquity; but it may be much doubted whether they possessed the manor of Pusey till long after the time of Canute. When the Norman survey was taken, there were two manors in Pusey; the principal manor, which belonged to Roger de Iveri, and a smaller one, which belonged to the foreign monastery of *St. Peter super Dinam*. The lay manor had, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, been the property of Alaric, a freeman. The first mention of the Puseys to be found on record is in the year 1316, but it appears by ancient deeds in the possession of the present proprietor, that they had been settled at Pusey for six generations before Sir Henry Pusey, who appears to have been then lord of a manor in this parish.”

Thus far Lysons; but, though in general very much disposed to scrutinize myths, yet in the present case we feel inclined to hold by the tradition, because the inscription in the days of Chaucer proves the then existence of the legend, and the interval of time when he lived was not so very great.

No manor is specified in the inscription; only land; and the deeds, which are as fresh as if written yesterday, bring the possession of the land by the former family—not that of the present owner—very near to the Norman Conquest.

In 1710, the male line of the Puseys became extinct by the death of Charles Pusey, Esq., who bequeathed the manor to his nephew, on condition of his taking the name of Pusey, in addition to his own. By a clause in the same will, it was provided that the estate should descend to Mr. Allen's sisters and nieces successively, if he also died without issue. He

did die without issue, and the two sisters coming into the property, they joined in settling it upon the Hon. Philip Bouverie, nephew of Mr. Allen Pusey's lady, who was daughter of Sir William Bouverie, Bart. This happened about 1780, when the new possessor, in pursuance of their desire, assumed by law the name and arms of Pusey. He was the father of the present owner, and also of Dr. Pusey, whose innovations upon, or restorations of, the Anglican Church, have given to the family name a celebrity that seems likely to be lasting.

Pusey House, which was built about the year 1750, is a plain Grecian building, with gardens terraced in the Italian style. It was here that Dr. Pusey was born, and Ashmole has given us an inscription, from which his hereditary piety has been inferred, and which we only quote to notice its utter worthlessness. It runs thus:—

“Richard Pusey, alias Pesey, alias Pecote, having in his lyfetime received whole Christ, that is, not only as a Prophet and Priest, but as Lord and King too, in this true justifying faith dyed most comfortably, Aug. the iii., A.D. MDLIII. Ætat . . . .”

This has evidently been drawn up by some illiterate person, but the tablet has not been altogether correctly quoted. No such name as Pecote occurs in the family deeds, which have lately undergone a diligent examination, and which exist in great numbers and uninterrupted series from the reign of Henry III. The name is, indeed, varied much in early times—as Sir Henry de Pusey, Sir Richard de Pesaye, and perhaps in other ways.

If the inheritance of a deep religious feeling in Dr. Pusey be not borne out by the mural tablet, it is sufficiently avouched by a monumental sculpture and sitting figure of Mrs. Allen Pusey, placed in the church—the work of Nollekens. This lady is there said to be “descended from a family which had suffered greatly for the Reformed Religion.” Laurence de Bouverie, ancestor of the Bouverie family in this country, quitted Lille, from religious grounds, under the Duke of Alva's government; and there is no doubt that for many generations a strong religious feeling has existed in the family.

**BEAUPRE CASTLE**, in the co. of Glamorgan, about half a mile from St. Mary Church, called by the Welsh *Eglwys Fair*, from the dedication of its church to St. Mary. This estate is the property for life of Mrs. Basset, widow of the late Captain Richard Basset, of the Royal Artillery.

Beaupré has always been possessed since the time of the Conquest, by the Bassets, who preserved an unbroken male succession till the death of the late Captain Richard Basset.

The castle was built by the patriarch of the





W. Walton, lith.

Stannard & Dixon, 7, Poland St.

**PLAS COCH, ANGLESEY,**  
THE SEAT OF W<sup>M</sup> BULKELEY HUGHES ESQ M.P.

race, Thurston the Norman, not long after the battle of Hastings. It is a singular example of the classic style of architecture engrafted upon the Gothic, and is in a very fair state of preservation. The old porch within the inner court—the work of Inigo Jones—is even now perfect. The classic additions, above alluded to, were made in the year 1586 by a Welsh artist, who had originally been a stonemason, but who afterwards went to Italy, where he acquired great skill in architecture. Chance, however, as is often the case, would seem to have had more to do with this Italian journey, than any premeditated scheme, based upon an exclusive devotion to the fine arts. He and his brother, who was also a stonemason, happened to fall in love with the same damsel, when, as neither would abandon his pretensions, they had a fierce quarrel, in consequence of which they solemnly swore never to speak to each other again. This vow they rigidly kept; but so little was the damsel moved by this proof of attachment, that she immediately declared she would have neither. Hereupon the eldest, luckily for himself, went as we have just said to Italy, and from being a stonemason soon rose to be an architect of eminence. Mr. Harding, in his *Cym Trans*: says, “there is a vague tradition that *Magna Charta* was here composed.” The thing is likely enough, but still it is not supported by any stronger evidence than mere tradition.

The family residence stands about a mile distant from the old castle. It is a modern structure, built not much more than thirty years ago. The scenery around it is exceedingly beautiful, being thickly wooded, and diversified by hills, while the estate is bounded by a pretty streamlet.

By the will of the late Captain Bassett, this property, after the death of his widow—the present owner, is entailed upon his nephew, William West James Bruce, Esq., whom he enjoins to bear the surname of Bassett. The same condition is imposed upon all future inheritors of the estate.

**PLASCOCH**, in the co. of Anglesey; the seat of William Bulkeley Hughes, Esq., Member of Parliament for the Caernarvon Boroughs, a magistrate for the counties of Caernarvon and Anglesey, and Deputy-Lieutenant of the former. Mr. Hughes has also served the office of High-Sheriff for Anglesey.

This place has a singular interest, from its connexion with the olden time. The house itself is supposed to stand on the very ground once occupied by the palace of Llowarch ap Bran, Lord of Cwmwd Menai, in Anglesey, the founder of the second of the fifteen noble tribes of North Wales. Beyond all question Plas Côch formed a part of his inheritance. From his time to the present day, it has ever remained with his posterity; the gentleman

now owning it, being the eighteenth in male descent from that illustrious chieftain.

The mansion, which is a splendid instance of the Elizabethan style of architecture, and by far the most ancient of the residences in its locality, was rebuilt in 1569, by Hugh Hughes, Esq., Attorney-General for North Wales to Queen Elizabeth—who first assumed the family surname. The original appellation of the place was *Port Hamll Issa*, but this was changed in 1569 to *Plas Côch*, or *Red Hall*, from the colour of the stone of which it was built. The demesne is well wooded, and is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Menai (upon the south side of *Plas Newydd Park*, the seat of the Marquess of Anglesey), commanding an excellent view of Snowdon and the Alpine scenery of the other Caernarvonshire mountains.

The shore near *Porthamll*, not far from here, is celebrated as being the spot where Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman general, landed his army, A.D. 62, resolved by one decisive blow to subdue the turbulent spirit of the natives, and thus equal the fame of his rival, Corbulo, in the conquest of Armenia. The affair is thus related by Tacitus, in his usual terse and vivid manner:—

“He therefore prepares to attack Mona, an island strong in its inhabitants, and a refuge for fugitives; for which purpose he builds ships with a flat bottom to act against a shallow and uncertain coast. In them passed over the infantry. The horse following went over by the fords, or where the water was deep by swimming.

“Upon the shore stood a motley array, dense with arms and men, with women running wildly amongst them like furies, who in funereal dress and dishevelled hair brandished aloft their torches. The Druids around, pouring forth dire imprecations, with hands uplifted to heaven, so struck the soldiers by the strangeness of the sight, that, as if their limbs had been transfixed, they presented their bodies motionless to wounds. At length by the exhortations of the general, and urging each other not to be frightened at a herd of women and fanatics, they display their banners, overthrow their opponents, and wrap them in their own flames. A garrison afterwards was imposed upon the conquered, and the groves sacred to their inhuman superstitions were cut down. For they hold it lawful to smear their altars with the blood of captives, and to consult the gods by the entrails of men.”

**ROSEHILL PARK**, in the co. of Sussex, and in the parish of *Brightling*, that is “Bright or liantling, or furze,” but, in the Conqueror’s survey, styled *Brislingham*. This is the seat of Augustus Eliott Fuller, Esq., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Sussex, as well as Member of Parliament for the Eastern Division of the same county for many years.

The old mansion was purchased about the year 1697, by Thomas Fuller, who, having pulled it down, erected a new mansion upon the same site, and gave it to his nephew.

This gentleman married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Rose, of Jamaica, with whom he acquired a considerable property in that island, and, in compliment to her, gave the house the name which it still bears. John, his eldest son and successor, made many improvements upon the original structure, erecting the great room, building additional offices, and surrounding the whole with a handsome park. At his death, in 1755, the estate descended to his next brother, Rose Fuller, Esq., from whom again it passed to his nephew.

The mansion of Rosehill Park stands on an eminence adjoining Brightling Down, which is agreeably undulated, and covered with wood of various kinds. In the grounds are several elegant obelisks and other structures; but more particularly to be noticed is a beautiful temple, from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke. Near the western limits of the park, and on the most elevated part of the down, which here rises 646 feet above the level of the sea, is a neat and convenient observatory, erected by Mr. John Fuller, so well known for his love of science and his liberal patronage both of literature and the fine arts. The panorama from the top of this building is one of great variety and extent, and all equally beautiful. The view to the east comprehends the richly-wooded estate of Miss Fuller, Silver Hill, and the lofty eminences whereon stand the churches of Ewhurst and Northiam, while onwards it extends into the Weald of Kent. Upon the south, the prospect is terminated only by the line of the French coast, or by the receding waters of the Channel, the mid-distance being occupied by the bluff promontory of Beachy Head and Pevensey Castle, with the sinuous bay stretching out to the neighbourhood of Hastings. Westward, are the South Downs, in the vicinity of Lewes, with Heathfield Park and Monument. Northward, the view includes a considerable segment of that portion of the Weald which has latterly been distinguished as the Forest Ridge, and hence onward to the Surrey Hills.

In a manuscript quoted by Horsley, we are told—"The house over against Brightling Church, has for many years been owned and occupied by persons of repute; as, Mr. Edward English, who, on the restoration of Charles II., in 1660, was a Captain of the Train-bands, and lies buried under a flat gravestone within the communion-rails. After him, by Mr. William Pixe, Mr. Thomas Lade, attorney, and his widow; Captain Harry Hasler; and Mr. Edward Collins, till Michaelmas, 1697; when Mr. Thomas Fuller purchased it, rebuilt the house, and at Lady-

Day, 1705, put his nephew, John Fuller, in possession of it.

**LITTLE THURLOW HALL**, in the co. of Suffolk (about five miles and a half from Haverhill); the seat of Mrs. and the Misses Soame.

The present mansion is a modern structure, recently erected upon the site of a more ancient building. The latter continued for many years to be the abode of the Soame family. It was a fine old dwelling, built during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir Stephen Soame, who had enjoyed the civic dignity of Lord Mayor of London. He also founded here a free-school and an alms-house, and died in 1619. In the church is a handsome monument to his memory.

The modern mansion, one of moderate size, is situated in a small park. The grounds, laid out some hundred years ago, are very romantic, and are diversified with a winding stream, and adorned with fine old trees, in the midst of a country that is by no means deficient in picturesque beauty, though it may not offer any objects of extraordinary interest. Such, however, with few exceptions, may be said to be the general character of the Suffolk scenery; its woods being limited in extent, but luxuriant; its rivers being small, but often highly interesting.

**EAST SUTTON PLACE**, in the co. of Kent; the seat of Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., M.P. for the Western Division of the county.

Early in the reign of James I., this estate was bought of the Argalls by Sir Edward Filmer, whose family had been settled at Herst, in Ottenden parish, as early as the reign of Edward II. His descendant, Sir Robert Filmer, was zealous in the cause of King Charles, which he supported with his pen, as well as with his sword; and he suffered accordingly in the Civil War, his mansion being several times plundered, and himself imprisoned. The nature of his works is sufficiently indicated in their names,—“Observations upon Aristotle’s Politiques, with directions for Obedience to Governors in Dangerous and Doubtful Times;” “Patriarcha, or the Natural Power of Kings;” “The Anarchy of a Limited or Mixed Monarchy;” “The Difference between a Hebrew Witch and an English Witch,”—works which sufficiently attest that there was a strong leaning in many towards arbitrary power.

In East Sutton Church are several monuments of the family and their connexions—the Argalls, Randolphs, &c.

**GAYBROOK**, in the co. of Westmeath; the seat of Robert Smyth, Esq., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county, who served as High-Sheriff for West-

meath in 1830, and also for the county Antrim, in 1852.

This house was erected in the year 1787, by Ralph Smyth, Esq., who died in 1817. It is a large and handsome building in the modern style of architecture, which, if not so pleasing to the eye as the Greek or Italian, is probably much more comfortable and convenient within than either of them. The grounds contain 842 acres, English measure, richly planted and diversified with two artificial lakes.

The estate received its name, in part at least, from the family of the Gays, who formerly possessed it, and from one of whom, John Gay, Esq., it was purchased by Mr. Smyth.

Tradition also has lent its interest to this romantic site. On Gaybrook Hill, at no great distance from the house, a battle was fought between the forces of William III. and the adherents of James II. The latter were defeated. The ancient name of Gaybrook was Redmonstown.

**ADLINGTON HALL**, Lancashire, about three miles and a half from Chorley, and two miles to the north-east of Standish; the seat of Richard Clayton Browne Clayton, Esq., a magistrate for the counties of Lancaster and Wexford.

In some ancient deeds, this manor is called Adelvinton. Soon after the Norman Conquest, a family of the name of Standish would seem to have been settled here, a descendant of which, was a servant to King Richard II., and distinguished himself by helping to slay Wat Tyler, in the memorable meeting between the aggrieved subject and his degenerate monarch, at Smithfield. The story is thus told by the old chronicler, Holinshed, in his usual quaint fashion:—

“The King, though he was but a child, in yeares, yet taking courage to him, commanded the Mayor to arrest him (Wat Tyler). The Mayor, being a man of incomparable boldnesse, rode to him and arrested him, in reaching him such a blow on the head that he sore astonied him therewith; and streightwayes other that were about the King, as John Standish, an esquier, and divers more of the King's servants, drew their swords, and thrust him through in divers parts of his bodie, so that he fell presentlie from his horse, downe to the earth, and died there in the place.”

He was knighted for this deed with the rest who had shared in it.

A much less questionable fame attaches to others of this family. Ralph Standish commanded an army in France, under the fifth and sixth Henries. Alexander Standish, in 1482, was knighted for his valour at the battle of Hopton Field, in Scotland; and Henry Standish, who was created Bishop of St. Asaph, in 1519, accompanied Sir John

Baker, on an embassy to Denmark, in 1526, and in 1530, was one of the Bishops that assisted Queen Catherine in the affair of her divorce from Henry VIII.

A portion of the township of Adlington and that which we have at present to deal with, belonged to the knightly family of Clayton, who branched from Clayton-le-Woods, in Leyland parish, a race that came over to this country with the Norman Conqueror. Richard Clayton, Esq., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, was uncle of the late Sir Richard Clayton, Bart, to whom, by will, dated 16th March, 1772, he left his manors of Adlington and Worthington. In 1772, the latter became a magistrate, and was made a Baronet May 3rd, 1774. Sir Richard was Recorder of Wigan and Constable of Lancaster Castle, and died Consul at Nantes, in 1828, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Henrietta, who married General Browne. The baronetcy passed to his only brother, Robert Clayton of Larches, near Wigan, upon whose death the estate passed to Richard Clayton Browne, Esq., son of General Browne, by the heiress of the estate.

Some antiquities appear to have been found in this neighbourhood. Dr. Charles Leigh, in his “Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the Peak, in Derbyshire,” tells us—“a signet found near Standish, in Lancashire, in a copper urceolus”—a little pitcher, or water-pot—“with 200 Roman coins and two gold rings of the Equites Aurati, or Roman Knights; these were found by a countryman, as he was ploughing. The figure is Mars, leaning with his left hand upon a spear, hold in his right hand a victoriola, or small victory, with a target at his right foot.

**BARTON**, in the co. of Suffolk, and hundred of Thedwestry, between two and three miles from Bury St. Edmunds; the seat of Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, Bart.

*Barton*, usually called *Great Barton*, to distinguish it from *Little Barton*, or *Barton Mills*, was in ancient times the lordship of the abbots of Bury. At the dissolution of this abbey, the Chancellor Audley obtained grants for his family of the manor and lands possessed by the monastery in Barton, with the exception of one hundred acres, called the *Ox Pastures*, which were given to Sir Thomas Kitson. It has been said by some writers, but without sufficient grounds, that at a later period it passed into the hands of the Cottons of Nexton Hall, a very ancient family, which had long resided in the same parish. Setting aside this as totally unsupported, we come at once to its possession by the family of Folkes, the manor, mansion-house, &c., being bought of the last of the Audleys by Thomas, brother of Martin Folkes.

His daughter and heiress conveyed it

by marriage, to Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart., Speaker of the House of Commons in Queen Anne's last parliament. He is also known to us as the editor of Shakspeare, and though severely attacked by Johnson in this capacity, the Doctor did not the less praise him, when dead, in a Latin prose epitaph, which we may suppose he thought highly of, as he was afterwards at the trouble of rendering it into English verse, as follows,—

“Thou, who survey'st these walls with curious eye,  
 Paus'd on this tomb where Hanmer's ashes lie,  
 His various worth through varied life attend,  
 And learn his virtues while thou mourn'st his end;  
 His force of genius burn'd in early youth  
 With thirst of knowledge and with love of truth;  
 His learning, join'd with each endearing art,  
 Charmed every ear, and gain'd on every heart;  
 Thus early wise th' endangered realm to aid  
 His country called him from the studious shade;  
 In life's first bloom his public toils began,  
 At once commencing the senator and man;  
 In bus'ness dextrous, weighty in debate,  
 Thrice ten long years he labour'd for the state;  
 In every speech persuasive wisdom flow'd,  
 In every act refulgent virtue glow'd;  
 Suspended faction ceased from rage and strife  
 To hear his eloquence and praise his life;  
 Resistless merit fix'd the senate's choice,  
 Who hail'd him Speaker with united voice.  
 Illustrious age! how bright thy glories shone,  
 When Hanmer fill'd the chair, and Anne the throne!  
 Then when dark arts obscured each fierce debate,  
 When mutual frauds perplexed the maze of state,  
 The moderator firmly mild appear'd,  
 Beheld with love, with veneration heard.  
 This task perform'd, he sought no gainful post,  
 Nor wish'd to glitter at his country's cost;  
 Strict on the right he fix'd his steadfast eye  
 With temp'rate zeal and wise anxiety;  
 Nor e'er from virtue's path was turn'd aside  
 To pluck the flow'rs of pleasure or of pride;  
 Her gifts despis'd, corruption blush'd and fled  
 And fame pursued him where conviction led;  
 Age call'd at length his active mind to rest,  
 With honour sat'd, and with cares oppress'd;  
 To letter'd ease retir'd, and honest mirth,  
 To rural grandeur and domestick worth;  
 Delighted still to please mankind or mend,  
 The patriot's fire yet sparkled in the friend;  
 Calm conscience then his former life survey'd,  
 And recollected toils endeared the shade;  
 “Till nature call'd him to the general doom,  
 And virtue's sorrow dignified his tomb.”

From the Hammers, Barton passed to the Bunburys, Sir Henry Bunbury, third Bart. of Stanney, having married Susannah, only daughter of Sir Thomas Hanmer, M.P. for the county of Flint.

**POYNTON HALL**, Cheshire, nearly five miles from Stockport, the property of Lord Vernon.

Poynton, anciently called Ponynton, belonged in early times to the family of Stockport, from which it passed by successive female heirs to the Etons and Warrens. It was by one of the latter name, Sir George Warren, that the discovery was made of the valuable coal-mine on this estate; the affair, however, was purely accidental and happened thus: An old tenant on one of his farms had for a long time been obliged to bring from a considerable distance the water requisite for family

uses: in consequence he frequently petitioned his landlord to have a well sunk. Finding himself continually put off by empty promises, he gave notice that he would quit the premises unless his demand was immediately complied with; upon which, Sir George, unwilling to lose a good tenant, set about the work in earnest. The spring lay at a considerable depth, and, before they came to the water, the workmen were surprised by the appearance of one of the finest veins of coal in those parts. This lucky chance much enhanced the value of the property, for a colliery was established here without delay, and has ever since been worked with tolerable success.

With Sir George, terminated the direct male line of the Poynton branch of the Warren family. He died in 1609, when his daughter and heiress, the Viscountess Bulkley, came into possession. But this title also became extinct in 1822, when Poynton came into the possession of the late Lord Vernon, who had married Frances-Maria, only daughter of the late Right Hon. Admiral Sir John Borlase-Warren, Bart., K.B.

The mansion, which formerly stood here, was erected in the reign of King Edward VI. by Sir Edward Warren, the then owner of the estate. It was pulled down by his descendant, Sir George Warren, who erected on its site the present Hall, a modern structure upon a large scale with sufficient offices. The staircase receives its light from a lantern that surmounts the centre of the mansion. The elevation of this part is lower than the rest, comprising only two stories; the ends, or wings, consist of three.

The pleasure-grounds are well laid out, and are ornamented with a handsome sheet of water, that gives life and variety to the surrounding landscape. The Park is extensive, having of late years been considerably augmented. One portion of it commands a delightful prospect, including Stockport, Manchester, and the more remote divisions of Lancashire.

**YOUNGSBURY**, Hertfordshire, the seat of Lady Giles Puller.

The manor of Youngs, or, as it was at one time spelt Yonges, upon which this mansion stands, belonged, in the reign of Henry VI., to John Oke, who released it to Henry Barton and others. In the days of Edward IV. we find it possessed by Nicholas Elderbeck. In the year 1628, it belonged to Richard Worth, and having descended to William Worth, it was after his death, in 1677, conveyed by Margaret, his widow, and Edward his son, to William and John Leake, to the use of Robert Bird and his heirs. In 1732, John Bird died without issue, leaving four daughters of his brother Robert—who died in his life-time—his coheirresses. One of these daughters, Jane, having become possessed of three-fourths of the

manor in 1744 married David Poole, sergeant at-law, who in the year following, bought the remaining fourth part of his wife's sister, Abigail. His widow, and his son Josiah, in 1769, joined in conveying the manor to David Barclay, Esq., who, after having much improved both the estate and the mansion, sold it, in 1793, to William Cunliffe Shawe, Esq., Of him it was purchased in 1796, by Daniel Giles, Esq., of London, and on his death, in the year 1800, it descended to his son, also named Daniel Giles. This gentleman died in the year 1831, and by his will the Youngsbury estate passed to his nephew, Benjamin Giles King, Esq., and after his death, which happened in 1840, to the present owner, Lady Giles Puller, sister of Mr. Giles King, and widow of Sir Christopher Puller, late Chief Justice at Calcutta.

The mansion of Youngsbury was built about the year 1745 by David Poole, sergeant-at-law.

**JORDANHILL HOUSE**, Scotland, in the shire of Renfrew, and parish of the same name, the seat of James Smith, Esq., F.R.S., a magistrate for the counties of Renfrew, Lanark, Stirling, and Dumbarton.

This estate was anciently possessed by the Crawfords, cadets of the Crawfords of Kilburny—Sir Hew Crawford Pollok, now representing both families. In 1750 it was sold to Alexander Houston, Esq., and in 1800 it was disposed of to Archibald Smith, Esq., father of the present proprietor.

Jordan-hill was built in the year 1780, by Colonel Houston. It is a square edifice, with a Grecian porch, and is beautifully placed upon an eminence, whence it commands an extensive view of the valley of the Clyde. The situation of it is about four miles from GLASGOW.

**KIMBERLEY HALL**, in the co. of Norfolk, about three miles and a half from Wymondham, the seat of Lord Wodehouse.

This place at one time belonged to the family of Fastolf, when the house stood upon the west side of the village of Kimberley. In the reign of Henry IV., it passed to Sir John Wodehouse, Knight, by his marriage with the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Fastolf, whereupon he pulled down the ancient house, and erected a noble mansion upon the east side. The circumstance is thus recorded in a curious pedigree of the family, in which the arms of all the intermarriages are blazoned in old English verse :—

“Being match'd to Fastolf's heir, he had  
Enlarged his elbow-room; 'twas he who made  
The Moated Hall, and Tower within the Park,  
At the east end of the towne, of more remark  
Than the old one in the west, dispartk'd long since.”

It was a large quadrangular building, with

an open court in the centre, and moated round, with a tower, from which it then took the name of *Wodehouse Tower*. This continued to be the principal residence of the family till the year 1659, at which time, falling into decay, it was demolished by Sir Philip Wodehouse, and another mansion erected upon the site where it now stands. This decay and rebuilding, like the former, have also been recorded in verse—

“First fell Queen Elizabeth's brave lodging roome,  
Then the fair stately hall to ruin came,  
Next falls the vast great chamber arch'd on high,  
With golden pendants fretted sumptuously;  
Yet of four parts there still remained the seat  
Unto that heir who was first baronet,  
And to his son, till the long Parliament  
Nobles and gentry sunk to discontent;  
In which sad humour he lets all the rest  
Of this fair fabric sink into its dust.  
Down falls the chapel, last the goodly toure;  
Though of materials so firm and stoure,  
Time scarce uncements them; like dismal Fate,  
Does England suffer both in Church and State;  
But these may God rebuild and raise again  
By restauration of our sovereign.”

There are, however, still visible some remains of this old house, which was visited by Queen Elizabeth in one of her progresses. She spent the night there, and the dress that she wore upon the occasion, is yet in the possession of the family.

The new house is built of red brick, containing many convenient rooms, a spacious library, and offices detached. The architecture is plain, with four square towers, or turrets, which were added by the founder's son, Sir Armine Wodehouse, one at each angle of the edifice. A very fine portrait of Vandyck, when young, is preserved here, and has the additional interest of having been painted by himself. A greater curiosity perhaps, but less intrinsically valuable, is a rosary given by Catherine, Queen of Henry V., to the Lady of John Wodehouse, one of the most gallant knights of that chivalrous period. The rosary is very large, all of coral, except every tenth bead, which is wrought gold, there being seventy in all, with a cross of gold hanging to them. As a companion to these, may be mentioned a large hilt of a sword adorned with silver, together with a long knife or poniard, of the same workmanship, generally supposed to be those used by the same John Wodehouse.

Last to be mentioned, yet by no means the least curious of these reliques, is a splendid throne, which was erected for Queen Elizabeth in the great hall at Kimberley, and which is still in the possession of the family. It is of crimson velvet, richly embroidered with gold, having upon it the arms and quarterings of Wodehouse, with the supporters, very curiously worked; above are the same arms inpalping Corbet.

The house stands in a large and beautiful park, richly ornamented with wood and water.

and bounded upon the west and north by a rivulet, which keeps on its winding course for nearly a mile. This stream issues from a lake that covers about twenty-five acres of ground. On the declivity of the hill on the northern part is a handsome lawn, the whole forming a delightful prospect from the house.

**CHOLMONDELEY CASTLE**, Cheshire, about four miles from Malpas, and twice that distance from Nantwich, the seat of the Marquess of Cholmondeley, whose ancestors derived the name from the township. Their descent is from Robert, a younger brother of David de Malpas, who settled at Cholmondeley about the time of King John, when he became of that estate by the gift of his father. His son, Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, had a grant of manorial rights and privileges in Cholmondeley from Randal de Blundeville, Earl of Chester.

The present building, which was begun by the late Marquess in 1801, but not completed until 1804, is nearly three-quarters of a mile from the Old Hall, and is in the pointed style of architecture. It occupies an insulate eminence, which but for its immense proportions might be mistaken for the keep of a Norman fortress. The hall is a noble apartment, on the sides of which are a library and state bed-room, and in front a saloon decorated with rich painted glass and opening to spacious dining and drawing-rooms.

The prospect from the Castle is extensive, passing over a fertile and well-wooded country, in which the lake of Barmere is the principal object. There is also a second piece of water under the eye, smaller but scarcely less picturesque.

In the house are several pictures by the old masters; as, "A Holy Family," by Rubens' master; "The Death of Germanicus;" "Christ on the Mount," by Paul Veronese; "St. Andrew," and "Italian Ruins," by Le Brun; &c. Among the more modern works may be mentioned, "A Portrait of Hugh, first Earl of Cholmondeley," by Sir Godfrey Kneller; "A Portrait of the late Marquess Cholmondeley," by Sir Joshua Reynolds; "A Portrait of Sir Robert Walpole," by Hogarth, &c.

The Old Hall at Cholmondeley,—which itself succeeded to one yet older—was built by Sir Hugh Cholmondeley in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was a quadrangular edifice, constructed in part of wood, each story of which projected according to a very common fashion of that period, although in utter opposition to all architectural or mechanic principles, and not much in consonance with good taste. Above the hall-door were placed the armorial bearings of the family with the

quarterings, and over the arms was cut in wood—"The house was then built by William Fawconer, Master of the Carpentry and Joyner's worke, 1571." Upon a carved beam were the letters, "S. H. C. K.—M. C." being no doubt intended for the initials of Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, Knight, and of his lady, Mary Cholmondeley.

About the beginning of the eighteenth century the north side was pulled down. At the same time the west and east sides were lengthened and improved by Sir John Vanbrugh, and it might have been called an elegant building but for the disproportionate lowness of the elevation.

During a great part of the Civil War Cholmondeley House was a garrison. First it was held by the royalists, when in the month of April, 1643, it was attacked by the parliamentary troops then quartered at Nantwich. In this engagement fifty of the cavaliers were killed, and the conquerors carried off with them to Nantwich six hundred horses. The men killed in this fight were interred at Malpas a few days afterwards. On the 24th of the same month, Sir William Brereton being then absent from Nantwich, the cavalry poured out of Cholmondeley and plundered Nantwich without mercy. In November the tables were again turned, by the Roundheads possessing themselves of Cholmondeley, though it was only to be once more ejected by the Cavaliers, who were finally expelled on the 30th June, 1644. The story is thus told by Burghall in his diary:—"Sunday—they marched towards Cholmondeley House with three or four pieces of ordnance, and four cases of drakes, when two Nantwich companies, volunteers, guarding the great piece of ordnance, met them; and before break of day they planted all their great pieces within pistol-shot of the house, and about three or four in the morning, after they had summoned them, they played upon it, and shot through it many times; and they in the house shot lustily at them with their muskets. The besiegers playing still on them with their ordnance and small shot, beat them at last out of the house into their works, where they continued their valour to the utmost, themselves being few, killing four or five more of them, and Major Pinkney, a brave commander; but being too weak to hold out any longer, about one in the afternoon they called for quarter, which was allowed; and Mr. R. Horton, captain of the horse, let down the drawbridge,"—it was moated round—"and opened the gates, when the Earl of Denbigh, Colonel Booth, and the rest entered, and took the captain and all the rest prisoners,—about thirty-six,—with their arms and provisions."

This would appear to have been the last change in the possession of Cholmondeley

House, the parliamentarians being able to retain a firm hold of their prize, till it was finally assured to them by the triumph of Cromwell and the death of Charles I.

A domestic chapel, established more than five hundred years ago, is still in existence at Cholmondeley, its date being fixed by the original grant in the year, 1285.

**STOWLANGTOFT**, in the co. of Suffolk and hundred of Blackbourn, about five miles from Bury St. Edmunds, the seat of Henry Wilson, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Suffolk, and M.P. in 1835 for the western division of that county.

In the year, 1614, this manor was purchased by Paul D'Ewes of Milding, the father of the celebrated Sir Symonds D'Ewes, and one of the six clerks of chancery. Sir Symonds has left us a very graphical description of the estate, as it existed in his day; entering as might be expected, into certain antiquarian details, which it would take some time and research to collect from other sources. He tells us that "the capital messuage and site of the manor, called *Stow Hall*, is a goodly and pleasant seat; which my father, after he had bought it, enlarged and beautified very much with brick walls and buildings. It is in the second, or lesser, volume of Domesday in the exchequer, written in the twentieth year of King William the Norman, called *Single Stona*. It was the ancient possession of the family of the Langetots, whence it came to be called *Stowlangetot*, anciently, and by corruption of speech at this day, *Stowlangtoft*. The last of that family, called Robert de Langetot, the son of Richard de Langetot, had issue, Maud, his daughter and heir, married in King John's time, or about the beginning of the reign of Henry III., to Sir Nicholas Petche, in which name it continued till towards the latter end of the reign of Edward III., when the three daughters and coheirs of Sir John Petche, Knight, the last of that family, sold it to Robert Davy of Ashfield, sometime called Robert de Ashfield; in which surname it continued for divers descents, till it was this year, 1614, sold by Sir Robert Ashfield, Knight, to my father, who soon after removed thither, to inhabit with his family, from Lavenham Hall, and there continued his ordinary place of residence in the vacation time to his dying day. This manor, in the space of five hundred years, was possessed, as I gather, by five several stems, of which the last being my own, I made this distich of it:—

“Quingentis annis Stowlangetoft quinque tenebant  
Stirpes; postremæ det Deus usque frui.”

Part of this mansion-house, called *Stow Hall*, was pulled down upwards of seventy or eighty years ago; but the remains in 1783

received great additional improvements from Sir Walter Rawlinson, he having inherited it in 1754 from his father, Sir Thomas, Lord Mayor of London, by whom the whole parish was purchased in 1760. From the Rawlinsons it passed to the family of the present owner.

**WENTWORTH HOUSE**, Yorkshire, in the West Riding, four miles from Rotherham, nine and a half from Sheffield, and thirteen from Doncaster; the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam.

This family may be traced up to Sir William Fitz Godric, cousin to King Edward the Confessor. His son, Sir William Fitzwilliam, being ambassador at the court of the Duke of Normandy, attended the future conqueror upon his expedition against Saxon England in the year 1066, and so distinguished was his bravery at the Battle of Hastings that the Duke honoured him with the scarf from his own arm. This Sir William married Emma, daughter and heiress of a Norman Knight, named De Solabis, and by her had a son, who by his marriage with Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Sir John Elmley of Elmley and Sprotborough, brought those estates into the family.

Wentworth House is a magnificent edifice, built by the Marquess of Rockingham, and standing in the midst of a park, that presents one of the most beautiful landscapes of the kind to be met with throughout the whole country. The building consists of an irregular quadrangle, enclosing three courts, with two grand fronts, the principal one of which, towards the park, consists of a centre with two wings extending in a line of more than six hundred feet. Before it is a splendid portico sixty feet long, and projecting no less than twenty, which is supported by six handsome Corinthian columns upon pedestals, with a balustrade about the area. Three light figures surmount the pediment, and in the tympanum are the arms and supporters of the Marquess of Rockingham. Statues are also placed at the angles of the centre, upon the balustrade, and between them are handsome vases.

The grand hall is sixty feet square, and forty feet in height. A gallery, ten feet in width, is carried quite around it, being supported by eighteen fluted Ionic pillars, with bases and capitals of white marble, while the shafts are of Sienna. In niches between the columns are marble images, above which are medallions, containing reliefs from the designs of the celebrated traveller, known under the soubriquet of Athenian Stuart. The roof over the gallery is upheld by Corinthian pilasters united by festoons; the ceiling is divided into ornamental compartments.

To the left of this hall are some of the finest apartments of the building; namely, the supper-room, drawing room, and dining-room.

To the left are an ante-room, a grand drawing-room, a dressing-room, and a state bed-chamber. In this mansion also is a splendid library, containing many valuable works, and the largest selection perhaps of medals to be seen in England.

The stables, attached to the house, form a large quadrangle, and surround a court of one hundred and ninety feet square, with an elegant front towards the park.

Many exquisite paintings are to be seen here, such as,—“A Sleeping Cupid,” by *Guido*; “The Death of Lucretia,” by the same; “Christ taken from the Cross,” by *Caracci*; “A Magdalen,” by *Titian*; “A Portuguese Courtesan,” by *Paul Giordano*; “The Earl of Strafford and his Secretary,” by *Vandyck*, a very celebrated picture and generally considered to be the finest work of that artist, &c., &c.

The chapel also contains several very valuable paintings, and in the museum are some interesting antiques.

The park contains fifteen hundred acres, the ground being beautifully varied, with noble woods and more than one handsome sheet of water. The aid of architecture also has been called in to heighten the general effect of the landscape by many ornamental temples that break in upon the eye at every angle.

About a mile from the principal front, upon an eminence, stands a mausoleum, ninety feet in height. It was erected in 1788 to the memory of the patriotic Marquess of Rockingham.

**HALSEWELL**, Somersetshire, about four miles from Bridgewater, the seat of Charles Kemeys Kemeys-Tynte, Esq., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the counties of Somerset, Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Surrey, and also Colonel of the West Somerset Cavalry.

In Domesday Book this manor is written *Hasewell*, a compound term of uncertain derivation, and it appears in those early days to have been held of Wido, by Roger Arundel. Subsequently it became, for several centuries, the residence of a family, which took its name from the seat, according to a common custom of the time. At length, however, this estate devolved, in default of heirs male, to a sole heiress, Jane, the daughter of Hugh Halswell, son of Sir Nicholas Halswell. This lady conveyed it, by marriage, to John Tynte, of Chelvy, Esq., progenitor of Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, Bart., who died in 1785, after having represented the county of Somerset in many Parliaments. He married Anne, daughter and co-heir of the Rev. Dr. Busby, of Addington, to whom, having no issue, he bequeathed the manor of Goathurst, and his moiety of the manor of Broomfield, together with all his lands in the county, for

life; remainder to his sister's daughter, who married John Johnstone, Esq., a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Guards. The last-named gentleman, upon coming into possession of the estate, assumed the names of Kemeys-Tynte.

The house at Halswell was rebuilt, in the year 1689, by Sir Halswell Tynte, who was raised to the dignity of a Baronet in the time of King Charles II. The front of this mansion is ninety-seven feet in length, with a proportionate height of fifty-four feet. The chief apartments in this portion of the building are the parlour, saloon, and drawing-room, with a library and staircase at the ends. Over the saloon is an elegant room of the same dimensions, used as a breakfast-room, the windows of which extend to the floor, with a balcony in front of them. Some good pictures are to be seen here, chiefly by Titian, Vandyck, Canaletti, Bartolomeo, Sir Peter Lely, and Hogarth.

The grounds attached to Halsewell were thus described by Arthur Young:—

“The riding which leads to the principal points of view crosses the park from the house, commanding a fine view of the Vale of Bridgewater. It then runs by the side of a woody precipice, and up through some new plantations, from a dark part of which you enter through a door into a temple dedicated to Robin Hood, upon which a most noble prospect breaks at once upon the beholder, which acts not a little by the surprise of the entrance. The ground shelves from it in front and to the right gradually, but to the left in bolder slopes, where the dips are beautifully grouped with wood, and the hills above them rise in curving enclosures.

“About the house, the groves thicken, and a vast vale of rich enclosures, spotted in a beautiful manner with white objects, stretches beyond it to the distance of twelve miles. Then you command the Channel, which is here nine miles over, the steep Holm rising in the midst of it very boldly; and beyond these the mountains of Wales rise one behind another.

“From hence, the riding leads up the hills, commanding all the way a most extensive prospect, after which it turns through a plantation to a single oak, with a few poles about it, and a bench. Here the grounds, sinking from the eye, form a most sweet landscape. The lawns undulate in the finest manner, and the groves of oak seem to drop into the hollows. The clumps and scattered trees have an uncommon elegance, and unite the foreground of the scene with Robin Hood's Temple, which is here seen to great advantage. Beyond the whole, you have the distant extensive prospect.

“From hence, the riding leads down the hill to a wood of noble oaks, which shade a

spot beautifully wild and sequestered, where a limpid spring rises at the foot of a rock, overhung in a fine, bold manner by wood growing from its clefts. The water winds away through the grove in a proper manner. Here is a tablet with these lines:—

“When Israel’s wand’ring sons the desert trod,  
The melting rocks obeyed the prophet’s rod;  
Forth rushed the stream, the tribes their thirst allayed,  
Forgetful of their God, they rose and played.  
Ye happy swains, for whom these waters flow,  
Oh, may your hearts with grateful ardours glow.  
Lo! here a fountain streams at His command,  
Not o’er a barren, but a fruitful land.  
Where Nature’s choicest gifts the valleys fill,  
And smiling plenty gladdens every hill!”

“Turning the corner, you catch a bridge, under a thick shade, and then come to the Druid’s Temple, built in a just style of bark, &c., the view quite gloomy and confined; the water winds silently along, except a little gushing fall, which hurts not the emotions raised by so sequestered a scene.

“Following the path towards the bridge, you catch, just before you come at it, a little landscape through the trees, of distant water finely united with wood. From the bridge, the river appears to great advantage, nobly embanked on one side with tall, spreading trees, and on the other with green slopes, in which single ones are scattered.

“From these retired and gloomy spots, you leave the dark groves and open into a more cheerful ground; the river is bounded only on one side by thick wood, and on the other, by waving lawns open to the fields, and scattered thinly with trees. From a bench on the banks, you view a slight fall of water well shaded.

“As we advance, the character of the ground again changes most happily; the woods open on both sides the water; the waving lawns are of the most lively verdure. Trees thinly scattered, brighter streams, touches of distant prospect and elegant buildings, all unite to raise the most cheerful ideas, which we were prepared for by gradually leaving the gloom of the more sequestered woods.

“A break through the trees to the right, lets in a view of the Rotunda. Passing to the Ionic portico, which is excellently placed, the scenery in view is truly enchanting. The lawn is gently waved, and spotted with trees and shrubs in the happiest taste. The water seems to wind naturally through a falling vale; and a swelling hill, crowned by the rotunda, forms a complete picture. The whole scene is really elegant; every part is *riant*, and bears the stamp of pleasure.

“As you cross the bridge, you look to the right on a very beautiful cascade, which makes five or six slight falls over a moss and ivy bank, under a dark shade of wood. The slopes, wood, and water, unite to render the scene striking.

“Turning down by the water, the lawn continues very beautiful, and you gain a fine view of the Ionic portico on a rising slope, which here appears to great advantage; but the middle cascade, which you here command, should be totally hid; it is a repetition of the principal one.

“Rising the hill by the side of the water, you have, from a bench under a spreading wood, an agreeable view of a bridge; and, a little farther, another commands the same object, and has also a very pleasing opening through the trees to the portico. The view to the left up to the river, is a confirmation of Shenstone’s observation.

“The riding, which follows on the bank of the river under the gloomy shade of numerous venerable trees, is a fit residence for contemplation to dwell in. The openings across the water, on the opposite lawn, are just sufficient to heighten by contrast. The awful shade, the solemn stillness of the scene, broken by nothing but the fall of distant waters, have altogether a great effect, and impress upon the mind a melancholy scarcely effaced by the view of a rich vale, with the water winding through it, which is seen on crossing the park towards the house. This seat has received rich gifts from nature, and very pleasing ones from art. The riding is of large extent, and commands a great variety of distant prospect and rich landscapes. The home scenes are elegant, and set off by the shade of such a noble wood, that every impression they make is rendered forcible. The buildings are in light and pleasing style.”

**CLAYTON PRIORY**, in the co. of Sussex, two miles and a quarter from Hurst Pierpoint; the seat of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Elwood, formerly in the East India Company’s service. This gentleman is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Sussex.

Clayton Priory at one time belonged to the family of Podmore, from whom it passed to the present possessor. The fine old mansion, called Hammond’s Place, was partly taken down and its materials used in constructing the modern dwelling, while the portion of it that yet remains is used as a farm-house. It was built early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Edward Michelbourne, Esq., the last male heir of whose family was his brother’s great grandson, so distinguished at the siege of Londonderry in 1689. He died in 1721.

The modern mansion, that forms the present family-dwelling, under the name of Clayton Priory, was erected by the late Robert Podmore, Esq., some time about the year 1821. It is a handsome and commodious edifice, with a Grecian colonnade and portico. The grounds about it are well wooded, and it

commands a fine view of the South Downs and the adjacent country.

**OXBURGH**, in the co. of Norfolk, and hundred of South Greenhow, about three miles from the market-town of Stoke Ferry; the seat of Sir Henry Richard Paston-Bedingfeld, Bart.

“In Domesday Book,” says the county historian, Blomefield, “it is called *Oxenburgh*, taking its name from its site on the Ouse or Wissey, a river navigable from hence to Cambridge, Lynn, &c.; and this name it very well answers, as being a peninsula surrounded by this and two or three other rivulets, except on the north-east point. The adjunct word, *Burgh* bespeaks its eminence, showing it to have been some fortified town and place of strength, and besides its natural site above observed, about half-a-mile from the town to the north-west, on a place called the *Warren Hill*, may be observed a very deep vallum or trench adjoining. The word *Burgh* may also signify some remarkable place of burial; and about the limits of the town are several tumuli, three or four near one another on the common a little south of the church and town; and by the river that divides the town from the common (near the said tumuli) are several places contiguous, about four or five yards long, and two or three broad, having the earth sunk a little, where it may be justly concluded many persons who fell in some battle, were interred, those *Little Pitts* being called by antient people, the *Danes’ Graves*.”

Without exactly agreeing with the whole of these inferences, there can be no doubt that Oxburgh Castle took its name from the town so called. It came into the family of Bedingfeld in the reign of Henry V., when Sir Edward Bedingfeld, Knt., married Margaret, the sister and coheirress of Robert de Tuddenham. Their grandson, Edmund, obtained a license or patent from King Edward IV., in 1483, to build a Hall at Oxburgh, “more castelli,” with towers, battlements, machicolations, &c. He was a stanch friend to the house of York and was created a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Richard III., a circumstance which did not prevent his being an equal favourite with Henry VII. His descendant, Sir Henry Bedingfeld was one of those gentlemen that appeared in arms at Framlingham in Suffolk, on behalf of Queen Mary, and advancing from one honour to another, was afterwards entrusted with the charge of the Princess Elizabeth. Fox, who perverts his name into Benifield, gives a long account in his “Acts and Monuments” of his cruelty towards his prisoner. “On Trinity Sunday,” he says, “being the 19th day of May, she (Elizabeth) was removed from the Tower, the Lord Treasurer being then there for the lading of the carts and discharging

the place of the same; where Sir Henry Benifield, being appointed her jailor, did receive her with a company of rake-hells to guard her, besides the Lord of Derby’s band, waiting in the country about for the moonshine in the water. Unto whom at length came my Lord Tame, joined in commission with the said Sir Henry for the safe guiding of her to prison.”

If we are to believe the martyrologist, Sir Henry had serious disputes with his brother commissioner, who would persist in treating their charge with indulgence, “whereat he grunted, and was highly offended, saying unto them they could not tell what they did, and were not able to answer their doings in that behalf; letting them to understand that she was the queen’s prisoner, and no otherwise; advising them therefore to take heed and beware of after-claps. Whereunto the lord of Tame answered in this wise; that he was well advised of his doings, being joined in commission as well as he, adding with warrant, that her grace might and should in his house be merry. The next day, as she should take her journey from Ricot towards Woodstock, the Lord of Tame with another gentleman being at tables playing and dropping vie crowns, the Lady Elizabeth passing by, stayed and said she would see the game played out, which Sir Henry Benifield would scarce permit. The game running long about, and they playing drop vie crowns, ‘Come on,’ saith he,—‘I will tarry,’ saith she, ‘and will see this game out.’

“After this Sir Henry went into a chamber, where were appointed for her grace a chair, two cushions, and a foot-carpet, very fair and prince-like, wherein presumptuously he sate, and called one Barwick, his man, to pull of his boots; which as soon as it was known among the ladies and gentles, every one mused thereat, and laughed him to scorn, observing his indiscreet manners in that behalf, as they might very well. When supper was done, he called my lord and willed him that all the gentlemen and ladies should withdraw themselves, every one to his lodging, marvelling much that he would permit there such a company, considering so great a charge committed to him. ‘Sir Henry,’ quoth my lord, ‘content yourself, all shall be voided, your men and all.’ ‘Nay, my soldiers,’ quoth Sir Henry, ‘shall watch all night.’ The Lord of Tame answered, ‘It shall not need,—’ ‘Well’ said he, ‘need or need not, they shall do so’—mistrusting belike the company, which God knoweth was without cause.

“The next day her grace took her journey from thence to Woodstock, where she was enclosed as before in the Tower of London, the soldiers guarding and warding both within and without the walls every day to the number of sixty, and in the night without the walls, forty, during the time of her imprisonment there.

At length she had gardens appointed for her

walk, which was very comfortable to her Grace. But always when she did recreate herself therein, the doors were first locked up in as strict a manner as they were in the Tower, being at the least five or six locks between her lodging and her walks; Sir Henry himself keeping the keys, and trusting no man therewith. Whereupon, she called him her jailor; and he kneeling down desired her grace not to call him so, for he was appointed there to be one of her officers. 'From such officers,' quoth she, 'good Lord deliver me.'

"And now, by the way, as digressing, or rather refreshing the reader, if it be lawful in so serious a story to recite a matter incident, and yet not impertinent to the same; occasion here moveth, or rather enforceth me to touch briefly what happened in the same place and time, by a certain merry conceited man, being then about her grace, who noting the strait and strange keeping of his lady and mistress by the said Sir Henry Benifield, with so many locks and doors, with such watch and ward about her, as was strange and wonderful, spied a goat in the ward where her grace was, and whether to refresh her oppressed mind, or to notify her strait handling by Sir Henry, or else both, he took it upon his neck, and followed her grace therewith as she was going into her lodging. Which when she saw, she asked him what he could do with it, willing him to let it alone. Unto whom the said party answered, 'No, by St. Mary—if it like your grace—will I not; for I can not tell, whether he be one of the Queen's friends or no. I will carry him to Sir Henry Benifield—God willing—to know what he is.' So, leaving her grace, he went with the goat on his neck, and carried it to Sir Henry Benifield; who when he saw him coming with it, asked him, half angrily, what he had there. Unto whom the party answered, saying, 'Sir,' quoth he, 'I cannot tell what he is. I pray you examine him, for I found him in the place where my lady's grace was walking, and what talk they have had I cannot tell, for I understand him not; but he should seem to me to be some stranger, and I think verily a Welshman, for he had a white frieze coat on his back. And forasmuch as I, being the Queen's subject, and perceiving the strait charge committed to you of her keeping, that no stranger should have access to her without sufficient license, I have here found a stranger—what he is I cannot tell—in the place where her grace was walking; and therefore, for the necessary discharge of my duty I thought it good to bring the said stranger to you, to examine as you see cause,' and so he set him down. At which his words Sir Henry seemed much displeased, and said, 'Well, well, you will never leave this gear, I see;—and so they departed.'

Another sore subject between Elizabeth

and her jailor was his interfering with her letters, and much more there is to the same purpose in Fox. But he proves too much; had he used her with half the severity that Fox attributes to him, it is quite incredible that on coming to the throne she would have visited him at Oxburgh Hall, in her progress into Norfolk.

This mansion, as we have already observed, was erected in the latter end of the fifteenth century by Sir Edmund Bedingfeld. It is built of brick, and was originally of a square form, surrounding a court, or quadrangle, one hundred and eighteen feet long, and ninety-two broad, round which the apartments were ranged. It resembles Queen's College, Cambridge, a structure of nearly the same period. The whole is encompassed with a moat, about fifty-two feet broad, and ten feet deep, which is supplied with water from an adjacent rivulet. The entrance over this to the castle is a bridge—formerly a drawbridge—through an arched gateway between two majestic towers, eighty feet in height. The battlements of these towers are peculiar, and in the centre of the pediments are the bases of two chimneys. In the western turret—the one, that is, on the right hand of the entrance—is a spiral brick staircase, beautifully turned, and lighted by small quatrefoil apertures. The other tower contains four stories, each consisting of a single octagonal room, three of which have groined brick ceilings with projecting ribs, stone window-frames, and stone fire-places. These windows and the whole exterior of this part of the building appear to be in their original state. The chamber in the centre and above the entrance, is of large size, and has a large mulioned window towards the north, with two bay windows to the south looking upon the court below. It is paved with small fine bricks, and the walls are covered with a curious tapestry, exhibiting several figures of princes, gentlemen, and ladies in the costume of Henry VII.'s time. From a visit of Henry VII. to Oxburgh, when he is supposed to have been domiciliated in this room, it has obtained the name of the *King's Room*. In the eastern turret is a small closet in the wall, measuring six feet by five, and seven feet in height, the approach to which is by a secret passage through the floor. This is generally supposed to have been intended as a place of concealment during the days of the persecution of Catholic priests, such contrivances being by no means unusual in the mansions of Roman Catholic families.

The great hall, which had an oaken roof in the style of that so much admired at Westminster Hall, and other rooms, which formed the south side of the court, were taken down in the year 1788, and the distribution of almost every apartment has been successively changed. The offices have been removed to

the east side, while the dining-room, drawing-room, and library are now upon the west.

It appears from an old inventory of Oxburgh Hall, that one chamber was called the *Fetterlock*, the well-known badge of the house of York, and probably adopted as a mark of respect by the founder of this seat, who was zealous in their cause.

In this mansion is a collection of ancient armour, besides portraits and paintings by the old masters.

**ACRISE PLACE**, in the co. of Kent, about five miles from Folkstone; the seat of Thomas Papillon, Esq.

In the Domesday Book this place is written *Acres*, a name given to it for its high situation and the abundance of oak trees growing here—quasi, *oakrise*. By the common people in the neighbourhood it is generally called *Ackeridge*, by which name it is sometimes mentioned in legal documents.

At the time of taking the general survey of Domesday, in the fifteenth year of the Conqueror's reign, Acrise was part of the lands belonging to Odo, Bishop of Baieux, William's uterine brother. Upon the disgrace of this turbulent prelate, it became forfeited to the crown, when it was granted to Anchetil de Rose, who from having been mesne tenant, became lord paramount of the land, and held it immediately of the crown in *capite*. Of his descendants this manor was again held by the family of Cosenton, or Cossington. In the reign of King Henry VIII., and in the early part of it, Thomas Cosenton, Esq., dying without male issue, his three daughters became his coheirs. Upon the division of his lands, this manor fell to his youngest daughter, Elizabeth, who was married to Alexander Hamon, Esq. Their grandson, Alexander, also died without male issue, leaving two daughters his coheirs; to the youngest of whom, Catherine, the wife of Sir Robert Lewknor—he devised this manor and estate in tail male; and in this family it remained till, in 1666, it was alienated by his grandson to Thomas Papillon, Esq., of Lubenham, in the co. of Leicester, a rich London merchant, and a member of the Mercers' Company. According to Hasted the Papillons were "of good account in this kingdom in very early times." We find one of this name and family filling the high office of Abbot of Westminster in the reign of King John.

Acrise, which is a handsome brick mansion, stands in the south-west portion of the parish. It has the appearance of having been built about the time of King Henry VII. Close to it, and upon the north side, is the village church; a neat building, in which are many monuments belonging to the family of Papillon.

**MUNCASTER**, in the co. of Cumberland, a mile and a half from Ravenglass, and sixteen miles south of Whitehaven; the seat of Lord Muncaster.

The original name of this place was *Meolcastre*, *Mealcastre*, or *Mulcaster*, from a castle which was the ancient residence of the lords of the manor at Eskmeal, near the mouth of the Esk, between the mountains and the sea. The subject is thus explained by Hutchinson, in a quotation from Denton's MS.:—

"The place is now corruptly called Muncaster; howbeit, the right name is Mulcastre, or Moel-castre, of an old castle there toward the water side, near unto Eskmeal, which was the ancient dwelling-place of the Penningtons, and is yet visible in the ruins; they call it the Old Walls. It was called *Moelcastre*, or *Mule-castre*, from the *meal* on which it anciently stood; and it is accordingly written *Mule-castre* and *Meal-castre* in all their old evidences and records. *Eskmeal*, whereon the ancient castle stood, is a plain, low, dry ground at the foot of the Esk, between the mountains and the sea, which sort of grounds, lying under mountains and promontories into, or at the sea, are commonly called *Mules* or *Meils*, as it were the entrance or mouth from the sea into a river, or such like place; as the *Meil*, or *Esk*, *Kirksanton Meil*, *Cartmeil*, *Mealholme*, the *Mule of Galloway*, and *Millum* itself."

This manor, which lies in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, is known to have belonged to the Pennington family as early as the reign of Henry II. They took their name from Pennington, in Lancashire. Sir John Pennington, who lived in the reign of Henry VI., was a decided Lancastrian, and is said to have secreted that ill-starred monarch, when his party was defeated by the Yorkists, having accompanied him in his flight from the field of battle. According to the same tradition, upon quitting Muncaster, Henry presented his host with a small glass vessel, still preserved in the family, and called the *Luck of Muncaster*, a rival, in name at least, to the well-known goblet called the *Luck of Eden Hall*; to the safe keeping of either, a considerable degree of superstition was formerly attached, and perhaps the feeling has not altogether died away in our own more enlightened times. The tradition is as follows:—When concealment at Muncaster was no longer practicable, the King prepared to carry his broken fortunes elsewhere, but before his departure he thus addressed his loyal host—"Silver and gold and jewels I have none to give, but this I will give, and along with it, the blessing of the most unfortunate of princes." Thereupon he presented to Sir John the curiously-shaped carved-glass cup, in which he used to keep his holy water; and kneeling down, and praying that every blessing might await the

loyal friend who had shown such constancy to him under his heavy misfortunes, he implored God that a male heir might never be wanting to the ancient race of Pennington. Upwards of half a century ago, the box in which the cup is enclosed, fell to the ground; great fears were felt lest it might have sustained injury; yet no one had courage to ascertain the fact, and the box remained shut for many years. At length it was opened, and much to the joy of the family, it was found quite uninjured.

This Sir John was a distinguished soldier, and commanded the left wing of the English army in one of the many expeditions undertaken to put down the turbulent spirit of their Scottish neighbours. His grandson, Sir John Pennington, was present at the battle of Flodden Field. Another descendant of the same name inherited the family love of warfare, but it took another direction, showing itself by sea instead of by land. He was Admiral to King Charles I., and much trusted by that monarch, as he well deserved to be, in naval affairs, although he is dismissed after a most summary fashion by Campbell in his "*Lives of British Admirals.*" That author says, "As for Sir John Pennington, Sir Henry Marom, and some other seamen, who rose to be Admirals in this reign, we meet with nothing relating to them of importance enough to deserve the attention of the reader." Such a remark rather proves the negligence of the writer than the want of merit in the subject of his remarks. Our limits, however, forbid our entering into the historical details of that period.

Muncaster Castle stands upon an eminence to the east of the road, and on the north-west bank of the river Esk. It was nearly rebuilt by the late Lord Muncaster, and even the principal tower, though still retained, has lost much of its pristine character. In front it commands a fine view of the vale of Esk, terminated by the wildest mountain scenery, and flanked on either side by a landscape of a similar description. In the house are several family pictures, and a curious portrait of Thomas Skelton, the Fool of Muncaster, who is said to have lived in the family at the time of the civil wars, and of whose sayings there are many traditional stories. He is dressed in a check gown—blue, yellow, and white—under his arm is an earthen dish, with ears; in his right hand a white wand, in his left, a white hat, bound with pink ribbands, and blue bows; in front, a paper on which is written, "Mrs. Dorothy Copeland." Upon the picture are inscribed the following lines:—

"Tho' Skelton, late Fool of Muncaster's last Will and Testament.

"Be it known to you, oh, grave and wise men all,  
That I, Thom Fool, am Sheriff of ye Hall;

I mean the Hall of Haigh, where I command  
What neither I nor you do understand.  
My Under Sheriff is Ralph Wayte, you know,  
As wise as I am, and as witty too.  
Of Egremond I have Barrow Serjeant beene,  
Of Wiggan, Bailiff, too, as may be seen  
By my white staff of office in my hand,  
Being carried straight as the badge of my command.  
A low high-constable, too, was once my calling,  
Which I enjoyed under kind Henry Rawling;  
And wheu the Fates a new Sheriff send,  
I'm Under Sheriff prickt'd world without end.  
He who doth question my authority  
May see the seal and patten here ly by;  
The dish with luggs, which I do carry here,  
Shows all my living is on good strong beer.  
If scurvey lads to me abuses do,  
I'll call 'em scurvey rogues, and rascals, too.  
Fair Dolly Copeland in my cap is placed;  
Monstrous fair is she, and as good as all the rest.  
Honest Nich. Pennington, honest Tho. Turner, both  
Will bury me when I this world go forth.  
But let me not be carry'd o'er the brigg,  
Lest falling, I in Duggas river ligg;  
Nor let my body by old Charnock lie,  
But by Will. Caddy, for he'll lie quietly.  
And when I'm bury'd then my friends may drink,  
But each man pay for himself—that's best, I think.  
This is my Will, and this I know will be  
Performed by them, as they have promised me.

THOS. SKELTON,  
X his mark.

Sign'd, seal'd, publish'd, and declared, in the presence of

HENRY RAWLING,  
HENRY TROUGHTON,  
THOS. TURNER."

In the park is about a hundred head of deer, and the bleak hills of the vicinity have been covered with forest trees by the present and late proprietor. Irrigation, too, has been here introduced upon an extensive scale, and with the best possible effects.

The children of the inhabitants of this manor still observe the ancient custom of going about from house to house, and singing a ditty which craves the bounty

"They were wont to have in old King Edward's days."

The origin of the custom is not known, but the donation is only two-pence, a tolerably sure token of its antiquity, from the smallness of the sum demanded. It is, however, much too coarse for repetition.

**BOTLEYS**, in the co. of Surrey, and parish of Chertsey; the seat of Robert Gosling, Esq. This manor is supposed to have been so called from the family of Butteley, or Botley; if indeed, which seems much more probable, the family did not take its name from the place where they chanced to be located. In 1505, the estate known as Botlese Park was possessed by Henry Wykes, Gent. In 1541, we find the manor belonging to Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knight, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, of whom it was bought by King Henry VIII. We next see it granted, in the early part of Mary and Philip's reign, to the Duchess of Somerset, widow of the Protector Somerset, who had been executed not many years previously. This grant was for life, and by

way of compensation for her dower and thirds. After her death, Matthew Alie, Gent., had a lease of the estate in 1581. In 1610, James I. granted this manor to George Salter and John Williams, and their heirs, who in the same year disposed of it to William Garwaie, Gent., of St. Peter the Poor, London. At a later period, it was in the hands of Samuel Hall, citizen and felt-maker, also of London, after whom, his widow, Mrs. Pleasance Hall, had a life-interest in the estate; but having bought the reversion of her son, she disposed of the whole in 1763, to Joseph Mawbey, Esq., who was created a Baronet during the administration of Lord Rockingham. He was descended from a family in Norfolk, where the village of Maltby (originally Maws-bey), still marks the dwelling-place of his Danish ancestors; and a ruined chapel at East Flegg, exhibited at the close of the last century, the tomb and effigy of a Knight-Templar, named De Manteby. The property of the family being confiscated in the Civil Wars, they removed into Leicestershire. Colonel Mawbey fell at the head of his volunteers, in Sir Arthur Hesilrigge's corps, at Roundway Down; and the "Paston Letters" make mention of Margaret Mawbey, who, dying early after her union with John Paston, was honoured with an epitaph by Dryden.

Sir J. Mawbey was born at Derby, and educated for the clerical profession; but eventually entered into partnership with his cousin, Mr. Pratt, a distiller, at Vauxhall, (the descendant of Colonel Pratt, of a branch of the Camden family, the representative of Leicester in the Long Parliament,) whose daughter and heiress he married. He relinquished business on his return to the House of Commons, where he served as Member for the borough of Southwark, and afterwards for the county of Surrey, during an unbroken period of thirty years; he was also sixteen years Chairman of the Newington Sessions. He levelled the antique manor-house of Botleys, standing near a large pond embosomed in trees at the boundary of the demesne, and erected the present mansion on an eminence formerly well wooded, and a hunting-ground of Queen Elizabeth. King Henry VI. (whose temporary interment at Chertsey Abbey is commemorated by Shakespeare) had likewise a hunting castle here, surrounded by a moat, in which the royal arms of England were found embossed on copper, with some curious specimens of the locust, in the beginning of the present century. Sir Joseph died in June, 1798, and his only surviving son inherited his name, title, and estate. He died 27th August, 1817, leaving (by his marriage with the eldest daughter of Thomas Henchman, Esq., Paymaster-General of the East India Company's forces, Governor of Malda Factory, Bengal Bank, and Orphan House at Calcutta), an

only surviving daughter, who married John Ivatt Briscoe, Esq., of Cross Deep, Twickenham. Botleys was sold by auction at Garraway's, in the summer of 1822, to David Hall, Esq., a merchant of Barbadoes. Previous to the union of the lamented Princess Charlotte of Wales with Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, proposals were made to convert Botleys into a royal residence, but the estate being then entailed, could not at that time be alienated by the tenant. Subsequently, Mr. Hall disposed of the property to John Beccles Hyndman, Esq., and he again sold it to the present owner, Robert Gosling, Esq.

The mansion at Botleys was erected, as we have already stated, by Sir Joseph Mawbey, not long after his purchase of the estate, in 1763. It is a handsome building of stone, which material was obtained from the quarries of Heddington and Barrington, in Oxfordshire, that from the last-named place being chiefly used for the columns and decorative parts. Altogether, this edifice is generally considered as being one of the finest and most noteworthy in the county of Surrey. In form it very nearly presents a square, standing upon an eminence, from which there is an extensive prospect over wood and vale into several counties. A double flight of steps, with balusters, conducts to the entrance-hall, which is handsomely paved with marble. Scagliola columns and pilasters of the Ionic order support the ceiling, and the different rooms are for the most part well proportioned, as well as fitted up with much elegance. This remark more particularly applies to the dining and drawing-rooms.

The façade, or east front of this mansion includes a tetrastyle, which, like the columns and pilasters of the entrance-hall before mentioned, belongs to the pure and simple Ionic order. In it, the arms of the Mawbey family are sculptured, in a larger size than usual.

The grounds resemble the house in being of a square form, extending to about two miles in circumference. The approach to the house, from the low and dull market-town of Chertsey, is by a carriage-road, nearly a mile in length, and very gradually rising the whole way, the entrance to which is by folding gates of iron. These gates are connected on either side with a sort of stone screen, or imitation lodge, while on the left is a pretty cottage in the Gothic style, called the Farm, and used as a dwelling for the gate-keeper. The park itself abounds in well-grown timber, and is further embellished with picturesque sheets of water, as well as the most luxuriant plantations.

**COLNE PARK**, in the co. of Essex; the seat of Robert Hills, Esq., a magistrate for the county.

At one time it formed part of the lands

belonging to the Prior and convent of St. Botolph in Colchester, and is supposed to be what was confirmed to them in the charter of King Richard I., under the name of *Colum*. In 1506 it would seem to have been held by John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, whose grandson, Edward, sold it to Richard Bouchier. In 1631 we find this estate possessed by Humphrey Maudit. From him it passed to Daniel Caldwell, Esq., after whose death, in 1634, it was disposed of to Thomas Rookwood, Esq., of Coldham Hall, in Suffolk. It then passed into the hands of Sir Thomas B. Gage, of Hengrave, in Suffolk, who in 1762 sold it to Mr. Michael Hills of Colchester, and his son bequeathed it to Philip Astle, Esq., who took the surname and arms of Hills. He was the second son of Thomas Astle, Esq., the Keeper of the Records in the Tower, by Anne Maria, only child of the Rev. Philip Morant, the well-known historian of Essex.

The mansion of Colne Park was cased with white brick, and otherwise improved by the gentleman last mentioned. Since then it has been enlarged by the present proprietor, and ornamented with a Grecian portico in front. It is situated on the highest part of an extensive lawn, surrounded by plantations, and enclosed within a park that abounds in fine timber.

At no great distance from the house is a tall column of Portland stone, and of the Ionic order of architecture. It bears the following inscription:—

Michael: Roberto Hills, arm. Philippus Hills, observantia ergo, P. 1791.

The demesne lands of this seat include about a hundred and ten acres, and occupy the central part of the whole manor.

**HEMSWORTH HALL**, formerly called *High Hall*, in the parish of Hemsworth, and West Riding of Yorkshire, about six miles and a half from Pontefract, the seat of William Henry Leatham, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the same Riding.

The manor was passed, in the reign of Charles I., by Sir Richard Gargrave to Dr. Richard Berrie of Holroyd, under whose will, the intermediate heirs being dead, it devolved to Ann Bradshaw, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and Elizabeth Todd, of Kirton-in-Lindsey, both widows. The former lady bequeathed her portion to her grandson, Thomas Bradshaw, and from this family it passed to Dr. Henry Wood, who bought it out of chancery in 1769. It now in regular succession descended to Sir Charles Wood, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, who continued to reside there until 1836, when he succeeded his father, Sir Francis L. Wood, Bart., and removed to Hickleton Hall, a seat purchased of the Wentworths. The *High Hall* was subsequently occupied

by Miss Tempest, by the Rev. Arthur Bland Wrightson, and Henley Greaves, Esq. In 1849 it was bought by William Henry Leatham, Esq., who did not reside there till 1851.

This gentleman is the second son of the late William Leatham, of Heath, Esq., banker at Wakefield, Doncaster, and Pontefract—by the daughter and heiress of Dr. Joshua Walker. He was born July 6th, 1815, married in 1839 Miss Priscilla Gurney, daughter of Samuel Gurney, Esq., of West Ham, Essex, and continued to be a banker at Wakefield and Pontefract till 1851, when he took up his abode at Hemsworth. Prior to this time he had resided at Woodthorpe near Wakefield, and afterwards at Heath near the same town. Mr. Leatham qualified as a magistrate for the West Riding in 1850, and was appointed deputy-lieutenant of the county in March, 1853. He is also well known in the literary world, being the author of several plays and poems, besides delivering lectures at the Mechanics' Institute.

The Hall is a plain stone building, the centre of which is two stories high, while the wings only reach to one. Before the centre is a porch with a terrace and a flight of steps, added (with a Conservatory) to the original building by the present owner. It stands on elevated ground,—whence probably its more modern name of the *High Hall*, and commands a fine south view. The gardens and pleasure-grounds comprise about seven acres. There is no park attached to the mansion, but both before and behind it are large green fields, plentifully dotted over with fine timber, its site being at the extremity of the village adjoining the rectory.

**DRINKSTON PARK**, in the co. of Suffolk, and parish of the same name, the seat of Mrs. Grigby.

This property was bequeathed to his widow by the late owner, who died in 1829, with entail to his nephew, John Harcourt Powell, Esq. The house was erected in 1763 by Joshua Grigby, Esq. It is a square building in the style of architecture which prevailed in the days of George II., and stands in a park of about two hundred and thirty acres, with plantations, flower-gardens, and the usual appendages of a country mansion. Within are a few good paintings by the old masters.

**LOCKINGTON LODGE**, near Belturbett, in the co. of Cavan, the seat of James Hamilton Story, Esq., LL.D. a magistrate of the counties of Cavan and Tyrone—who served as High Sheriff of the first-named county in the year 1822.

This lodge was built by a tenant on Mr. Story's estate who assigned his house to John Moutray Jones, Esq., a gentleman of independent fortune and a Justice of the Peace

for the county of Cavan, who considerably enlarged and improved it, and kept a pack of hounds there for several years, when he again assigned his term to the Rev. J. Carver, who having lived there for a few years, assigned it over to Mr. W. Griffith, and he again sold the tenancy to Mr. Knight, who surrendered it on the expiration of the lease, in the year 1849, to the present owner, J. H. Story, LL.D., who now resides there, and who is adding to its grounds and plantations; it will probably in a few years be a very pretty place, a good sized lake near the house adding to its cheerfulness.

**RALEIGH LODGE**, in the co. of Tyrone, parish of Kils Kerry, is now in the possession of Colonel Robert W. Story of the Royal Artillery. This place was commenced in the year 1814 by Samuel Story, Esq., who built the present front, to which two entrances in the shape of a rectangle have since been added by James Hamilton Story, LL.D. The place is extensively planted, and the Lodge is pleasantly situated on the north side of the Brougher range of hills, commanding a very extensive view over the counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone.

Colonel Robert Story, since his accession to this estate, has taken up his residence at the house commenced by the Rev. Edward Story, called Errington, which is adjoining Raleigh Lodge, and he is now making considerable improvements to that house and domain.

**GLIN CASTLE**, in the co. of Limerick, and province of Munster, about twelve miles from Aскеaton; the seat of the Knight of Glyn.

This estate has always been held by the Knights of Glyn, since the reign of Henry II., with only one short intermission, when, in the tenth of Elizabeth, it became forfeited by the rebellion of Gerald, the sixteenth Earl Desmond, but was restored to the family in the twentieth year of the same reign. For some time, Desmond carried on the war against the English with equal vigour and success, till, at length, it became imperative upon his opponents to crush him, if they did not wish themselves to be destroyed. Then, all at once, his star began to decline; his castles were taken one after another, and the garrisons that had defended them were all put to the sword, or hanged without mercy. He became a fugitive with a small band of followers; but it was not long before they were surprised, and almost totally cut off. The lord of so many princely estates was now a dreary sojourner in woods, or amongst rocks and marshes, driven to support himself and his few remaining followers by stealing cattle. "In a late expedition of this nature," says the Irish

historian, "they had taken the cattle of a poor woman, named Moriarty, her only property, and she and her brother had followed the course of the plunderers. Being joined on the way by others, and having appointed a man named Kelly to be their captain, they came, at length, to a winding footway, which led them down into the deep and wooded valley of Glenskilty. The glimmering light of a fire at a little distance attracted their notice, and approaching it cautiously, they perceived through the windows of an old half-ruined house, five or six persons sitting by a wood fire. Suspecting strongly that they were the party who had committed the plunder, they retired for a moment to consult as to the manner in which they should proceed. On their return, however, they found that all had departed except one man, of venerable appearance, who lay outstretched before the fire. Kelly then struck at this old man with his sword, and almost cut off one of his arms; on which he cried out, 'Spare me; I am the Earl of Desmond.' But the appeal came too late; and Kelly, fearing lest the Earl's followers should haste to rescue him, bade him prepare himself for death, and immediately smote off his head."

It would seem from what follows in this account, that the body was kept for some weeks concealed, and then buried in the small chapel of Killamanagh, not far from Castle Island. The head, however, was transmitted by the Earl of Ormonde to Queen Elizabeth, who caused it to be fixed on London Bridge. "C'est ainsi," says the Abbe Geoghegan, "cette illustre maison des Fitz-Geralds en Desmond, ces Maccabees de nos pères, après avoir soutenu si glorieusement la cause Catholique jusqua l'effusion de leur sang et la perte de leurs biens."

The son of this unfortunate nobleman was brought up in the Protestant faith, at the court of Elizabeth, who, hoping to win over by his influence the adherents of his father, restored to him the confiscated estates, and despatched him into Ireland. But with the change of the family-religion had also changed the attachment of the family followers, and he soon returned to London.

*Glin Castle*, as it now appears, was erected about the year 1588, after the restoration of the property, the building having been commenced, though it was not completed, by Edmund Fitz-Gibbon, Knight of Glin. It stands upon the Shannon, which is here two miles and a half across, surrounded by a highly-wooded demesne. Behind the Castle rises a hill, 269 feet above the level of the sea, and covered with trees to the very summit. The grounds are agreeably diversified by continuous undulations, considerable pains having been taken to improve the natural advantages of the locality.

**ELKINGTON HALL**, near Louth, Lincolnshire, the seat of the Rev. William Smythe.

The family of Smythe was seated from the latter end of the thirteenth century, at Acethorpe, in this parish. That mansion, however, is supposed to have been pulled down upon their removal to Annables, in the parish of Harpenden, Hertfordshire, which took place in the sixteenth century.

Elkington Hall was built in the year 1841. It belongs to the Italian style of architecture.

**LOPPINGTON HOUSE**, Shropshire, twelve miles from the town of Shrewsbury; the seat of Thomas Dickin, Esq., a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for that county; and formerly Major in the Shropshire Militia.

This estate has been handed down uninterruptedly from father to son for many generations. The mansion, however, is of modern date, having been erected by the present owner of the property, no further back than the year 1820. It is a handsome building, of good size, in what is generally called, though not altogether correctly, the Grecian style of architecture. The front is ornamented with a portico. Within is a fine collection of pictures by some of the most approved masters.

The park that surrounds the house is extensive and well timbered, the trees being of various kinds and ages. The gardens and pleasure-grounds are laid out with much taste, considerable ingenuity having been shown in taking advantage of the better points of the locality. The river Rhoden meanders beautifully through the grounds, and is a source of great amusement in fishing, boating, &c.

The present Mr. Dickin, of Loppington, is eldest son of the late Thomas Dickin, Esq., of Wem, High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1799, by Sarah, his wife, sister and co-heir of Edward Acherley, Esq., of the Cross.—(See *Landed Gentry*.)

**ULVERSCROFT ABBEY**, Leicestershire, five miles from Loughborough, and about seven miles north-west from Leicester; the seat of Thomas Pares, Esq.

In old deeds, the name of this place is variously written, Osolvescroft, Olvescrofte, and Alwayscrofte. It was "a small priory for eremites of the order of St. Augustine, founded by Robert Bassu, before the time of Henry II." At the dissolution of monasteries, it was of course suppressed, but was especially re-founded by King Henry VIII., in consequence of a strong recommendation from Mr. Gifford to the Lord Cromwell. It may be worth while to quote it at some length, as very sufficiently proving that all the conventual establishments were not the receptacles for mere drones that they are vulgarly believed to have been, and that if much good was

eventually produced by that arbitrary measure, it was not without some portion of evil both at the time and afterwards:—

"The sure knowledge I have had always in your indifference" (impartiality) "giveth me boldness to write to you in the favour of the house of *Woulstorp*" (Ulverscroft), "the governor whereof is a very good husband for the house, and well-beloved of all the inhabitants thereunto adjoining, a right honest man, having eight religious persons, being priests, of right good conversation, and living religiously, having sincere qualities of virtue as we have not found the like in no other place; for there is no one religious person there, but that he can and doth use either embrothering or writing books with very fair hand, making their own garments, carving, painting, or graffing; the house without any slander of ill-fame, and standing in a waste ground very solitary, keeping such hospitality that, except by singular good provision, it could not be maintained with half so much land more as they may spend; such a number of poor inhabitants nigh thereunto daily relieved, that we have not seen the like, having no more land than they have. God be even my judge as I do write unto you the truth, and none otherwise to my knowledge, which very pity alone causeth me to write. The premisses whereof considered, in most humble wise I beseech you to be a mean unto the King's Majesty for the standing of the said *Woulstorp*, whereby his grace shall do a myche gracious and meritorious act for the relief of his poor subjects there; and ye shall be sure not only to have the continual prayers of those religious persons there, but also the hearty prayer of all the inhabitants within four or five miles about that house. And this for lack of wytte, I am bold to write unto you in the pleynes" (plainness) "of my heart, as unto him that of all living creatures I have most assured and faithful trust in; so knoweth our Lord God, who have you in his most merciful tuition. From Gerardon, the six day of June, Your bounden bedeman at commandment.—GEORGE GIFFORD."

Ulverscroft Priory, or, as it is now called, Abbey, is situated in a deep valley which lies north and south, nearly through the middle of the lordship. On all sides, except to the south, it is surrounded by high eminences in the forest; but to the south, the prospect is open and extensive, commanding the town of Leicester, and a considerable expanse of country around and beyond that city.

The site is a very picturesque and sequestered one, and must have been yet more so at the time when the adjoining hills were almost entirely covered with trees, as we know to have been the case. Nor is it at all unhealthy, although the spot is low and not far from some marshy grounds. In the various

changes of occupants of the house during the last century, many individuals have lived there to a very advanced age.

A rather large, and at times rapid, brook, which has its rise higher up, flows through the valley, and at a little distance below the Abbey, or Priory. It produces trout, crawfish, &c., in some abundance, and of a good quality. This, with another stream that skirts the Priory still nearer, but in a different direction, served amply to supply the moat and fish-ponds by which it was surrounded, and of which the site may even now be traced without difficulty.

The locality of Charnwood Forest is well-described by Drayton, with reference to what it once was:—

“O Charnwood, be thou call'd the choicest of thy kind;  
The like in any place what ford hath hope to find?  
No tract in all this isle, the proudest let her be,  
Can show a sylvan nymph in beauty like to thee.  
The Satyrs and the Fauns, by Dian sent to keep  
Rough hills and forest holts, were sadly seen to weep,  
When thy high-palmed harts, the sport of boors and  
hounds,  
By grapple borderers' hands were banished thy bounds.”

**GAIRLOCH**, Ross-shire, near the town of Dingwall; the seat of Sir Kenneth S. Mackenzie, Bart.

These lands were at one time possessed by the Macleods, till in 1494, they were granted by the King to Hector Roy, son of the seventh baron of Kintail. It happened thus: his nephew being a minor, he became his guardian, in which capacity he commanded all the Highlanders of that part of the country in the feuds that were perpetually going on with clans hostile to the King or with the English. For these good services it was that James required him with the barony of Gairloch, at the expense of the Macleods, with whom Hector was at feud for their having killed two young Macbeths, the children of his sister. After some years, he managed to extirpate the offending clan, and the property thus gained has ever since remained with his descendants. He also led the Highlanders at the battle of Flodden Field, so disastrous to Scotland; but more fortunate than the King, and so many other gallant chieftains, he escaped with life, and fortified the *Red Castle* for the royal behoof. The situation of this stronghold is generally supposed to be in Ross-shire, although it has never been precisely ascertained.

The original house at Gairloch was built of wicker-work, in 1738, and was surrounded by a moat, whence it obtained the name of *Tigh-Dig*, pronounced *Ty-Jeeg*, or the “House of the Moat,”—*Tigh* signifying a “house,” in Gaelic, and *Dig*, a “moat.” In later times, a sort of castellated building was erected, which was called the *Tur*, or *Tower*. When Sir Alexander Mackenzie pulled this down and raised the present edifice, in order

to entitle it to the old name of *Tigh-Dig*, he dug a moat in front of it; and although the moat is now filled up, the house still retains its ancient appellation among the natives of the country. Somehow or another, the Anglicised portion of the community have shown themselves less mindful of old associations, and have got into the way of calling it *Flower-Dale*, a name more euphonious, perhaps, but hardly so much in character.

The situation of Gairloch is in a deep, romantic glen, that opens to the western sea. Around it are high mountains, finely clothed with natural and planted woods, some of the trees being of high antiquity.

Sir Kenneth Mackenzie is also the possessor of

**CONAN, CONON, or CONNON**, in the same co. of Ross, about two miles and a half from Dingwall.

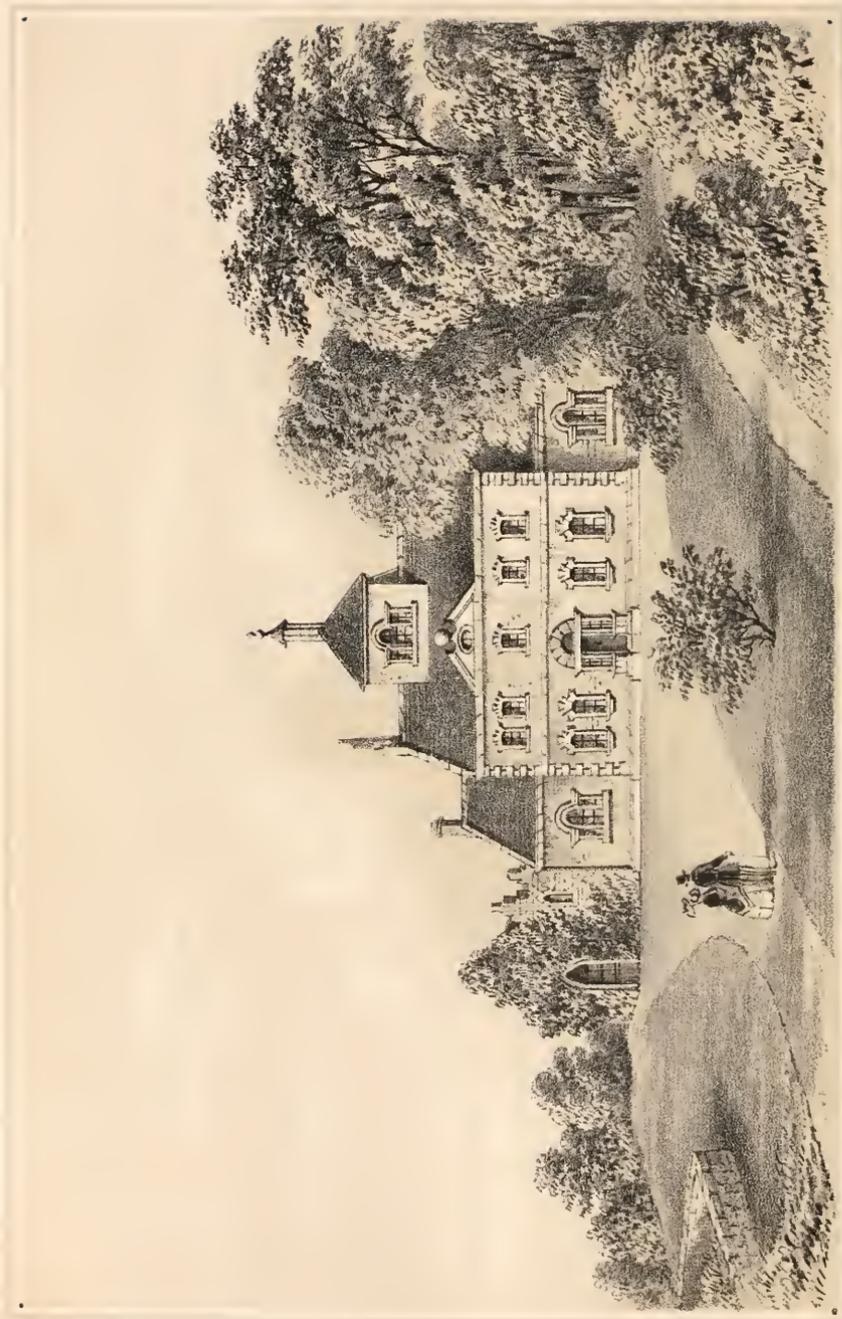
This house stands on the banks of the river Conan, a large and beautiful stream, which runs into the Frith of Cromarty, a mile and a half above Dingwall. The neighbouring lands are finely wooded and well-cultivated, in which respect they equal any part of Scotland; for though the average heat of summer is lower in Ross-shire than in many other counties, yet the winters there are very moderate. It is no uncommon circumstance to see goose-berry-bushes in full bloom at Christmas, and trees are found to flourish very near the sea.

**DINGLEY PARK**, Northamptonshire; about two miles and a half from Market Harborough, the seat of Henry Hungerford Holdich Hungerford, Esq., a Deputy-Lieutenant for Leicestershire and High Sheriff for the county of Northampton in 1828.

In the reign of King Stephen there was a Preceptory here, with lands attached to it, belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Another part of the manor of Dingley was possessed by Hugh de Dingley, who derived his name from the place. He was the founder and patron of the church, under the north wall of which, when it was repaired in 1796, some bones were found that were generally supposed to have been his. From the descendants of this Sir Hugh the estate in time passed to John Bray, and soon afterwards devolved by marriage to the Norwich family, seated at Brampton. By them it was given in 1588 to Edward Griffin, Esq. (second son of Sir Nicholas Griffin of Braybrooke), who purchased other lands at Dingley of the Watsons of Rockingham.

At the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., the Preceptory, with the lands attached to it, was granted to Edward Hastings for one-and-twenty years, at the end of which time it was sold to the before-mentioned Edward Griffin, solicitor-general to Henry VIII., and attorney-general to Edward VI.





A. Eutler. lith.

COLLIER & CO., MONAGHAN,  
THE SEAT OF W. H. WOOD-WRIGHT ESQ.

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Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth. From his descendants the estate came into the hands of Thomas Peach, Esq., who dying in 1770, bequeathed the property to his son-in-law, J. Hungerford, Esq.

This mansion is in part formed of the old preceptory, in part of very ancient alterations, and in part of comparatively recent improvements. It must be described and studied piecemeal.

The porch was built by Edward Griffin, the solicitor and attorney-general already mentioned. He also pulled down a part of the old preceptory, leaving the chapel, the ancient tower, and the wing, which are yet standing. As he died in the year 1569, the date of these improvements may be inferred with tolerable accuracy.

There was another wing at the west end of the great hall, leading into Tutton Lane. It contained a good suite of bed-rooms, kitchen, larder, and every other convenience; but it was taken down in 1781, or 1782, by John Peach Hungerford, Esq.

The porch was erected in the reign of Philip and Mary, and has upon it the date, 1558, with the initials E.G. and A.G. It was, however, in all probability, not finished until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, if we may judge by the Elizabethan honeysuckles which ornament each side of the sun-dial.

The date upon the porter's ward is 1560. It was erected by Edward Griffin, the attorney-general.

The rectorial house, from the date of the terrier, was built in 1634; and it may be inferred that some part of the old hall was at that period being taken down, as the doors, beams, floors, and windows of the parsonage-house, have, according to all tradition, been formed out of the fragments.

The finishing and fitting up of the great hall, from the resemblance it bears to the west front, both externally and internally, must, it is concluded, have taken place at the same time. Tradition, moreover, assigns the erection of all the new part of the house to Sir Edward Griffin, the fourth in descent from Edward Griffin, the attorney-general, of whom we have so often had occasion to make mention. He married the Lady Essex Howard. The cipher of the lady's name, with that of E. G., carved over the present library door; the death of his father, Sir E. Griffin, in 1681; and the still surviving tradition, that the workmen were dismissed upon the abdication of James II., in 1638-9, fix the date of the building between the years 1681 and 1689. The south part of the house, which was thus left in an unfinished state, was completed by J. Hungerford, Esq., the son-in-law of Thomas Peach, Esq., who died in 1770, bequeathing to him the estate of Dingley Hall.

The bay-window in the drawing-room was built, and the room fitted up, by Mr. Hungerford. He also made a passage, now enlarged and called the corridor, contiguous to the dining-room, which last formerly opened into a garden, once the chapel-yard, but now the kitchen-yard.

The antique bed-room, ante-room, and dining-room, were fitted up, by the Griffins, with oak wainscot and tapestry. In that state they still remain.

The gardens and walks, formerly to the north and east of the house, now also extend towards the south and south-west.

**GOLA HOUSE**, in the co. of Monaghan; the seat of the Rev. Wm. Henry Edward Wood Wright.

Since the time of Captain James Wright, who was an officer in Cromwell's army, this seat has continued in the occupation of his lineal descendants up to the present day. He it was who erected the old mansion in the year 1640; but this was rebuilt by his great-grandson in 1742, on returning from his travels. The stonework of this mansion has been much admired; it is massive, elaborate, and exceedingly well carved, and indeed the whole edifice is considered, in Ireland, to be unique. Many have imagined that the original idea was taken from some old French chateau.

The room on the top of the house is a handsome and spacious apartment, upwards of forty feet long; and the entrance to each of the gardens is through an ancient archway thickly clothed with ivy.

Gola House stands in a domain of two hundred and twenty statute acres, of which about thirty are planted with oak, ash, and fir. The principal approach is by a straight avenue of oak and elm. The gardens, which extend on each side of the house, are laid out in the Dutch style, and abound in yews and evergreens.

James Wood, Esq., the father of the present owner, assumed the name and arms of Wright, upon his marriage with Elizabeth Isabella Wright, who succeeded her father in the estate, in default of heirs male.

**OSSINGTON HALL**, in the co. of Nottingham; the seat of John Evelyn Denison, Esq., M.P.; ten miles north of Newark, and two miles from the Carlton station on the Great Northern Railway, belonged for many generations to the family of Cartwright. In the middle of the last century, it devolved upon three joint heiresses, and was purchased by Mr. William Denison, a wealthy merchant of Leeds. The old mansion figured in Thoroton's History, and, partly destroyed in the Civil Wars, was replaced by the present building, erected in the early part of the last century.

The house is large and commodious, without any pretensions to architectural ornament. It has been altered and much improved by its present possessor. It contains some fine rooms, painted by German artists brought over from Munich, in 1840, and was the first house decorated in this style in England. It contains, also, some fine pictures of the Italian and Spanish schools.

The pleasure-grounds are remarkable for many rare and beautiful shrubs. The church was rebuilt by Mr. Robert Denison. The old monuments of the Cartwright family were restored in the new building; and at the west end of the church, stand two fine marble statues by Nolekins, of Mr. William and Mr. Robert Denison, placed there by Mr. John Denison, the father of the present possessor.

**RAMSDEN CRAYS**, Essex, the seat of Thomas Matthias Bearda Batard, Esq., was known originally by the name of "Three Ashes;" three of those trees of very antiquated appearance, and in the shape of a triangle, are still to be seen in health and vigour, growing in the grounds. The present residence was formerly a very old cottage, used by Mr. Batard as a shooting-box, but within the last few years it has been much enlarged, and rendered suitable for a family mansion. It stands in a beautiful part of the estate, which comprises, including the park, about seven hundred acres of highly cultivated and productive land. The frontage to the south, on which side are the principal rooms—is of considerable extent, and commands fine views across the Thames, into Kent. The woods and plantations are particularly remarkable, and from the care bestowed on them by the present proprietor, have become very valuable.

The locality in which Ramsden Crays is situated, is one of the most salubrious and picturesque parts of the county of Essex.

**SANDFORD HALL**, in the co. of Salop, about a mile and a half from Prees, and five miles and a half from Wem, a town celebrated in the Great Civil War for its devotion to the cause of Parliament, and for the gallantry of its women in assisting the men to defend their homes against the Royalists under Lord Capel. This seat is the property of Thomas Hugh Sandford, Esq.

The manor of Sandford and other lands in Shropshire were granted to Thomas Sandford by King William I., immediately after the Norman Conquest. They were held by him and his posterity by military tenure, the nature of which was to supply one armed horseman for the defence of Montgomery Bridge against the Welsh. The present proprietor succeeded to the estates in an unbroken line of twenty-five descents from the Thomas

Sandford mentioned above, whose name is to be found in the Battle Roll. Fuller, in his *Worthies of England*, in a note upon Nicholas Sandford, who was Sheriff of Shropshire during the troublesome reign of Richard II., observes—"This ancient name is still extant, at the same place in this county, in a worshipful equipage. Well fare a dear token thereof: for in the list of such as compounded for their reputed delinquency in our late Civil Wars, I find Francis Sandford, of Sandford, Esq., paying four hundred and fifty-nine pounds for his composition. Yet I believe the gentleman begrudged not his money in preservation of his own integrity, acting according to the information of his conscience, and the practice of all his ancestors. I understand that the said Francis Sandford was very well skilled in making warlike fortifications."

The manor of Sandford comprises about fourteen hundred acres, at the western extremity of which is situated the village of Sandford, composed of several farm-houses, cottages, &c.; and upon a gentle, but well-wooded elevation, stands the Hall, looking down on a small mere, or lake. It is mentioned in his *Itinerary*, by Leland, who says, "Mr. Sandford hath a place and a fair poole by yt in a wood side, a mile and a half from Pryce," or, as we now write it, *Prees*. And again, he tells us, "Sandford dwelleth at Sandforde, wher is onely his place and a parke, three miles be south from Whitechurch."

The present mansion was built, sometime in the reign of Queen Anne, by Thomas Sandford, who, in 1752, was High Sheriff for Shropshire. It stands upon the site of an old half-timbered building, which was pulled down to make way for it, and is of the style of architecture that prevailed in the time of that sovereign.

**WARTHILL**, Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Rayne; the seat of William Leslie, Esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county. This gentleman is the tenth Laird of Warthill in lineal succession, and the twenty-second lineal male descendant of the original founder of the ancient family of Leslie.

This estate has been held by the Leslies since the year 1518. Prior to that time it was possessed by the Cruikshanks, the only daughter and heiress of which family conveyed Warthill by marriage to William, second son of Leslie of Wardes, afterwards Baronets of Wardes and Findrassie.

The mansion-house of Warthill was erected in the beginning of the century by the present venerable proprietor, now in his eighty-fourth year, and has, from time to time, received considerable additions. It is a handsome edifice in the old Scotch castellated style, pleasantly situated in the rich and fertile valley of the Garioch, surrounded by thriving woods and





W. Walton, lith.

**WARTHILL, ABERDEENSHIRE,**  
THE SEAT OF WILLIAM LESLIE ESQ.

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undulating grounds. Some fine old trees still remain near the house, though the greater part of what once stood here have been cut down by former generations.

**OMBERSLEY COURT**, Worcestershire, about four miles and a half from Droitwich; the seat of Lord Sandys.

This place in former times was variously written *Ambresloy*, *Ambresley*, and *Ombresley*. Bishop Kennet in his "Parochial Antiquities," derives Ambresloy from Aurelius Ambrosius; he says, "The poor remaining Britons struggled for their liberty, and the best defender of it was the person who most likely gave name to the parish of Ambrosden, Aurelius Ambrosius, whom Gildas makes of Roman extraction, and to have survived his royal murdered parents. Some of our other historians report him the son of Constantine, King of Britain, by a Roman lady, born about 435, and educated by Guitheline, Archbishop of London, 'who, being forc't to retire to Armorica, was thence recalled by the oppressed Britons, and defeating the Saxons under the conduct of Hengist at Wipped-fleet in Kent, he march't to York, thence to Winchester, Salisbury, &c., to encourage and recruit the Britons. Now in this circuit of travels, it is probable he encamp't nigh those places which the Romans had garison'd and made populous, so as Alchester being lately deserted by the Romans, and posses't as a tenable fort by the Britons, Ambrosius may be well suppos'd to have visited this place, and to have encamp't his marching army on the rising plain, where Ambrosden now stands;' and by this encampment, or some other action, might leave his name to it; the termination being British and Roman, *Ambrosdun* and *Ambrosdanum*, *Dun* being the British final syllable to those places which were situate on a hill, or an ascent; and the Romans, letting their proper names be adapted to the British, made those names end in *Dunum*, which *Dun* the English converted into *Don*, as *Meldon*, *Ambrosdon*, &c."

Ombersley continued with the Abbey of Evesham till the dissolution of monasteries, when Henry VIII. took it into his own hands. After some years it was leased by the Crown to Sir John Bourn, of Holt, knight, sometime secretary to Queen Mary, from whose heir it passed to John Talbot, of Salwarp. Then Sir Samuel Sandys, knight, eldest son of Archbishop Sandys, purchased the lease, and got a grant from the Crown in fee. With this family it has ever since remained.

Ombersley House was built by the Sir Samuel just mentioned. It stands near the church, in the midst of extensive but very flat grounds, except towards the river, where they are picturesque and well wooded. Although built so long since, it has a modern

air, not a little improved by the new stone coating it has received. It consists of a centre and two wings.

In this house are preserved portraits of several members of the Sandys family, some of whom were distinguished in their day, and have left names that are not yet forgotten. Not the least among them is George Sandys, brother to the first peer of that name, and who is still remembered for his travels to the Holy Land, and for his translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, as well as for some original poems. The *Metamorphoses* have been highly praised by Dryden, and we are told by old Antony-a-Wood, that his "Paraphrase on David's Psalm was one of the books King Charles I. delighted to read in while he was a prisoner in Carisbroke Castle in the Isle of Wight." Certainly the author of the following lines, addressed to Queen Henrietta, was no mean poet, though it is likely enough that his attachment to royalty was a recommendation of his muse to the King's favour:—

"The Muses by your favour blest,  
Faire queene, invite you to their feast.  
The Graces will rejoyce, and sue,  
Since so excell'd to wait on you.  
Ambrosia tast, which frees from death,  
And nectar, fragrant as your breath,  
By Hebe fill'd, who states\* the prime  
Of youth, and brailes† the wings of time.  
Here in Adonis' gardens grow  
What neither age nor winter know  
The boy, with whom love seem'd to die,  
Bleeds in this pale anemy.  
Selfe-lov'd Narcissus in the myrrior  
Of your fair eyes now sees his error;  
And from the flattering fountain turnes.  
The hyacinth no longer mournes.  
This heliotrope, which did pursue  
Th' adored sun, convert's‡ to you.  
These statues touch, and they agen  
Will from cold marble change to men.  
Chast Daphne binds her virgin boughs,  
And twines to embrace your sacred browes.  
Their tops the Paphian myrtles move,  
Saluting you their Queene of love.  
Myrro, who weeps for her offence,  
Presents her teares; her frankinsence,  
Leucothoe; the Heliades  
Their amber; yet you need not these.  
They all retain their poet's song.  
To heare the Thracian poet's sing,  
How would they, should't you sing, admire!  
Neglect his skill, as he his lyre;  
Contending nightingales, strucke mute,  
Drop downe, and dy upon your lute.  
The Phoenix from the glowing east  
With sweetes here builds her tombe and nest;  
Another Phoenix scene, shee dyes,  
Burnt into ashes by your eyes:  
This swan, which in Peneus swims,  
His funerals song converts to hymnes.  
These azure-plum'd halcyones,  
Whose birth controules the raging seas,  
To your sweete union yield the praise  
Of nuptial loves, of peacefull dayes.  
Nymph, take this quiver and this bow;  
Diana such in shape and show,

\* That is "pay homage and service to the prime of youth."

† To *brayle*, or *braile*, is a word borrowed from hawking, and according to the explanation given in Blome's *Gentlemen's Recreations*, "to brayle the hawk's wing is to put a piece of leather over the pinion of one of her wings to keep it close."

‡ That is, *turns* towards you; a meaning of the word strictly in accordance with its derivation, and by no means uncommon with our old writers.

When with her starr-like traine shee crownes  
 Eurota's bancks, or Cynthu's downes,  
 There chace the Calydonian bore;  
 Here see Actæon fly before  
 His eger hounds. Wild heards will stand  
 At gaze, nor feare so faire a hand.  
 There be who our delights despise,  
 As shaddowes and vaine phantasies;  
 Those sons of earth, intrahd to sense  
 Condemne what is our excellence.  
 The aire, immortal soules, the skyes,  
 The angels in their hyrarchies,  
 Unseene, to all things seene dispense  
 Breath, life, protection, influence.  
 Our high conceptions crave a minde  
 From earth and ignorance refn'd;  
 Crowne vertue; fortune's pride controulc,  
 Raise objects equall to the soule;  
 At will create: cternity  
 Bestow on mortals borne to dy;  
 Yet we, who life to others give,  
 Faire queene, would by your favour live."

**SLEDMERE HALL**, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, six miles from Driffield, eleven and a half from Malton, eighteen from Beverley, and about the same distance from Scarborough—the seat of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.

Sledmere Hall is situated in a large valley, that runs through the centre of the Yorkshire Wolds, a bleak and hilly district, but picturesque, if not magnificent, in its very barrenness. The house, which is a handsome and spacious edifice, wholly built of stone, stands out in fine contrast with the more distant scenery, amidst sheltered avenues of larch and fir. It was erected by the late Sir Christopher Sykes, father of the present Baronet, who was his own architect, and who, judging from these results, was well able to dispense with any professional assistance. His taste, however, evidently inclined to the florid and ornate.

The most striking and elegant part of the mansion is the south front, the interior of which is finished and fitted up in a very superior style of excellence. The library here extends in length one hundred feet, with a proportionable width and height, and may be considered as one of the handsomest in the country. Some, indeed, have thought it too ornate for its purposes,—of too drawing-room a character. Be this as it may, the library contained at one time a noble collection of books; while in the department of virtù, the baronet's Faithorns and Hollars almost defied competition. Dr. Dibdin, speaking of the collection as it existed in his day (Sir Mark Sykes, the third baronet, was then alive), styles it a *bibliomaniac preserue*, and, bursting out into one of his usual fits of rapture, exclaims, "Here repose all the Editiones Princeps!"—[*priucipes*, if you please, Doctor]—"of Sir Mark, and among them the first LIVY upon VELLUM. Here, too, are seen his History and Topography, and Voyages, and Travels, mostly upon large paper, in beautiful condition and appropriate bindings; while below stairs, in Sir Mark's own particular department—and by the side of a book-case which

contains some of the very rarest OLD ENGLISH POETRY in our language—are his beautiful Hollars and matchless Faithorns."

But of all this, we must say, as Æneas does of Troy—"fuit." In the spring of 1824, this splendid collection was submitted to public sale, and the hammer of the auctioneer dispersed the *coemptos undique nobiles libros*, which altogether realized the large sum—large for a private collection—of ten thousand pounds. The Livy upon vellum was sold for four hundred and fifty guineas; a magnificent landscape, by Salvator Rosa, for two thousand one hundred guineas, and Noah's Sacrifice, by Poussin, for three hundred guineas.

The Park is extensive, and has within it a church dedicated to Mary, in the patronage of the family of Sykes. This building is partly old, and partly modern, comprising a nave and chancel, with a tower at the west end. The latter is of moderate height, and finished with a plain parapet. The rest of the church appears to have been erected in the last century. It is of stone, and has circular-headed windows. At the junction of the nave and chancel is a projection, which, like the east end, is finished with a pediment. The interior is plain and very neat, having at the west end a small gallery. There are many monuments, and some very elegant, erected to the memory of various relatives of the present owner.

The gardens attached to this mansion are well laid out, and amply provided with every luxury and contrivance demanded by modern ideas of comfort,—hot-houses, green-houses, pavilions, and the other usual adjuncts.

**LLANWERN HOUSE**, in the county of Monmouth; the seat of Sir Charles-John Salusbury, Bart.

This estate belonged in early times to the ancient family of Le Walleis, afterwards corrupted into Welsh. They had before this borne the title of Counts de St. Valery in Normandy, and held large possessions in divers counties of England. For some generations they resided at Llanwern, until the death, in 1629, of Anthony Welsh, whose tomb still remains. It then passed to the Vanne family, who had long resided at Coldra House, near Christchurch, one of that name having married the sole daughter and heiress of Sir Simon Le Welsh, a younger branch of the house seated at Llanwern. Charles Vanne, Esq., dying in 1778, this estate fell by will to his eldest daughter, Catherine, who conveyed it by marriage to Sir Robert Salusbury, the father of the baronet now possessing it.

The old mansion of Llanwern was erected about the year 1214, by Sir John Le Walleis. This, however, was pulled down and rebuilt

by Charles Vanne, Esq., the father of Lady Salusbury. It belongs to that style of architecture which characterized the age in which it was built, the reign namely of George II. The site of the house is on a gentle eminence, overlooking on one side a low district, sometimes called the *Moors*, and sometimes known as Caldecot Level, a tract of land which was once entirely overflowed by the sea, but which has since been drained, and brought into a state of high cultivation. On the other side, the mansion embraces an extensive view over the Bristol Channel and the opposite coasts of Somersetshire and Devonshire. The grounds attached to it are exceedingly beautiful, many kinds of trees seeming to flourish with unusual vigour in the neighbourhood of the sea.

At no great distance is a natural curiosity worth observing, called Goldcliff, a peninsulated rocky hill, about three quarters of a mile in circumference, rising abruptly on one side from the shore, and on the other gradually terminating in the plain; the part towards the sea is a perpendicular cliff of limestone, about sixty feet in height. No other hill rises in the level between Caldecot and Newport, and it forms the only natural barrier to the depredations of the sea in an extent of sixteen miles. Giraldus Cambrensis derives its name from the gold colour which the stones reflect from the rays of the sun. Strange says,—“It consists of many strata of limestone, disposed nearly in a horizontal direction, and parallel to each other; immediately under which is seen a bed of a hard reddish brown grit or sandstone, full of yellow *mica*, and which forms in appearance the base of the cliff. A considerable part of this bed continues from under the limestone rock, along the shore, and the reflection of the rays of the sun from its glittering micaceous surface produces the effect mentioned by Giraldus, and which the neighbouring peasants, even at present, consider as probable signs of a gold mine. From hence the name given to this remarkable headland seems to derive its origin in the same manner as, I imagine, the *Mont d’Or*, or Golden Mountain, near Lyons, in France, and another of the same name a few leagues from Clermont, in the province of Auvergne, have been named from the glittering mica observable in an ordinary sort of granite of which these mountains are formed.”

**HARDEN**, in the co. of Roxburgh, the seat of Henry-Francis Hepburne-Scott, Lord Polwarth, Lord-Lieutenant and Sheriff-principal of Selkirkshire. By failure of the male heirs of Sir Robert Scott of Murthockstone,—from whom derives the noble house of Buccleuch—the chieftainship of all the Scotts in Scotland devolves to Lord Polwarth, both families being descended from sons of Sir Michael Scott, who was killed in 1346.

Harden Castle stands upon the very brink of a dark and precipitous dell, through which steals a scanty rivulet to meet the Borthwick, which nearly opposite Goldieland’s Tower joins the Teviot. Externally, it is a long-shaped, plain-looking structure, but highly interesting as a specimen of an ancient Border-fortress. Within, it has some points that are not less worthy of notice. The carved stucco-work upon the ceiling of the old hall particularly deserves attention. The lobby is paved with marble, and the mantel-piece of one of the rooms is surmounted with an earl’s coronet, and the letters W. E. T. wreathed together; they are intended to designate “Walter, Earl of Tarras,” a title borne for life by Walter Scott of Harden, the direct ancestor of Lord Polwarth. The Scotts of Harden descend from a younger son of Scott of Synton, and have produced many remarkable characters; but by far the most interesting to the lovers of romance is the Walter Scott of Harden, who flourished during the reign of Queen Mary, and who is the subject of many a Border tradition both in prose and verse. He was a freebooter of high renown, “a strong thief,” and used to ride out upon his forays with a numerous band of followers, as fearless and as fond of rapine as himself—

“The good old rule  
Sufficeth them the simple plan,  
That they should take who have the power,  
And they should keep who can.”

Into the deep and almost impervious glen already mentioned, and at the head of which stood the Castle, the freebooter used to drive his cattle. Hence they were brought out, one by one, as they were wanted to supply his table; an economical, and for the time, luxurious, mode of housekeeping. When the last bullock had been killed and devoured, it was the custom of his lady to put on the table a dish, which on being uncovered, was found to contain a pair of clean spurs, a hint to the riders that they must shift for their next meal. “Upon one occasion when the village herd was driving out the cattle to pasture, the old laird heard him call loudly to *drive out Harden’s cow*.—‘Harden’s cow!’ echoed the affronted chief; ‘is it come to that pass? by my faith, they shall soon say, ‘*Harden’s kye*,’ (cows.) Accordingly he sounded his bugle, mounted his horse, set out with his followers, and returned next day with a *bow of kye*, and a bassened (brindled) bull. On his return with this gallant prey, he passed a very large haystack. It occurred to the provident laird that this would be extremely convenient to fodder his new stock of cattle; but as no means of transporting it were obvious, he was fain to take leave of it with this apostrophe, now

proverbial: 'By my soul, had ye but four feet ye should not stand long there.' In short, as Froissart says of a similar class of feudal robbers, nothing came amiss to them that was not *too heavy, or too hot*." The same mode of housekeeping characterized most Border families on both sides. A MS., quoted in Burn's History of Cumberland, p. 466, concerning the Græmes of Netherby and others of that class, says, "they were all stark moss-troopers and arrant thieves; both to England and Scotland outlawed; yet sometimes connived at, because they gave intelligence forth of Scotland, and would raise 400 horse at any time upon a raid of the English into Scotland. A saying is recorded of a mother to her son—which is now become proverbial—'Ride, Rowley; kough's i' th' pot;' that is, the last piece of beef was in the pot, and therefore it was high time for him to go and fetch more."

In one of these forays, according to a tradition still extant, Wat of Harden carried off an infant, who afterwards became the authoress of some of the most popular of the Scottish songs. The following lines, in allusion to this story, occur in Leyden's *Scenes of Infancy*:—

"Where Bortha hoarse, that loads the meads with sand  
Rolls her red tide to Teviot's western strand,  
Through slaty hills whose sides are shagg'd with thorn,  
Where springs in scattered tufts the dark-green corn,  
Tow'rs wood-girt Harden far above the vale,  
And clouds of ravens o'er the turrets sail.  
A hardy race, who never shrunk from war,  
*The Scott*, to rival realms a mighty bar,  
Here fixed his mountain-home;—a wide domain,  
And rich the soil, had purple heaths been grain;  
But what the niggard ground of wealth denied,  
From fields more bless'd his fearless arm supplied.

The waning harvest-moon shone cold and bright;  
The warden's horn was heard at dead of night;  
And as the massy portals wide were flung,  
With stamping hoofs the rocky pavement rung.  
What fair, half-veiled, leans from her latticed hall,  
Where red the wavering gleams of torchlight fall?  
'Tis Yarrow's fairest Flower, who through the gloom  
Looks, wistful, for her lover's dancing plume.  
Amid the piles of spoil that strewed the ground,  
Her ear, all anxious, caught a wailing sound;  
With trembling haste the youthful matron flew,  
And from the hurried heaps an infant drew.

Scared at the light his little hands he flung  
Around her neck, and to her bosom clung;  
While beauteous Mary soothed in accents mild  
His fluttering soul, and clasped her foster-child.  
Of milder mood the gentle captive grew,  
Nor loved the scenes that scared his infant view;  
In vales remote, from camps and castles far,  
He shunned the fearful shuddering joy of war;  
Content the loves of simple swains to sing,  
Or wake to fame the harp's heroic string,

His are the strains whose wandering echoes thrill  
The shepherd lingering on the twilight hill,  
When evening brings the merry folding hours,  
And sun-eyed daisies close their winking flow'rs.  
He lived o'er Yarrow's Flower to shed the tear,  
To strew the holly leaves o'er Harden's bier;  
But none was found above the minstrel's tomb,  
Emblem of peace, to bid the daisy bloom;  
He, nameless as the race from which he sprung,  
Saved other names, and left his own unsung."

This fortunate freebooter had the good luck

to die in his bed, a thing hardly to have been expected, and which was a manifest cheating of the woodie. But in every accident of life the same success seems to have attended him. His estate was very extensive, and, to crown all, he carried off from his rivals and married Mary Scott, daughter of Philip Scott of Dryhope, a lady of such surpassing beauty that she was generally called the Flower of Yarrow. The horn used by this formidable leader, is still preserved by his descendant, the present Scott of Harden, Lord Polwarth.

**CLUMBER PARK**, in the co. of Nottingham, four miles from Worksop, and seven from Retford; the seat of the Duke of Newcastle.

The Clintons are stated by most writers to be derived from Renebaldus de Villa Tancredi, Chamberlain to King William I., whom he accompanied in his Norman invasion of England. The son of this nobleman took the appellation of Clinton, from a place of that name—but now called Glympton—near Woodstock, in Oxfordshire. By others, however, the Clintons are said to be of Anglo-Saxon origin. Whichever is the case, they greatly distinguished themselves in the splendid warfare of our Edwards and our Henrys, and played a no less conspicuous part in the wars of the Roses, adhering to the party of the Yorkists through their good and evil hours. The consequence of this was, that in the reign of Henry VI., during the short-lived triumph of the Lancasterians, the lands of John, Baron de Clinton, were seized, and himself attainted by the Parliament at Coventry. With the returning fortune of the Yorkists, the star of this family, as a matter of course, again became ascendant, till the union of the two Roses in Henry VII., by his politic marriage, put an end to these dissensions. We then find them shining more peacefully in the splendid jousts established by Henry VIII.; and at the funeral obsequies of that sovereign, Lord Edward Clinton was one of the twelve peers selected to attend the progress of the royal corpse to the place of its interment at Windsor. When King Edward VI. came to the throne, he was made Lord High Admiral of England and Wales, and was created Knight of the Garter at the same time with the French King. His appointment of Lord High Admiral continued through the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who elevated him to the Earldom of Lincoln.

This mansion, which stands in the neighbourhood of Sherwood, is constructed wholly of a white stone from quarries upon the estate, at a short distance from the house itself. It presents three fronts, and in the centre of that which faces the lake, there is a very light and handsome colonnade of the

Ionic order. The four corners of this imperfect quadrangle are respectively occupied by the state drawing-room, library, and kitchen, each measuring forty-eight feet by thirty-three. The entrance-hall is very lofty, and supported by columns. The principal staircase is oval and of a very pleasing construction, but not happily placed for effect on entrance. It is of stone, with a handsome iron railing, "curiously wrought and gilt in the shape of crowns, with tassels hanging down between them from cords twisted in knots and festoons."

The library is a large, square, lofty room, well lighted, and containing a noble collection of English, foreign, and classical literature.

But the pride of this noble mansion is the state dining-room, a magnificent apartment, sixty feet long, thirty-four feet broad, and in height thirty. It is sufficiently large to accommodate as many as one hundred and fifty guests at table, besides leaving ample space for a large recess, in which stands a side-board. The ceiling and panels are rich in stucco and gilding; the lustres are of the finest cut glass; while the marble chimney-piece and steel grate must be seen to be duly appreciated. This room contains seven pictures, valued together at no less than five-and-twenty thousand pounds.

To the north-west wing of the mansion is attached an elegant chapel, wherein are four large windows, painted by Peckitt, of York. It is said that each of these cost eight hundred pounds; a large sum, but fully justified by the excellence of the work. Indeed, expense seems to have been spared in no part of this building, which at various times has been considerably altered and improved from what it once was.

The offices are situated to the left of the house, and are spacious as well as convenient.

All those who have described this noble mansion are alike enthusiastic in its praises. Thoroton, in general so dry and meagre, ventures out of his shallows, and launching forth into a sea of hyperbole, tells us—"The Duke of Newcastle's dwelling in this place is truly magnificent, although the building is neither lofty nor very extensive. From the new bridge, which spans the apparent (ly) endless stream which waters Clumber, there appears an harmonious whole of grandeur; the proud chested swans, which sail gently in numbers to and fro in the space between the bridge and the house, happily corresponding in complexion with everything of art on view, blended with the various natural tints of foliage which surround you (if I may be allowed the expression), paradises the mind."

Britton, less flowery, but more to the purpose, says—"Proceeding along the Mansfield road, a picturesque scene presents itself cut through the rocks, amidst overhanging woods,

which add much to the wildness of the scenery; but the country soon opens into a wide and half-uncultivated tract, soon after which the roads divide, the turn to the left leading to Ollerton, and at a distance of two miles from Worksop presenting an uncouth path through heavy sands that leads to the park gate, a modern erection of handsome stone-work, with an old lodge. On entering this, a splendid scene presents itself, and following the track the visiter finds himself almost in a desert, amongst woods, rough lawns, rising grounds, and small hills broken into steep cliffs, crowned with planting, and feathered even to their bases. Amidst this sylvan scene some marks of rude cultivation accompany him for two miles, when the mansion bursts at once upon his view; but standing rather low, it does not at first make an impression equal to the idea with which the mind is filled from the approach...With respect to the house itself, so much has been said in its praise, that it is difficult to find novel terms in which to express its elegance. It has been said that it embraces magnificence and comfort more than any other nobleman's mansion in England; that everything reflects the highest credit on the taste displayed in the accommodations and ornaments found in this delightful retreat; and that, in this princely abode, the writer of romance (and why not the reader also?) might enrich his fancy, and the poet imagine himself wandering through an enchanted palace."

It must, however, be remembered that this description was written about forty years ago, and although it is curious as showing what the landscapes in the neighbourhood of Clumber then was, the whole face of the country has been materially improved by cultivation since that period.

Clumber contains a valuable and extensive collection of paintings, some interesting from their subjects, and others as works of art, the productions of the old masters. Amongst them we find the names of Guido, Rubens, Michael Angelo, Correggio, Rembrandt, Salvator Rosa, Domenichino, Battisti Franco, Castiglione, Albert Durer, Vandyck, Teniers, Poussin, Vander Meuden, Van Oorst, and Snyders. To this splendid catalogue—splendid in every sense of the word—may be added some modern artists of high repute, particularly Gainsborough and Sir Joshua Reynolds. Clumber Park is nearly thirteen miles in circumference, and abounds in wide plantations, though it is little more than half-a-century since it was little more than "a black heath full of rabbits, having a narrow river running through it, with a small boggy close or two." In no place is the triumph of human art and human industry more apparent.

The name of Clumber belongs to the olden times. In Domesday Book we read, that in Clumber were two manors of Roger de Buisli,

which, before the Conquest, Adelwood and Uchil had; and, according to the *Regist. de Welbec*, vii., 60—"The wodds of Clumber were of the sokage of Meansfield and Wodehouse, and the bound began at Suthones, and extended itself by the way which is called Kirkegate, and led to Worksoþ."

**THORESBY PARK**, in the co. of Nottingham, the seat of Earl Manvers, is less than a mile from Clumber.

The first of the Pierreponts settled here was William, second son of Robert Pierrepont, who was created, in 1627, Viscount Newark and Baron Pierrepont of Holme Pierrepont—a lordship which came into the family by a marriage with a sister and heir of Lionel de Manvers, *temp.* Henry III. The year following he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Kingston. The grandson of William became the first Duke of Kingston in 1715, but with Evelyn, the second duke of the name, the title became extinct.

The Pierreponts are of French extraction. Robert, the first of whom we find any mention, came over to England at the time of the Norman Conquest, and held lands in Sussex. In the reign of Edward IV., Henry Pierrepont became famous for his loyal services against the Lancastrians. At the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., his son and heir, George, purchased several large estates and manors, and received the honour of knighthood in the first year of Edward VI. He died in the first year of Elizabeth, being at the time possessed of Holme Pierrepont, in this county, besides nine other manors.

His son, Robert, we have already mentioned as having been created Earl of Kingston. This was in the reign of Charles I., by whom he was also made Lieutenant-General of all the King's forces within the counties of Lincoln, Rutland, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk. The rest of this line were all more or less distinguished.

The mansion that formerly stood here was consumed by fire in the year 1745, and with it perished many valuable and curious manuscripts of its first possessor, who had been one of the leading members of the House of Commons during the great Civil War. Amongst these were the original minutes and papers relating to the treaties with King Charles I. at Uxbridge and the Isle of Wight. Only a small part of the furniture, the plate, and the family deeds, were saved from the flames.

Not long after this event a new mansion was built by the Duke of Kingston, in a fine open situation upon a gentle eminence. A modern tourist describes it as being "rather a comfortable house than a magnificent seat. The entrance is on the basement story into a

hall, adjoining to which are a breakfast-room, a dining-room, and drawing-room. A pair of stone stairs leads out of the hall to the next story; at the top of the first flight they divide into two, and lead into a circular room lighted by a large skylight in the roof, and having a gallery which runs round it, in which are the doors of the bedrooms. The sides of this room are of the same composition as is used in the hall at Lord Rockingham's, resembling yellow marble; on the side are pillars and pilasters, mostly white, but some resembling verd antique. The floor is of the same composition. Out of this room you go into a large drawing-room, hung with pictures, prints, and drawings. On the right is a small library. On the left, a very elegant drawing-room. The Duchess made some gardens with covered arbours in the German taste. There are some pieces of water near the house, on one of which is a large vessel for sailing. We were told that the park is thirteen miles round."

The nameless composition here alluded to is, as we need hardly explain, what is now called Scagliola marble, and the German gardens since the time of the Duchess have been much improved. The account, too, given by the tourist of the house, hardly does justice to the interior. In addition to what he has said, we may observe that the octagonal drawing-room, when viewed from the staircase, has a very fine effect, being superbly, yet at the same time simply, fitted up, notwithstanding the elegance of its gilding—that the floor of the dining-room is tessellated, with a recess at the end formed by curiously-twisted columns—and that the apartments in the garden front command a view of the very fine waterfall in the shrubbery.

Britton speaks in raptures of the grounds. He says—"The lake near the house, which is very fine, is laid out so as to represent an extensive river; and which, being amphitheatrically surrounded with lawns, that hang as it were towards the house in varied and verdant slopes, has a fine effect, enlivened as it is with several vessels of different sizes."

This mansion contains several portraits and other valuable paintings, such as the portrait of Henry, Earl of Pembroke, 1769; of Pascal Paoli, the celebrated Corsican patriot, 1770; of Colonel Sawyer; of Admiral Medows, father of the first Earl Manvers; of Earl Howe; of Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, &c., &c.; besides a profusion of drawings, that consist of landscapes and miniatures, amongst which is an inimitable head of a boy writing. Neither should we omit to notice the exquisite Madonna and Infant Jesus, in the dining-room, or the handsome bust of Paoli in the octagonal drawing-room.

**CASTLE-MARTIN**; the handsome seat of the

Carter family, adjoins the town of Kilcullen, in the co. Kildare. It is bounded by the Liffey, whose western bank it embellishes for a considerable distance. The mansion-house is a large and commodious building, originally erected in the last century. Within the demesne, in a romantic situation on the river, is a mortuary chapel, considered to have been built in the commencement of the thirteenth century, by one of the family of Eustace, as a cell dependent on the mother church of Kilcullen, and a mausoleum and chapel for himself and his descendants, according to the piety of the age. In the centre may be traced a tomb, supposed to commemorate the founder; who, before his death, in 1212, granted this little church in frankalmoin to the Priory of Christ Church, Dublin, with seven acres of land. In the attached burial-ground are fragments of several monuments, amongst which may be noticed part of the base of an altar monument, having, in painted niches, the heads of mutilated figures, wearing the usual Irish cap; here also may be seen the figure of a knight fully armed, but headless, about eighteen inches in height, holding in the right hand an uplifted sword, and in the left a pair of scales, each of which is occupied by a diminutive figure.

There is extant a record of a disputed claim to 120 acres here in 1399, which had been previously seized by Richard II., as escheated to the crown, but were then claimed by Nicholas Bailey and Matilda his wife as belonging to them, and the question was submitted to a court of law. In 1561, John Eustace died seized of all the castles, lands, and tenements in the manor and town of Castle-Martin, together with a water-mill and well, and various chiefties issuing out of the lands of Clongowes-wood, Harristown, &c., &c., of all which his son, John Eustace the younger, was found seized in 1581.

In 1599, in the words of Sir John Harrington's Report to the Queen—"After the Lord-Lieutenant General and Governor of Ireland (the Earl of Essex) had rested certain days at Dublin, for establishing the state of the kingdom and for making his necessary provision for the war, his Lordship departed thence (May the 10th) towards the 'champion' fields between the villages Kilrush and Castle-martin, in which latter place, on the 12th, he appointed to meet him seventeen ensigns of foot and three hundred of horse, which his Lordship divided into regiments, appointing the same to be commanded by colonels. The day following the rebels showed themselves in small numbers, delivering some few shot out of woods and ditches upon our 'vaunt' couriers, but without any hurt." In and after 1613, William Eustace was seized of the fee hereof down to the year 1635, when he died seized of the manor, containing one castle,

ten messuages, one water-mill, and one hundred acres of land. His eldest son and heir, Maurice Eustace, aged thirty years at the time of his father's death, and married, was attainted on Inquisition of 1642, as was also Edward Eustace, of Castlemartin, and thirteen others of the name.

In 1643, when the Marquess of Ormonde was directed by King Charles to treat with the Irish about a temporary cessation of arms, he proceeded to meet their agents here. Their Commissioners, Lord Gormanstown, Lord Muskerry, Sir Lucas Dillon, Sir Robert Talbot, Turlough O'Neill, Geoffrey Browne, Ever MacGennis, and John Walsh, presented themselves to him in his tent, his Lordship sitting in a chair covered, and they uncovered. He told them he was come according to their desires, and expected their propositions in writing. The next day they desired a sight of his commission, alleging that they were ready to show theirs, and gave a copy. They demanded, in the name of the Confederates, that the exercise of their government should continue during the cessation, and that a free parliament should be convened; but these concessions the Marquess refused, and above all he required a "supply" for maintenance of the King's forces previous to the cessation. They observed, in reply, that this demand was not warranted by the King's commission, and declined to bind themselves by any previous stipulation, while they declared their intentions to be to grant to his Majesty a free gift on conclusion of the truce. Ormonde hereupon deemed it prudent to suspend the negotiations; but, in a short time afterwards, renewed them at Jigginstown, near this. The Irish agents came there more moderate and complying; and, after some parleying, agreed to grant the King £30,000; one-half in money to be paid by instalments, the other in cattle. Articles for a cessation were finally adjusted, and on the 15th of September the treaty was signed by the Marquess and the Irish Commissioners. It received the ratification of the Lords Justices and Council, and was notified by a public proclamation to the whole kingdom. In the June of 1647, however, Castlemartin was burnt by the Parliamentary forces under Colonel Michael Jones.

The Lord Chancellor, Sir Maurice Eustace, who died in 1665, by his will of that date, directed his interment in Castlemartin, and accordingly was buried in the mortuary chapel before mentioned. His nephew, Sir Maurice Eustace, the younger, Baronet, was attainted in 1691 by the style "of Castle-martin;" which estate was thereupon, as confiscated, leased by the Crown for 99 years to Thomas Keightley. It but remains to say, that the house here was in 1798 converted into a barrack for the King's troops, from which military occupation it sustained much injury.

Near this, in the ruins of the Franciscan monastery, at New Abbey, might be seen until the year 1786, a noble "Eustace" monument, which was then carried off to the uses of a modern building. (A drawing of it, taken two years previously, may be seen in the third volume of the *Anthologia Hibernica*, fronting p. 255.) Upon the sarcophagus were, in *alto relievo*, the effigies of Sir Rowland Eustace, Baron of Portlester, and his lady. Sir Rowland, who was the founder of this house, was represented clothed, in the armour of his day, while Lady Eustace wore English attire. On her head was a species of cap, called a comet, bound by a fillet or frontlet of lace, as wrought with the needle in no inelegant pattern. This fillet appeared tied behind with long lappets, or rather a kind of veil, which could occasionally be drawn over. On her breast was sculptured a cross; her gown, or kirtle, fitted close with robings; and, as pins were not then in use, was made fast by a girdle studded with roses. The skirts were plaited in large and thick folds, and trimmed at the bottom with a flounce. Round the figures, on the outer edge of the tomb, was engraven in Church-text the inscription—"Orate pro animâ Rolandi Fitz-Eustace de Portlester, qui hoc mo: construxit et fundavit, et qui ob: die Decemb. 19, A.D. 1496; etiam pro animâ Margaritæ uxoris sue." On the front of the sarcophagus were carved three figures in bas-relief; that in the middle representing a keener, clothed in the Irish habit; those beside her purported to be two heralds, wearing the crown, sword, tunic, and cloak of their office, and also on their heads, under the crowns, the long veil or coif usually worn at funerals.

In the immediate vicinity of Castlemartin, is Dun-Allen, that hill of ancient Irish celebrity, on which "Finn Mac Cumhal and his Friars were wont to celebrate their feasts;" and whose summit still exhibits some traces of entrenchment.

**DUNROBIN CASTLE**, Sutherlandshire; the seat of the Duke of Sutherland.

Dunrobin Castle was first built by Robert, Earl of Sutherland, in the year 1275. It stands nearly in the middle of the parish of Golspie, upon the edge of a bank, that rises considerably above the level of the sea. The building is of that old-fashioned style of Scotch architecture, which defies classification, but which at the same time has a picturesque interest that does not always belong to more legitimate edifices. Narrow towers, tapering off like spires, and much lower than the building itself, flank either end, while the numerous windows look out quaintly from the dark and irregular mass.

The adjacent landscape is varied and hilly, with no want of timber, and the garden, which spreads itself out at the foot of the

eminence on which the Castle stands, harmonizes well with the character of the Castle and its grounds, which have been vastly improved by the present noble proprietor.

**DUFFIELD**, in the co. of Derby; the seat of John Balguy, Esq., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county. This gentleman is also Queen's Counsel, Recorder of Derby, and one of the Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy.

Duffield was at one time in the hands of the family of Wilmot, of whom it was bought somewhat more than sixty years ago by the father of the present owner. As to the house, it is uncertain at what time it was built, but in all probability about a century and a half ago. It is a comfortable country gentleman's residence, without any marked architectural features.

It is traditionally said that a large forest once existed in the neighbourhood, but of this there are no longer any remaining traces.

**HILLINGDON PLACE**, near Uxbridge, in the co. of Middlesex; the seat of the Count de Salis.

This mansion was erected about the year 1775, by Admiral Sir Francis William Drake, grandfather of the present proprietor. It stands upon an estate called Coomes, or Little London, and itself sometimes bears the name of Hillingdon Park, under which name it was at one time advertised for sale. The building is square and large, but without any peculiar architectural characteristics.

The estate was formerly possessed by the Walker family, and afterwards by that of Greenwood.

**LANGLEYS**, in the co. of Essex; the seat of John Jolliffe Tufnell, Esq., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county, who in 1823 served the office of High Sheriff.

This house was finished in the year 1720, by Samuel Tufnell, Esq., since whose time it has only been possessed by his family descendants. It is a plain, unornamented building, standing in a deer park.

**GIFFORD'S HALL**, in the co. of Suffolk, and parish of *Stoke Juxta Nayland*, so called to distinguish it from *Stoke Juxta Clare*, and *Stoke* near Ipswich; is the property of P. Mannock, Esq. This gentleman has for many years resided on the continent.

Previously to the reign of King Henry VI. this estate belonged to the Giffords. It was then purchased by Phillip Mannock, who had till that had his abode in the neighbouring village of Stoke, as appears from the family pedigree, but whose ancestors are said to have come originally from Denmark, and to have flourished in England under the rule of her Danish monarchs.

In the year 1789, William Comyns, Esq.,

cousin of the present owner, came into possession of the Gifford's Hall property, and thereupon took the name of Mannock. He died in 1819, leaving no issue, and the estate devolved to Patrick Power, Esq., who about 1830, likewise assumed the surname of Mannock, by royal license. The connection of this gentleman with the Mannocks came through marriage into the Strickland family, as shown in "Burke's Extinct Baronetries of England." His grandfather was an Irish Officer, who served under the Chevalier, Charles Edward, in consequence of whose final defeat he lost all his property in Ireland, nor have his family been able to trace his pedigree in that country.

Gifford's Hall is by many supposed to have been built, in the commencement of Henry VIII.'s reign, by Peter Gifford, a relation of the unfortunate Anne Boleyn. This, however, can only be true in reference to the front gateway, which is Elizabethan; the great hall and some other parts of the mansion are unquestionably of a much anterior date; and Dr. Milner has pronounced them to be about six or seven hundred years old, and the present owner is known to have amongst his ancient records, leases of some portion of the property dated in the time of King Henry II.

Gifford's Hall surrounds a quadrangular court, the entrance being by a gateway between two lofty embattled towers, with narrow windows. Although the entire mass is of brick, even to the mouldings of the windows, doors, and other ornaments, yet the whole presents an ancient and very striking appearance that carries back the fancy of the spectator to ages long since past. Opposite to this gateway are the mouldering ruins of a chapel.

**FILLONGLEY HALL**, in the co. of Warwick, Hemlingford Hundred, about six miles and a half from the town of Coventry; the seat of the Rev. Bowyer Adderley. In Domesday Book the name of this place is variously written *Filungelei*, *Filingelei*, *Felingelai*, and *Filunger*. Such a discrepancy however, is too common to the olden times when the same looseness of orthography was universally prevalent.

The ancient mansion belonged to Miss Wrench. Of her it was purchased in 1823 by the Rev. Bowyer Adderley, who in the following year pulled it down, and commenced building a new mansion upon the same. The work, however, was not completed until 1825. Since then it has received considerable additions, in 1840 and 1841, under the directions and at the expense of the present owner.

Fillongley Hall stands upon an eminence, surrounded by a well-wooded lawn, and commands a fine view of the adjacent country, the village of the same name being only a

mile off. There are several very fine trout-streams in the parish.

The Rev. Bowyer Adderley is the youngest son of the late Ralph Adderley, Esq., of Coton Hall, co. Stafford.

**HARRISTOWN**, in the co. Kildare; the picturesque seat of John Latouche, Esq., is a fine mansion, with a stately Ionic portico, standing in a rich valley that is watered throughout by the Liffey, in its progress from the celebrated fall or rapid of Poll-a-Phuca to Kilcullen. The demesne is the most extensive in a wide circuit of country, spreading nearly ten miles to the base of the hills that rise from Dunlavin to Blessington, and finely ornamented with timber; the parochial church of Carnalway stands within it, having been built at the private expense of the proprietor.

Soon after the English invasion, a branch of the noble family of Eustace settled in this county, and took the title of Baron from Harristown. Sir Edward Fitz-Eustace was settled here in the fifteenth century—"a warlike knight, and fitted for a government that required activity and vigour." In 1452 he routed the O'Connor of Offaley, in that memorable engagement where Leland records the generous contest between father and son of that Irish sept, each seeking by self-devotion to save the other from the vengeance of the enemy. In 1454 he was Lord-Deputy of Ireland, when his son, Sir Rowland, was created Baron Portlester, in Meath, with the manor annexed, to hold in tail male. In 1462, this Sir Rowland founded the Franciscan Monastery of Kilcullen, called New Abbey, in this county; all whose possessions were, on the Dissolution, granted to Edmund Spenser the poet. In its churchyard is the figure of a knight in armour, which, according to tradition, was sculptured in commemoration of him; he also erected the beautiful structure, called from him, Portlester's chapel, within the precincts of St. Andrew's church, in Dublin. He much improved the house and demesne of Harristown, and obtained the patent from His Majesty constituting it a borough, with privilege of sending two members to Parliament. "In those periods," says a writer at the close of the last century, "Harristown was esteemed the most beautiful seat in that part of the kingdom. The house was large and commodious, with convenient and ample offices. An elevated terrace in front commanded a beautiful view of an extensive and crystal lake, skirted with wood, and furnished with swans and other aquatic birds; and on it floated a ship completely rigged and fitted out for pleasure and recreation. The woods were extensive, well replenished with game of various species, and intermixed with shady walks, pleasant bowers, and fine avenues; whilst the gardens produced every

kind of fruit appertaining to the climate : but (he laments) of this once delightful spot no remains now (1794) exist, all is laid as low as the noble possessor. Of the woods no vestiges are to be seen, corn grows where they once stood ; the lake is become a morass, and in part a ploughed field ; and of the house scarce one stone remains upon another." In the Parliament of Naas, held in 1474, Harristown was declared to be thenceforth discharged of subsidies, and directed to be assessed with the county at large ; and, in the same year, Sir Rowland and Sir Robert Eustace were, as the two most noble and worthy persons, selected to represent the county Kildare in the honourable order of the Brotherhood of St. George ; a fraternity "formed," says Sir John Davis, "that the state might not seem utterly to neglect the defence of the Pale." "It was created with the authority of Parliament, and consisted of a total of thirteen of the most eminent within these four shires, which were alone then amenable to English law : viz., Dublin, Meath, Kildare, and Louth. They were to assemble annually at Dublin, on St. George's day, to express their zeal for English government. Their captain, who was to be chosen for one year on this anniversary, had a train assigned to him of one hundred and twenty archers on horseback, and forty other horsemen, with one attendant to each ; the archers being entitled to receive sixpence each for their daily pay ; the others, for themselves and their attendants, five-pence, with an annual stipend of four marks. This was the only standing force then maintained in Ireland, and a tax was established for their support." (*D'Alton's Hist. of Drogheda*, v. ii., p. 161.) In 1488 the bounds of the few obedient shires of the Pale, before alluded to, were marked off, through Harristown and Naas to Clare and Kilcock. Immediately previous to this occurred the wild question of Lambert Simmel's claim to the Crown ; when Sir Rowland Eustace, in his zeal for the House of York, espoused the Pretender's cause, but was pardoned on doing homage to Sir Richard Edgecombe, and died in 1496.

In 1535, this chivalrous but imprudent family again took part in the insurrection of the silken Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, and experienced the melancholy consequences in attainders, executions, and confiscations. "We have in ward," (writes in 1535, John Alen, then Master of the Rolls in Ireland, to Cromwell, the King's secretary,) "in the castle of Dublin, Dame Jenet Eustace, Sir Walter de la Hyde's wife, which was the Earl of Kildare's aunt, and most of secrets with him, and by all probable conjecture she was the chief counsellor and stirrer of the inordinate rebellion. She is the traitor's (Lord Thomas's) foster-mother, and, the time that the army discomfited him, and had him in chase,

for his succour, he fled with himself and a boy to her, into Delahyde's castle of Ballina, and there was rescued. Also we have in ward, in the said castle, Rose Eustace, (who appears to have been the daughter of Dame Jenet,) which waited on my Lady of Kildare until the Earl of Kildare was committed to the Tower, and after, as you know, with the said Earl's daughter, privily stole hither." This Dame Jenet was the daughter of Sir Rowland Eustace of Harristown ; and her sister, Alison, who was married to Gerald, the eighth Earl of Kildare, had some years previously died of grief at his confinement on suspicion in London. As all these individuals were of the Harristown Eustaces, their introduction here is at least allowable. In 1541 Sir Thomas Eustace, Knight, "of Harristown," was created Baron of Kilcullen, and was in the following year advanced in the peerage by the title of Viscount of Baltinglas.

In 1603, King James granted to John Eustace "the castle and village of Harristown, and also the site, circuit, and precinct of the chiefhouse, containing two castles, a hall, one garden, the orchard, the laggard place, one chapel upon a vault, one churchyard, with certain other buildings, containing by estimation three acres and more ; sundry messuages and cottages, one hundred acres arable, forty pasture, with common of turfary, and a water-mill, with the watercourse ; the estate of James Eustace, late Viscount Baltinglas, attained."

He was the grandson of Sir Thomas before mentioned as the first Viscount. In the following year, these possessions were, with many more in the county, granted by the King to Sir Henry Harrington, who died seized thereof in 1612 ; soon after which the town and lands of Harristown, with certain hamlets, were granted to Sir John King and Sir Adam Loftus, as assignees of Sir Charles Wilmot, Knight. In 1639 the Irish House of Commons elected for their Speaker, Mr. Sergeant Maurice Eustace, "a wise, learned, and discreet man, and of great integrity." In 1642, His Majesty appointed him one of the Commissioners to confer with the Catholic confederates ; and in 1647, he was honoured with a vote of thanks from the House of Commons, for "his singular affection to the English nation, his public services, and his earnest advancement of the Protestant religion." In 1660, he took out a confirmatory patent for his ancient inheritance in the counties of Kildare and Dublin ; which was further secured to him by the Act of Settlement, and also by a private Act of Parliament ; in the same year he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and in 1665 he died.

In 1650, the Castle of Harristown was besieged by the Parliamentary forces under Colonels Hewson and Reynolds. In 1681, Sir Maurice Eustace, the nephew of the Chancellor,

and to whom he had bequeathed Harristown in tail-male, obtained a Charter constituting his estates here a manor, with power to hold courts leet and baron, and a seneschal's court. It was afterwards made a free borough, with a corporation which had the privilege of returning two members to Parliament, (a privilege which it exercised until the Union, when it was disfranchised, and the usual compensation, £15,000, paid to John Latouche, then its proprietor; the borough at the time, according to Brewer, containing but a single house.) In 1688, the aforesaid Sir Maurice Eustace was Colonel of the 19th Regiment of Foot in King James's service, at the siege of Derry, in which body James Eustace was a Captain, Richard Eustace a Lieutenant, and John Eustace an Ensign; while, in the same service, in Sir Neill O'Neill's regiment of Dragoons, Nicholas Eustace was a Captain, and Christopher Eustace a Lieutenant; Anthony Eustace was a Captain in Colonel Charles Cavenagh's regiment of foot; and Rowland Eustace an Ensign in Sir Michael Creagh's. In the Parliament convened at Dublin by that last of the Stuart dynasty, James Eustace and Maurice Eustace were the representatives of the borough of Blessington. The succeeding attainders were rife with the name; no less than twenty-four appear upon the Inquisitions Rolls in the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, Carlow, and Kildare. In the latter appears the name of Oliver Eustace, of Harristown.

It would seem, however, that the estates of Sir Maurice Eustace here were transmitted, unaffected by forfeiture, down to the year 1720, when, under the sanction of a private Act of the first Parliament, they were sold for the payment of his debts and of other encumbrances affecting them. The first Duke of Leinster became a subsequent purchaser of Harristown, and his son sold it to John Latouche, before mentioned as its proprietor at the time of the Union. He, it is said, offered a pension to the last representative of the Eustaces of Harristown, "who then resided in a cabin in or near the ancient demesne, aged, infirm, poor, and unnoticed. The object of his compassion, however, with dignity declined his bounty, observing that *his* family were more accustomed to grant than to receive such favours.

**HOVINGHAM HALL**, Yorkshire, the seat of Sir William Worsley, Bart., a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for the North Riding, is situated 17 miles north of York. The name is written "Houingham," in Domesday book, and is said to be derived from "houe" (Brit.), a place of graves or "tumuli," many of which are still to be seen in the neighbourhood,—*"ing,"* a place of waters, there being several streams near, and "*ham,"* a Saxon word, signifying a house or village—

the "*ton*" or "*tun*" at the end of so many of the names of our villages had reference to an enclosure, but the Saxon "*ham*" implied that it was the residence or home of its possessor, and is no doubt synonymous with the present vernacular word in the north of Yorkshire, "*yham*," meaning home.

The town is no doubt a place of great antiquity. Its situation is in strict accordance with the accounts handed down to us of the towns of the ancient Britons, which were for the most part fixed upon the border of a large forest, for the double convenience it offered for hunting and pasturing cattle, and at the same time, on the banks of a river or running stream, for the conveniency of water.

After the Norman Conquest, Hovingham, with other adjacent lands, was given by William the Conqueror to the great Roger de Mowbray, who is supposed to have built a castle here; or, what seems more likely, to have re-edified and refortified the Saxon villa, which was already in existence; amplifying it, no doubt, so as to render it more suited to a warrior of his rank and celebrity. His descendant, John de Mowbray, conspiring with Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, against the Spencers, was taken prisoner at the battle of Boroughbridge, and beheaded at York, when his estates, as a matter of course, were confiscated. This was in the reign of Edward II., 1332. Their lands were afterwards restored in the reign of Edward III., yet it would seem that the family of Worsley obtained some property here before the final confiscation of the Mowbray estates, upon the insurrectionary movement, called "*the pilgrimage of grace.*"

Hovingham Hall was built in the reign of George III., by Thomas Worsley, Esq., the then Surveyor-General of the Board of Works, from his own designs, upon, or near, the site of Mowbray Castle, the position already mentioned as being that of a Saxon villa, where originally stood the Roman Station and Baths; some of the works relating to which, and their foundations, may still be seen in the grounds adjacent.

The mansion is a handsome building, in the style of some of the principal Italian villas. It is approached through a handsome covered gateway, over which is this inscription: *Virtus in actione consistit.* A strong iron-gate secures this entrance, which leads directly into a hall, called the "*Riding School*," ninety-six feet in length by thirty-six in width. Through the riding school carriages pass into the vestibule, a square of thirty-six feet, its semi-circular grained masonry top resting on four centre columns and twelve other three-quarter columns attached to the walls, all of the pure Tuscan order. From this vestibule you enter on the right and left to the other parts of the building. The entrance—

hall leading from it on the right—together with the corresponding hall on the left—is of a size and style of groined stone-work columns and pilasters, in harmony with the vestibule, and conducts to the principal staircase and dining-room. The latter is thirty-six feet long by thirty feet wide, adorned with Corinthian columns, and a handsome chimney-piece of Italian marble, with projecting columns of yellow antique; fine models of the pure Greek Doric columns, which were always without bases. The walls of this noble room represent mural tablets painted in fresco—a sacrifice to Apollo by Sebastian Rizzi, &c.; and there is a fine bust of Oliver Cromwell in a niche over the chimney-piece. Several of the apartments in the mansion are of large proportions, handsomely furnished; for instance, the state bed-room, which opens out of the dining-room, is thirty-six feet by twenty-two, adorned with Corinthian columns, and some fine Italian paintings, having two dressing-rooms attached, and a second entrance into the principal staircase. The drawing-rooms are over the entrance-hall and vestibule, commanding a fine view of the grounds in front, and correspond in regard to architecture and dimensions with the rooms above-mentioned,—the principal drawing-room, called the robe-room, is a square of thirty-six feet by twenty-eight high, the floor being supported on the four stone columns of the hall below; both drawing-rooms are hung with numerous paintings by the old masters; indeed, the collection here of statues, bronzes, busts, casts, paintings, drawings, and prints, is both very numerous and interesting; the library consists of a large collection of ancient, classical, and modern books.

The country around the Hall, both near and in the distance, is singularly beautiful and varied. At a short distance from the village itself are three spas, with baths attached, on the south side of the main valley, in a spot something like the place where the Harrogate waters issue; from which, however, they essentially differ, their medicinal properties being of the sulphur-sodaic character, highly beneficial in allaying irritation, and invigorating the system. In the neighbourhood are more noble mansions than will usually be seen within the same limits; the principal being,—Castle Howard, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle; Duncombe Park, the seat of Lord Feversham; Wiganthorpe Hall, the seat of William Garforth, Esq.; Newburgh Hall, the seat of Sir George Wombwell, Bart.—the beauty of whose park and domain has been so much extolled—whilst the unrivalled ruins of Rievaulx Abbey, Helmsley Castle, Byland Abbey, &c., afford ample interest for the tourist. There is an excellent hotel within a few hundred yards of the Hovingham Station, on the Malton and Thirsk line.

**THE CASTLE, CASTLE BELLINGHAM, CO.** Louth, about one mile from the sea on the east, and nearly the same distance from the railway-station on the west; the seat of Sir Alan Edward Bellingham.

An old castle stood here, which was burnt down by the army of King James II.; and in or near 1712, a new mansion was erected by Henry Bellingham, Esq., M.P. for Louth, out of the ruins of the ancient edifice. It was built in the Dutch style, with a high projecting roof, in which were windows. In 1798, according to the prevailing bad taste of the times, its antique appearance was modernized, the fine old avenues changed to a winding approach with clumps of trees, and a belt to hide the church; the steps and vases were removed, the terraces broken down into slopes; and the house so altered as to have much the appearance of a large manufactory. The arches of the old castle near the river were also demolished and covered over with earth, which was sown with grass-seed. In the years 1836 and 1846, the east and south sides were castellated, but the rest remains unfinished.

This mansion stands on a terrace, near the river Glyde, which runs through the pleasure-grounds, gardens, and park. In the latter are some very large trees, planted during the reign of Queen Anne. Two fine avenues of limes still remain here, and some noble yew-trees, intermingled with hollies, that in several instances have trunks as large as those of forest trees. There is also a group of magnificent ilexes.

Since 1846, terraces have been formed; and the walks and drives have been remodelled in consequence of the deepening of the river Glyde, under the management of the Board of Works. The trees and shrubs are so planted as to give shelter at all seasons from cold, or wind, or sun, and thus there is a southern climate on a gravel soil. Within the domains are the manor-mill and the church, with handsome stained-glass windows. With a liberality which is not very common, the owner allows the public at all times in the island, the park, and the flower-garden.

The Ordnance map shows in the park a royal oak, grown from an acorn brought from Charles II.'s oak about the year 1720. On the south side of the river is a cock-pit, or amphitheatre for cock-fighting, opposite to which, and to the salmon-bank preserves, are statues given by the first Lord Mayor of Dublin. Several silver coins of Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, &c., have been found near the old castle, as also by the farm-yard, where, in 1847, many skeletons were discovered. The latter lay about four feet below the surface, in a gravelly subsoil, and in graves formed by small flint stones. They are supposed to be the remains of persons

killed in Cromwell's time, or of some who died of fever and fatigue when part of King William's army encamped there on their march to the Boyne. That monarch is traditionally said to have taken refreshment under the great old elm, near the eastern gate. He presented Colonel Bellingham with a liquor-case, used by himself at the battle of the Boyne, which is still in the possession of the family, as is also the journal written by the Colonel, while attending King William in Ireland.

**CASSIOBURY PARK**, Hertfordshire, adjoining the town of Watford, and about seventeen miles from London; the seat of the Earl of Essex.

It was anciently parcel of the lands of St. Alban's Abbey, to whom it was given by Offa, King of Mercia. After the dissolution of monasteries it was granted by Henry VIII. to Richard Morison, Esq., who was employed by that monarch in many state affairs, and who died at Strasburgh in the year 1556. His grandson, in the reign of Charles I., married Mary, second daughter to Viscount Campden, and, dying without heirs male, their daughter Elizabeth conveyed the inheritance of the Morisons, by marriage, to Arthur, Lord Capell, of Hadham in Hertfordshire, from whom the present Earl is descended.

The Capell family were long seated at Stoke Neyland in Suffolk, upon a manor which bore their name. Sir William Capell, Lord Mayor of London, amassed so large a fortune that he was considered a fit subject for plunder by the notorious Empson, and the no less notorious Dudley, whom King Henry VII. was in the habit of using as instruments in the pillage of his loving lieges for the benefit of the royal coffers. Under some pretext, the worthy Mayor was compelled to pay two thousand pounds, but being afterwards called upon for a second fine to a similar amount, he stoutly refused compliance, when he was punished for his outrecuidance by imprisonment in the Tower till the King's death.

The son of the unlucky Lord Mayor seems to have been a great favourite with Henry VIII. He was knighted by the bluff monarch, and accompanied him to France, where with other knights he challenged all comers to a trial of skill in arms during thirty days. His descendants went on increasing in royal favour, till, in the reign of Charles I., Arthur Capell was created Baron Capell of Hadham. He was a staunch loyalist, and lost his life in the King's service, being beheaded by order of the Parliament, for his gallant defence of Colchester, 1648-9. His son was restored to the family honours and estate, by Charles II., and farther created Viscount Malden and Earl of Essex by that monarch in April, 1661. In 1670, this nobleman was sent ambassador to

Denmark, where he gallantly upheld the honour of England, refusing to lower his colours, though the Governor of Cronenberg Castle fired upon him to enforce compliance. For this unwarrantable breach of the law of nations the Governor was eventually obliged to beg pardon on his knees.

In 1672, the Earl was made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1680 was appointed First Commissioner of the Treasury.

The family mansion at Cassiobury is a spacious edifice, standing in an extensive and well-wooded park, through which flows the river Gade. Over this, the waters of the Grand Junction Canal have been carried. The house was originally commenced in the reign of Henry VIII. by Richard Morison, Esq., and completed in the style of that age by his son, Sir Charles Morison. Since that time it has undergone many alterations and improvements, and particularly by the late Earl; the result of which has been a great change and improvement in its original character. In its general appearance the mansion has the character of a castellated mansion, but within are many elegant rooms in a more modern style of ornament, while there is a sort of cloister, the windows of which are decorated with stained-glass, that when

"The moonbeams kissed the holy pane,  
It threw on the pavement a bloody stain."

Cassiobury has long been celebrated for its collection of paintings, some being curious as being the portraits of illustrious characters, and others no less valuable as exquisite works of art. Amongst the former may be numbered Algernon, Earl of Northumberland; his daughter, Elizabeth, wife and widow of the first Lord Capell; Lady Anne and Lord Percy, by Vandyck; the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, by Sir Peter Lely; Sir Charles Hanbury Williams; Charles I., by Vandyck; Charles II., by Sir Peter Lely; &c., Amongst the latter may be enumerated a "Virgin and Child," by Carlo Maratti; a "Monk's Head," by Canaletti; a "Sea-piece," by Vander Velde; a "Landscape," by Gainsborough; a "Landscape," by Wouvermann; &c., all remarkably fine, and valuable as specimens from the easel of the highest artists. Another noticeable object is the Gobelin tapestry in the state bedroom, displaying a village-feast, with wine-making, &c., copied from an original picture by Teniers.

The park is extensive, being between three and four miles in circumference, abounding in rich scenery and noble trees. The walks are said to have been originally laid out, and the woods planted by the celebrated Le Notre, the architect-gardener of St. James's Park. Since his time, however, they have been greatly improved and enlarged, in conformity

with the more natural and picturesque taste of modern times.

**DUNOLLY CASTLE**, Argyllshire, the seat of John McDougall, Esq., of McDougall, Captain, R.N., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the same county.

It is altogether uncertain at what time the old castle was first built, neither history nor tradition supplying any record of the fact. Nothing now remains of this interesting pile but a mass of ruins, of which Sir Walter Scott has left us so graphic and beautiful a description, that, as we cannot hope to equal it, we give in his own words.

“Nothing can be more wildly beautiful than the situation of Dunolly. The ruins are situated upon a bold and precipitous promontory overhanging Loch Etive, and distant about a mile from the village and port of Oban. The principal part, which remains, is the donjon or keep; but fragments of other buildings, overgrown with ivy, attest that it had been once a place of importance, as large apparently as Arternish or Dunstaffnage. These fragments enclose a court-yard, of which the keep probably formed one side; the entrance being by a steep ascent from the neck of the isthmus, formerly cut across by a moat, and defended doubtless by outworks and a draw-bridge. Beneath the castle stands the present mansion of the family, having on the one hand Loch Etive, with its islands and mountains, on the other, two romantic eminences tufted with copse-wood. There are other accompaniments suited to the scene; in particular a huge upright pillar, or detached fragment of that sort of rock called plum-pudding stone, upon the shore about a quarter-of-a-mile from the castle. It is called *Clach-na-cau*, or the *Dog's Pillar*, because Fingal is said to have used it as a stake, to which he bound his celebrated dog, Bran. Others say that when the Lord of the Isles came upon a visit to the Lord of Lorn, the dogs brought for his sport were kept beside this pillar. Upon the whole a more delightful and romantic spot can scarce be conceived, and it receives a moral interest from the considerations attached to the residence of a family once powerful enough to confront and defeat Robert Bruce, and now sunk into the shade of private life. The heir of Dunolly fell lately in Spain, fighting under the Duke of Wellington,—a death well becoming his ancestry.”

The House of Lorn—of which Captain McDougall is the lineal and undisputed representative—descended from a son of Somerled, slain at Renfrew in 1164. This son obtained the succession of his territories upon the mainland, which comprehend the greater part of the three districts of Lorn in Argyllshire, so that they seem to have been more like petty princes than feudal barons. At a later period

they assumed the patronymic of McDougall, by which they are distinguished in the chronicles of the middle-ages. The Lord of Lorn, who flourished during the wars of Bruce, was Allaster, or Alexander, McDougall, called Allaster of Argyll. He had married the third daughter of John, known in history as the Red Comyn, and murdered by Bruce in the Dominican church at Dumfries; in consequence of this act, Allaster became the mortal enemy of the future liberator, and more than once reduced him to great straits in the early and more unsettled parts of his reign, giving him in particular a severe defeat at Dalree, near Tyndrum, when the vanquished king left in the hands of the conquerors his brooch and plaid. Afterwards, however, when Bruce found himself more firmly established upon the throne, he did not forget to revenge these disgraces by marching into Argyllshire to lay waste the hostile territories. John of Lorn, the chieftain's son, posted himself with his followers in the formidable pass between Dalmally and Bunawe. It is a narrow path along the verge of the huge precipitous mountain, called Cruachen Ben, and protected on the other side by a precipice overhanging Loch Awe. Strong, however, as such a position was, if attacked in front, the defenders seemed never to have recollected that it might be turned, a circumstance which had not escaped the watchful eye of Bruce, who, while he engaged their attention by a false attack in front, sent three chosen leaders with a select body of archery to obtain possession of the heights by which the pass was commanded. Having once gained these points, the battle was in fact won. From their secure post they poured down volley after volley of arrows upon the enemy below. The Argyllshire men, who had hitherto fought with determined courage, in full reliance upon the strength of their position, now took to flight. Their way lay across the deep and rapid river Awe, over which was a bridge which they attempted to demolish behind them, in order to secure their retreat, but the pursuers were too quick for them, and they were dispersed with much slaughter. John of Lorn, anticipating the fatal result at an early period of the battle, had betaken himself to his galley on the lake, a circumstance of which Sir Walter has not forgotten to avail himself in his Legend of Montrose. But in the case of John of Lorn no suspicion of cowardice attached, if we may believe the old poet.

“To John off Lorne it suld displese  
I trow, quhen he hys men nycht se,  
Owte of his schippis fra the se  
Be slayne and chassyt in the hill,  
That he mycht set na help thar till.  
Bot it angrys als gretunly  
To gud hartis thar ar worthy,  
To se thar fayis fulfill thair will  
As to thaim self to thiole the ill.”

“After this decisive engagement, Bruce laid

waste Argyleshire, and besieged Dunstaffnage Castle on the western shore of Lorn, compelled it to surrender, and placed in that principal stronghold of the McDougalls a garrison and governor of his own. The elder McDougall, now wearied with the contest, submitted to the victor; but his son, 'rebellious,' says Barbour, 'as he was wont to be,' fled to England by sea. When the wars between the Bruce and Baliol factions again broke out, in the reign of David II., the Lords of Lorn were again found upon the losing side, owing to their hereditary enmity to the House of Bruce. Accordingly, upon the issue of that contest, they were deprived, by David II. and his successor, of by far the greater part of their extensive territories, which were conferred upon Stewart, called the Knight of Lorn. The House of McDougall continued, however, to survive the loss of power, and affords a very rare, if not a unique instance of a family of such unlimited power and so distinguished during the middle ages, surviving the decay of their grandeur, and flourishing in a private station. The Castle of Dunolly, near Oban, with its dependencies, was the principal part of what remained to them, with their right of chieftainship over the families of their name and blood. These they continued to enjoy until the year 1715, when their representative incurred the penalty of forfeiture for his accession to the insurrection of that period; thus losing the remains of his inheritance to replace upon the throne the descendants of those princes, whose accession his ancestors had opposed at the expense of their feudal grandeur. The estate was, however, restored about 1745 to the father (grandfather) of the present proprietor, whom family experience had taught the hazard of interfering with the established government, and who remained quiet upon that occasion. He therefore regained his property when many Highland chiefs lost theirs."

The brooch, lost at Dalree by Bruce, and known in song as "The Brooch of Lorn," though carefully preserved by the McDougalls, did not escape its share in the family vicissitudes. At the time of the Civil War in the seventeenth century, Gylen Castle, a stronghold of this race, romantically situated upon a rocky headland in the Island of Kerrera, was laid siege to, and reduced by a detachment from the main army, despatched from the main army under General Leslie. It so chanced that the *Brooch of Lorn* was then deposited in Gylen Castle, and became the spoil of Campbell of Inverawe, who was serving with the troops which had been sent against Lorn. From his descendants it was bought, in 1826, by the late General Duncan Campbell, who generously restored the relic to the present owner of the estate.

But this is not the only memorial of other times still possessed by the McDougalls. The following deserve more particularly to be

enumerated:—A bronze equestrian figure, very finely executed, of *Eian Bacach*, or Lame John, whom Robert Bruce defeated at the Pass of Awe; a brass gun, presented by James VII. to Allan McDougall of Dunolly; a medal, given to John, the son of Allan, by the Chevalier St. George, for whom John led his clan to the unfortunate field of Sheriffmuir; a pair of transparent crystal balls, about the size of pigeon's eggs, and reflecting light in all the colours of the rainbow; these, it is said, were brought from the Holy Land by a Lord of Lorn, who had joined the army of the Crusaders, and for centuries they were believed to possess great and mysterious powers of healing; with cattle they were unusually efficacious, no more being requisite than to soak them for a short time in water which the animals were to drink. It is not a hundred years ago that they were sent for, express, a distance of forty miles, to arrest the progress of a violent epidemic.

The present mansion of Dunolly, the situation of which has already been described, was erected about one hundred and ten years since. It belongs to the old Scotch style of architecture, and has the peculiar merit of harmonizing with the locality. The grounds are very beautiful and romantic.

**ARDFERT ABBEY**, in the co. of Kerry, has been long the residence of the Crosbie family, of whom were the former Earls of Glandore; it is now that of their descendant, William Talbot Crosbie, Esq. In the demesne, which adjoins the town, are situated those picturesque ruins of the Franciscan monastery, which give name to the mansion. Smith, in his interesting, but too inadequate History of the County of Kerry, describes the ruins of this religious house in his time as, "standing a little to the east of the town; the walls of the steeple, the choir, with some of the cloisters, the dormitory, and the chapel, remain entire. In the church is a fine figure of St. Brandon, in *alto relievo*, adjoining which was a Round Tower, 120 feet in height, and esteemed the finest in Ireland, but being neglected, it unfortunately fell to the ground in 1771;" tumbling at one crash into a heap of ruins. The house has been enlarged on the site of an older edifice, erected in the reign of Charles I., and has been greatly improved by later occupants. It is said to contain an extensive library of choice works and numerous family manuscripts, and, in the dining and drawing rooms, a variety of paintings and family portraits. The demesne is well stocked with deer; the gardens are extensive, and open into several noble avenues of elm, lime, and beech trees. Near this the great promontory, called Kerry or Ballyhegue Head, majestically towers over the Atlantic Ocean, to whose full swell the whole coast from Tralee Bay is exposed, and, except a small inlet near this, offers neither shelter nor harbour.

Soon after the introduction of Christianity into Ireland, there was erected an Abbey at Ardfert, which became the seat of a Bishop's see; comprehending the northern portion of the county of Kerry, and continued to be governed by a succession of its own Bishops until 1663, when it was united to the Bishopric of Limerick. St. Brendan erected a sumptuous monastery here in the sixth century, which, with the town, was destroyed by fire in 1089. It was again reduced to ashes by Cormac O'Cullinan in 1151; and, with the town, suffered a similar visitation in 1179. The subsequently-erected cathedral occupied an eminence on the north side of the town, but was suffered, on the Reformation, to fall into decay; the walls of the nave and choir are however still perfect; the east window has three lofty lancet-shaped compartments, ornamented internally with light and elegant clustered pilasters; on each side is a niche, in one of which stands the figure of St. Brendan, before alluded to; near it, in the choir, is another of much superior workmanship. On the south side, near the altar, are nine windows, ornamented with pilasters terminating in a trefoil arch. Four rude Norman arches also remain, of which the largest, in the centre, was the doorway. An opening at the north-west led into a later addition, part of which only remains; it was purchased, in 1668, by the Dowager Countess of Kerry for her tomb, and has since been the family vault of the Crosbies.

In 1253, Thomas, Lord of Kerry, founded there the aforesaid Franciscan monastery, in which he was buried in 1280, as were subsequently other Lords of Kerry and many members of their family. Of this foundation, the present ruins exhibit a cruciform appearance, consisting of the nave and choir, with a lofty tower in the west, a chapel in the south, and the refectory in the north; adjoining which are two sides of the cloisters, the whole principally in the pointed style. The great east window has five divisions, and is of bold design. On the south side, the choir was lighted by nine windows, under which are five arches in the wall, differing in style and elevation: in the centre is an altar tomb of the last Earl and Countess of Glandore. The south chapel, of which the great window is perfect and its details handsome, was connected with the nave by three noble pointed arches resting on massive, but peculiarly elegant, circular columns. A stone in the buttress of the arch nearest to the tower bears a rude inscription. In the choir are several very ancient tombstones, one bearing the effigy of an Abbot.

In 1382, William, Bishop of Kerry (*i.e.* of Ardfert) having shown that, by reason of the poverty of his see, and the impassable nature of his country, he could not attend the

King's Parliaments and Councils, was thereupon excused. Camden, in the days of Elizabeth, speaks of the county Kerry as "full of high inaccessible mountains, interspersed with numerous valleys;—running out into the sea, the waves dashing against it on both sides; a harbour of villains and retreat for rebels!"

At a later period (1683), the lady of Sir William Petty writes, "My affectionate, truant, and humble servant, as he is pleased to style himself, intends to go to Ireland within fourteen days, as he tells me that, if I am truly valiant, I will come to him. . . . There is a coach in design that can't be overthrown, nor be jolted in the highest ways, which you shall hear of in due time." . . . And again she writes, "Sir William has obtained a custodiam of his lands in Kerry, and is gone upon the unlucky place himself, which I am very sorry for, considering how unfit he is to ride on horseback in such dangerous ways."

"In 1582," say the Four Masters, "a company of foot soldiers and half a company of cavalry of Captain Zouch's force, were quartered at Ardfert from the beginning of harvest of the present year; and, although they had plenty of provisions and stores from the Queen, they did not cease from consuming and wasting the country round them; and they obliged the chief of each clan to send his son in to them as a hostage. The sons of Fitz-Maurice of Kerry, having joined with the Geraldines in the war, proceeded on a certain night to Ardfert, and on the following morning seized on the booty of the town. Captain Haitson, the captain of the cavalry, rushed suddenly upon them without waiting for his soldiers; but he was quickly encountered, and in the first onset dismounted and despatched by the sword. The sons of Fitz-Maurice returned with their prey and encamped at the town, despite of the soldiers. . . . Fitz-Maurice took his sons with him from the town, and both parties returned back to their woods; but they had scarcely gone, when Captain Zouch came to the country, on report of the death of Captain Haitson; and, when he did not succeed in overtaking them about the town, he hanged the young hostages who were in the hands of his people. . . . Fitz-Maurice suffered much above all others in that war, for his people were exterminated and his own buildings and dwellings were destroyed; he had no security in taking refuge in the hollows of trees, or of rocks, or of caves of the earth, or in underwood; for, in these recesses, he dreaded his enemies might find him. Captain Zouch went to England in the month of August in this year, having left another captain in his place as governor over the people of Munster. This captain took with him all the soldiers that there were in Ardfert to Cork, and from that time there was

not a company or half a company of soldiers to overrun the country or harass the Geraldines to the end of this year! Captain Zouch was killed in a conflict in England before he could return to Ireland. . . . It is impossible to relate or enumerate half, or one-third of the desperate encounters, hard-contested conflicts, and intrepid onsets that were carried on by the Geraldines at that time, and it was then it was said, that the lowing of a cow or the voice of a ploughman was not heard from Dunkeen (in Kerry) to Cashel of Munster."

In 1600, the Castle here, then belonging to Lord Kerry, was besieged by Sir Charles Wilmot. The wardens made a considerable resistance for nine days, "having burnt some machines which the English had placed against the walls to secure their miners. At length Sir Charles, having got a small piece of cannon, called a sacker, which he had borrowed from the master of an English ship in order to batter down the doors, the walls being too strong for so small a piece to annoy, the garrison, in sight of the ordnance, thought proper to surrender. Sir Charles hanged the Constable, but the rest of the men were spared."

In this latter year (1600), John Crosbie, therefore prebendary of Dysert, was advanced to the See of Ardfert, at which time his elder brother, Patrick Crosbie, was seized of lands hereabout. This Patrick had a previous grant of very extensive possessions in the Queen's County (Leix), as a reward from the Queen for his services against the O'More. On this estate the original house of Ballyfin was erected by the Bishop, who himself died in 1621, and was buried in his own church here. In 1612, King James granted to Thomas Fitz-Maurice, Baron of Lixnawe, (inter alia) "the manor and Castle of Ardfert, and all the lands in Ardfert called Farenwilliam, with other townlands and tenements all in the borough of Ardfert; Courts Leet and Baron within the manor; also a market and fair, with courts of pie-powder, and the usual tolls." In 1634, the right of Ardfert to send representatives to Parliament was, as in the case of some of the Irish boroughs, questioned, but all objections were over-ruled, and it continued a Parliamentary Borough until the Union.

In 1639, Colonel David Crosbie, second son of the Bishop, was chosen Member of Parliament for Tralee; he was appointed Governor of Kerry by Lord Inchiquin in 1648, and continued by Cromwell's commission in 1650. This individual erected a residence at Ardfert, as appears from his memorial to Cromwell in 1653, in which he set forth that the Irish had burned his house here, "the building of which (it was completed in 1635) had cost him £1000." In 1702, David Crosbie, grandson of the Colonel, obtained two grants from the

Trustees of the Forfeited Estates of lands in this vicinity, which had come to the Crown by the attainders of Sir Patrick Trant and John Gould respectively; he also claimed several estates for lives and remainders in tail in the lands of Ardfert, Lockamore, &c., as limited by family settlements on him and his sons and daughters. He died in 1717, leaving Sir Maurice Crosbie, his son and heir, then one of the Representatives of Kerry in Parliament. He it was who enlarged and new-modelled the residence in 1720, and in 1758 was created Baron Brandon. His son and heir, William, was further advanced in the Peerage, having been created Viscount Crosbie in 1771, and Earl of Glandore in 1776, both of which latter titles became extinct on the death of his son, Earl John, in 1815, without issue; while Ardfert Abbey and the other family estates passed to the issue of his sister, Anne, who had married William Talbot of Mount-Talbot, county Roscommon, and who also died in 1815. The present proprietor, William Talbot Crosbie, Esq., is her grandson.

**WORTLEY HALL**, Yorkshire, in the West Riding, six miles from Barnsley, and eight from Sheffield; the seat of Lord Wharnccliffe.

This is an ancient seat of the Wortleys, to which family belonged Sir Thomas Wortley, High Sheriff of the county in the sixth and seventh year of King Henry VII., "a man of great power and consequence in the neighbourhood. From the pedigree of the family he appears to have allied himself by marriage with two of the most powerful houses in the North of England—the Fitzwilliams and Pilkingtons." A gallant soldier was this good knight, and somewhat matrimonially given, for he married three wives, one of whom,—the Lady Pilkington,—he repudiated, when, by the archbishop's license, she took the mantle and ring, which was equivalent to a vow of celibacy. Nor was he without a strong seasoning of the romantic in his disposition. At the somewhat prosaic age of seventy he erected a lodge in Wharnccliffe Chase, with an inscription carved on the face of the rock, to the purpose that—"it was built for his pleasure to hear the hart's bell."

Another of this name was no less celebrated for his warlike qualities, with the addition of being a scholar and a poet. He was a zealous loyalist, and upon the breaking-out of the great Civil War, fortified his house at Wortley, and raised a troop of horse for the King's service, with which he kept up a sort of guerilla warfare, more to the enemy's annoyance than to any real good it did the cause in which he had embarked. The Parliamentarians, however, regarded him with a very evil eye, and when he was made prisoner at Walton Hall, near Wakefield, in 1644, not only were his

estates sequestered, but he was kept for several years prisoner in the Tower. He evidently deserved kinder treatment at their hands, for if an enemy, he was a brave and an open one, and had for years been celebrated for his hospitality and benevolence. Taylor, the water-poet, has left a grateful record of his liberal courteousness in a visit he paid to Wortley, and, though in his usual style of rodomontade, it affords a very good idea of Wortley and its neighbourhood; a pictorial daub may yet present a good likeness, and perhaps a better one than a painting which in reality is of higher merit. "From Leeds I went to Wakefield, where, if the valiant Pinder had been living, I would have played Don Quixote's part, and challenged him; but being it was so happy that he was dead, I passed the town in peace to Barnsley, and so to Wortley, to Sir Francis Wortley's ancient house. The entertainment which himself, his good lady, and his most faire and hopeful daughter, gave mee there, as I never did, or can, deserve, so I never shall be able to requite. To talke of meat, drinke, money, and free welcome for horse and man, it were but a meer foolery for me to begin, because then I should run myself into a labyrinth out of which I should hardly finde the way. Therefore, to his worship my humble thanks remembered and everlasting happinesse wished, both to him and all that is his. Yet I can not forbear to write a little of the further favour of this noble knight. Upon the fourteenth of September afternoon he took horse with mee, and his lady and daughter, in the coach, with some other servants on horseback; where three miles we rode over rocks and cloud-kissing mountains; one of them is so high, that, in a cleere day, a man may from the top thereof see both the minsters or cathedrall churches, Yorke and Lincolne, neere sixty miles off us; and as it is to be supposed *That when the Devil did look over Lincolne*, as the proverb is, that he stood upon that mountaine, or neer it. Sir Francis brought me to a lodge, the place is called Wharnclyffe, where the keeper dwels, who is his man, and keeps all this woody, rocky, stony, vast wilderness under him; for there are many deer there, and the keeper were an asse if he would want venison, having so good a master.

"Close to the said lodge is a stone, in burthen at the least one hundred cart loads; the top of it is foure square (by nature) and about twelve yards compass. It hath three seats in the form of chaires, made by art (as it were in the front of the rocke), wherein three persons may easily sit, and have a view and goodly prospect over large woods, townes, corn-fields, fruitfull and pleasant pastures, villeges, rivers, deer, neat, sheep, and all things needfull for the life of man, contayned in thousands of acres, and all (or the better part)

belonging to that noble knight's ancestors and himself. Behinde the stone is a large inscription ingraven, where, in an old character, is described the ancient memory of the Wortleys (the progenitors to Sir Francis, now living), for some hundreds of yeares, who were lords and owners of the said landes and demaynes, which hee now holds as their right heire. About a bow-shoot from thence, by descent of many rungs of a ladder, his worship brought mee to a cave or vault in a rocke, wherein was a table with seats and little cushions round, and in a hole in the same rock was three barrels of nappy liquor; thither the keeper brought a good red deere-pye, cold roast mutton, and an excellent shoeing-horn of hanged Martimas biefe"—hung Martlemas beef—"which cheer no man living would thinke such a place could afford; so after some merry passages and repast we returned home."

The celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was wife of Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq., and through their daughter, Mary, Countess of Bute, the Wortley estates have descended to their present owner, Lord Wharnclyffe.

Wortley Hall is an elegant building, and well adapted for the convenience and accommodation of so hospitable a race. Of the scenery around no account is needed after the graphic description of the water-poet, who certainly viewed it under the most favourable influences—the influence, namely, of "nappy liquor and good red deere-pye."

**LAMBTON HALL**, in the co. of Durham—formerly Harraton, or, yet more anciently, Harvertune—the seat of the Earl of Durham.

No earlier owners of Lambton are on record than the ancient and honourable family which still bears the local name, being the only one in the county—with the exception of Lumley, Earl of Scarborough—that continues to retain the seat whence they derived their local appellation. They were among the first families of the North that embraced the reformed religion.

At Old Lambton offices only are now standing. The house was dismantled in 1797, when the present noble mansion was erected, after a plan by Bonomi, on the site of Harraton. The old edifice was a double building, with flanking gable-ended wings, and the grounds attached to it were laid out in parterres and terraces. It occupies a steep eminence, immediately overhauling the Wear, between the townes of Durham and Sunderland. The river having abandoned the level country, through which it had flowed for many miles, now winds romantically betwixt the wooded banks and undulating grounds that form the scenery of Lambton Park.

There are several fine pictures to be seen

in this noble mansion, from amongst which the following may be selected for notice, since a more extended catalogue would be altogether incompatible with our limits:—Portrait of a Priest, by Bassano; Portrait of Annibale Caro, by Titian; Portrait of a Young Female, by Raphael; A Landscape, by Salvator Rosa; Two Landscapes, by Domenichino; A Lady dressing, by Giorgione; Two Landscapes, by Bothe; Madonna and Infant Jesus, by Baroccio; A Landscape, by Breughels, &c., besides which are several excellent pictures by Glover and other eminent English artists.

The park, including the plantations which are extensive, contains about twelve hundred acres, and has three handsome lodges at the respective entrances, built by the younger Bonomi.

The story of the Worm of Lambton Hall has been told by many writers, but probably by none so well as Surtees, who, with all his antiquarian propensities, had a highly poetical imagination. We cannot do better, therefore, than to give the story in his own words:

“The heir of Lambton, fishing, as was his profane custom, in the Wear on a Sunday, hooked a small worm, or eel, which he carelessly threw into a well, and thought no more of the adventure. The worm (at first neglected) grew till it was too large for its first habitation, and, issuing from the Worm Well, betook itself to the Wear, where it usually lay a part of the day coiled round a crag in the middle of the water; it also frequented a green mound near the well (the Worm Hill), where it lapped itself nine times round, leaving vermicular traces, of which grave living witnesses depose that they have seen the vestiges. It now became the terror of the country, and amongst other enormities, levied a daily contribution of nine cows' milk, which was always placed for it at the green hill, and in default of which it devoured man and beast. Young Lambton had, it seems, meanwhile totally repented him of his former life and conversation, had bathed himself in a bath of holy water, taken the sign of the Cross, and joined the Crusaders. On his return home, he was extremely shocked at witnessing the effects of his youthful imprudences, and immediately undertook the adventure. After several fierce combats, in which the Crusader was foiled by his enemy's *power of self-union*, he found it expedient to add policy to courage, and not perhaps possessing much of the former, he went to consult a witch, or wise woman. By her judicious advice, he armed himself in a coat of mail studded with razor-blades; and thus prepared, placed himself on the crag in the river, and awaited the monster's arrival. At the usual time, the worm came to the rock and wound himself with great fury round the armed knight, who had the satisfaction to see his enemy cut in pieces by his own efforts, whilst

the stream washing away the severed parts, prevented the possibility of remission. There is still a sequel to the story:—The witch had promised Lambton success only on one condition,—that he should slay the first living thing which met his sight after the victory. To avoid the possibility of human slaughter, Lambton had directed his father that as soon as he heard him sound three blasts on his bugle in token of the achievement performed, he should release his favourite greyhound, which would immediately fly to the sound of the horn, and was destined to be the sacrifice. On hearing his son's bugle, however, the old chief was so overjoyed that he forgot the injunction, and ran himself with open arms to meet his son. Instead of committing a paricide, the conqueror again repaired to his adviser, who pronounced as the alternative of disobeying the original instructions, that no chief of the Lambtons should die in his bed for seven, or (as some accounts say) for nine generations—a commutation which, to a martial spirit, had nothing probably very terrible, and which was willingly complied with.

The Worm Hill stands not within the domain of Lambton, but on the north bank of the Wear, in the estate of North Biddiek, a mile and a half it may be from old Lambton Hall. The hill is a small artificial cone of common earth and river gravel. The Worm Well lies betwixt the Hill and the Wear. Half a century ago the Worm Well was in repute as a *wishing-well*, and was one of the scenes dedicated to the usual festivities and superstitions of Midsummer-Eve; a *crooked pin* may sometimes be still discovered sparkling amongst the clear gravel at the bottom of its basin.

The Lambton Worm belongs to a class of household tales, the genuine appendages of ancient families long occupying the same ground and station; and perhaps no other certain deduction can be drawn from such legends excepting that the families to which they relate are of ancient popular reputation, against whose gentle condition “the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.” Sometimes, indeed, the tale relates to the founder of the family, the true story of whose establishment being long forgotten, has thrown a misty halo around his brow. Like the preux chevalier of romance, the *homo propositus* of the name goes forth to slay wolf, bear, or wivern, and if on his return he does not marry the king's daughter, he at least receives broad lands and livings as his guerdon. To this class belongs the *Worm of Sockburn*, the *Braun of Pollard's Dene* (both of which have faulehion evidence), the *Boar of Kentmere*, and that other *Braun of Brancepeth*, whom Roger de Fery slew treacherously in a pit-fall at Cleves Cross. But the Lambtons were a family of good and valorous repute long before the date of their family legend (which

only ascends to the fourteenth century), and it does not appear that the hero of the tale reaped anything from his adventure except the honour of the achievement, and a very singular curse on his descendants to the ninth generation.

As to the matter-of-fact contained in these legends, it is impossible to deny that, when a great part of England lay in moor, morass, and forest, wolves and bears may have been much more troublesome neighbours than anything of which we have a conception. As to wolves, they were by no means exterminated by King Edgar. The monks of Fors in Wensleydale, about 1180, had a dangerous grant from Alan, Earl of Richmond, of the flesh of all wild animals torn by wolves within their own dale. King James I. and VI. sometimes took the diversion of wolf-hunting in Scotland, in which kingdom the last wild wolf was killed as late as 1680; and in Ireland, proclamations were issued against wolves in Antrim in the reign of Anne. It is confessed that it is much more difficult to account for serpents of a magnitude to require the intervention of a hero; and flying dragons are still worse; the possible allegorical meaning is too obvious to be detailed. The subject matter of the exploit may be equally a Danish rover, a domestic tyrant, or, as in the well-known case of the Dragon of Wantley, a villainous overgrown lawyer, endowed with all the venom, maw, and speed of a flying eel, whom the gallant Moor of Moor Hall "*slew with nothing at all*" but the aid of a good conscience, and a fair young maid of sixteen "to 'noint him o'ernight, when he went to fight, and to dress him in the morning."

**SWANBOURNE**, in the co. of Buckingham, and in the Cottesloe Hundred, near Winslow, the seat of the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, Bart.

The name of this place has at different times been variously spelt *Svæneborne*, *Sueneborne*, *Soenenbern*, and *Suneberie*, a looseness of orthography which has opened an abundant field for conjecture to the etymologists. By some it has been imagined that the village acquired its appellation from "*Suen*, a man of *Asjar Stalre*, or the Standard-Bearer, who held in the Saxon times the manor, which after the Conquest was bestowed upon Geoffrey de Manneville." This may pass in the absence of anything better, while the latter half of the name—the *bourne*—indisputably has reference to the bourne, or brook, at the foot of the hill upon which the village is situated.

**SMITHSTONE HOUSE**, parish of Torbolton, Ayrshire; the seat of William Cooper, Esq., of Failford and Solgirth, is a commodious residence, situated in a rich and well-wooded district, near the centre of the county, and in

the vicinity of the river Ayr, the banks of which stream, in this part of its course, are remarkably picturesque, consisting of a succession of red sandstone rocks, surmounted by copse woods of oak and birch. The house was erected in 1786, by William Cooper, Esq., the grandfather of the existing proprietor, and has been enlarged and ornamented by the last and present possessors.

The estate of Failford, on which this mansion is situated, was erected into a regality in 1712, by Charter, in favour of Sir Thomas Wallace, of Craigie, Bart., conferring all the powers and jurisdiction of the great Regality of Darnley, of which it was formerly a part, and containing a grant of "a free chapel and Chancery," which is believed to be of very unusual occurrence. Previous to the act abolishing heritable jurisdictions in Scotland, the privileges conferred by a Charter of Regality were great.

On one of the farms of this estate there were a number of ancient sepulchres, consisting of oval-shaped mounds of various sizes, covered with green turf, and regularly built in the interior with rough stones. Several of these mounds have been opened at various periods, and have been found to contain urns of baked clay, ornamented with diagonal stripes, and full of half-burned bones. The place appears to have been the scene of some ancient battle or skirmish.

At the little village of Failford, in a beautiful situation, near the junction of the rivers Fail and Ayr, a handsome range of almshouses was erected and endowed, a few years ago, with funds left for that purpose by the late Alexander Cooper, Esq.

**GREYSTOKE CASTLE**, in the county of Cumberland, about five miles from Penrith, the seat of Henry Howard, Esq.

According to the most received belief, the barony of Greystoke was granted by Ranulph de Meschines to one *Lyolfte*, or *Ljulphe*, and confirmed to his son, Phorne, by Henry I. Phorne assumed the name of Greystoke from the estate, a name which had been given to the latter, as being a place of *grays*, badgers, or brocks, as the animal is variously designated in different counties even at the present day. In this family it continued till the reign of Henry VII., when Elizabeth, daughter and heiress to Ralph, the last Lord Graystock, married Thomas, Lord Dacre of Gilsland, with whose descendants it remained till the time of Queen Elizabeth, when Anne, eldest daughter and coheir of George, Lord Dacre, conveyed it to the Howards by her marriage with Philip, Earl of Arundel, eldest son of the Duke of Norfolk.

Although this brief sketch may give a tolerable notion of the families possessing

Greystock, it will hardly be thought irrelevant if we quote what the learned antiquary, Camden, has said upon the subject. He tells us,—"And now Eden, ready to fall into the estuary, receives two little rivers at the same place, *Peterill* and *Caude*, which run parallel from the south. Upon the Peterill is Greystock, the castle of a family which has long been famous; deriving its original from one Ralph Fitz Walter, of whose posterity, William de Greystock married Mary, daughter and coheir of Roger de Morley, Lord Morpeth. He had a son, John, who, having no issue, obtained license of King Edward I. to make over his estate to his cousin, Ralph de Granthorpe, son of William, whose posterity for a long time flourished here in great honour; but about the reign of King Henry VII., that family expired, and the estate came by marriage to the Barons of Dacre; the heirs-general of the last of whom were married to two sons of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

"On the east-side of Allerdale, at the mountains Carrock and Grisdale Fells, and adjoining to the south-side of the Forest of Inglewood, lies the barony of Greystock, which contains all that part of the county above the said forest, between the seignory of Penrith and the manor of Castlerigg towards Keswick. This barony, the Earl Ranulph Meschines gave to one Lyolf, or Lyulphe; and King Henry I. confirmed the same to Phorne, the son of the said Lyolf, or Lyulphe, whose posterity took the name of the place, and were called De Greystock. Their issue male continued Barons till King Henry VIII.'s time, when, by a daughter, named Elizabeth, the Lord Thomas Dacre, to whom she was married, became Baron in her right. It is holden of the king by knight's service in capite, by homage and cornage; paying yearly four pounds at the fairs of Carlisle, and suit at the county court monthly, and to serve the king in person in his wars against Scotland."

It would far exceed our limits to speak of the various illustrious characters that have at different periods belonged to the Howard family. They were at one time zealous Yorkists; the Duke of Norfolk and his son, Lord Surrey, both fought for Richard III., at the battle of Bosworth Field, the Duke being killed, and Surrey being taken prisoner by Richmond, who, however, received him into favour. His after career was one of continued prosperity. In the reign of Henry VII., he was made Lord High Treasurer of England, and a Knight of the Garter. In the reign of Henry VIII. he routed the Scotch at the memorable battle of Flodden-Field, for which victory, besides other honours, he received a grant of twenty-nine manors. A beautiful and touching old ballad still re-

mains, to prove what a cruel and lasting wound had been inflicted upon the whole Scottish nation by this signal defeat of their best and bravest.

"THE MOANS OF THE FOREST AFTER THE  
BATTLE OF FLODDEN FIELD."

"I have heard (1) a liting at the ewes' milking,  
A' (3) the lasses liting (2) before the break of day;  
But now there's a moaning in ilka (4) green loning (5)  
Since the Flowers of the Forest are weeded away.

At buchts (6) in the morning, nae blythe lads are  
scorning (7),  
Our lasses are lonely, and dowie, and wae;  
Nae daffing, (8) nae gabbing, (9), but sighing and  
sobbing,  
Ilka lass lifts (10) her leglin and hies her away.

In har'st at the sheering nae swankies (11) are jeering,  
Our bandsters (12) are wrinkled, and lyard, (13) and  
grey;  
At a fair, or a preaching, (14) nae wooing, nae fleech-  
ing, (15)  
Since the Flowers of the Forest are weeded away.

At e'en in the gloming (16) nae youngsters are  
roaming  
'Bout stacks with the lasses at Boggles to play; (17)  
But ilka lass sits dreary, lamenting her deary,  
Since the Flowers of the Forest are weeded away.

Dool (18) and wae fa' (19) the order, sent our lads to  
the border;  
The English for once by a guile won the day;  
The Flowers of the Forest, that shone aye the foremost,  
The pride of our land now lys (20) could in the clay.

We'll hae nae mair liting at the ewes' milking,  
Our women and bairns now sit dowie and wae;  
There's nought heard but moaning in ilka green loning,  
Since the Flowers of the Forest are weeded away."

- 1.—That is, formerly, whilst the young men were living.
- 2.—Singing cheerfully, in a brisk style, peculiar to the Scotch.
- 3.—All.
- 4.—Each.
- 5.—Lane; a word still common in the North.
- 6.—Circular folds, where the ewes are milked.
- 7.—Bantering, jeering.
- 8.—Waggish sporting.
- 9.—Prating jestingly.
- 10.—Can, or milking pail.
- 11.—Swains.
- 12.—Bandsters, binders up of the sheaves.
- 13.—Hoary.
- 14.—A preaching in Scotland is in some respects like a country fair.
- 15.—Flattering, fawning.
- 16.—Glimmering, twilight.
- 17.—"*Bogill*, (or *bogle*) about the stacks," or simply, *Bogle*, is a play of children, or young people, in which one hunts several others around the stacks of corn in a barn-yard. The name has probably originated from the idea of the huntsman employed being a scarecrow or hobgoblin to the rest.
- 18.—Dolour, sorrow.
- 19.—Evil betide.
- 20.—Lies.

Greystoke Castle is situated upon an eminence, having a gradual ascent from the north-east, by which is the common approach, but to the east and south it stands on the brink of a rock. Immediately beneath it, is a small stream running into the Peterill, and passing by the walls with some rapidity, while in its course it falls down several artificial cascades, that add greatly to the general beauty of the scene. The upper sheet of water is of some extent, and is made yet more picturesque by its flowing about several islands, and by the contiguity of a hanging

wood, which covers the summit and declivities of a lofty eminence. A sluice delivers water from this canal to a bath, placed in a retired spot, the adjacent grounds being laid out in flower-parterres, shrubberies, and grass-slopes. Hence, again, the water of the entire river falls about sixteen feet perpendicular, down steps that break it into foam, when it is received in a basin bordered with grass walks, and having on the one side a hanging garden, upon the other a shady grove. From this there is a second fall into another reservoir, with the like adjuncts of woods and gardens, after which the water rushes over a natural channel, and passes by an arch through the fence of the pleasure-grounds. Wooden bridges are thrown over the stream at proper intervals, and the extensive plantations are embellished with several ornamental buildings, erected as terminations to the prospects from the road which conducts to the principal entrance. The Park contains nearly a thousand head of deer.

The ancient Castle, which was fortified, and of which some broken towers and other remains are still seen, was modernized by the Hon. Henry Charles Howard, grandfather of Charles, Duke of Norfolk, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Since that time Greystoke has been partly rebuilt and altered in the style of Henry VIII., by the present owner, from designs of A. Salvin, Esq.

In this mansion is a valuable collection of portraits, interesting as works of art, and as representing several of our most illustrious historical characters. Such for instance, as—Henry, Earl of Arundel, when a boy; by Vandyck—John, Duke of Norfolk, who fell at Bosworth Field—Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Lord High Treasurer to Henry VIII.—Erasmus, with the following inscription:—

“Hannes Holbenne me fecit,  
Johannie novie me dedit,  
Edvardus Surry me possidet.”

Mary, Queen of Scots, in the dress she wore at the time of her execution, which a manuscript in the British Museum thus describes—“The said 8th of February being come, and the tyme and place appointed for the execution as aforesaid; the said Quene of Scots, beinge of stature tall, of boyde corpulent, round-shouldered, her face fatt and brode, double chenned, and hasle eyed, hir borrowed heare, browne; hir atyre on hir head was on this manner; she had a dressing of lawne, edged with a bone lace, a pomander chain with an Agnus Dei about her neck, a crucifix in hir hand, a payer of beads at hir girdle, with a goulden crosse at th' end of it; a vaille of lawne fastened to hir cowle, with a bowed out wyre, and edged round about with a bone lace; hir gowne of black satten prynted, with a

trayne, and long sleeves to the ground, set with a range of buttons of jet, trimmed with pearle and short sleeves of black satten cut, with a payer of sleeves of purple velvett, hole under them; hir kirtle hole of figured satten black; hir petycote uper bodie, unlaced in the back, of crymson satten; hir petycote scrutes (skirts) of crymson velvett, hir shoes of Spanysh lether, with the rough side outward, a payer of greene silk garters, hir nether stockings wosted coloured, water-set clocked with silver, and next hir legg a payer of Jersey hose, whit.”

In addition to these and other portraits, are several highly valuable pictures, as—“A Nun at the Grate,” a very old piece, cap close like a night-cap, and the veil hanging over the left shoulder. A small picture, in embroidery, representing the Crucifixion of our Saviour between the two Thieves; this was the work of Mary, Queen of Scots, given by her mother, the Duchess of Guise, to a Countess of Arundel, of which there is an account in the handwriting of Henry Charles Howard, on the back of the picture, &c., &c.

In addition to Greystoke Castle, Mr. Howard possesses

**THORNBURY CASTLE**, in Gloucestershire, one of the most distinguished of those castelated remains, which aimed at uniting the convenience of a dwelling with the security of a stronghold.

In Domesday Book we find it stated that this manor was held by Brictric, the son of Algar, a Saxon Thane, *temp.* Edward the Confessor. Unfortunately he gave offence to Maud, the daughter of Baldwin, Count of Flanders, previous to her marriage with William, Duke of Normandy, by refusing to marry her himself, and in consequence, upon the subjugation of England by the Norman, the Conqueror seized his property and gave it, in revenge as it seemed, to the new Queen. Her son, William Rufus, granted the manor to Robert Fitz Hamon, (a descendant of Duke Rollo,) whose fourth daughter and coheir—Mabel, or Sibilla—married Robert, commonly called the *Consul*, a natural son of King Henry I., by Neste, a daughter of Rees ap Tudor, Prince of South Wales.

It next passed by marriage to Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford, and in his family it remained for four generations, when it devolved in a similar way to the Staffords. The last Earl of Stafford conveyed the castle and manor of Thornbury to Edward Howard, Duke of Norfolk, by whom they were settled in 1776, on Henry Thomas Howard, second son of Henry Howard of Glossop, in the county of Derby. Finally they descended to his only son, Henry Howard, Esq., the present possessor. It must be observed, however, that although Edward, Duke of Norfolk, acquired

this property by purchase, the lineal representation of Edward, Duke of Buckingham, has vested in the present Baron Stafford. Still, the present owner, Henry Howard, Esq., can claim a descent from the founder of the Castle, Edward, Duke of Buckingham. By his Grace the building of the Castle, now in ruins, was commenced in the second year of Henry VIII.'s reign, but he did not live to complete his work, being executed for real or supposed treason in 1521.

This castle was restored to his son in the reign of Mary, but doubtless great dilapidations had taken place in the interval. Leland, who saw it about twenty years after the Duke's death, says—"There was of auncient tyme a maner-place, but of no great estimacyon, hard by the north syde of the Paroche Church, Edward, late Duke of Bukkyngham, lykynge the soyle aboute, and the site of the Howse, pullyd downe a greate parte of the olde House, and sette up magnificently in good squared stone the southe syde of it, and accomplyshyd the weste parte also with a right comely gate-howse to the first soyle; and so it standithe yet with a rofe forced for a tyme.

"This inscription on the fronte of the gate-howse. 'This gate was begon in the yere of our Lorde God, 1511. the 2 yere of the reignc of Kyng Henry the viii., by me, Edward, Duke of Bukkyngham, Erle of Hereforde, Staforde, and Northampton.

"The Duke's Worde.

"Doresenavant.

"The foundation of a very spacious base courte was there began, and certeyne gates, and towres in it, castelle-lyke. It is of a iiii or v yarde highe, and so remainithe a token of a noble peace of worke purposid.

"There was a gallery of tymbre in the bake-syde of the house joining to the north side of the paroche-churche.

"Edward, Duke Bukkyngham, made a fayre parke hard by the castle, and tooke muche faire ground in it very frutefull of corne, now fayr launds for coursynge. The inhabitants cursed the Duke for these lands so inclosed.

"There cummithe an armelet of Severne, ebbynge and flowynge into this parke. Duke Edward had thought to have trenchyd there, and to have brought it up to the castle."

Rudder, in his *History of Gloucestershire*, gives a very particular description of this place from an old manuscript, which he conjectures to have been written about the time of King James I.

"The house, or castle, of Thornbury is standing, and being within two miles of the river Seaverne, which runeth on the north thereof, and is bounded and adjoynd unto the church-yard of the parish church of Thornbury on the south part; the park there, called New Park, on the north and east part; and one small parcel of ground called the *Petties*, on the west part.

"At the first entry towards the said castle, is a fair base court, containing by estimation two and a half acres, compassed about with buildings of stone for servants' lodging, to the height of fourteen or fifteen feet, left unfinished without timber or covering, set forth with windows of freestone, some having bars of iron in them, some none.

"At the entry into the castle, on the west side of the same, are two gates, a large, and a lesser, with a wyck gate. On the left hand there is a porter's lodge, containing three rooms, with a dungeon underneath the same for a place of imprisonment. Next adjoyning unto the same is a fair room, call'd the 'Duke's Wardroppe,' (dressing-room) with a chimney therein. Within the same is a fair room, or lodging-chamber, with a cellar or vault underneath the same. Over all which are four lodging-chambers with chimneys.

"On the right hand of the said gates, are two fair rooms called the Duchess's Wardroppe, and over them are two fair chambers, called the Steward's chambers, within all which is a court quadrant paved with stone, containing by estimation half an acre, encompassed with the castle-buildings, and leading from the gates aforesaid to the great hall, at the entry whereof is a porch, and to the right hand of a small room called the [sic orig.] On the left, or north side of the said court, is one fair wet larder, a dry larder, a bake-house and boyling-house, with an entry leading from all the same rooms of office to the great kitchen; over all which are chambers for ordinary lodging, and over the same again is one long room, called the cock-loft. The great kitchen having two fair flues or chimneys, and one lesser chimney, and within the same kitchen is a privy-kitchen, over which is a lodging-chamber for cooks.

"On the back side of which last-quoted building are certain decay'd buildings, sometimes used for a bake-house and armery,\* with certain decayed lodgings over the same.

"From the great kitchen leading to the great hall is an entry, on the one side whereof is a decay'd room called the scullery, with a large flue or chimney therein, and a pantry to the same adjoyning. On the other side of the entry are two old decay'd rooms, heretofore used for clerks, on the back side whereof is a little court adjoining to the said kitchen, and in the same is a fair well, or pump, for water, partly decay'd; between which decay'd cellars, at the lower end of the said hall, is a battery, over all which recited rooms are four chambers, called the Earl of Stafford's lodgings, partly decay'd, with one room call'd the clerk's treasury thereunto adjoyning.

"From the lower end of the great hall is an entry leading to the chapel; at the corner of the entry is a cellar. The upper part of the

\* *I. e.*, the *almery*, or *almoury*, an office in which alms were distributed to the poor. *Armery* is a mere typographical blunder.

chapel is a fair room for people to stand in at service time, and over the same are two rooms, or partitions, with each of them a chimney, where the Duke and Duchess used to sit and hear service in the chapel; the body of the chapel itself fair built, having twenty-two settles, or wainscotes, about the same for priests, clerks, and queristers; the great hall fair and large, with a hearth to make fire on in the midst thereof.

“Adjoyning to the upper end of the same hall is one other room call'd the old hall, with a chimney in the same. Next adjoyning to the same is a fair cloyster, or walk, paved with brick paving, leading from the Duchess's lodging to the privy garden, which garden is four-square, containing about the third part of one acre, three squares whereof are compassed about with a fair cloyster, or walk, paved with brick paving, and the fourth square bounded with the principal parts of the castle, call'd the new building, over all which last recited cloyster is a fair large gallery, and out of the same gallery goeth one other gallery leading to the parish church of Thornbury aforesaid, at the end whereof is a fair room with a chimney, and a window into the said church, where the Duke sometimes used to hear service in the same church. Near adjoyning unto the said large gallery are certain rooms and lodgings, called the Earl of Bedford's\* lodgings, containing thirteen rooms, whereof six are below, three of them having chimneys in them; and seven above, whereof four have chimneys likewise. All of which houses, buildings, and rooms aforementioned are for the most part built with freestone, and covered with slate or tile.

“The lower part of the principal building of the castle is called the new building; at the west end thereof is a fair tower, in which lower building is contained one great chamber, with a chimney in the same, the ceiling and timber-work thereof decayed, being propped up with certain pieces of other timber; within the same is one other fair chamber with a chimney therein, and within the same again is one other fair lodging chamber with a chimney therein, called the Duchess's lodgings, with one little room or closet between the two last recited chambers; within all which is one room, being the foundation or lowermost part of the said tower, called the Duchess's closet, with a chimney therein, from the which said Duchess's lodging leadeth a fair gallery paved with brick, and a stayer at the end thereof ascending to the Duke's lodging, being over the same used for a privy

way. From the upper end of the great hall a stayer ascending up towards the great chamber, at the top whereof are two lodging-rooms. Leading from the stayers-head to the great chamber is a fair room paved with brick, and a chimney in the same, at the end whereof doth meet a fair gallery leading from the great chamber to the Earl of Bedford's lodging on the one side, and to the chapel on the other side; the great chamber very fair, with a chimney therein. Within the same is one other fair chamber, called the dining chamber, and a chimney therein likewise; and within that again is one other chamber, with a chimney therein also, called the privy chamber; and within the same again is one other chamber or closet, called the Duke's jewell-chamber. Next unto the privy chamber, on the inner part thereof, is a fair round chamber, being the second story of the tower, called the Duke's bed-chamber (like unto the same) being the third story of the tower, and so upwards to answer a like chamber over the same, where the evedents do lye.\* All which last recited buildings, called the new buildings, are builded fair with freestone, covered with lead and [sic orig.]

“On the east side of the said castle, is one other garden, containing by estimation three-quarters of an acre, adjoining upon the Earl of Bedford's lodging; at the west corner whereof, is a little void court of waste ground. On the north side of the castle, adjoyning upon the chapel, is a little orchard, containing by estimation half-an-acre, well set with trees of divers kinds of fruits. All which castle-buildings, courts, orchards, and gardens aforesaid, are wall'd round about with a wall of stone, part ruined and decayed in divers places thereof, containing in circuit and quantity, by estimation, twelve acres of ground or thereabouts. On the east side of the said castle, adjoining to the utter side of the wall thereof, is one fair orchard quadrant, containing by estimation, four acres, paled about well, and thick set with fruit-trees of divers kinds of fruits.”

This is a curious record, as preserving the memory of what must else have been speedily forgotten; but since the time of the survey on which it is founded, many important changes have taken place; all the older parts of the castle, comprising a great number of rooms, have been wholly destroyed, and much injury has unfortunately been done to the ornamental parts, only a few years ago.

The whole extent of the western front is about two hundred and five feet, but it has been left in a very incomplete state. The height of the southern tower was about sixty-seven feet, with its battlements complete, and

\* It seems difficult to account for these apartments being called “The Earl of Bedford's lodgings.” Jasper Tudor, the uncle of Henry VII., by whom he was created Duke of Bedford, married Catherine, the widow of Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, beheaded by Richard III., 1483. Jasper died in 1495, and from that time the title was extinct, until Edward VI. created Sir John Russell Earl of Bedford, in 1549.

\* The uppermost chamber in a tower was commonly chosen as a place of security for title-deeds, charters, and other valuable documents.

we may suppose that the northern tower would have corresponded, had it been finished. The rest of the front, with the exception of a turret on the south side of the gateway, rises only to the height of twenty feet. The steward's chambers, southward of the entrance, are still covered with the temporary roof mentioned by Leland, and are kept in a habitable state.

In the south front, the larger windows present examples of the best and most elaborate style of tracery adapted to domestic architecture. The bay-windows of the two eastern rooms exhibit a studied dissimilarity of ornament, a caprice highly characteristic of the latest style of Gothic architecture. The plan of the lower window has several angular projections, whilst that of the upper one has five circular compartments. The upper window which gave light to the room, called in the Survey, the great chamber, is profusely studded on the inside with the armorial badges of the Duke's family. The bay windows in the two central rooms correspond to those in the elevation, but are narrower and less elaborate in their plans, particularly the upper one, which has a simple angular projection. The chimneys in the front are most elaborately decorated. Those on the tower are of stone. The double one on the right hand is of brick. The single tunnel, ornamented with spiral mouldings, had originally a cover which was perforated at the sides for letting out the smoke, and finished at the top by a slender pinnacle.

The western gateway now requires to be noticed. It has a postern-door on the north side of the principal gates, but the arch towards the inner court comprehends the breadth of both. The groove for a portcullis is shown, but the portcullis and gates no longer exist. The scroll over the gateway, which is much defaced, bears this inscription, in the black letter :—

"Thys gate. was. begun. in. the. yere. of. oure. Lorde. Gode. mcccxxi. the. ii. yere. of. the. reigne. of. kynge. Henri the. v. the. viii. by. me. Edm. Duc. of. Bukkingh. Earl. of. Derford. Stafford. and. Northampton."

On one of the scrolls below is inscribed *Doresenavant*. This—which is variously spelt *Dorēnavant*, and *Doresnaent*, that is, *Doresen-avant*—is an old French word, signifying "henceforward," or "hereafter,"—in allusion, it is supposed, to the Duke's expectation of one day possessing the crown of England.

Upon the whole, there are few reliques of the olden times more worthy of a curious consideration than Thornbury Castle.

**CASTLETOWN**, distinguished as **CASTLETOWN-KILDROUGHT**; the seat of Thomas Conolly, Esq., M.P.; is situated on the skirt of the co. Kildare. The demesne lies low, but its site is marked from a great distance by a commanding obelisk, and by the ancient

timber that is scattered over it, while through its whole extent it is bounded by the Liffey, which here divides Kildare from Dublin. The largest cedars in the kingdom embellish its pleasure-grounds, while a noble avenue of limes, a mile in length, leads from the village of Celbridge to a mansion-house generally regarded as one of the finest of our Grecian edifices. The centre is three stories high, with thirteen windows in their breadth, all built of hewn stone and united by Ionic colonnades, of nine columns each, to two pavilions, each of which is two stories high and seven windows broad. The grand staircase has brass balustrades, the apartments are exquisitely finished, and several rooms enriched with paintings, chiefly portraits. These splendid saloons and shady walks are all eloquent of the brightest days of Irish independence. "The house of Castletown (writes a tourist in 1780), the seat of Mr. Conolly, the grandest Commoner in the kingdom, is fitted up in the most elegant modern taste, and his mode of living is in the highest style of hospitality. He has a public news or coffee-room for the common resort of his guests in boots; where he who goes away early, may breakfast; or who comes in late, may dine; or, if he who would chuse to go to bed, may sup before the rest of the family. This is almost princely."

In 1215, the patronage of the Church, which had theretofore existed in Kildrought, was given by Miles Purcel, for the health of his soul and that of Beatrice, his wife, to the Abbey of St. Thomas of Dublin, then an object of peculiarly fashionable endowment, in deference to Henry II. In the wars of Poitou, in the time of Edward III., Robert de Clinton, having taken prisoner a French bishop, sold his ransom to the King for £1,000, four hundred of which he was induced to release on that monarch granting him the manors of "Kildrought" and Kilmacridock, with the appurtenances, in the county of Kildare, and the manor of Lucan, and a certain mill, called Loterill's mill, with the appurtenances, in the county of Dublin, which theretofore belonged to Thomas de Rokeby, "l'uncle," late Justiciary of Ireland; to hold to said Robert for his life, saving Knights' Fees, and Advowsons of Churches to said manors appertaining, and saving the reversion to the Crown on said Robert's death. These manors subsequently vested in Maurice Fitz-Maurice, the fourth Earl of Kildare, he having in the last year of his life (1390) obtained a grant thereof in fee. In 1404, a castle existed here in the seigniorship of the Earl of Kildare, but in 1419, four years after the battle of Agincourt, Henry V. granted to John Talbot, Knight, one of the most celebrated warriors in that chivalrous field, the aforesaid three manors with their appurtenances in fee for ever. Although this grant, however, professed to convey the perpetuity,

in three years afterwards the right of the Earl of Kildare thereto is recognised, on account of "the noble blood and extreme poverty" of the heir. A record of the Castle of Kildrought, in 1431, will be found in the notice of 'Lyons.' An *unprinted* Act of 1475, for repealing an attainder of the Earl of Ormonde, thirteen years previously, enables his heir to enter on his estates, "so that this statute be not prejudicial to the Earl of Kildare, in respect to any lands which ought to be his proper inheritance, viz.—the manors of Kildare, Maynooth, and Carton, and the Courts of Carton, Rathmora, Lucan, *Kildrought*, Arst, Geyshil, Offaley, and all other lands which are the ancient inheritance of the said Earl of Kildare."

In 1611, King James granted to Lord Delviu, "a waste toft or site of a water-mill in Kildrought, near St. Magha's well, with one hundred feet on each side of said site, with the mill-park containing half an acre, the weir, watercourse and soil, to hold for ever as of the Castle of Dublin in common soccage." In five years after, the same monarch granted to Walter Dongan, Esq. the manor of Castletown-Kildrought, with the castle and lands of Castletown; Kilmacridock, with a castle, water-mill, pond, mill-stream, weir, the Earl of Kildare's farm in Kildrought, Aylmer's farm in same, a weir in the Rye water, near Blakeston, &c., to hold in like manner of the Castle of Dublin. Of all these latter premises, said Walter died seized in 1626, leaving John Dongan of Castletown, Baronet, his son and heir, then aged twenty-three, and married. Amongst those attainted in 1642, were Oliver Dongan, and Thomas Dongan, Junior, of Castletown, and Edward Dongan, of Blackwood, in the same county of Kildare. But Sir John appears not to have been affected by the forfeitures of this period; at least his son, William, in 1669, being then Viscount Limerick, obtained a fresh grant of the lands of Castletown-Kildrought, with various lands in the county, which were thereby erected into the manors of Kildrought and Clane, with 600 acres in each for a demesne, courts leet and baron, fairs, markets, &c. This individual afterwards was elevated to the Earldom of Limerick by James II., a distinction which, with the services that merited it, marked him for attainder, whereby the fee of all his possessions here, as well as in other parts of this county, were confiscated to the Crown, who granted the rectoral tithes of Castletown to the trustees for the augmentation of small vicarages, from whom they passed to augment the vicarage of this parish.

The lands, &c., vested in the Right Honourable William Conolly, who was Speaker of the House of Commons of Ireland, in the time of Queen Anne, and who was on ten different occasions sworn one of the Lords Justices of that

kingdom. From him they descended to his grand-nephew, the Right Honourable Thomas Conolly, in whose time Castletown dispensed the profusion of hospitality spoken of at the commencement of this notice, nor did it soon decline. "The hurry of Castletown," writes the unfortunate Lord Edward Fitz-Gerald, in 1794, to his mother, "what with balls, and hunting, and sitting after dinner, took up all my time. I long for the quiet of Frescati." The patronymic of the present proprietor was Pakenham, which his father relinquished for Conolly, on succeeding to the estates of the aforesaid Thomas (who was *his* grand-uncle), after the decease of his widow, Lady Louisa Conolly, in 1821.

**MONYMUSK**, Scotland, in the co. of Aberdeen; the seat of Sir James Grant, Bart.

This seat is so called from the parish in which it stands, and the latter is supposed to have derived its name from two Gaelic words—*monaugh*, signifying "high" or "hilly," and *mousich*, importing "marshy ground." The conjecture appears to be justified by the general nature of the place.

At a remote period this estate belonged to a family who took their name from it—the Monymusks of Monymusk. It next was possessed for a century and a half by the Forbeses of Pitsligo, and lastly, since the year 1712, by the family of Sir Francis Grant, Lord Cullen.

The building was erected in 1225, by the wife of Sir John Monymusk, while he was fighting in Palestine against the Saracens. It was nothing more than an ancient Scottish fortified tower; but the lady's neighbours were much scandalized at her being so employed during her husband's absence, and remonstrated with her upon the subject. By way of answer to her unsolicited monitors, she caused a stone to be placed in the banquetting-room, with this inscription—"What they say, let them say." The stone still remains there to witness for the admonition and the retort.

Since the time of the foundress, it has been enlarged by the addition of two wings, as well as by various other improvements, though of less consequence. It is pleasantly situated on the south side of the river Don, which flows through the grounds for some miles, and falls into the sea near Aberdeen. In the library is an excellent collection of books, amounting to about five thousand volumes, and including some old and valuable editions of the classics. There are also many fine paintings in the house, chiefly by the old masters, some of which are of considerable value.

**DALEHEAD HALL**, in the co. of Cumberland; the seat of Thomas Leathes Stanger Leathes, Esq.

This property at one time belonged to the

Ratcliffes, from whom it passed to Francis Dacre, Esq., by his marriage with the daughter and heiress of Sir George Ratcliff. In the nineteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, Adam Leathes, Esq. obtained it by purchase of Francis Dacre, and with his descendants it still remains.

The family of Leathes is derived from De Brune, a knight who followed the fortunes of William the Conqueror into England, and settling in Cumberland, became possessed of the manor of Bowness and much of the surrounding country, extending to Leathes and Wigton. These Brunes, anciently a great family, divided in process of time into several branches, that adopted surnames from their respective habitations. The branch De la Leathes took its appellation from the village above-mentioned, which itself was so called from the provincial word *leath*, signifying "a barn for corn."

The older part of the present house was erected in the year 1623; the more modern portion was added by Thomas Stanger Leathes, Esq., the father of the gentleman now owning this estate. It is in the usual style of the old Cumberland Halls, and is situated above the lake, called *Thirlmere*, or *Leathes Water*, over which it commands a noble view. The grounds are laid out in the modern style, with a broad terrace-walk before the house. Upon the south they are bounded by a fine wood, through which various paths are cut, connecting them with the lake, a narrow irregular sheet of water, about three miles in length, skirting the immense base of Helvellyn, and receiving a variety of torrents from the sides of that mountain.

**RYSTON HALL**, in the co. of Norfolk, about a mile and three-quarters from Downham; the seat of Edward Roger Pratt, Esq.

This property at one time belonged to the family of Gylour, and was purchased of Walter Gylour by William Pratt, Esq. The old house was pulled down and rebuilt in 1666, by Sir Roger Pratt, one of the Commissioners appointed by Charles to survey Old St. Paul's, "and to set downe in writing the particulars of what was fit to be don," upon which occasion the Commissioners could not agree among themselves. This was on the twenty-seventh of August; but on the third of August following, while they disputed whether to pull down the steeple altogether or only to repair it, the great fire came and settled the matter for them by burning the whole edifice to the ground. In the simple but pathetic language of Evelyn, "London was, but is no more."

Ryston Hall is in the style of the old French chateau of the time of Louis XIV.; or rather, it was in that style, for it has been considerably modernized by the late Edward R. Pratt,

Esq. In the *Magna Britannia*, we are told, "Ryston, or Ruston, lies a little north-west of this town (West Dereham). Between this place and West Dereham, our chorographers place *Ket's Oak*; or, as he called it, the *Oak of Reformation*, where Coniers, the chaplain of the rebels, read prayers and preached, and their court sat to administer justice and regulate disorders. Dr. Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, afterwards preached to the rebels under this tree, and exhorted them to be quiet and lay down their arms; but it had almost cost him his life."

**WORKINGTON HALL**, in the co. of Cumberland, and ward of Allerdale above Derwent, about eight miles from Whitehaven; the seat of Henry Curwen, Esq.

The manors of Workington (or, as Camden writes it, Wirkington) and Lamplugh were given by William de Lancaster, in exchange for Middleton in Westmoreland, to Gospatric, son of Orme, brother-in-law of Waldieve, Lord of Allerdale. Thomas, son of Gospatric, having had a grant of the great lordship of *Culwen*, his posterity assumed the name of *De Culwen*. They became a family of great consequence in the county, and eight out of ten in successive descent were knights of the shire. The name was first written *Curwen* by Sir Christopher, in the reign of King Henry VI., and that orthography has been ever since retained. This ancient family became extinct in the male line by the death of Henry Curwen, Esq., in the year 1778, when his daughter and only surviving child, Isabella, conveyed the estate by marriage to her paternal first-cousin, John Christian, Esq., of Unerigg Hall, who thereupon took the name of Curwen in addition to his own. It is remarkable of this lady, that she was the last and only living child, out of fifteen or more, all of whom were either still-born, or died a few minutes after their birth.

The old mansion was built in the reign of William Rufus, by Patric de Culwen, son of Thomas, son of Gospatrick, and was castellated in 1379, pursuant to a royal license granted by King Richard II., to Sir Gilbert de Culwen. Gough, in speaking of this place, describes it as being "a large quadrangular building, which still bears marks of great antiquity, notwithstanding various alterations and improvements, which have been made during the last thirty years. The walls are so remarkably thick, that they were able a few years since, in making some improvements, to excavate a passage sufficiently wide lengthways through one of the walls, leaving a proper thickness on each side of the passage to answer every purpose of strength."

This mansion, however, has been in a great measure rebuilt, the oldest portion being the gateway in the centre of the tower. It stands

upon a finely-wooded eminence, overlooking the river Derwent, which, having washed the skirts of the town of Workington, discharges itself into the sea about a mile westward. The prospect from this place is highly picturesque, extending to the Solway and the opposite coast of Scotland. Denton speaks of the whole locality in glowing terms—"I do not know," he says, "any one seat in all Britain so commodiously situated for beauty, plenty, and pleasure as this is. The demesne breeds the largest cattle and sheep in all the country. The famous salmon-fishery here is worth three hundred pounds per annum, three hundred of those great fishes having been frequently taken at a draught. They are likewise plentifully stored here with very good sea-fish and fowl; and here is a large rabbit-warren, worth twenty pounds a year, besides what serves the house, and a great dove-cot, stored with a huge flight of pigeons; a salt-pan and colliery worth twenty pounds per annum, within the demesne."

It was precisely the same in Leland's time, for he tells us, "On the west side of Derwent is a pretty creke, whereas shyppes come to, where ys a prety litle fishertown called Wyrkenton, and there is the chief house of Sir Thomas Curwyn." Camden, quoting this account, adds, "It subsists by the coal trade, and has near one hundred vessels. The castle is the seat of Henry Curwen, Esq. It has a large demesne, and has always been remarkable for fine cattle of all sorts. Here are salt-pans and a good colliery; a large salmon-fishery, and much sea-fish."

It was within a very short distance of this mansion, at the spot where the river Derwent empties itself into the sea, that the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scotland, landed in 1568, after her escape from Loch-leven and subsequent defeat. At first she did not wish to be known, but her real quality being discovered, she was hospitably received and entertained at Workington Hall. Soon afterwards, as we learn from the account—corrected, and in most places interlined by Secretary Cecil's own hand—"certeyn gentlemen of the country hearyng of the landyng of certeyn persons out of Scotland, resorted to Wirkington, and upon further understanding that she was the Quene of Scotts, very dutifully brought her to a town called Cockermonth, belonging to the Erle of Northumberland; by which the Quene's Majesty was fyrst advertised of hir arrivall, upon the fyrst knowledg thereof gyven to hym by his officers, where she remayned untill the Deputie of Carlisle had assembled the whole number of the gentlemen of the country to conduct hir as honorably as the manner of the country would yield to the castle of Carlisle."\*

The chamber in which Mary slept at Workington Hall still retains the name of the "Queen's Chamber."

**KNOWLMERE MANOR**, Yorkshire, in the West Riding, near Accrington; the seat of Jonathan Peel, Esq.

This handsome mansion was built in 1849, by the present owner of the estate. It is in the Tudor style of architecture, and situated in Craven, upon the south bank of the river Hodder, which flows through the estate, and falls into the Ribble at Mytton. The eminences in the more immediate neighbourhood of the house are covered with wood and flourishing plantations, while the bold wild hills of the forest of Bowland form the distant back-ground to the approach.

**KINGSMUIR**, in the co. of Fife; the ancestral residence of George Francis Hannay, Esq. The Hannays of Kingsmuir claim the representation of the ancient family whose name they bear; and that honour is assigned them by the learned Nisbet, who informs us that "Mr. Robert Hannay of Kingsmuir" was the head of the house in his time.

This Mr. Robert Hannay (who possessed Kingsmuir in 1700) was an advocate of the Scottish bar, and a person of consideration in his day. He married Mary Livingstone, widow of Colonel Borthwick; but left no issue, whereupon the estate passed to his sister, Ann Hannay. This lady (who was married to Captain Erskine of Dun, but without issue) bequeathed the property to her cousin, James Hannay, son of Patrick Hannay, Esq. From this gentleman it passed to his brother, John Hannay, Esq., of Kingsmuir. He married Miss Brown, and had George Hannay, Esq. of Kingsmuir, who was an officer in the service of the Crown in the United States. Adhering faithfully to the loyal side when the "Independence" controversy began, he was obliged to fly the country. By his wife (Miss Hambly, of Exeter) he left two sons—Peter Hannay, Esq., R.N., who served as a lieutenant in the "Defiance" at Trafalgar, and died without issue; and George Francis Hannay, Esq., the present possessor of the estate. Mr. Hannay married Miss Cunningham, (whose grandfather, Captain Cunningham, R.N., was a claimant of the peerage of Glencairn,) and has a numerous family.

The estate of Kingsmuir was formerly part of the property of the Scottish Crown. Mr. Hannay has devoted his time, and with very great success, to its improvement, and has considerably increased its value, during his tenure of it.

**GLENDON HALL**, Northamptonshire, in Rothwell hundred, about three miles from the town of Kettering, and sixteen from

\* See "Anderson's Collections."

Northampton; the seat of Richard Booth, Esq., now a minor.

In the reign of Henry VIII. this property belonged to William Lane, Esq., in whose family it continued through various descendants until the year 1758, when it was bought by John Booth, Esq., of Glatton Hall, in Huntingdonshire.

The immediate ancestor of this branch of the Booths, and father of the first purchaser of Glendon Hall, was settled at Gilderstone, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, and was descended from a younger branch of the Booths of Dunham Massey, who were of great repute through a succession of many generations in Lancashire and Cheshire, long before they arrived at the rank of peerage as Earls of Warrington and Lords Delamere, which last title remained in the family till 1770.

Glendon Hall is built partly of stone and partly of mere brick, the first-named portion having an appearance of high antiquity. That which is of brick was either added or rebuilt by John Booth, Esq., soon after his purchase of the estate. It contains several good rooms of fair dimensions, in which are paintings by the best masters, with various portraits of the Booth family and their connexions. The list of the pictures is much too considerable to be given here. To name a few only: A Boar Hunt, a sketch by Rubens; Lucretia stabbing herself, by Leonardo da Vinci; a Sleeping Venus, by Luca Giordano; Leda, by the same; the Ascension, by Annibal Caracci; a Bacchanalian Festival, in chiaro oscuro, by Rubens; the Assumption of the Virgin, by Albano; the Pool of Bethesda, by Tintoretto; a full-length Portrait of Catherine Parr, Queen of Henry VIII., by Holbein; two Sea-pieces, by Vandervelde; besides others, by Breughel, Wouvermans, Zucchero, Michael della Fratti, Lucatelli, Vandyck, Schedone, Trevisani, Castiglione, &c., &c.

In the more ancient parts of the mansion, there are a chapel and a gallery, the former supposed to have been built by the Lane family for the purposes of private devotion.

The park, in which the house stands, was at one time of much greater extent. The whole surface of it is diversified by undulations that lend a peculiar and pleasing character to the general landscape, which else might be considered monotonous from the absence of the grander features of rural scenery.

**PENTILLIE CASTLE**, in the co. of Cornwall; the seat of John Tillie Coryton, Esq.

This property at one time belonged to the family of Tillie. Upon the death of Sir James Tillie, he was succeeded by his nephew, James Woolley, Esq., who took his name. The only daughter of this gentleman's grandson conveyed the estate by marriage to the

late John Coryton, Esq., of Crockadon, descended by a female line from the Corytons of Newton, and in this family it still remains.

The old mansion upon this spot was erected by Sir James Tillie, Knight, towards the close of the seventeenth century. The body of the building was composed of brick, and from it arose four square towers of freestone, one at each corner; in one of these was a clock. The remains of the gardens and shrubberies prove them to have been very extensive, and indeed this fine seat was for a long time far superior to all others upon the banks of the Tamar. Mrs. Tillie, widow of the last male heir of this house, lived here through a long widowhood, but suffered the mansion to fall considerably into decay, in consequence of which her successor demolished the original pile, and erected a new mansion upon a more elegant and extended scale, after a design by Wilkins. It occupies a bold knoll, which rises almost perpendicularly from the navigable waters of the Tamar.

The interior of this edifice is highly finished, and the lobby contains one of the finest painted windows in England. The figures, which were collected from all parts of Europe, but principally from Italy, are admirable, not less in drawing than in colouring. In the quadrangle is a pedestal supporting a full-length statue of Sir James Tillie, with a roll in his hand, and in the fashionable costume of Queen Anne's time.

The lands in the immediate vicinity of Pentillie Castle are hilly in the extreme, and the parts bordering upon the Tamar are covered with fine old woods, which are alternately disposed in deep and extensive masses of impenetrable shade, or in beautiful scattered groups, adorning the more exposed and verdant eminences. At a short distance from the north side of the house rises a natural mount of a conical shape, planted with firs and other evergreens. At the top is a stone temple, beneath the floor of which is a vault, wherein Sir James Tillie desired to be interred, "there," as he said, "to await the coming of the general resurrection." This simple wish, so little liable, one would have thought, for malice or stupidity to pervert, has given rise to a tale, which we mention only to note its utter falsehood. Gilpin, we believe, was the first to give it currency in print, though the fable has since been repeated by others, unable, or unwilling, to think for themselves. It is thus that Gilpin tells his story:—

"Mr. (Sir James) Tilly, once the owner of Pentilly House, was a celebrated atheist of the last age. He was a man of wit, and had by rote all the ribaldry and common-place jests against religion and Scripture, which are well suited to display pertness and folly, and to unsettle a giddy mind, but are offensive to men of sense, whatever their opinions may

be, and are neither intended nor adapted to investigate truth. The brilliance of Mr. Tillie's wit, however, led him a degree farther than we often meet with in the annals of prophaneness. In general, the witty atheist is satisfied with entertaining his cotemporaries; but Mr. Tilly wished to have his sprightliness known to posterity. With this view, in ridicule of the resurrection, he obliged his executors to place his dead body, in his usual garb, and in his elbow-chair, upon the top of a hill, and to arrange, on a table before him, bottles, glasses, pipes, and tobacco. In this situation he ordered himself to be immured in a tower of such dimensions as he prescribed; where he proposed, he said, patiently to wait the event. All this was done, and the tower, still enclosing its tenant, remains a monument of his impiety and prophaneness. The country-people shudder as they go near it;

—“*Religio pavidos terrebatur agrestes  
Dira loci;—sylvam, saxumque tremebant.*”

Where Gilpin picked up this idle fable, we cannot pretend to say; but there is not a word of truth in it, as he could scarcely have missed finding, had he gone in the least out of his way to inquire. The plain fact is, that the body was laid in a coffin, and, as appears from the whole tenor of his last will and testament, his character was the very opposite of that which it is intended to fix upon him. That he chose the site he did for his last home, is not at all surprising, when it is considered he had enjoyed some of the happiest moments of his life in the room above. Atheism was never objected to the miller of Worthing, because he desired to be buried on High Down Hill, any more than to so many others who have been troubled with similar fancies.

In the August of 1757, a dreadful thunder-storm happened in the neighbourhood of this mansion. Mr. Tillie and some of his servants were seated at the time in a boat about half a mile from the house, waiting for the coming of the tide, in order to throw a net for catching salmon. Suddenly a tremendous peal of thunder burst directly over their heads, and on looking round in the moment of astonishment, the grass in the adjacent lands seemed to be in a general blaze. A ball of fire passing near them, killed one man in the boat, carried away part of Mr. Tillie's hat, and greatly injured him as well as several others.

**DOONASS HOUSE**, Ireland, in the co. of Limerick, near the post-town of Clonlara; the seat of Sir Hugh Dillon Massy, Bart.

This estate was bought by the Very Rev. Charles Massy, Dean of Limerick, from the then Marquess of Thomond, who dying at the time, the sale was completed by his successor, the

Earl of Egremont. The house was built by the first Sir Hugh Dillon Massy, about seventy years ago, but it was considerably enlarged, in 1811, by the late Sir Hugh Dillon Massy, uncle to the present owner. It is a fine residence, built in the style of an English villa, and stands in the midst of a beautiful extensive park. The gardens and pleasure-grounds, which are laid out with much taste and judgment, slope down to the banks of the river Shannon, immediately above the Falls of Doonass. At this spot the Shannon pours its immense body of water with violence over huge rocks and stones, forming a continued cascade for some distance. Salmon of an excellent kind abound in the river.

**MIDDLETON PARK**, co. Westmeath; the seat of George Augustus Boyd, Esq., D. L. and J. P.; is situated about the centre of Ireland, on the western shore of Lough Ennell, or Belvedere Lake, co. of Westmeath.

This place formed a portion of the territory of M<sup>c</sup>Geoghegans, a powerful sept in that district, but was sold in the last century to John Berry, Esq., in whose family it remained up to 1811, when it was added by purchase, by its present proprietor to his estates in the neighbourhood, as it appeared to offer a more desirable site on which to erect a suitable mansion than his family residence on the eastern shore of the lake. The former house was accordingly removed, and the present one erected under the superintendance of George Papworth, Esq. It affords a good example of the adaptation of Greek architecture to modern dwellings, and contains, besides a good library, a small but valuable collection of paintings by the ancient masters, selected by Robert, first Earl of Belvedere, about the year 1750, from whom they have descended through his mother to their present proprietor.

A good view of the demesne, which contains about 900 statute acres, with the lake and the seats on its opposite shore, is obtained from the garden front.

**TREDEGAR HOUSE**, Monmouthshire, on the high-road between Newport and Cardiff, the splendid estate and seat of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.

This property has long been possessed by the Morgans, one of the oldest families in Wales, whose name shines out brightly in the songs of the native bards. “It is generally agreed,” says a Welsh historian, “that Cadivor the Great, Lord of Dyfett, who died in 1084, was their great ancestor. He married Eleanor, daughter of the Lord of Kilsaint, at which place, called in Monmouthshire, *the cradle of the Morgans*, his son, Bledri, was settled. This grandson, Ivor ap Bledri, was Lord of St. Clare, in Caermarthenshire. Lewellyn ap Ivor, the fifth descendant from Cadivor the Great, espoused Angharad, daughter and



W Walton lith

Stannard & Dixon 7, Poland St

MIDDLETON PARK, C<sup>o</sup> WESTMIDLANDS,

THE SEAT OF GEORGE AUGUSTUS BOYD, ESQ.



heiress of Sir Morgan Meredith, Knight, of Tredegar, from whom the mansion and estate were derived. He was the father of Morgan, who inherited Tredegar; of Ivor the Generous; and of Philip, ancestor of the family of Lewis, of St. Pierre.

The last heir male of the Morgans, dying without issue, bequeathed Tredegar to his sister Jane, wife of Sir Charles Gould, Bart., and, after her decease, to her husband, with an entail upon their son, Charles Morgan, Esq., of Rnperra.

Some writers have gone much farther, and traced this very ancient family to a much higher source, making them descended from Beli, one of the British; while others, more moderate, have been contented with deriving them from Caradoc, more familiarly known as Caractacus. But a family so indisputably ancient, and so distinguished in the songs of the national bards, will gain little by attempts to dive into the depths of a past that is unfathomable by any length of line we can apply to it.

Tredegar House, which stands in a flat part of the park, is a handsome and spacious building, with a court in front, and was erected in the reign of Charles II. It stands near the site of the old family mansion, described by Leland in his Itinerary as being "a very fair place of stone," some portions of which still remain, but converted into domestic offices. The new edifice is built of red brick, the interior being divided into many large and convenient apartments, fitted up for the most part in an antique style. Of these, not the least curious is one called the Oak Room, from its being floored and wainscotted with planks cut out of a single oak-tree. It is forty-two feet in length, and twenty-seven in breadth.

In this house is a large collection of pictures, chiefly portraits; but in addition to them are some valuable paintings by different artists. Amongst the portraits is one of the famous Sir John Maynard, sergeant-at-law, and the intimate friend of Sir Charles Gould, Bart., father of the present owner of the estate. In this picture, which is a very fine one, the sergeant appears in his judicial robes.

The grounds attached to this house are laid out with much taste, and varied with fine plantations. The park, which is well stocked with deer, is extensive, and abounds with oak, beech, and Spanish chestnut. At the entrance from the turnpike-road, on the right, is a neat lodge, whence a short drive leads through the midst of an extensive lawn to the mansion. The house and grounds are seen to the most advantage from a bold eminence on the left of the edifice, covered with a fine grove; at the foot of the height a considerable ornamental sheet of water extends as far as the high road. To the right of the house are the stables, built also of red brick, and at a

short distance, on the same side, are the pleasure-grounds already mentioned.

**COTHELSTONE HOUSE**, in the co. of Somerset, seven miles north-west of Taunton; the seat of Edward Jeffries Esdaile, Esq., a magistrate for Somersetshire, and its High Sheriff in 1825.

This house, which belongs to the Ionic order of architecture, is of modern date, having been built by the present owner of the property. It is constructed of white sandstone, from a quarry not long ago discovered upon the estate, and well adapted for such purposes. The principal, or south front, has coupled pilasters, supporting a regular entablature throughout, the centre being broken by two columns, which with the mouldings, capitals, cornice, &c., are taken from the temple of Minerva Polias at Athens.

The ornaments of the interior are in harmony with the external character of the building. The light to the staircase from the roof is admitted by a circular horizontal window of stained glass, in a frame of cast bronze, over which is a skylight. The whole, though not very large—being only seventy-four feet long, by sixty-eight feet wide—is elegant and commodious.

In the dining-room are two or three valuable paintings; the one by Gainsborough, five feet nine inches by four feet, is said to be the finest ever produced from his pencil.

The offices are connected to the house by a back wing, concealed by plantations.

No seat throughout the county is more admirably placed than this of Cothelstone. To the south lies the vale of Taunton, backed by the Browdown and Blackdown Hills, from an opening in which Halsdown by Exeter is visible, at a distance of thirty miles. An ancient round-tower, called The Lodge, and serving as a land-mark to ships in the British Channel, affords a most extensive prospect; upon a clear day, and with the help of a good glass, the eye will take in no less than fourteen counties. Hence the line of the Quantock Hills runs to the north-west till it terminates at the ocean. This mountainous range is chiefly covered with heath and whortleberry. The black-cock is found there in considerable numbers, and the eagle has been occasionally seen in the same locality.

**ALLESLEY PARK**, Warwickshire, two miles north-west of Coventry; the seat of Edward Vansittart Neale, Esq.

In early days this estate was vested in the family of Hastings, who, according to tradition, had a castle here. Dugdale says: "Upon the brow of an hill, in the park here at Allesley, do appear some ruins of building, which, as the inhabitants say, were of a castle; but in record I cannot find that it was ever so

termed." It is, however, subjoined by Dugdale's editor, Dr. Thomas—"There still remains a pier of an ancient castle, which seems to have been double moated about; in the innermost moat was found by Neal a well, steined about with stone five foot deep, which being cleansed proves an admirable spring, and serves the house and offices. By the side of the well there was a stone trough, with five several holes, with bits of leaden pipes in them, which formerly conveyed the water five several ways."

From the family of Hastings these lands successively passed, by sale or otherwise, to the Beauchamps, the Nevills, the Comptons, and finally to Thomas Hunt, sergent-at-law, whose widow, Martha, sold it to Henry Neale, Esq., a branch of the family of the Neales of Dean, in Bedfordshire.

Externally, the architecture of this house is by no means remarkable; but within, it has every accommodation of a modern mansion, thus gaining in convenience what it may have lost in outward appearance. The principal front has a central compartment, slightly projecting beyond the rest of the building. In the upper series are a pediment and vacant tympanum.

**COLGRAIN**, co. Dumbarton; the seat of Colin Campbell, Esq.

The estate of Colgrain, including the lands of CamisEskan and Kirkmichael Stirling, is situate in the parish of Cardross, and co. of Dumbarton, and stretches two miles along the Frith of Clyde, and two miles and a half backwards, to the summit of the Kiliter Hills. The grounds are noted for beauty and variety, consisting of gentle undulations, romantic glens, ornamental plantations, natural copse woods, and commanding the magnificent scenery of the estuary of the Clyde, with the mountains and lochs.

One of the most striking views of Lochlomond may be enjoyed from the summit of the Kiliter.

The house is surrounded by an extensive lawn, containing many fine old trees.

This estate was the ancient property and seat of the Dennistouns of Dennistoun, and was acquired by purchase in 1836, by its present owner, who has since made a considerable addition to the house, and also greatly enhanced the value of the estate by agricultural improvements.

**WALTON HALL**, co. York, the seat of Charles Waterton, Esq., was formerly an old castellated mansion. The massive ruined gateway which now remains, bears marks of great antiquity. A new wing was added about 1680, and a hundred years later, the old building was pulled down, and the present Hall erected by Thomas Waterton, Esq., father of the present proprietor.

During the Civil War, Oliver Cromwell brought a troop of men and attacked Walton Hall. He remained six days before it, having taken possession of the outbuildings and stables, which were on the other side of the lake. Mrs. Waterton proved herself a heroine, and while she was giving orders that the hugh oaken doors should be closed and bolted, Oliver with his own hand fired a musket-ball at her, which is still to be seen imbedded in the wood, and which has been carefully preserved by succeeding generations. There was a pathway leading to the village through an adjoining wood. One of Oliver's men had been observed by the besieged to pass up it, with a keg on his shoulder, as though he were going for a supply of ale. A swivel at the top of the gateway was pointed so as to bear exactly on the path, under the idea that the soldier would return by the way he had gone. He did so—the swivel was fired, and the ball broke the man's leg. The spot was marked where the ball had entered the earth. There it was found, nine inches deep, by the father of the present proprietor, and it is now placed in the Museum.

Oliver, disappointed at not having taken the place, broke down the drawbridge, and retired, after having fed his horses on the standing corn. He took away all the live stock, carriage-horses included. Mrs. Waterton, having an engagement to dine at a neighbouring hall, would not be disappointed. Having procured a team of six oxen, she was enabled to keep her engagement.

Walton was originally included in the honour of Pontefract, which belonged to Alnric, son of Richard Asherihold, a noble Saxon Thane, who lived *temp.* St. Edward the Confessor. He was succeeded by his son Swein, who was deprived of his estates at the Conquest. They passed to Ilbert de Laci, who granted back to Swein a great part of them in fee. Swein had a son, Adam, who founded the Monastery of Monk Bretton. Adam Fitz-Swein had two daughters and coheirresses, between whom his large estates were divided. Amabil was married to William de Nevill. They had a daughter and heiress, Sarra, whom John de Burgh married. Walton continued in the Burgh family for several generations, till John Waterton, second son of John Waterton, of Waterton, in the Isle of Axholme, married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Burgh, and became possessed of Walton and Cawthorne, *jure uxoris*, in the year 1435.

Cawthorne was sold to the Wentworths, of Bretton, *circa* 1600.

The present Hall, like the old one, is built on an island, surrounded by a sheet of water, twenty-four acres in extent. From Oliver Cromwell's time till 1813, it had been accessible by a wooden bridge, but it is now approached by a cast-iron one, consisting of a





W. Walton, lith

**NEWTON-HOUSE, C<sup>o</sup> ELGIN,**

THE SEAT OF G. A. FORTTEATH ESQ

Stannard & Dixon, 7, Poland St

single arch of eighty feet span. On ascending the great staircase, a noble collection of pictures by the old masters, meets the eye, whilst birds of magnificent plumage, chiefly from Tropical America, are arranged with great effect from the bottom to the top. On this staircase stands a relic of great ancestral estimation. It is the house-clock of Sir Thomas More. This clock, and a portrait, by Holbein, of the martyred Knight, came into the family with Anne More, of Barnbro', paternal grandmother of the present proprietor, who is ninth in descent in a direct line from Sir Thomas.

**PENRHOS PARK**, South Wales, in the co. of Anglesey, near Holyhead; the seat of the Hon. William Owen Stanley, late M.P. for the county.

This estate was for a long time possessed by the family of Owen, who were descended from one of the five sons of Hwfa ap Cynfellw, lord of Llys Llifon, in the year 1157. Hwfa was contemporary with Owen Gwynedd, one of the most celebrated Princes of North Wales, who more than once met and defeated the English when under the personal command of King Henry II. He—Hwfa—founded one of the fifteen royal tribes of Wales, and his five sons inherited his princely lands, extending from Aberffraw to Holyhead, and including a large part of the island of Anglesey.

Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Hugh Owen, Esq., of Penrhôs, married in 1763, Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart., of Alderley, Cheshire, and was mother of the late Lord Stanley.

The house of Penrhôs is an elegant modern-built mansion, embosomed in a wood. Its principal entrance faces the sea, of which it commands an extensive prospect. About a quarter of a mile from the house is Penrhyn, a cliff projecting into the sea, upon which was the residence of the Owens for many centuries. The coast at times would appear to be very dangerous. During the heavy gales in the January of 1802, the *Die-Liebe*, a Dutch galliot bound from Amsterdam to Ireland, and *The Brothers* from Liverpool, were wrecked near Penrhôs, when the unfortunate sufferers were hospitably entertained here. The philanthropy of the generous Lady Stanley on that occasion has been duly recorded in verse by Llwyd, who tells us that here she

“Trod the dead beach in Charity's mild form,  
And bade her Penrhôs ope its doors to save;  
'Twas here amid the raging of the storm,  
That many were saved from a watery grave.”

**NEWTON HOUSE**, in the parish of Alves, and co. of Elgin,—(or Moray, as it is frequently called)—the seat of George Alexander Forteach, Esq.

This property has belonged to the same family for nearly a hundred years.

The original house was built by George Forteach, Esq., grand-uncle of the present owner, in the year 1793, and was in that style of architecture which was commonly to be found among the dwellings of the gentry during the last century.

Within the last three years, the present proprietor has considerably enlarged and improved the original structure, which may now lay claim to the title of a first-class edifice. It is picturesquely situated, within a mile of the great North-road,—from London to Inverness—from which a fine view of it is obtained. It stands in park-like grounds—gracefully fringed with wood and thriving plantations—laid out with great taste. About a mile distant from the house, and immediately in front of it, on the summit of a high and conical-shaped hill, (well-covered with wood,) called the “Knock of Alves,” is a tower, erected in 1827, by the late Alexander Forteach, Esq., (father of the present possessor of the property.) It is a striking and conspicuous object, and commands a very extensive and beautiful prospect—both of land and sea—extending over nine counties. This property is situated in what is termed (by way of distinction) “the low part” of the county—a rich and fertile plain, about five miles distant from the coast. The soil of this district is for the most part a sandy-loam; in some places, sandy-gravel, and considerable tracts are of very fertile clay, and the most genial mould.

Both agriculture and horticulture are here prosecuted with much spirit, enterprise, and success; the land, in general, yielding a higher rent than in the neighbouring counties. The climate, too, is said to be very good, being warmer and drier than in any other part of the country; which circumstance, coupled with the fact of its great productiveness, has, doubtless, obtained for this county the appellation of the “Granary of Scotland.”

**DONIBRISTLE**, Fifeshire, in the parish of Dalgety, five miles from North Queensferry, and close to the Frith of Forth; the seat of the Right Honourable Francis Stuart, Earl of Moray.

This mansion originally belonged to the abbots of the neighbouring priory of St. Colme—situated on Inch Colme,—who made it their place of residence. It has, however, received large additions at various periods, and was completely modernized by the late Earl Moray, so that it now presents a plain family residence with accommodations of every description. At the same time, while it has thus been rendered much more convenient, it does not so well realize the idea of feudal magnificence as it did half a century ago, before the alterations.

The drawing-room is a noble apartment, being about fifty feet long, and thirty feet in height. It commands a splendid prospect of the Frith, that large arm of the sea which separates Fifeshire from the shores of the Lothians, and which at all times is enlivened by multitudes of passing vessels, while in stormy weather it presents a scene as sublime as it is beautiful. In the dining-room there is a fine full-length portrait, by Vandyck, of Charles I., with the Duke of Hamilton holding his horse. Here too are portraits of the former Earls of Moray, as well as of the noble connexions of the family.

Donibristle Park is extensive, and covered with a quantity of fine timber. The surface of the ground is undulating and varied, affording at different stations splendid views of the Frith and surrounding country. At about eight or nine miles, upon the opposite side of the water, rises up the city of Edinburgh, in all its romantic grandeur, the whiteness of the newer portions contrasting with the dark and antique character of the old, which is generally darkened by a veil of smoke. Over the lower buildings towers the venerable castle, and forms a noble termination to the prospect on the south-east; while the lofty ridge of the Pentland Hills presents a fine background to the rich shores of Mid-Lothian, which lie more directly opposite to Donibristle. The approach from the east gate at Aberdour is about three miles in extent, part of it running along a straight avenue of aged beech-trees, and another part traversing an old garden at Dalgety, that was formerly a seat of the Tweeddale family. But, indeed, the whole line of approach has its peculiar beauties—the richly-wooded shores of the Frith, the park of Dalmeny, and the remoter domains of Dundas and Hopetoun.

**KINFAUNS**, in the co. of Perth; the seat of the Right Honourable Lord Gray, of Gray.

The estate of Kinfauns originally belonged to the family of Charteris, who possessed it for many centuries. They were descended from a noble French family, of the name of Longueville. Sir Thomas de Longueville is said to have been at the court of King Philip IV. at the latter end of the thirteenth century, and having had a dispute with a nobleman there, killed him in the King's presence. He escaped from France; but, as he was refused pardon, he could not venture to return. Having for some years carried on the trade of a pirate, he was encountered and made prisoner by Sir William Wallace in 1301, who interceded for him, and procured his pardon. He afterwards accompanied Wallace to Scotland, was his brother-in-arms, aided him in most of his valiant exploits, and continued to the last his faithful adherent and friend. He was much distinguished by King Robert Bruce, who rewarded

his services by a royal grant of the estate of Kinfauns in 1341. Sir Thomas de Longueville assumed the name of Charteris, and was founder of the family of Charteris of Kinfauns. There were two families of Charteris in Scotland who disputed the chieftainship—Kinfauns and Amisfield. Both are now extinct in the male line. The sword of Sir Thomas de Longueville or Charteris, is still preserved at Kinfauns by Lord Gray. It is of great size, and made to be used with both hands. It must now be about five hundred years old. The family of Charteris were of high consideration in the neighbourhood of Perth; and in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the Lairds of Kinfauns appear to have been very frequently Provosts of that city. From 1465 to 1503, Andrew Charteris was Provost fifteen times. John Charteris was Provost in 1507 and 1509. From 1521 to 1527, Patrick Charteris was five times Provost. In 1528, 1538, and 1543, John Charteris was Provost.

From the family of Charteris, the estate of Kinfauns passed to that of Blair, a branch of the family of Blair of Balthayock. There were two families of Blair in Scotland who disputed the right of chieftainship—Blair of Blair, and Blair of Balthayock. The question was referred to King James VI., who decided that the head of each family, who should be the oldest man for the time being, ought to have the precedence. Sir William Blair was proprietor of Kinfauns about the middle of the seventeenth century. He had an only daughter and heiress, who married the Hon. Alexander Carnegie, younger son of David, Earl of Northesk. He took the name of Blair. And his descendant, Miss Blair, heiress of Kinfauns, in 1741, married John, Lord Gray, of Gray, the grandfather of the present peer, the proprietor of this beautiful place.

The family of Gray were seated, for many generations, at Gray in the Carse of Gowrie. But as Kinfauns was a more eligible residence, it was preferred as their chief seat; and the late Lord Gray expended large sums and displayed much good taste in its adornment. The old Castle of Kinfauns was a building of great age, and had been the abode of many generations of Charteris and Blair. It was removed by the late Lord Gray, who, in 1820, commenced the present edifice on a most striking and beautiful situation. It commands a fine view, and is situated amidst trees of the most luxuriant growth, of which the great size denotes the antiquity. The style of architecture is the castellated, of a simple and imposing character, exceedingly well suited to its elevated site, rising proudly above the river Tay, and corresponding with the grandeur of the surrounding scenery. The castle stands on a raised terrace forty feet wide, with circular bastions projecting at the corners; the east front extends 220 feet, and the south front

128; the height of the flag-tower is 84 feet. On entering from the covered carriage-way, a vestibule lighted with stained glass, leads, by a broad flight of steps, to the hall of entrance, communicating with the gallery, 82 feet in length, from which most of the chief apartments enter. The principal rooms occupy the east and south fronts of the castle, commanding a most delightful view of the noble river, and a great extent of the surrounding fertile country. The late Lord Gray was a man of taste and erudition. He collected many rare and curious objects, and beautiful works of art; so that Kinfauns was no less attractive from the interesting collections which it contained, than from its surrounding picturesque scenery and the external grandeur of the building.

There is no family in the British peerage which can boast of more widely-extended renown than Gray. The branches which have attained to splendid titles, and acquired an imperishable name in history, are almost innumerable. In every century of the English annals, the Grays were great and powerful. They boast of a much more ancient origin than the house of Howard, and the illustration of their alliances has not been inferior. A dowager and a maiden of their race, Elizabeth and Jane, have filled the English throne. The Dukes of Suffolk and Kent held the highest place among the nobles of England. The baronial branches are too numerous to be here mentioned. And at this moment five of the line are members of the peerage,—the Earls of Stamford, De Grey, and Grey; Viscount Walsingham, and Lord Gray, besides the peerage of Grey de Ruthyn, possessed by the Marchioness of Hastings, who is heiress-of-line of the elder race of Earls of Kent. Lord Gray, of Gray, is an undoubted branch of the mighty English house. He traces his direct descent from the great baronial family of Chillingham in Northumberland, the same race from which Lord Grey of Wark, the Earl of Tancarville, and Earl Grey are sprung. There is no real distinction between the orthography Grey and Gray. Gray is indeed the ancient mode of spelling the name. In her original correspondence, Lady Jane Grey spells her name Gray.

Sir Andrew Gray, a descendant of the Barons of Chillingham, was a faithful adherent of King Robert Bruce, from whom, in 1314, he obtained large grants of estates in different parts of Scotland. His descendant, Sir Andrew Gray of Broxmouth, was, in 1437, created a peer of parliament. His descendant, Patrick, seventh Lord Gray, was a very talented and eminent man. He possessed a graceful person, an insinuating address, boundless ambition, and a restless, intriguing spirit. On his return from France, where he had been treated with familiar confidence by the Duke of Guise, he paid assiduous court to King James VI. and

obtained a great share of his favour, and was entrusted by him with the direction of the most important affairs. In 1584, he was sent ambassador to England, and again, in 1586, in order to intercede for Queen Mary. He was banished from Scotland in 1587, and resided many years in Italy. He died in 1612.

His son Andrew, eighth Lord Gray, had no surviving son. His daughter and heiress, Anne, Mistress of Gray, carried the peerage into a different family of the same name,—Gray of Pittendrum. Sir William Gray, descended from an early branch of Lord Gray's family, was the principal merchant in Scotland of his time, and acquired great wealth. His chief landed estate was Pittendrum. When his eldest son, William, married the eldest daughter of his chief, a charter of the peerage was passed to him in 1640; but, as during his father-in-law's lifetime, he was killed, in 1660, in a duel, by the Earl of Southesk, he never actually enjoyed the title. His son Patrick, ninth Lord Gray, succeeded his maternal grandfather in 1663. He had an only child, Marjery, Mistress of Gray, who married her father's cousin, John Gray, descended from the Pittendrum family, but not from the direct line of the Lords Gray. After this marriage, there was a re-grant of the Gray peerage in 1707, of a very singular nature. Patrick, ninth Lord Gray, agreed to the settlement of the title on his cousin, John Gray, husband of his deceased daughter, Marjery. And he actually sat in parliament as Lord Gray, though his wife (through whom, alone, he was connected in the peerage) was dead, and his father-in-law alive. His grandson, John, twelfth Lord Gray, married the heiress of Kinfauns, and was grandfather of the present Lord. The representation of this very great and distinguished family has thus been twice transmitted through female descent to the heir-of-line, the present Lord. The inter-marriages of the Lords Gray have been with Mortimer of Foulis; Wemyss of Kyres; Forbes, Lord Forbes; Stewart, Earl of Athol; Mercer of Aldie; Ogilvie, Lord Ogilvie; Ruthven, Lord Ruthven; Lyon, Lord Glamis; Ogilvie, Earl of Findlater; Murray, Viscount Stormont; Stewart, Lord Blantyre; Blair of Kinfauns; Johnstone; Ainslie.

**GREYSBROOKE HALL**, co. Stafford. This ancient seat of the Grazebrook family, after having gradually dwindled down from its former size to a mere cottage, was finally demolished in the summer of 1852.

Situate in the pretty village of Shenstone, which stands on a gentle eminence in the midst of a rich undulating plain, it must have formed an imposing object in days long gone by, when it was first named Gresbroc Hall, and the church near at hand was new.

It came into the possession of the family

from whom its name was taken, in the reign of Henry III. But before this time the original mansion had been the residence of the De Brays, and was probably erected shortly after the Norman Conquest, towards the end of the eleventh century. Hunbach makes the following minute of the deed of grant, showing how it came to Robert de Grendon, and how it passed from him to the Gresebros; the date is 1250, or a few years later.

"The said Robert de Grendon by his deed s. d. grants to Bartholomew de Gresebros all his house with messuage, &c.—which Domina Alicia de Bray formerly held of him in Senestan, as of her dower, &c., with housbote and haybote in the woods of Senestan ultra Burnam.—Test. Sir Rob. Bagod. Rich. de Grendon. John de Grendon. John de Estun. Ric. de Thickebrom. Nic de Abrewas. Jo. del Wal. Jo. Bagod. &c." (Quoted in Shaw's Staffordshire.)

From the wording of this deed it would appear to have been a large mansion. The messuages, &c., referring probably to out-houses, kitchens, stables, &c., as indeed the high position of the De Bray family would lead us to expect.

In the reign of Henry III. many halls of the nobility were rebuilt. It is not recorded that Bartholomew did so, but is highly probable from the spirit of the times, architecture being then much attended to, and houses before this date having been generally composed wholly of wood. Some remains of the hall existing about 120 years ago, were of red stone, obtained from ancient quarries about a mile distant.

Mansions of the nobility and greater gentry at this period were usually built in the following manner:—The house itself contained a large hall open to the roof, in which meals were taken, and which served as a justice-hall, and also a sleeping room for guests in those primitive days. At one end stood the buttery, and cellar, opening from the hall, with which they were on a level. Above these two was a bedroom for the lord and his lady. Out-buildings were quite separate, and the kitchen stood nearest the road; so that it was necessary to pass this and cross a yard or bailey to reach the mansion itself. Surrounding all these at some little distance was a strong wall, and generally a moat.

It is impossible to trace the original form of this mansion; cottages having been built on the site for many years. But what remained in 1852, was evidently the kitchen rebuilt on the same place as the old one. The materials were brick and wood, and the probable date 1420 to 1500.

This stood about twenty yards back from the road, a very quaint-looking specimen of the style; but had been much altered to make it suitable for a farm-house. The wood-work was curious although plain, and the interior had

bare rafters; and the large fire-place (eleven feet across the hearth-stone) told of times when hospitality was *ponderous*. On to one end of this, and running across, had been joined a more modern part composed of old materials, and consisting of brewhouse and parlour, with rooms above, and a still more modern stable.

About a hundred yards east from the Hall, were, till forty years ago, two pools, the remains of the moat; but cottages and gardens have so changed the surface of the ground, that it is now impossible to trace the exact course it took in surrounding the house and courtyards.

Sanders, writing his "History of Shenstone" in 1769, says that the hall "formerly was much more considerable;" thus it seems probable that Greysbrooke Hall had fallen much into decay, if not before, at least immediately after it passed out of the family, at the death of Robert Graisbrooke, in 1727, when it went to his nephew, Graisbrooke Cramp, Esq.,—(the Grazebrooks of Audnam having been descended from a second son some generations before, although now the eldest branch.)

The estates in Shenstone and the neighbouring parishes were very extensive, and were sold to different individuals by Graisbrooke Cramp, who left the neighbourhood. Greysbrooke Hall, with some lands, was purchased by John Rawlins, Esq., of Lichfield, from whom it passed to his grand-daughter and her husband, John Houghton, of Hintz, Esq., who held it in 1769. Mr. Hewitt, a surgeon in Lichfield, held it a short time ago, and he had it from the Batkins, in which family it had been for several generations; probably it came to them from a Houghton. The remains were lately purchased by the Rev. Chancellor Law, with lands attached, subject to the payment of thirty shillings a year, left by Robert Graisbrooke, for the schooling of four poor children of Shenstone; and which, by the name of "Graisbrooke's Charity," is to be paid yearly for ever.

**SPIXWORTH PARK**, in the co. of Norfolk, four miles from Norwich; the seat of John Longe, Esq., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county, lineally descended from Thomas Longe, Esq., of Ashwelthorpe, who attended King Henry VII. at Nottingham in 1485.

In the time of the Conqueror these lands were possessed by Roger of Poitiers, who was succeeded, in the year 1199, by the Bardolf family. We then find it passing successively, in 1458, to John Skerning, Esq.; in 1474, to William Catfield; in 1485, to Richard Southwell; in 1570, to the Peek family; and in 1693, to Francis Longe, Esq., Recorder of Great Yarmouth. With his descendants it has ever since remained, the present possessor having succeeded in 1828 to the Spixworth

estate upon the death of Mrs. Catherine Longe, relic of his cousin Francis Longe, Esq., who died in 1812.

The house, which was erected in 1609, by William Peck, Esq., is a red-brick building, and presents a fine specimen of the Elizabethan style of architecture. It is surrounded by extensive gardens, and by a park of one hundred and fifty acres, ornamented with some fine timber.

The patronage of the Rectory belongs to the possessor of the Spixworth estate, and the living is now held by the Rev. George Howes, a near connection of the Longe family, who resides in the Parsonage, near the church.

**FAITHLEGG**, co. Waterford; the seat of Nicholas Mahon Power, Esq., M.P.

Well may Ryland, in his valuable history of Waterford, exclaim, "The view from the hill of Faithlegg is magnificent." It would certainly be difficult to point out in Ireland a spot from which a prospect so extensive, so varied, and at the same time so pleasing, may be obtained. Having reached a considerable elevation, called the Minawn, in the neighbourhood of the Deer Park, the ardent admirer of nature's beauties, or the antiquary seeking to penetrate the misty veil drawn between him and ages past, may feast his eyes upon a scene which years will not efface from his memory. The open sea, far as the eye can reach, now lashed to fury by the rising gale, and madly tossing on its whitened waves the trembling bark, or calmly bearing on its peaceful breast the homeward sail of many a fisher's cot.

Beneath your feet the joyous meeting of the sisters three :—\*

"The first the gentle Sure that maketh way  
By sweet Clonmell, adorns rich Waterford.  
The next the stubborn Nore, whose waters grey,  
By fair Kilkenny and Rossposter board ;  
The third the goodly Barrow, which doth hoard  
Great heaps of salmon in his dreary bosom :  
All which long sundered, do at last accord  
To join in one, ere to the sea they come.  
So flowing all from one, all one at last become."†

The lofty chains of distant hills, when bathed in the ruddy glow of the summer sunset ; the wave-worn sides of rugged rocks, laved by the passing stream ; the heath-clad mound ; the unhewn Cronlech ; the solitary tower of the chieftain ; the more elaborate stronghold of later ages ; the cloistered abbey ; the unroofed church ; the guarded fort ; the populous city ; the ruined town ; the sheltered bay ; the landing-place of kings ; the sunny mead ; the bending streams—each in their turn demand attention, nor can they appeal in vain.

\* The three fine rivers, the Suir, the Nore, and the Barrow, all take their rise in the Sliebh-Bloom Mountains, and receiving in their course the waters of seven other minor streams, and passing through a large extent of country, the Nore keeping the centre course, their mingled waters make a noble appearance immediately beneath the hills of Faithlegg.

† New Ross.

‡ Fairy Queen, Book iv. Canto ii.

Arthur Young, in his tour through Ireland, in the year 1776, visited this favoured spot, of which he gives the following description :—

"Walked to Ballycanvan, the seat of Cornelius Bolton, Esq. ; rode with Mr. Bolton, jun., to Faithlegg-hill, which commands one of the finest views I have seen in Ireland. There is a rock on the top of a hill, which has a very bold view on every side, down on a great extent of country, much of which is grass enclosures of a good verdure. This hill is the centre of a circle of about ten miles diameter, beyond which higher lands rise, which, after spreading to a great extent, have on every side a back-ground of mountain : in a southerly direction, Mount Leinster, between Wexford and Wicklow, twenty-six miles off, rises in several heads\* above the clouds. A little to the right of this Slieve-Keitha (*i.e.*, the woody mountain) at a less distance, is a fine object. To the left, Tory-hill, only five miles, in a regular form, varies the outline. To the east there is the long mountain, eighteen miles distant, and several lesser Wexford hills. To the south, the Bay of Tramore. To the west, Monavallegh rises 2160 feet above the level of the sea, eighteen miles off, being part of the great range of the Cummerragh mountains ; and to the north-west, Slieve-na-mann, at the distance of twenty-four miles : so that the outline is everywhere bold and distinct, though distant. These circumstances would alone form a great view,† but the water part of it, which fills up the canvas, is in a much superior style. The great river Suir takes a winding course from the city of Waterford through a rich country, hanging on the sides of hills to its banks, and dividing into a double channel, forms the lesser island, both of which courses you command distinctly ; united, it makes a bold reach under the hill on which you stand, and there receives the noble tribute of the united waters of the Barrow and the Nore, in two great channels, which form the larger island ; enlarged by such an accession of water, it winds round the hill in a bending course to the ocean. Twenty sail of ships-of-passage gave animation to the scene ; upon the whole, the boldness of the mountain outline, the variety of the grounds, the vast extent of river, with the declivity to it from the point of view, altogether form so unrivalled a scene, every object so commanding, that the general want of wood is almost forgotten." Two years after this account was written, "I again," says

\* Young evidently imagined that the three pinnacles of Black-stairs Mountain, known as "the leaps of Ossian's greyhound," formed a part of Mount Leinster, in front of which it is seen.

† Some idea may be formed of the grandeur of the mountain scenery in this view, from the following table of heights taken from the late admirable Ordnance Survey :

	Feet.
Mount Leinster . . . . .	2604
Monavallagh . . . . .	2598
Slieve-na-mann . . . . .	2362
Brandon Hill . . . . .	1696

Young, "visited this enchanting hill, and walked to it day after day from Ballycanvan, and with increasing pleasure. Mr. Bolton, jun., has, since I was there before, enclosed forty acres on the top and steep slope to the water, and begun to plant them. This will be a prodigious addition, for the slope forming the bold shore for a considerable distance, and having projections from which the wood will all be seen in the gentle hollows of the hill, the effect will be amazingly fine. Walks and a riding are tracing out, which will command fresh beauties at every step. The spots from which a variety of beautiful views are seen, are numerous all the way from Ballycanvan to Faithlegg; the whole, to the amount of 1200 acres, is the property of Mr. Bolton."

Numerous are the objects of interest which add their charms to form one glorious whole. Carrying the eye along the rock-bound coast of Wexford, a complete pictorial history of Ireland is laid open to our view. A Martello tower marks the bold headland of Bagenbun,\* famed as the first landing-place of the Anglo-Normans in Ireland, where Robert Fitz-Stephen, his thirty knights, his sixty men in coats of mail, and his three hundred skilful Welsh archers, ran their ships ashore, and here, according to the old couplet,

"Ireland was lost and won."

The Bay of Bannan,† beneath whose silent sands lie entombed the remains of an ancient city, known as "the Irish Herculaneum," and where, upon a mass of masonry, still peering its head above the ground, and believed to be the chimney of the Tower Hall, two members were wont to be returned, previous to the Union, to protect the interests of the submerged city in the Irish Parliament. Fethard Castle,‡ still habitable, the ancient see-house of the Bishops of Ferns, with its graceful round-tower, and projecting battlements. The lone Sallee Islands, where the unfortunate rebel chiefs, Harvey of Bargo Castle, and Colclough of Ballyteigne, lay concealed until the 27th of June, 1798. The fine old tower of Hook, the guardian of the harbour, built by Rose, daughter of Crume, king of Denmark, to guide her children to their

adopted home,\* rearing its beacon-head one hundred and thirty feet above the ocean dashing at its base. The mouldering ruins of Slade Castle, founded by the daring adventurer, Richard de Hay, in 1169. The old grey tower of Houseland. Loftus (formerly Redmonds) Hall, a seat of the noble family of Ely, which came into their possession in 1669, and where is still preserved the *undoubted* (?) sword of the renowned Strongbow. The frowning batteries of Duncannon Fort, with its glacis, ravelin, and bastions, enlarged and strengthened in 1588. James's Rock and Kingsbay, the retreat of the flying monarch, on the 3rd of June, after his defeat on the banks of the Boyne. The high land of the barony of Forth, with its remains of one-and-thirty Anglo-Norman castles, and eighteen churches, telling tales of bygone greatness and decay. The sombre old tower of Buttermilk Castle, on the river's brink. A toll-house erected by the Bernardine monks, for the double purpose of replenishing their coffers, and curing their fish. The noble and sadly neglected ruins of Dunbrody Abbey, founded by the pious Norman, Harvey de Montemarisco, uncle to the Earl of Pembroke, about 1182, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. The rugged rock of Carrickburn, frowning on the atrocities committed in the barn of Scullabogue,‡ where two hundred and twenty-one unfortunate beings, male and female, young and old, were slaughtered with savage fury on the morning of the 5th of June, 1798. The site of the rebel camp on Sliebh-Quilter, and many other spots made memorable during that eventful year. Sliebh-Grian,§ or the Hill of the Sun, where the citizens of Waterford were wont to assemble and worship the glorious orb of day. Sliebh-na-mann, the hill of fair women, the scene of Beauty's contest for the hand of the gigantic Fin-mac-Coul. The lofty tower in the park at Curraghmore, commemorative of the violent death of the Lord Tyrone. Newark, the seat of the late venerable Sir John Newport, Bart., the much respected Chancellor of the Exche-

\* If tradition speak truth, poor Rose erected her light-house in vain, for her three sons, returning to Ireland, and seeing the strange beacon-fire at Hook, mistook their bearings, and were lost, together with their vessel.

† It is much to be lamented, that so little attention has been paid to the preservation of the most interesting ruins in Ireland. Lamentations are now raised, when too late, that steps were not taken, some years since, when a very few pounds (!) would have saved the fall of the fine west window of Dunbrody.

‡ On a lesser hill, beneath the rock of Carrickburn, is now to be seen a far more pleasing object than the blackened remains of Scullabogue Barn, namely, a fac-simile of Pompey's Pillar, built of fine granite, and rising to a height of 95 feet, 4 inches; erected to commemorate the services of General Browne Clayton, in the campaign under Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

§ Tighe, in his "Survey of Kilkenny," speaking of the Druidical remains on Slieve-Grian, says that the words "Belli Divose" are distinctly visible on one of the large stones, referring, as he takes it, to the names of Bel and Dionusos, under which the sun was worshipped in these islands.

\* According to Hoolinshed, the names of the two ships in which the invaders arrived, were the Banna and the Loenne, and hence the name of headland.

† The Rev. R. Walsh, who visited this spot in 1826, says, "The impression that we were standing over a once populous city, which yet remains almost entire, with all its busy inhabitants, it might be, buried under our feet, gave to its present silence and solitude, an interest, greater perhaps than is attached to any other remains in the united kingdom."

‡ Resting against the exterior wall of Fethard church, which adjoins the castle, is a large slab, erected to the memory of Alexander Devereux or De Ebroico, the last abbot of Dunbrody, who was consecrated Bishop of Ferns in 1539, and died here in 1566. It is called by Grose, in his *Military Antiquities*, "a sacrilegious plunderer."

quer; the spire, more massive than graceful, of Christ Church Cathedral, pointing to the site of the "*Urbs intacta*," founded by Sitoracus the Dane, so far back as 853, and where, in later years, Dermot's lovely child, amidst the reeking horrors of a newly-conquered city, became the bride of Pembroke's crafty Earl; the flag still waving over the ivy-clad walls of the island castle, erected some time in the sixteenth century; Mount Druid, where the ancient priests of the mistletoe and the oak long since performed their mystic rites; the treacherous bay of Tramore, marked by lofty beacons, the scene of the tragic end of two hundred and ninety-two soldiers of the 59th Regiment, together with seventy-one women and children, who were wrecked, in the *Sea-horse* transport, in the memorable month of January, 1816; the hill of Kilmacombe, crowned with its Cromlech, until within late years, a good specimen of its kind, when the hand of man effected the ruin which time had disdained to perform. New Geneva, the site of the proposed settlement of a Genevese colony in 1785; the shamefully mutilated remains of Crook Castle, once the property of the renowned Knights Hospitallers of St. John; the landing-place of the second Henry, on St. Luke's day, 1171, where the sudden appearance of a white hare was considered, by England's mighty monarch, his five hundred knights, and four thousand men-at-arms, as a blessed omen, and undoubted "*signum victoriæ*;" the lovely bays, sheltered by the fine headlands of Credau and Knockaveelish; the fast disappearing ruins of Passage Fort and Castle, where Perkin Warbeck, although assisted by the proud Desmond, and a force of two thousand four hundred men, unable, by fair means or foul, to shake the loyalty of the men of Waterford,\* was forced to embark in haste, and fly for Cork, hotly pursued by "four great ships at the citizens' charges;" the same banks, which were five times honoured, in days of yore, by the pressure of an English sovereign's foot: in 1185, by John, and again in 1211, and by Richard the Second, in 1394 and 1399; Strongbow's bridge, where the country people assert that he slew his son,† for neglecting to obey his orders, and have the stream rendered passable for his troops, on their march from Crook to Waterford; the old castle of Faithlegg or Fatlock, the scene of a fierce encounter for its possession, in 1649; and the picturesque ruins of the little church, surrounded by its venerable ash trees,

\* The motto, at this time granted to the city, for her unbending fidelity to the crown, "*Urbs intacta manet Waterfordia*," has, of late years, been humorously translated, in consequence of the apathy at times displayed in cleansing the public thoroughfares, "The unswept city."

† There is probably no more truth in this tradition, than in that which would make him the slayer of another son, after the battle of Idroene.

the peaceful resting-place of many generations of the Bolton family. Near these ruins, and at the foot of the hill on which we stand, is situated the house, a plain but substantial structure, well suited in size to the demesne. The grounds fall gently to the river's brink, and possess vast capabilities, but unfortunately the present owner appears to think that, where nature has been so lavish, it is unnecessary for art to interfere; and, consequently, little aid, in the way of embellishment, is afforded.

The estate of Faithlegg was held for many generations by the family of Aylward, now represented by James Kearney Aylward, Esq., of Shankill (county of Kilkenny), descended from Richard Aylward, Esq., of Faithleckc, who married Catharine, sister to Sir Almare Gras. The arms of this family are still to be seen sculptured over the doorway of an old castle at Passage. In the year 1649, the estate changed hands, having been granted, by Cromwell, to Captain William Bolton, an officer of "the old army," and one of those chosen by lot, at Whitehall, on Friday, April 20th, in the same year, to "go for the service of Ireland."

In the year 1719, the possessor of Faithlegg was the Captain's grandson, the Very Rev. Hugh Bolton, Dean of Waterford, uncle to the Right Rev. James Hawkins, Lord Bishop of Raphoe, and to Sir William Hawkins, Ulster King-at-Arms, grandson of William Hawkins, Esq., Ulster King-at-Arms, who married Elizabeth, daughter of James Mutlow, Esq., of Woodstown House,\* in the same Barony. The estate remained with this family until the death of John Bolton, Esq., of Mount Bolton, (father of Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Bolton, G.C.B., Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty George III.) in 1792. Since then, until comparatively late years, when Mr. Power, one of the County Members, became its purchaser, it was in the possession of Cornelius Bolton, Esq., M.P., the following tribute to whose memory is extracted from Ryland's History of Waterford:—"There is a small village here called Bolton-on-Checkpoint, formerly the Packet station, and the scene of much generous but unprofitable speculation. Mr. Bolton established a cotton manufactory here; but this, and many other projected attempts of the same spirited individual, were, unhappily for the country, unsuccessful."

**ASHBURNHAM PLACE**, in the co. of Sussex, about four miles from Battle, the seat of the Earl of Ashburnham.

The parish from which this mansion and

\* Woodstown House, now the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Carew, although much nearer to Faithlegg than many of the places above mentioned, is not seen from the hills, its situation being in a hollow, at the foot of Woodstown Bay. Mr. Mutlow married Elizabeth, relict of Robert Carew, Esq., Lord Carew's great-grandfather.

the family of Ashburnham have both taken their name, has been variously spelt *Ashbourneham*, *Esseburnham*, *Esburnham*, *Estbourneham*. All these appellations have been most probably derived from the little river Ashbourne, or Essebourne, that is to say, the Eastbourne, or East spring. Ashburnham then signifies the Ham—that is, hamlet—on the Ashbourne.

Fuller bears ample testimony to the high antiquity of this family. In his usual quaint language he tells us, "My poor and plain pen is willing, though unable, to add any lustre to this family of stupendous antiquity. The chief of this name was high sheriff of Sussex and Surrey anno 1066, when William, Duke of Normandy, invaded England, to whom King Harald wrote to assemble the *Posse Comitatum*, to make effectual resistance against that foreigner. The original hereof, an honourable heir-loome,—worth as much as the owners thereof would value it at,—was lately in the possession of this family; a family wherein the eminency hath equalled the antiquity thereof, having been barons of England in the reign of King Henry III."

The person alluded to by Fuller in the above extract, was Bertram de Esburnham, who is said, by some of our historians, to have been killed at the battle of Hastings; others affirm that he was beheaded by the Conqueror for not resigning Dover Castle to him after the death of Harold, by whom he had been made governor of that important fortress. According to the same account, his two sons, Philip and Michael, were executed with their father; but there is probably some error in this, as it seems that William left the descendants of the conquered governor, however hostile to him, in the quiet possession of their seat.

For about sixteen generations this estate remained in the same family, when Sir John Ashburnham, Knight—who died in 1620,—was compelled by the pressure of pecuniary distress to sell his estate at Ashburnham to Edward Broomfield and Thomas Overman, Esqrs. Subsequently, it was bought by William Relfe, who died in 1637. It was, however, repurchased into the family of the original possessors by Frances, daughter of William Holland, who, having married John Ashburnham, groom of the bed-chamber to Charles I., sold her paternal property for that purpose.

This gentleman was a warm adherent of Charles, and was one of the three chosen friends who accompanied him in his escape from Hampton Court into Hampshire. It was by his advice that Charles opened a treaty with Colonel Hammond, the governor of Carisbrook Castle, which finally became the King's prison; but, though his advice proved unfortunate, it does not appear that the

slightest blame attached to his intentions. Clarendon, who had every opportunity of forming a correct opinion upon the subject, says, both of him and of Sir John Berkeley, "If I were obliged to deliver my own opinion I should declare that neither of them were in any degree corrupted in their loyalty or affection to the King, or suborned to gratify any persons with a disservice to their master. They were both of them great opinators, yet irresolute, and easy to be shaken by anything they had not thought of before; but, as it usually falls out in men of this kind of composition and talent, they were both disposed to communicate more freely with, and consequently to be advised by, new acquaintance and men they had lately began to know, than old friends and such whose judgments they could not but esteem; who they had no mind should go sharers with them in the merit of any notable service which they thought themselves able to bring to pass." In other words, they were guilty of no fault but that of being unfitted for the exigencies of a delicate and highly critical situation.

The residence of this family appears to have been at Ashburnham Lodge in 1563. This was succeeded by a building that was in all likelihood prior to the time of John Ashburnham, whose wife redeemed the estate by sacrificing her own paternal inheritance. The present mansion is yet more modern, having been erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Dance, the architect. The principal front is divided into seven compartments, separated from each other by hexagonal turret-formed buttresses, which, being carried above the pile, supply the place of pinnacles. Between the buttresses the intervening spaces are occupied by handsome labelled windows. A yet more striking feature is the grand portico; the three external sides are open, with semicircular heads, and project sufficiently to afford the accommodation of a sheltered-way for carriages. A flight of steps leads from the middle of the terrace to the canal and to the park, the latter of which is said to be no less than eight miles in circumference, and is pleasingly diversified with hill and dale. It contains some fine timber, and is well stocked with deer.

There is a valuable collection in this mansion by some of the old masters, among whom may be distinguished the names of Guido, Parmegiano, Murillo, Salvator Rosa, Carlo Dolci, Rubens, Rembrandt, Holbein, Claude, Vandyke, Andrea Sacchi, Canaletti, Vanderveelde, &c.

**KILCASCAN**, Ireland, in the co. of Cork; the seat of William Joseph O'Neill Daunt, Esq.

This estate was successively possessed by the families of Dashwood and Cox, after which it passed, in 1712, to that of Daunt.

The descent from the founder of Kilcascan is as follows:—William Daunt married, in 1697, Rachael, daughter of Thomas Knolles, Esq., of Killeighy, whose son, of the same name, and also of Killeighy, was attained, in 1689, by the Parliament of King James II. The attainder was reversed by King William III.; and in 1684, Mr. Knolles's daughter, Elizabeth, marrying Wallis Warren, Esq., of Laragh, co. Cork, became the ancestress of the present Sir Augustus Warren, of Warrenscourt, Bart. His daughter, Dorothy, in 1692, married George Daunt, Esq., of Knockatour; and his grand-daughter, Anne Knolles, in 1706, married Henry Daunt, Esq., of Knocknamana.

Joseph Daunt—the son of William, above-mentioned, by Miss Knolles—married in 1729, Sarah, daughter of John Rashleigh, Esq., of Cloncoose and Ballinadee. William Daunt, the only son of this union, married, in 1775, his cousin, Jane, daughter of Richard Gumbleton, Esq., of Castle Richard, in the county of Waterford. Their eldest son, Joseph, in 1806, married Jane, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Wilson, S.F.T.C.D., and Rector of Ardstraw, in the county of Tyrone, by whom he was father of the present William Joseph O'Neill Daunt, Esq.

It may be noticed, as a somewhat singular fact in this genealogy, that five ladies of the Knolles family married five husbands of the family of Daunt, commencing with the year 1692, and going on through the subsequent generations.

Tradition has recorded that William Daunt, the founder of this house, had the inhospitable peculiarity of denying a bed in his mansion to everyone who did not happen to be a relation. Now it so chanced that a wandering minstrel of the day, by name Daniel M'Carthy, came into the neighbourhood of Kilcascan, when, according to his usual wont, he began to inquire the names and conditions of those who owned the adjacent mansions preparatory to paying them a visit. Great was the bard's surprise when informed of the inhospitable custom prevailing at Kilcascan; he had never before heard of such a thing; but being a good-humoured, as well as a quick-witted fellow, instead of taking the affair in dudgeon and turning his back upon the house, he resolved to sleep one night there in defiance of its lord, and at the same time to read him a useful lesson. The peasant to whom he announced his intention, laughed to scorn any such object, and offered the highest wager in his power that the applicant would be ejected from Kilcascan with very little ceremony. This wager being accepted forthwith, the minstrel, with all the modest assurance of his tribe, rode at once to the house, and having dismounted from his horse, gave it to the charge of a groom, and familiarly inquired for *his cousin*, Mr. Daunt. At this

magic "sesame" the doors immediately flew open, and although Mr. Daunt could not call to mind any such kinsman, he yet took it for granted that the relationship thus coolly asserted must somehow exist. Daniel therefore enjoyed the full benefit of his poetic license, and was hospitably entertained. The next morning an excellent breakfast stood ready for him, and having partaken of this also to his heart's content, he was about to depart, when his host, more from curiosity than from any doubt of the fact, requested to be more minutely informed of their relationship. To this question the minstrel, with an arch smile, made the following poetical reply in Gaelic:—

"Misé fein do meathaibh gaodhal;  
Agus tusa fein do sliocht na ngall;  
Clann dá mhatar sin a-raon;  
Agus sin é mo ghaodhail riat a Uilliam Daunt."

In English thus:—

"I am of the Gaelic race,  
You are of the stranger's breed,  
We are the sons of two good mothers;  
And there's our kindred, William Daunt."

The noticeable feature in this reply is the Celtic rhymers' application of the term, *sliocht na ngall*, or "the race of the stranger," to his entertainer, whose family had at that time—the reign of Queen Anne—been settled in Ireland for no less than four generations.

The old house of Kilcascan was erected in or about the year 1712, by William Daunt, a younger son of Francis Daunt of Knockatour, who was the third son of William Daunt of Tracton Abbey. It has been succeeded by a castellated edifice, which occupies a rising ground upon the south side of the Bandon river, and stands in a domain of about one hundred and fifty acres. To the tourist coming from the west it presents a bold and irregular elevation, rising from a mass of thriving wood. The grounds were formerly much better timbered than at present, a large wood of ancient oaks in the vicinity having been cut down in 1751 by Mr. Joseph Daunt, and the land disforested.

In 1749, Samuel Daunt, Esq., of Knocknasillagh, nephew of the first William Daunt of Kilcascan, was High Sheriff of the county Cork. The different branches of the family of Daunt, now seated in that county, derive their remote origin from the Daunts, Lords of the manor of Owlpen, in Gloucestershire.

Some years ago small subterranean vaults, or excavations, were discovered under the ground now used as an orchard. These are supposed to have been connected with a church and cemetery, alleged by tradition to have existed at the site of the present back entrance, but of which no remains are any longer to be seen.

**LUMLEY CASTLE**, in the co. of Durham; between the city of that name and Newcastle, about a mile to the east of Chester-le-Street; the seat of the Earl of Scarborough.

This castle stands on a fine eminence,

bounded upon the north by Lumley Beck, or Brook, and rising gradually on the east and west sides from the river Wear. The east front, one hundred and seventy-five feet long, is close upon the brow of a deep, well-wooded ravine, a terrace only intervening between the castle and the dell, through which the Lumley Beck winds its way to the river just mentioned. At one time this terrace was guarded by a curtain-wall.

The whole building forms a complete quadrangle of bright yellow freestone, with an area in the centre, having four uniform projecting towers, all the angles of which are crowned with octangular turrets that project in like manner.

The chief entrance to the castle is at the west front, by a double flight of steps, leading to a broad and lofty platform, commanding a splendid prospect. It occupies the entire space between the towers—an extent of ninety-four feet. The whole front is no less than one hundred and seventy-five feet. Over the gateway of the centre are two small escutcheons, the dexter charged with a fleur-de-lis, and the sinister with a rose. From these depend two long strings of armorial shields, nine from the lily, and as many from the rose, including all the matches of the family from Liulph to John, Lord Lumley. On the flanking or projecting towers, upon each side of this armorial gateway, are two tablets of black marble, one inscribed with the family motto, *Murus æneus conscientia sana*; the other inscription is effaced; and beneath, are two marble fountains. The north front is obscured by offices. The south front is evidently modernized though castellated, and is brought forward almost parallel with the flanking towers; but towards the east, the castle retains its ancient form unaltered. Three stages of masonry rise above each other, their mullioned windows heavily barred with iron, and a noble gate-house projects from the centre of this part of the building, guarded by overhanging turrets and a machicolated gallery. Above the gate are six shields with armorial bearings, three and three, deeply carved in stone with their crests; the date of its alteration by Sir Ralph Lumley was in the reign of Richard II., when he obtained license from the king (in 1389), as well as from Bishop Skirlaw, to repair his castle, build a wall with mortar and stone, and embattle the former structure. It would seem that the original fabric had been erected by Sir Robert Lumley in the time of Edward I., and enlarged by his son, Sir Marmaduke.

The inner court, or area, has received repairs and alterations at very different periods.

The great hall measures ninety feet in length; it is ornamented with a music gallery, and exhibits a striking picture of the old feudal times. In it is a statue of the old possessor of

the castle, Liulph, bestriding his war-horse, and armed cap-a-piè. Here also is a series of imaginary portraits. Four niches in the west wall contain marble busts of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth; and in a niche in the north wall appears the modern family crest, a *Pelican in her piety*. Over the fire-place are the arms of Lumley, quartering Thornton, and impaling the blanch lion of Fitz-Alan, quartering Clun, Maltravers, and Widville; supporters—dexter, a parrot, sinister, a white horse (Fitzalan). Upon a tablet under Liulph's statue, that rests on a pedestal projecting from the south wall, is a long string of Latin verses, the great object of which is to ring as many changes as possible on the word *mundus*—

*“Theatrum mundus—spectator, Deus.*

*Mundus abit, res nota quidem, res usque notanda;*

*Nota tibi, mundi sit nota, mundus abit;*

*Mundus abit, non mundus, id est hæc machina mundi,*

*Dico, sed mundi gloria mundus abit.”*—

And so on through fifteen couplets, all equally unmeaning.

The great dining-room in the south-west tower is elegantly stuccoed, and has a vaulted roof. It commands two different landscapes, both alike beautiful, though of different characters—the adjacent meadows, the banks of the Wear, and the canal formed by the curvature of the stream—on the other hand, the avenue prospect, with Chester and the surrounding district.

**BLAIRQUHAN CASTLE**, Ayrshire, thirteen miles south of Ayr, and one mile from Straiton village; the seat of Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart.

In early days this property belonged to the Kennedys of Blairquhan, a principal branch of the family of Kennedy, Earls of Cassilis. In the reign of Charles II., it was acquired by the Whitefords, who, towards the end of the last century, disposed of the estate to the family of Hunter Blair, maternally descended from the Earls of Cassilis above mentioned.

On the site of the present mansion, once stood the old castle of Blairquhan, a considerable part of which was built about the year 1570. The tower, called *McWhirter's Tower*, appears to have been some centuries older. A curious legend respecting one of this family, is related by Robert Chambers, in his *Picture of Scotland*,—two delightful volumes, in which amusement is blended with instruction, and which can hardly fail of interesting every class of readers. To give the tale in any words but his own would be an injustice to all parties, and we therefore transcribe it literally:—

“Reginald Macwhurter, the last of the old race of the Macwhurters, of Blairquhan, had two twin daughters; one of whom was married to Sir Ulrick Macwhurter, who had been long in the service of the French King, and had been

knighted by that prince for some valorous action. The other was joined in wedlock to a son of John, second Lord Kennedy, by his second wife, Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of the Earl of Huntly. Upon the death of old Macwhurter, these two gentlemen claimed the barony of Blairquhan, each for himself, on account, as both said, of his lady being first-born. As this circumstance could not by any means be determined, a bloody feud would in all probability have ensued, had not the relation on each side prevailed upon them to submit their claim to the King (James III.), who, although very young, had the character of being a wise and a just prince. After much hesitation and many a stipulation, they both agreed to do so, and for that purpose proceeded to Edinburgh; but how to decide impartially a question where both parties seemed to have an equal right, his Majesty was for some time at a loss to know. At last, he came to the resolution that one of them should walk and the other ride from Edinburgh to Blairquhan, and he who could first kindle a fire in that castle should keep possession, not only of it, but likewise of all the land appertaining thereto; and to make the chance equal, they were to draw each a straw out of a stack, and he who should pull the longest was to ride. This fell to young Kennedy, who was consequently considered by many as having already gained the estate; but others, who knew Sir Ulrick's great strength and unbending disposition, were of a contrary opinion.

"There being no public road at that time from Edinburgh direct to Blairquhan, each took the route which fancy pointed out as being the straightest. Sir Ulrick was attended by many of the relations of young Kennedy on horseback, who were deputed by the King to see him perform his journey in the manner required. Young Kennedy was not accompanied by any person, as none would undertake to ride so fast as he was likely to do; but he was preceded by the monarch and a few nobles who wished to be at Blairquhan before either of the disputants for the estate should arrive, in order that they might act as stewards of the race. But just as the King was going to cross the water of Girvan, near Stratown, from an eminence (from that circumstance called the King's Hill to this day) he observed a great smoke suddenly rise out of the highest chimney of the Castle of Blairquhan, and being certain it could not be Kennedy, as he was at that moment still a few yards in rear of the royal company, he exclaimed, 'My kingdom to a bodle, that yon reik is raised either by the deil, or his ain bairn, Ulrick Macwhurter.'

"Upon reaching the castle, they found to their utter astonishment, that the Knight had actually arrived, and that the smoke which the King had observed arose from a fire of dry heather which he had made, as required, to

secure his right to the barony—and that he had outrun all the horsemen who left Edinburgh with the intention of accompanying him to Blairquhan.

"After obtaining possession of this barony, Sir Ulrick, who was naturally of a very turbulent disposition, became the terror of his dependants, troublesome to his neighbours, and such a refractory subject, that his sovereign at last secretly thought of destroying him. But in order to give his conduct a colour of justice, he sent a company of armed men to seize the turbulent baron, and to carry him to Edinburgh, there to stand his trial. This enterprise was intrusted to young Kennedy, who had not been inactive in bringing about this measure, than which nothing could have happened more consonant to his feelings.

"After much difficulty and personal danger, by a stratagem, which our informant could not describe, young Kennedy succeeded in getting the stern Sir Ulrick into his custody; who seeing, as was said, no chance of escaping, put an end to his existence. But it was more generally believed that his sudden death was only the consequence of private instructions, which Kennedy had received from the King to that effect. This supposition was greatly strengthened by his immediately afterwards receiving a royal grant of the barony of Blairquhan, in possession of which his descendant continued till the reign of King Charles II."

Some of the windows and mouldings of the old castle are still preserved in the kitchen court of the modern mansion, which was finished in the year 1824, and stands upon the banks of the Girvan. It presents a correct specimen of the architecture that prevailed in Henry VII.'s time, its general effect being very splendid and striking. At the entrance, carriages drive under a very beautiful porch of the Tudor style. From the entrance-hall the visitor passes into a saloon, sixty feet high, communicating with the principal staircase, all of which are richly decorated in the style of the building, with ornamental tracery and plaster-work. The principal apartments are both large and handsome, and the bed-rooms, as well as the other accommodations, are of the most convenient description. The approach, which is entered by an elegant bridge and lodge, has been conducted up the river for two miles and a half, and winds through rocks and well-wooded banks, till at the distance of half a mile, the house suddenly breaks upon the view, having the hills of Craigenrow and Bennan in the background. Upon nearing the castle, the road passes through an old dark avenue of lofty lime-trees.

The grounds lie upon either side of the river Girvan, which flows under the windows of the principal apartments. They are well-timbered, and laid out with much taste and judgment.

**BUCHANAN HOUSE**, Stirlingshire, about eighteen miles from Glasgow; the seat of the Duke of Montrose.

This estate formerly belonged to the Anselans. The founder of this family was a native of Ireland, from which country he came over in the eleventh century, according to the most received traditions. His descendants for a time bore the name of McAslan, a corruption of Anselan, and were chamberlains to the Earls of Lennox; but, having at an early period obtained a grant of part of the lands of Buchanan, they took from it a new family appellation. From this race sprang George Buchanan, the scholar, poet, and historian, and still more celebrated for "Ane detection of the duinges of Marie Queene of Scottes, touchand the murder of her husband, and her conspiracie, adulterie, and pretended marriage with the Erle Bothwell."

At the death of the last Buchanan of that ilk, the estate was sold by his creditors, and bought by the family of Graham, a name of high antiquity, to which attach many traditional and historical recollections. According to one legend they are descended from a Caledonian chief, who in the fifth century broke down Agricola's wall, and gave to the gap thus made his own name of *Graham's Dike*. Hence, as we are told, the Duke of Montrose is styled in the Gaelic, *Macgile Vearnac*,—the son of the man who made the breach—by way of pre-eminence, he being chief of the Grahams. Without dwelling upon this point, which, though it may be true, it might be difficult to prove, there can be no doubt of the Duke's descent from Sir Patrick de Graham, who in the battle of Dunbar, in the year 1296, when the Scotch were utterly routed by the English under Earl Warrenne, and so many sought their safety in flight, "maintained his station, and died with honour, lamented and applauded by his enemies." The present Duke is the twentieth in descent from this gallant warrior, of whom the learned canon of Gisborough Abbey says, "Unus autem ex eis miles strenuus, nomine Patricius de Graham, inter sapientiores regni illius quasi primus, et inter potentiores nobilissimus, cum gloriam sæe laudis minuere nollet, faciem non avertit, sed viriliter agens usque ad mortem, in fine tandem corruit interfectus ibidem." The military spirit of this hero has shone out no less gloriously in many of his descendants, as witness the great Marquess of Montrose, who flourished in the time of the Civil War; the Viscount Dundee, who fell bravely but vainly attempting to uphold the broken fortunes of James II.; and, though last not least, the gallant Lord Lynedoch, one of the heroes of the Peninsula.

Buchanan House, which is seated at the

foot of the Grampians, has been considerably enlarged of late years. The front is grand and uniform, and occupies nearly three hundred feet in length. Many of the rooms are large and handsome, with some very interesting family portraits dispersed amongst them. Yet large as the house is in reality, its apparent size is greatly diminished to the eye by the vicinity of the enormous mountains that rise to the west of it.

The surrounding scenery is magnificent in the extreme, one of its principal objects being Loch Lomond, the most beautiful of all the Scottish lakes. The extent of this noble piece of water has been variously given by different writers; but the probable account seems to be that it is twenty-four miles long, and about seven miles across at its greatest breadth; its outlet being into the river Leven, which meets the tideway, after a course of three miles, nearly a mile above its junction with the Clyde. The shore of the lake is in some places precipitous and abrupt, while in others it is covered with copsewood, interspersed with fields of corn and farm-houses. Forest trees thrive well upon the banks, being sheltered by the surrounding mountains and finding no want of rain to support their luxuriance. In addition to the more ancient plantations have been made by the successive owners of the estate.

In the foreground of the view is the river Endrick, one of the principal feeders of the lake. It runs through the fertile haughs of the parish of Buchanan in beautiful windings, and, when near the mansion, its banks are embellished with extensive lawns, and the land, which has been much improved by the noble proprietor, is in a high state of cultivation.

Embosomed in the lake are several islands, the principal of which belong to the Duke of Montrose. *Inchcailleoch*, that once contained a nunnery and the parish church, is now without house or inhabitant, and covered with copse-wood. The word is Celtic, and signifies the "Old Woman's Island," a name, no doubt, connected with some local tradition, of which the memory is now lost. *Inch-Murrin*, the largest of the group—being two miles long and one broad—is the Duke's deer-park, and contains about two hundred head of fallow-deer. In 1793 his Grace built a new hunting seat, with offices, inhabited by the forester and his family, who cultivate some ground about the buildings. At the west end of the island, upon a projecting eminence, stand the ruins of a castle of the ancient Earls of Lennox. The name of this island, is also Celtic—the *Island of St. Murrin*—to which saint it was, no doubt, at one time dedicated.

At the time of the remarkable earthquake

at Lisbon, in the year 1755, the water of this lake was affected in a very surprising manner; when the agitation subsided, a boat was found on the dry land at a distance of more than forty yards from its station on the lake; and where the banks were low, the country was overflowed to a considerable extent.

The prospect from the house, as we have already had occasion to observe, was for the most part bounded by noble mountains. Of these, the highest is *Ben Lomond*, which belongs entirely to the Duke of Montrose. In shape it is conical, the top of it is covered with snow during a considerable portion of the year, and ptarmigan, as well as white hares, are by no means uncommon upon it. The mountain-eagle is also occasionally seen there.

Assisted by the water and the surrounding landscape, this mountain forms a beautiful and magnificent object, equally interesting to the poet and the painter. Tradition, too, may be called in to heighten the romance of the scene. It was here, and amongst the adjoining lands upon the eastern shore of the lake, that Rob Roy often used to make his haunts, and the vicinity is the site of many of his wild exploits.

**SUTTON HALL**, in the co. of Derby; the seat of Robert Arkwright, Esq.

Sutton Hall, from its considerable size, architectural elegance, extensive and well-wooded park, fine pleasure-grounds, and great natural beauty, is one of the most attractive seats in Derbyshire. It possesses an amenity which the eye loves to dwell upon day after day, and never tires of contemplating. Sutton stands on a gentle eminence, commanding the view of most picturesque scenery. It fronts the lordly towers of Bolsover Castle, on the distance of two miles; and on one side, it looks to the magnificent pile of Hardwick, embowered in its ancient woods, while on the other, it reaches over the rich and undulating vale of Scarsdale. In all directions the eye rests on a charming combination of park, forest, and corn-field.

In the days of King Ethelred, the manor of Sutton belonged to Burton Abbey, having been given to that religious house by a noble Saxon, Wulfrie Spott. At the time of the Domesday Survey, it belonged to Roger de Poictou. In the year 1255, it was granted to Peter De Hareston. The daughter and heiress of the last of this family, Robert de Hareston, brought it into the house of Grey.\* A coheirress of the Greys carried it into the

family of Leake in the reign of King Henry IV., and in this family it remained for many centuries. Leake was a very ancient race, deriving its descent from Alan de Leca, who was alive in 1141. The first who settled at Sutton was William Leake, son of Sir John Leake, of Gotham, in Nottinghamshire. The Leakes were, until their elevation to the peerage, a family of first-rate English country gentry. In the days of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Francis Leake, of Sutton, was brother-in-law of Bess of Hardwick, having married one of her sisters. He seems to have been on intimate terms with her and her last husband, Lord Shrewsbury; and several amusing letters, addressed by him to the Earl, have been preserved. About the year 1600, Sutton appears to have been considered a very magnificent mansion, and even provoked the envy of the imperious Bess; not, indeed, as rivalling Hardwick, but as rearing its head, as a stately habitation, in her neighbourhood, where she wished to be monarch of all she surveyed. She therefore built Oldcotes, or OWLCOTES, on some property that she had within a very short distance of it, either in emulation or in derision, saying scornfully that she would build a better house than Sutton for her owls!

Sutton Hall still stands, a very beautiful house, but not a rival to Hardwick, as it is much smaller, and the style is totally dissimilar; as about a hundred and thirty years ago it was partly rebuilt, and partly cased round with a Grecian front of a very grand and elegant appearance.

Sir Francis Leake, probably the son of Bess's neighbour, was made a Baronet in 1611, and in 1624 he was created a Peer, with the title of Lord Deincourt, of Sutton. He was a faithful and loyal subject of King Charles I., and warmly espoused the Royal cause during the Civil Wars. In 1643, he fortified Sutton, which was besieged by Colonel Gell, with 500 men and three pieces of artillery. Lord Deincourt was called on to surrender, but he scornfully refused, and for some time he defended himself with the most obstinate gallantry. However, the house was taken, the fortifications were demolished, and Lord Deincourt and his brave men were made prisoners. Sutton was, subsequently, plundered by the garrison of Bolsover Castle, after that fortress had fallen into the hands of the Roundheads. For his loyal services, King Charles created this gallant man an Earl, with the title of Scarsdale. His honours were well merited and deservedly bestowed. He had a good old pedigree, especially illustrated by his proud descent from a branch of the Greys; his ancient patrimony had been increased by prudent accumulation, and his fidelity to the King was distinguished. It is said that, after the murder of King Charles I., he caused his grave to be made in Sutton Church, and, by way of humiliation for the

\* Lucy de Hareston married, in the reign of Edward II., Richard de Grey, son of William, younger brother of the ancestor of the Duke of Kent and the Earl of Stamford. In the reign of Henry IV., Alice Grey, the heiress of this branch of the family, married Sir John Leake.

great national sin, he sat in it for an hour each day, in mournful meditation.

His exertions in the Royal cause having rendered him very obnoxious to the Parliament, his estates were sequestered, and afterwards sold. They were, however, re-purchased at the time by his son and successor. The Countess of Scarsdale was of a race not unworthy of the honest loyalty of the Earl. A Cary, sister to the great Falkland, she was mother of sons in whom loyalty was an inherent principle; and several of whom lost their lives fighting for the King.

The Earl died in 1655, and was buried in Sutton Church. Nicolas, the second Earl, married a daughter of Rich, Earl of Warwick, and his grandson, Nicolas, fourth Earl, was the last of his race. This nobleman was a man of pleasure, and indulged in expensive tastes. He built the present beautiful house of Sutton, a structure in the Corinthian style of Grecian architecture. The suite of public rooms is very handsome, and there is a very great deal of accommodation for guests. The rooms are beautifully wainscotted, and some of them are adorned with a profusion of white and gilded stucco, in the best taste of the time—viz., a hundred and thirty years since. Lord Scarsdale seems to have been very proud of his rank, as, in all directions, his coronet is seen—in stone, stucco, and wood. It is said that it was from his fondness for this display of his peerage, that Hogarth borrowed some of his ideas in “*Marriage-à-la-mode*,” where the old peer is represented with his coronet depicted on his crutch, and stained in his dog’s skin. Nicolas, the fourth Earl, died in 1736. The family of Leake became extinct, and his large estates were sold in order to pay his debts.

Sutton was purchased by Godfrey Clarke, Esq., who, by his wife, the heiress of an elder line of the ancient family of Pole of Radbourne, possessed a very large fortune. He was in possession in 1740. His son, Godfrey Clarke, was the intimate friend and associate of Gibbon the historian; and the account of the sudden death of the father, is given by him in one of his published letters. Godfrey Clarke, the younger, contested the county of Derby at a great expense, with the then head of the Harpur family; and thirty thousand pounds is said to have been squandered in the contest. He died in 1786, when his sister and heiress married an Irish gentleman of the name of Price, who assumed that of Clarke, and established himself at Sutton Hall. On the death of Mr. and Mrs. Price Clarke, a cousin, of the name of Kinnersley, succeeded to the property for a few years; but on his death it reverted to their daughter, Miss Price Clarke, who, in 1805, married Walter, eighteenth Earl, and Marquis of Ormonde; but in the course of a short time she died without issue. The Marquis died in

1820, and was succeeded by his brother James, the late Marquis of Ormonde, who sold the estate of Sutton to the late Richard Arkwright, Esq., of Willersley Hall.

This gentleman was the only son of Sir Richard Arkwright, to whom the commerce of this country is so much indebted for his ingenious inventions. By the industrious application of his extraordinary mechanical talent to the improvement of the cotton manufacture, he realized a very large fortune, which, in the hands of his only son, increased immensely, so that at his death he was many-millioned. He thought proper to refuse a peerage, during Mr. Pitt’s administration, when that minister offered it to him. On Mr. Arkwright’s death, his enormous fortune was divided among his sons; when Sutton Hall fell to the share of his eldest son, the present Robert Arkwright, Esq. This gentleman has resided for many years at Sutton Hall, which he has improved at very great expense. The place had been previously deserted for upwards of a quarter of a century, and was much out of repair. But under the judicious eye of the present proprietor, the house has been made the most comfortable one in the county; and this estate has been greatly raised in value by a determined system of progressive improvement. It is one of the most compact properties in the county, and it possesses a treasure of mineral wealth, which is as yet scarcely developed.

Sutton Hall is surrounded by extensive gardens, with formal grass walks; and from a terrace which bounds them, there is a charming view of Hardwick Hall and woods. The ancient church stands close to the Hall. In fact, it may be said to be under the same roof with it. There is in it an interesting series of hatchments of the Scarsdale family. And in one of the windows there is a most beautiful specimen of ancient painted glass, a portrait representing one of the Leake family with his arms emblazoned on his surcoat. It is quite a gem.

There is a curious tradition of one of the early Lords of Sutton having gone to the Holy Land as a Palmer; and on his sudden and unexpected return, finding his wife on the point of marriage with another man! The legend says that, at Acre, in Palestine, he was seized with an irrepressible longing to return home. Thinking earnestly of home, he fell asleep, and awoke under the lintel of Sutton Church! Astonished at the festive air which everything around him wore, he inquired the reason; and on being informed of the purposed marriage of the lady of the Hall on that very day, he craved an interview, and revealed himself to the faithless fair one. But this story is already told in the second volume of this work, in the article on Bayons Manor. An ancient painting on wood is preserved there, which was found by Mr.

Arkwright behind a wainscot at Sutton Hall, and which was presented by him to the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson d'Eyncourt. It is singularly corroborative of the tradition just alluded to; as it is the portrait of a knight with haggard, careworn look, and clad in pilgrim's weeds. It probably represents a former lord of this fair manor.

**ROSSLYN CASTLE**, in the co. of Midlothian; the seat of the Earl of Rosslyn.

This spot of singular romantic beauty and historical interest combines equal attractions for the lover of picturesque scenery, the archaeologist, and the student of ancient annals. Rosslyn Castle is a splendid ruin, which crowns the rocky ridge of a lofty peninsula, overhanging the steep and woody banks of the beautiful river Esk; and it must in ancient times have afforded a very strong defence, being completely separated from the adjacent land by a deep precipitous ravine, over which has been thrown, in the olden time, a noble stone bridge. The situation is the most romantic of any in this part of Scotland, the castle standing on a steep crag, rising abruptly from the bed of the river, with high banks, completely covered with thick natural woods. The ruins are on a scale of princely grandeur. Their origin is of unknown antiquity; probably dating from the reign of King David I., when the St. Clairs, a noble Norman race, first settled, as great barons, in Scotland. The most ancient portions of them cannot be later than the year 1100. But the most magnificent buildings in the castle belong to a later period, viz., the fifteenth century, when the mighty fabric was completed by a high and potent lord, then head of the house of St. Clair, William, third Earl of Orkney, of that line. Attached to the castle, and surrounded by its magnificent ruins, stands an ancient mansion of the sixteenth century, which was the residence of the later family of St. Clair of Rosslyn, the younger branch, to whom the ancient ancestral castle fell as their heritage. This house was inhabited by that family at the time of their extinction, about the middle of the last century.

Rosslyn Castle is not now habitable, but adjoining to it there is a beautiful villa, also the property of the Earl of Rosslyn, called Rosebank, which as a residence, though it be on a small scale, possesses the full advantage of the uncommon picturesque and romantic beauty of Rosslyn Castle and Chapel. This sacred edifice was also built by William St. Clair, third Earl of Orkney, the completer of the castle. It is a most beautiful structure, and crowns the summit of a high adjacent hill. It was founded by the Earl of Orkney for a provost and six prebendaries. Its design, which is extremely rich and florid, is said to have been drawn at Rome, and it was not completed

until the end of the fifteenth century. Its architecture is of the most elaborately ornamented and delicately beautiful kind, with innumerable minute and finely executed carvings. Of this florid and costly style it is probably the most remarkable specimen in Britain. The whole chapel, within and without, is decorated with sculpture; the interior is divided into a middle and two side-aisles by seven columns on each side, supporting arches. The roof, capitals, key-stones, and architraves are overloaded with sculptured ornaments. There is a curious monument of William St. Clair, Lord of Rosslyn, a remote ancestor of the founder, the Earl of Orkney. He is sculptured in armour, with a greyhound at his feet, to commemorate a stag-hunt, of which the prize was the lands of Pentland. At the front of the third and fourth pillars a large flagstone covers the opening into the vault, where the later Barons of Rosslyn, sprung from a younger branch of the Earls of Orkney, were laid in armour, and the vault is so dry that their bodies are said to have been found entire after many years.

There is a curious superstition connected with the Chapel of Rosslyn and the family of St. Clair. It is said to be brilliantly illuminated before the death of one of the race. To this Sir Walter Scott alludes in his ballad of Rosabelle—

“Seemed all on fire that chapel proud  
Where Rosslyn chiefs uncoffined lie,  
Each baron for a sable shroud  
Sheathed in his iron panoply.

“Blazed battlement and summit high,  
Blazed every rose-carved buttress fair;  
So still they blaze when fate is nigh  
The lordly line of high St. Clair.”

The last member of the family deposited in Rosslyn Chapel was Lord Loughborough, the eldest son of the present Earl of Rosslyn.

At the time of the completion of the buildings of Rosslyn Castle, the family of St. Clair was in the very acmé of its splendour. Its head was reigning Earl of Orkney, under the supremacy of the Norwegian crown, Earl of Caithness and Stratheme, Lord of Rosslyn and Nithsdale, Lord Warden of the three Marches, Lord High Admiral, Lord High Chamberlain, Lord High Chancellor, and Lord Justice-General of Scotland. His mother was grand-daughter of King Robert II., his wife was grand-daughter of King Robert III., and his daughter, the Duchess of Albany, was sister-in-law of King James III. He kept princely state in Rosslyn Castle, and the officers of his household, or rather, we might say, *Court*, were great barons,—Lord Dirlethen being his master of the household, Lord Borthwick his cup-bearer, and Lord Fleming his carver; and their subordinates were noble knights, the Barons of Drumlanrig, Drumelzear, and Calder. The pride of this great potentate was too highly exalted for a sub-

ject, and King James III. took pains to humble it. When Orkney was annexed, as a dependency of the Scottish crown, by his marriage with the Danish Princess, Margaret, he forced Lord Orkney to resign this princely fief for the large Dysart and Ravensheugh estates in Fifeshire; and to exchange his lordship of Nithsdale for the Earldom of Caithness, to which, indeed, he had, at any rate, a clear hereditary right. Thus the St. Clairs were thrown from the pinnacle of their splendour and power.

William, third Earl of Orkney, the builder of the chapel, and finisher of the castle, was the twelfth generation of the house of Rosslyn, in a direct male line from the great Norman Baron who had founded it in the reign of King David I. He resigned his princely Scandinavian Earldom, and his great Lordship of Nithsdale, for the estates in Fifeshire and the Earldom of Caithness. He had three sons, among whom he very unequally divided his vast possessions.\* The eldest was disinherited, but, notwithstanding, was the acknowledged head of the family, and ancestor of the Lords Sinclair. The youngest became Earl of Caithness. The second, Sir Oliver, inherited the great bulk of his father's possessions, and was seated, in splendour, at the castle of Rosslyn. He was the ancestor of the more recent family of St. Clair of Rosslyn.

Sir Oliver, the first Baron of Rosslyn of the cadet branch of the St. Clair family, died at an advanced age, about the year 1510. His descendants continued to exist for about eight generations, in great honour, as Barons of Rosslyn. Their alliances were with the first houses in Scotland,—Borthwick, Lord Borthwick; Crichton, Lord Crichton of Sanquhar; Hume, Earl of Hume; Ker of Cessford, ancestor to the Duke of Roxburgh; Edmondston of Edmondston; Spottiswood, Archbishop of St. Andrew's; Sempill, Lord Sempill of that Ilk. The last Baron of Rosslyn, of the younger branch, was William St. Clair, on whose death, about the middle of the last century, this most noble and distinguished family became extinct in the male line. William St. Clair had an uncle Thomas, a younger brother of his father, who left several descendants in the female line. One of his daughters married Mr. Bower, of Kincaldrum, and her great grandson has recently assumed the name of St. Clair, on the plea of being the heir of line of the cadet branch of the St. Clairs, later Barons of Rosslyn. This gentleman has married a Polish lady of high rank, the Countess Kossakowsky.

On the extinction of the younger branch of Rosslyn in the male line, their ancient residence was bequeathed to the elder branch,

the Lords Sinclair, who had been seated since the death of their common ancestor, the last Earl of Orkney, at Dysart and Ravensheugh, in the county of Fife. The sons of the eighth Lord Sinclair dying without issue, the peerage went, by a special remainder, to the family of the present Lord Sinclair, viz., St. Clair of Hermandston, a distinct race of the same name, but in no way descended from the Earls of Orkney and Lords of Rosslyn. But, while the title thus diverted from the original family, the estates of Dysart, Ravensheugh, and Rosslyn descended to the heir of line of the Lords Sinclair, Colonel Paterson St. Clair, only son of the Hon. Grizzel St. Clair, eldest daughter of the eighth Lord, by her husband, Mr. Paterson of Preston Hall, eldest son of the last Archbishop of Glasgow. He died unmarried, when the representation of the St. Clair family devolved upon his only sister's grandson, Mr. Anstruther Thomson, of Charleton, in the county of Fife, while the estates went, by a special entail, to Sir James Erskine, Bart., of Alva, grandson of the Hon. Catherine St. Clair, younger daughter of the eighth Lord, and younger sister of the Hon. Grizzel St. Clair, Mrs. Paterson, the heiress of line. The reason of this entail and destination, which thus separated the succession to the estates from the representation of the family, was a desire to keep the property as much as possible in the male line; Sir James Erskine of Alva being son of the son of the younger sister, while Mr. Anstruther Thomson, though heir of line, was grandson of the daughter of the eldest sister.

On succeeding his cousin, Colonel Paterson St. Clair, Sir James Erskine assumed the name of St. Clair, as he was bound to do, in order to inherit the family estates of his ancestors, though he was not their representative. The Lord High Chancellor Wedderburn, Lord Loughborough, was his maternal uncle, and when he was raised to the dignity of an Earl, he obtained a remainder of the Earldom in favour of his nephew, and Rosslyn was selected as an appropriate title, being that which was most agreeable to his heir. Sir James St. Clair Erskine accordingly, on the death of his distinguished uncle, became second Earl of Rosslyn. His son is the present and third Earl, a nobleman who worthily inherits the best blood in Scotland, being the representative of a most distinguished branch of the illustrious house of Mar, and a descendant of the not less illustrious house of Rosslyn and Orkney. Few possessions are more to be desired than Rosslyn Castle and Chapel; for, though the landed property immediately contiguous which is attached to them is very limited, the site is one of the most picturesque in Scotland, and replete with the most exciting interest of historical importance and family tradition.

\* The only son of his royally descended wife, daughter of "The Douglas," Duke of Tourraine, and granddaughter of King Robert III.

**MERSTHAM PLACE**, in the co. of Surrey; the seat of Sir William George Hylton Jolliffe, Bart., M.P.

The manor of Merstham was given, in the year 1018, to the monks of Christchurch, Canterbury, by Ethelstan, or Athelstan, a younger son of King Ethelred II. At the dissolution of monasteries, Henry VIII. gave it to Robert Southwell, Esq., in exchange for the churches of Warnham in Sussex, and East Peckham in Kent, bestowing the two latter upon the prior and monks who had been previously ejected from Merstham. The despotic monarch, however, did not leave them long in the quiet enjoyment of his own gift, and they were soon afterwards replaced by a dean and chapter, to whom the site of the monastery was granted by letters patent.

Merstham was next purchased of a descendant of Robert Southwell by Thomas Copley, Esq., whose son and heir, William, sold the estate to Nicholas Jordan and John Middleton in 1603. Four years afterwards it was again disposed of, the purchaser being John Hedge, and eventually, after many changes and divisions amongst different heirs and heiresses, the estates were purchased, in 1727, by Paul Dominique, Esq., one of whose female descendants settled it upon her husband, the Rev. John Tattersall. Upon the death of this gentleman, the estate, according to his will, was put up for sale by the trustees in 1788, when it was purchased by William Jolliffe, Esq., M.P. for Petersfield, in the county of Hants.

The house, called *Merstham Place*, is situated at a little distance from the church. Though an irregular building, it is by no means deficient in picturesque effect upon an external view, while within the rooms are well arranged, and furnished with much taste and elegance. The hall is striking, and connected by a flight of stone steps with the gallery, which is built of the same material. From this last are the entrances to the principal bed-chambers, &c.

The grounds about the house are well laid out, the soil being particularly adapted to the growth of fruit. Indeed, the whole neighbourhood has long been celebrated for its apple orchards, and in the rectory-grounds is one, of little more than two acres in extent, that in a single year has yielded more than eight hundred bushels of the finest apples.

**RACKHEATH HALL**, in the co. of Norfolk, about four miles and a half from Norwich, and in the hundred of Taverham; the seat of Captain Henry J. Stracey, grandson of Sir Edward Stracey, the 1st Bart.

This Hall takes its name from the parish of Rackheath Magna, in which it is situated. At one time a small priory stood here, but no

traces of such a building are any longer remaining.

After having been successively possessed by the families of Rackheath, Yelverton, and Helme, it was sold by the latter, about the year 1590, to Thomas Pettus, Esq., alderman and mayor of Norwich in that year. The last baronet of that name—Sir Horace Pettus—dying without issue, the estate then passed into the Dashwood family, from whom it was purchased, not quite a hundred years since, by the first Sir Edward Stracey.

Rackheath Hall is a splendid mansion, standing in the midst of an extensive and well-wooded park. The date of the erection of this building is not known with any degree of certainty, but it was probably raised by some family now extinct. At all events, it bears no marks of being modern.

Captain Stracey's property lies in between twenty and thirty different parishes, and he is lord of the manors of Rackheath, Salthouse, Oxnead, Bruxton, &c.

The grounds attached to the mansion are exceedingly beautiful, the soil partaking of the general richness of the county, which is generally acknowledged to be one of the most fertile, as well as the best cultivated, throughout all England.

**WHITE WEBBS**, in the co. of Middlesex, three miles north of Enfield, and upon the borders of Hertfordshire; the seat of Henry Wilkinson, Esq.

The house is seated on the sloping side of a hill, encompassed upon the northern side by a large wood, part of the old chase, which was enclosed about fifty years ago, and then bought by the father of Mr. Wilkinson. This is said to be the spot on which the associates of Guy Fawkes assembled on the night of the 5th of November, 1605, all in anxious expectation of the blowing up of the two houses of Parliament, a design which, we are told, was equally meditated in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The present mansion was built in 1791, by Mr. Abraham Wilkinson, the first of that name who came into possession of the estate, having purchased it from the prior owner. The whole property consists of two hundred and fifty acres, one hundred of which is woodland, being a portion of the old chase, or forest. This last-named part is covered with oaks and underwood, combining to form wolds, parterres, and glades, through which a brook winds its way. The scene has been described, and with some accuracy, by Ainsworth, though, to heighten his romance, he has thrown an air of desolation around, which certainly does not belong to it in the present day. It may, however, be worth quoting, by way of contrast with the existing reality, like Hamlet's two pictures:—

"Following their guide," says the novelist, "they reached, after a few minutes' brisk walking, the borders of the forest, and took their way along a patch of green sward that skirted it. In some places their track was impeded by gigantic thorns and brushwood, while at others, avenues opened upon them, affording them peeps into the heart of the wood. It was a beautiful sylvan scene. At length they arrived at the head of a long glade, at the further end of which a herd of deer were seen. Pursuing the road, they shortly afterwards arrived at a gate leading to the house—a large building, erected probably at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign—and entering it, they passed under an avenue of trees. On approaching the mansion, they observed that many of the windows were closed, and the whole appearance of the place was melancholy and deserted. The garden was overgrown with weeds, and the door looked as if it was rarely opened."

It is curious enough to see with what different eyes people will view the same spot, and, even with facts essentially the same, how various will be the colouring—so various, indeed, that we hardly seem to be looking on a picture of the same scene. For instance, it is thus that a popular landscape-gardener describes White Webbs:—

"A walk leads westward on the south side of the wood, whence pleasant views of the park are obtained, bounded in the distance by a high and abrupt hill, crowned with Scotch pines that 'dwell aloft amid the awful palaces of nature.' The lofty situation, and their dark and prominent features, attract the attention, and give by their massiveness a noble back-ground and deep contrast to the other parts of this rich woodland scene. The grounds ascend from the valley in an amphitheatrical form, and open up to valleys north and south, through which the New River flows. On the opposite hill are the well-wooded grounds and seat of Mr. Bosanquet. Having proceeded for some distance, we turned to the right along the steep path on the skirts of the wood; the river was flowing at a short distance below us, and the lawns, on the smooth, sloping banks of the opposite grounds, were seen to advantage. On a piece of lawn, between the wood and the river, stands a very large crab-tree, of fine form, with a thick mass of drooping foliage, feathered to the ground. But we must enter the wood to investigate its deep but not gloomy shades. Having wormed our way along winding pathways and steep banks, a rustic seat offered the solace of rest to the weary. From this seat a view of Mr. Bosanquet's house and adjoining grounds is cut through the trees; looking through this vista a beautiful landscape picture is seen, set in a framework of trees. Through this wood of ninety-nine acres are winding pathways, lead-

ing to different scenes; in one part is a pond, in another, a small open space—an oasis in the wilderness—and the whole is thickly matted with an undergrowth of briars, ferns, and patches of butchers' broom, hollies, honeysuckles, and ivy dangling from the forest trees. It is an old oak wood, and still retains traces of the forest scenery that once prevailed throughout the whole extent of this part of the country. We are told by Macaulay in his *History of England* (vol. 1. page 311), that 'at Enfield, hardly out of the sight of the smoke of the capital, was a region of five-and-twenty miles in circumference, which contained only three houses, and scarcely any enclosed fields. Deer, as free as in an American forest, wandered there by thousands.'

"How solemn was the silence of this wood !

'Throngs of insects in the shade  
Try their thin wings, and dance in the warm beam  
That waked them into life. Even the green trees  
Partake the deep contentment, as they bend  
To the soft winds; the sun from the blue sky  
Looks in, and sheds a blessing on the scene.'

BRYANT.

"The surface of this large, thick wood, seen from the opposite hill, is one of the noblest objects in the county."

**RUSHTON HALL**, in the co. of Northampton, about three miles north-east from Kettering; formerly the seat of the Lords Cullen (now extinct).

This property appears to have belonged to the Treshams in the reign of King Henry VI., and to have been forfeited, not long afterwards, to the Crown, in consequence of the attainder of the first Sir Thomas Tresham. He was beheaded at the commencement of Edward IV.'s reign, but the estate was subsequently restored to the family, which attained the meridian of its greatness under Queen Elizabeth. In the succeeding reign, their star once again declined; the possessions of the family were confiscated once more, and the head of it, being attainted, was confined, and died in the Tower. He had been implicated in the Gunpowder Plot, and proved, though with no such intention upon his part, the cause of its timely discovery; from his hand proceeded the well-known letter addressed as an anonymous warning to Lord Montague.

The manor and estates of Rushton next passed into the hands of Sir William Cockayne, the descendant of a very ancient family, who, during the reign of Henry I. and for several centuries, were seated at Ashborn Hall, in Derbyshire.

Rushton Hall stands upon a gentle declivity, sloping downwards to the river Lee. It still retains its original form, or nearly so,





W. Walton, lith.

SAND, C. DEVON,  
THE PROPERTY OF THE REV. JOHN HUTSHE

Stannard & Dixon, 7, Poland St.



presenting a peculiar style, in which the Gothic and Roman architecture are blended, but without exactly harmonizing. This alone would serve to mark the date of its erection, since it distinctly indicates the period when the Roman style of building was first introduced. If, however, this union of forms, so incompatible in an architectural point of view, be objected to, there is not a little gained in picturesque effect by the variety of form exhibited in the grotesque decorations, and the numerous broken lines of the building. The impression thus produced is greatly increased by the beautiful grey tints which time has given to the moss-covered stone, so that, upon the whole, it may be said

“To snatch a grace beyond the reach of art.”

The earliest date upon the exterior of the building is 1595, but in all probability the foundations belong to a much anterior period. From other dates upon the walls—1621, 1627, 1629, and 1630—the mansion would seem to have been carried on by the Cockaynes, whose armorial bearings are intermixed in different parts with those of Sir Thomas Tresham, generally considered as the original builder of the edifice.

The principal front has a screen of the Doric order, though not in strict conformity with the Grecian rules. A new scallo had been invented by a Florentine architect, called San Gallo, and this, at the time when Rushton Hall was erected, had become the general fashion of the day. “The engaged columns of the screen stand upon pedestals, and support an enriched entablature, over which is a balustrade, surmounted by vases. In the centre of the front is a grand arch of entrance, between the two columns on each side of which are niches containing statues of armed knights. The arch is crowned by a reclining figure of Plenty, with the cornucopie. Upon the wings or extremities of the mansion, at the ends of the screen, are very large oriel windows, of two stories in height, showing each twelve lights in front, and four on the returns, surmounted by a curious open-work parapet of elaborate workmanship. On each of the fronts towards the court are three gable terminations; these are plain, except the centre, which rises over the principal doorway, and like those upon the ends take the form of the cyma; all of these, however, are embellished with rich mouldings and obelisks, in the manner of the ancient finials.”

The great hall occupies the south side of the court. It is a spacious room, lighted by mullioned windows, and having a highly ornamented roof that runs up to the entire height of the edifice. The rafters rise with a lofty pitch, connected about the centre of each

by tie-beams, and formed into an enormous arch by compassed timbers, springing from the walls. The Spandrils are filled with open tracery, every member having an appropriate enrichment, no less light than bold and imposing. At the bottom of the hall is a Doric screen of six engaged columns on pedestals, having two arches of entrance from the parlour, kitchen, buttery, &c. Over the entablature of the screen are statues of the Four Cardinal Virtues, with the figure of Charity in the centre. The Great Gallery, extending to one hundred and twenty-five feet, occupies the whole length of the north wing. It is panelled with oak, and contains a pedigree of the Cockaynes, somewhat defaced by the inroads of time, but still highly curious and interesting.

One room bears the name of the *Duke's Chamber*, from a tradition of its having been inhabited by the Duke of Monmouth when he was concealed at Rushton, by Elizabeth, (daughter of Sir Francis Trentham), the second Viscountess Cullen, and one of the beauties of the Court of Charles II. But the most curious, as well as the most ancient part of the building, is a small oratory leading from the great staircase, containing a representation, in basso relievo, of the Crucifixion, composed of numerous characters, with a Latin inscription in gold characters.

A peculiar interest attaches to that portion of the grounds called *the Wilderness*. It is there that Dryden is said to have composed his poem of “The Hind and Panther;” and it perhaps acquires a yet deeper significance from the fact that the alcove, built amongst its thickets, commands a distant view of *Naseby Field*. The circumstance is thus recorded upon a tablet in the alcove by Dr. Bennett, late Bishop of Cloyne:—

“Where yon blue field scarce meets our straining eyes,  
A fatal name for England—Naseby lies.”

It was in a summer-house at Newton—belonging to another branch of the Tresham family—that the framers of the gunpowder plot used to concoct their plans.

**SAND**, in Sidbury, Devon. The old family residence of Sand, being rather dilapidated and reduced to a farm-house, the family have principally resided at Clisthydon, which estate, together with the advowson, came to them by a marriage with a co-heiress of Reynell, who had it from the Peryam family. Sand gave a name to a family who resided there at a very early period. A part of the property passed into the family of Tremayle, who bore the unique charge it is believed, as a kind of play upon their name, “Arg. between a fesse, three tramals gu.” From this family, in 1561, Sand passed to a branch of the Huyshes, of

Doniford, in Somersetshire, and was shortly after sold to James Huyshe, of London, in whose posterity it now continues. The house appears to have been built in the early part of the 16th century, and received additions at the close. The arms of the family are, Arg. upon a bend sa. three roches of the field.

The following is a minute history of the descent of the property:—

At one time *Sande*, or *Sonde*, was divided into two distinct properties, respectively called, *Higher or Over Sand*, and *Lower or Nether Sand*; each of which would seem to have given a name to its owner. It is only the first, however, that is noticed by the old historians of the county.

In the earlier part of the sixteenth century, *Higher Sand* was possessed by Florence (Tremayle) the widow of Nicholas Ashley. She was the grand-daughter and heiress of the Judge, Sir Thomas Tremayle, and was heir general of a family called De Sande, the inheritance coming to her through different heiresses of Farway, Trivet, and Waltham. Florence, in conjunction with her son, Robert Ashley, sold *Over Sand*, in the year 1561, to Henry Huyshe, Esq., who descended from a younger branch of the Huysches of *Lud Huyshe* and *Doniford*, in Somersetshire.

The history of *Nether or Lower Sand* may be traced with equal certainty. In the middle of the sixteenth century, it belonged to Richard Rowe and Osmond Garrett, the representatives of two co-heiresses of John Walrond, of Parke, in the parish of Willand, who inherited it through heiresses of Holbein and Pyle, in all likelihood from Ælanus de Sand. Certain it is, Ælanus possessed land here in 1284, for in that year he sold a field to Deodatus de Sand. This portion was bought by Henry Huyshe a twelvemonth previous to his acquisition of the other part, and at his decease he left it to his eldest son, Thomas, while he bequeathed *Higher Sand* to a younger son, named Anthony. The whole was disposed of by the two brothers to their cousin, James Huyshe, of London, third son of John Huyshe, of Doniford. James is noticed by the historian Stowe, as having no less than nine-and-twenty children born to him by his two wives, a family equalled in number by none except that of the celebrated Highland chieftain, who, indeed, would not count in "the lasses," they went for nothing.

The present mansion of Sand was erected by Rowland Huyshe, the eldest surviving son of the gentleman just mentioned. By the date upon the painted glass of the windows, the building must have been completed before the year 1594; but since the death of James Huyshe, in 1724, it has been occupied by the farmers of the estate, the family residence being, as we have already stated, at Clisthodon, in the same county.

**HEATON-PARK**, Lancashire; the seat of the Earl of Wilton; is in the parish of Prestwich, and about four miles from Manchester.

The hall is a handsome modern structure of stone, erected by Wyatt, with columns of the Ionic order, and a circular projection in the centre, surmounted by a spacious dome. The park is well wooded and extensive, being five miles in circumference, and at the entrance is an elegant Doric lodge. At some distance from the house, on a bold eminence, stands a circular temple, commanding extensive views in the four adjoining counties of Chester, Derby, Stafford, and York.

A family bearing the local name was originally seated here; and, by the Testa de Nevill, we find that Adam de Heton held lands here, under Adam de Prestwych, *temp.* Henry III. Subsequently the estate belonged to the Langleys, from whom it passed by the marriage of Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Langley, to Richard Holland, of Denton. The descendant of this alliance, Edward Holland, Esq., of Heaton and Denton, died, leaving a sister and sole heiress, Elizabeth, who married Sir John Egerton, third Baronet of Oulton, whose great-grandson, Sir Thomas Grey Egerton, was created Baron Grey de Wilton, in 1784. His daughter and eventual heiress, Eleanor, married Robert Earl Grosvenor, and Lord Grey de Wilton obtained the Earldom of Wilton in 1801, with special remainder to his grandson, Thomas, second son of his said daughter, Eleanor. The Earl died in 1814, when the ancient Baronetcy passed to John Egerton, Esq., of Oulton, whose grandson is the present Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart.; while the Earldom of Wilton, with the Heaton estate, descended, according to the limitation and settlement, to the present proprietor.

**WHITEHILL**, in Mid-Lothian, the seat of R. B. Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq.

This magnificent seat has been recently built by the present proprietor, on the site of the old family mansion of the Baronets of Whitehill, to whom he is heir. The house is situated in the midst of a small park, laid out in wood and pleasure-grounds, from some points of which fine views of the Pentland Hills are commanded. The architecture of Whitehill is in the style of a Scottish manor-house of the reign of King James I., or rather it may be said to combine the beauties of the Elizabethan house, the house of the times of James I., and the ancient Scottish château. It is indeed a noble mansion, with beautiful bay windows, turrets, and gable ends. In front there is an architectural terraced flower-garden of great extent. The entrance-hall is very fine; but the most striking feature of the house is the great corridor, together with the grand staircase, which ascends from it.

This is lighted by a noble window, filled with the heraldic blazon of the family. The dining-room, drawing-room, and library are in a scale of corresponding magnificence. The estate of Whitehill contains very valuable and extensive collieries: and Mr. Wardlaw Ramsay also possesses considerable landed and mineral property in the county of Clackmannan.

Whitehill belonged, for many generations, to a family of Ramsay, who were Baronets of Nova Scotia. From them it passed, by marriage, into the Fifeshire family of Balfour of Balbirmie, and it became the inheritance of a younger son. This gentleman left it to the son of his sister, the late Mr. Wardlaw, the representative of a younger branch of the very ancient family of Wardlaw, Baronet of Pitreavie. Mr. Wardlaw, on succeeding to the estate of Whitehill, assumed the surname of Ramsay. He married Lady Anne Lindsay, daughter of Alexander, sixth Earl of Balcarres, and sister to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. His eldest surviving son is the present Mr. Wardlaw Ramsay, who married Lady Louisa Hay, daughter to the present Marquess of Tweeddale, and sister to the Duchess of Wellington, by whom he has issue. Among the many splendid houses which the last twenty years have seen erected by the Scottish nobility and gentry, there is none finer than Whitehill. Indeed, in the peculiar richness and beauty of its bay-windows it may be said to surpass them all. The park and pleasure-grounds, which are of limited extent, do not correspond with the magnificence of the mansion and the beauty of the terraced gardens; but this is a fault which is common to many recently built gentlemen's seats in the richer agricultural counties of Scotland, where land is of very great value.

**TILlicouLTRY**, in the co. of Clackmannan; the seat of R. B. Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq.

Mr. Wardlaw Ramsay has just added to his property in the county of Clackmannan, by the purchase of the picturesque seat of Tillicoultry at the foot of the Ochil Hills, within two miles of Alva, the beautiful residence of Mr. Johnstone, described in Vol. I. of this work. Tillicoultry House is built in a glen at the foot of the mountain, and has not the advantage of the fine views which abound in its neighbourhood. Very near the house stands the thriving and increasing manufacturing village of Tillicoultry, with numerous mills erected along the rocky sides of the Ochils, and moved by the clear streams which issue from the mountain clefts and ravines. This estate at one time belonged to Mr. Wardlaw Ramsay's father, and was sold by him twenty years ago.

Tillicoultry anciently belonged to the family of Colville, having been granted by King James III. to Robert Colville, steward to his queen, Margaret of Denmark, and it continued in his family some generations. A remarkable story is told of a Colville of Cleish, to whom Tillicoultry belonged. One day a stranger of eminence arrived at Tillicoultry on a visit, to whom the Knight of Cleish wished to show every possible honour. It would seem that his larder was not so well stocked as he could have wished with the delicacies of the season. He had no lamb to regale his guest. However, he seems to have been thoroughly acquainted with the celebrated parable of the ewe lamb with which Nathan confounded King David. But his knowledge of Scripture was turned to a bad purpose, for he immediately sent his servants to a neighbouring hermitage, where a holy recluse made his abode in a cleft of the Ochils. This good man had diverted his solitude by rearing and fondling a pet lamb, which the ruthless retainers of the Knight of Cleish seized, in spite of the hermit's remonstrances, and dragged down to the Tillicoultry kitchen, where it was soon spitted and roasted for the traveller's benefit. The outraged hermit vented his feelings in a curse, according to the terms of which, the estate of his unjust oppressor should, even to the end of time, go, like a rolling stone, from one proprietor to another, without descending in the same family. The Knight of Cleish, it is said, soon came to a premature end, dying in consequence of a fall from the steps at his own hall-door. The estate speedily passed away from his descendants, and was possessed by different families in succession.

About the end of the 17th century, it belonged to Sir Robert Stewart, second son of Sir James Stewart, Bart., of Bute, who was appointed a lord of session in 1701, with the title of Tillicoultry. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Robert Stewart, Bart., of Tillicoultry, who died in 1767. In this instance, at any rate, the hermit was a false prophet.

However, his curse seems to have operated strangely of late years. During the present century no estate in Scotland has so often changed hands. Within about 30 years, it has had nine different proprietors, by purchase,—Mr. Bruce, Mr. Glasford, Mr. Downie, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Wardlaw Ramsay, Mr. Stirling, of the family of Kippendavie, Mr. James Anstruther, cousin and brother-in-law of Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther, Mr. Philip Anstruther, his eldest brother, and lastly, Mr. Wardlaw Ramsay. Let us hope that it now may descend in a line of uninterrupted succession to the remote posterity of the present proprietor, and that the spell of the hermit's curse may at length be broken.

**DINGESTOW-COURT**, co. Monmouth; the seat of Samuel Richard Bosanquet, Esq.

This estate has been successively possessed by the families of Jones, Duberly, and Bosanquet.

The house, called Dingestow-Court, is supposed to have been erected, in the reign of James I., by Sir Philip Jones, upon the site of an older mansion. An ancient manuscript thus describes the former condition of the grounds, and of the building, which belongs to the Tudor style of architecture:—"Fish-ponds three or four, a malt-mill, and a wheat-mill on the great pool, which is fed by two brooks, the one coming from Ragland. The fish in this pond at the drawing by the soldiers" (of Sir Thomas Fairfax's army, then engaged in the siege of Ragland Castle,) "valued at fifty pounds; lime-stone on the grounds of Mr. Jones, and a quarry of excellent stone for window stanchions, of which the bow-windows in the parlour are made; three pair of stairs, two in turrets, the third in the midst; a fair court before the gate, which enters the house, walks raised, and set with elmes, to walk upon; and at the entrance of this green court a fair gate."

Subsequent alterations have left but little of the original mansion remaining, so far as regards its external appearance, except the stone archway and tower, by which the court of entrance is approached. Internally, there is the old hall, with its large open fire-place, and the broad open staircase with worm balustrades. The entrance-front is of a plain, modern character. The garden-front, which is the one presenting itself to the mail-road, has been recently built by the present proprietor, after the model of Franks, near Farningham, in Kent, a stately mansion of red brick, erected by the Bathursts in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The elevation and architectural details of Franks formed the basis of Mr. Cottingham's design, with which he competed for the New Houses of Parliament. This front is built of the light grey stone of the country, and presents an exceedingly fine specimen of modern Tudor architecture. The view too from here is beautiful in the extreme. From the terrace before the windows the ground descends steeply to the lake that crosses the whole landscape, and again beyond the water rises in a broad open slope, its brilliant verdure contrasting finely with the dark foliage of the oaks and other trees around. This home-view is bounded by an extensive amphitheatre of steep woods; behind rise the still higher elevations of Trelleck and Craig-y-Dorth, or the Loaf-hill. The view which the house presents from the road for more than half-a-mile, is exceedingly imposing.

The family of Jones being zealous in the cause of Charles I., this estate, which was then in their possession, was condemned

to be sold by the triumphant Parliament in 1652. The ordinance, however, as happened in so many similar cases, was not carried into effect, though it does not appear by what interest, or by what chance, John Jones, the son of Sir Philip, escaped the intended confiscation of his property.

The old Castle of Dingestow, near the Court, was built by Ranulph de Poer, in the reign of King Henry II., but was taken and razed by the Welsh in the year 1164, at which time Ranulph de Poer was slain in its defence. It was afterwards restored, and again taken in 1233, by Prince Llewellyn and Richard Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, who seem to have dealt with it as roughly as the preceding conquerors. Lastly, as we have already seen, the unlucky fortress was stormed by the Roundheads under Fairfax, as if some fatality attended its doomed walls, that were never to hold out, whatever enemy might assault them.

**WOTTON-HOUSE**, in the co. of Surrey; the seat of William John Evelyn, Esq.

In the Domesday Book, this manor is called *Odeton*, or *Wodeton*, in modern orthography *Woodetown*, a corruption which has led some etymologists into the notion of its having received the name from the woody character of the district. But the import of the appellation must be sought in its ancient and not in its modern orthography; we shall then find that it means nothing more than *Odin's* or *Woden's* town, a town that is dedicated to the God of War, just as Friday-street signifies a street dedicated to the Goddess Friga. Of all the Will-o'-the-wisps, that are constantly leading ingenious minds astray, this etymology is the worst!

In the year 1514, this manor was possessed by David Owen, a natural son of Owen Tudor, who married Katherine de Valois, the widow of Henry V. In 1579 it was sold by his descendant, Henry Owen, Esq., to John Evelyn, Esq., of Long Ditton, in whose family it still remains.

Wotton-house was, according to the most probable accounts, erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is an irregular pile, built of brick, and is thus described by Evelyn in his celebrated *Diary*:—

"Wotton, the mansion-house of my father, (now my elder brother's,) is situated in the most southern part of the shire, and though in a valley, yet upon part of Lyth (Leith) Hill, one of the most eminent in England, from the prodigious prospect to be seen from its summit. The house large and ancient, suitable to hospitable times, and so sweetly environed with those delicious and venerable woods, as in the judgment of strangers as well as Englishmen, it may be compared to one of the most pleasant seats in the nation, and most tempting for a

great person and a wanton purse to render it conspicuous. It has rising grounds, meadows, woods, and water in abundance. I will say nothing of the ayre, because the pre-eminence is universally given to Surrey, the soil being dry and sandy; but I should speake much of the gardens, fountains, and groves, that adorn it, were they not as generally known to be amongst the most natural, and (until this later and universal luxury of the whole nation, since abounding in such expenses,) the most magnificent that England afforded, and which indeed gave one of the first examples of that elegancy since so much in vogue, and follow'd in the managing of their waters, and other ornaments of that nature."

Although the house, as we have already observed, was built early in Queen Elizabeth's reign, yet it has been considerably changed from its original state by the additions and improvements made from time to time by various members of the Evelyn family. Thus, about the commencement of the last century, Sir John Evelyn—grandson of *Sylea* Evelyn—erected the present library upon the north side; and the widow of his grandson again, Sir Frederick, built the drawing-room in the south front, and the east wing was rebuilt by Mr. George Evelyn in 1828. But in all these alterations, as well as in the original structure, comfort and convenience have been more studied by the designers than architectural regularity.

Everything in and about this picturesque spot serves to remind the visitor of the Evelyn so familiar to us by his *Diary*. In the drawing room is a fine portrait of him, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; in the library is preserved his collection of books, much augmented by his successive descendants; and in the grounds yet remain the trees planted by his own hand, or under his direction, with the fish-pond and island, and other creations of his taste and fancy. "Resolving," he says, "to possess myselve in some quiet, if it might be in a time of so great jealousy, I built by my brother's permission a study, made a fish-pond, an island, and some other solitudes and retirements at Wotton, which gave the first occasion of improving them to those water-works and gardens which afterwards succeeded them. . . . I went with my brother, Evelyn, to Wotton (1652) to give him what directions I was able about his garden, which he was now desirous to put into some forme; but for which he was to remove a mountaine over-grown with huge trees and thicket, with a moate within ten yards of the house. This my brother immediately attempted, and that without greate cost, for more than an hundred yards south, by digging downe the mountaine and flinging it into a rapid streame, it not onely carried away the sand, &c., but filled

up the moate, and leveled that noble area, where now the garden and fountain is."

In another place he tells us a curious fact, which has also been noticed by other writers: "Where goodly oaks grew, and were cut down by my grandfather almost a hundred years since, are now altogether *beeche*; and where my brother has extirpated the beech, there rises *birch*. Under the beech spring up innumerable *hollies*, which, growing thick and close together in one of the woods next the meadow, is a viretum all the year long, and a very beautiful sight when the leaves of the taller trees are fallen."

Near the house is a conservatory, well stored with exotics as well as with the natural productions of the country. Here, too, are the pleasure-grounds and flower gardens, with a fountain, a handsome temple or colonnade, and a lofty mount cut into terraces. Through the park flows a rivulet which takes its rise nearly a mile off in the high grounds of Abinger parish; it is intersected at different parts by dams and formed into small basins of water, one of which is crossed by a bridge. In addition to the thick woods, some single trees may be seen here of remarkable size and beauty, though the estate appears to have suffered severely in the frightful hurricane of 1703, which lasted two whole days—the 26th and 27th of November. Evelyn thus records this calamity in his *Sylea*:—

"Methinks that I still hear—sure I am that I feel—the dismal groans of our forests, when that dreadful hurricane, happening on the 26th of November, 1703, subverted so many thousands of goodly oaks, prostrating the trees, lying them in ghastly postures, like whole regiments fallen in battle by the sword of the conqueror, and crushing all that grew beneath them. Myself had above two thousand blown down; several of which, torn up by their fall, raised mounds of earth near twenty feet high, with great stones entangled among the roots and rubbish, and this almost within sight of my dwelling;—now no more Wotton [Wood-town], stripped and naked, almost ashamed to own its name."

And again he speaks of this tempest in his *Diary*:—

"The effects of the hurricane and tempest of wind, rain, and lightning thro' all the nation, especially London, were very dismal. Many houses demolished and people killed. As to my own losses, the subversion of woods and timber, both ornamental and valuable, through my whole estate, and about my house, the woods crowning the garden mount, and growing along the park-meadow, the damage to my own dwelling, farms, and out-houses, is almost tragical, not to be parallel'd with anything happening in our age. I am not able to describe it, but submit to the pleasure of Almighty God."

**TREWARTHENICK**, in the co. of Cornwall, about two miles from the village of *Ruan Lanyhorne*, and in the hundred of *Powder*, the seat (*jure uxoris*\*) of Gordon William Francis Gregor, Esq., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county, and its High Sheriff in 1829.

This estate at a very early period belonged to a family called *Trewarthenick*, whose heiress conveyed it, by marriage, to *Treiago*, of *Fentongollan*. In the reign of *Queen Mary*, we find it possessed by *William Weyte*, and at a yet later period by *Richard Reynell*, who most probably obtained it in marriage with *Mary*, daughter and co-heiress of *John Penham*, of the city of *Exeter*. It was transferred by that lady, during her widowhood, to *Thomas Ceely*, of *Lyme Regis*, and sold again by one of his family, in the year 1640, to *John Gregor*, Esq.

This mansion was first erected in 1686, by *John Gregor*, grandson of the purchaser of the estate, at which time it consisted only of that part which now forms the centre. It was two stories high, with seven windows in the front; the three centre ones projected; the roof that was steep had a pediment and three centre windows. The two wings were added by the present owner in 1834, and in building them, the roof has altogether been so much lowered as to give a Grecian character to the whole frontage. In conjunction with its offices, it extends to a considerable depth.

The site of this mansion is well chosen, being in the midst of a fine lawn, and upon elevated ground. It abounds with fine groves, and commands several rich prospects, interesting from their variety of outline, and picturesque from the diversity of wood, mead, and water, which enter into the composition.

**FORT ROBERT**, co. Cork, was built in 1788, by *Robert Longfield Conner*, third son of *Roger Conner*, Esq., of *Connorville*.

The founder, *Mr. R. L. Conner*, was a strenuous supporter of "the Protestant interest," and was in constant correspondence with the Government of the day, as to the local modes to be adopted for suppressing disturbance, and overawing the disaffected. His zeal was noisy and active, and the authorities of *Dublin Castle* entrusted him with a good deal of power. He was never guilty of underrating his personal importance, or the extent of his possessions. He accompanied one of his political communications to the Government with a map, in which the domain of *Fort Robert* occupied a disproportionate share of the barony in which it is situated, leaving, in fact, but a small margin for everybody else's estate. In front of the house, *Mr. Conner* wrote, "This is the finest station in the barony for cannon,"

giving emphasis to the assertion by an oath! This hint, however, was not taken, and the esplanade has remained ever since undefended by a battery. His martial spirit found exercise in the command of the *Ballineen Yeomanry Corps*, of whom he was Captain. He continued for many years the accredited informant of Government concerning local political affairs. On his death, about 1820, *Fort Robert* became the property of his three daughters, co-heiresses. It was subsequently occupied by the well-known *Feargus O'Connor*, during whose occupancy, the halls which had witnessed a hundred Orange orgies, rang with echoes of a very dissimilar character. It was here that *Feargus* planned his *raid* upon the representation of the county *Cork*, in 1832, in which he rallied round him the support of the Catholic priests and peasantry to an extent that probably astonished himself as much as anybody else. *Feargus* is the founder's nephew, being fourth son of his brother *Roger O'Connor*, formerly of *Connorville*.

*Fort Robert* is approached by an avenue nearly a mile in length, that ascends by easy gradations to the eminence on which the house is situated. It is a large, square mansion of handsome proportions, but having been for many years unoccupied by any member of the family, it bears painful marks of decay.

**MANCHE**, co. Cork; the seat of *Daniel Conner*, Esq.

The estate of *Manche* has been for considerably more than a century in the possession of *Mr. Conner's* family, but the mansion was built not further back than 1824, by *Daniel Conner*, Esq. *Mr. Conner* is the representative of the *Connorville* family. *Manche* adjoins the western side of the *Connorville* domain. Some members of the race have written their names "O'Connor;" others call themselves "Conner."

*Mr. Conner* descends, in the fifth generation, from *Daniel Conner*, Esq., of *Bandonbridge*; whose son, *William*, married in 1721, *Anne*, daughter of *Roger Bernard*, Esq., of *Palace Anne*, county *Cork* (of the *Earl of Bandon's* family). The fourth son of that marriage, *Roger Conner*, married *Anne Longfield*, sister of the *Right Hon. Viscount Longueville*, and by her had (with other issue) *Daniel*, born 1754, who married a daughter of the *Rev. Arthur Hyde*, by whom he was father of the present *Daniel Conner*, Esq., of *Manche*. *Daniel Conner*, of *Bandonbridge*, inherited estates from his progenitors, and increased his patrimony by large purchases of confiscated lands, in 1698 and 1703. He was ancestor, through his third son, *George*, of the present family of *Conner*, of *Ballybricken*, co. *Cork*; he was also ancestor of the *Connors*, of *Down-daniel*, and of *Myshalls*, same county. He was progenitor of the present *Lord Lisle*; his son

\* *Loveday-Sarah*, only daughter of *Francis Glanville*, Esq., of *Catchfrench*, by *Loveday-Sarah*, his wife, daughter and co-heir of *William Masterman*, Esq.





Augustus Butler, lith.

MIDDLETOWN HALL.

FRONT VIEW

THE SEAT OF EDW<sup>o</sup> ABADAM ESQ

1839

of Samuel & Dixon, London, St.



George, of Ballybricken, being father of Mary Anne Conner, who in 1778 married the Right Hon. John Lysaght, second Lord Lisle, of Mount North, county Cork. He was ancestor of the Daunts, of Kilcascan; his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Gumbleton, of Castle Richard,\* co. Waterford, being mother of Jane, who married, in 1775, William Daunt, Esq., grandfather of the present representative. He was also progenitor of General Thomas, late M.P. for Kinsale; his daughter, Mary, having married — Thomas, Esq., of Everton, county Carlow, from whom the General is descended.

Manche House is a large, handsome, and commodious mansion. The situation is extremely picturesque, in a well-wooded domain on the north bank of the Bandon river. A large extent of level and fertile land contrasts happily with an abrupt hill, covered with oak wood, which, for nearly a mile, runs parallel with the public road from Dumanway to Bandon. The former town lies about four Irish miles to the west of the domain.

**MIDDLETON HALL**, in the co. of Carmarthen, near the pleasant village of Llan Arthney, the seat of Edward Abadam, Esq., a descendant of the ancient baronial house of Abadam. The estate was purchased in the year 1824, by the late Edward Hamlin Adams, Esq., M.P. for Carmarthenshire, whose son and heir, the present owner, has resumed the ancient surname of his ancestors, Abadam.

Middleton Hall, situated in a park of more than six hundred acres, is one of the most splendid mansions in South Wales. It is a modern structure, having been built about sixty years ago for Sir William Paxton, by the celebrated architect, Mr. Cockerell. It stands on a gentle elevation in the midst of a pleasant valley, which branches off to the westward from the Tywi or Towey, and forms the only opening of that kind in the chain of hills on this side of the river between Llandeilo and the sea. The scenery around is beautiful in the extreme, and, although this is a minor consideration, the house is most desirably placed with respect to the public roads, being within a mile and a half of each of the two great communications between Milford Haven and London.

The grounds attached to the hall are well wooded. At the northern extremity of the park, on an eminence that immediately overlooks the Vale of Towey, and commanding a prospect of great extent, is a tower erected to the memory of the immortal Nelson, to whom England was so mainly indebted for her very existence as an independent nation during the height of Napoleon's power. "The exterior

\* Otherwise Ballygarron Castle. Through his daughter, Elizabeth, who married, in 1743, Richard Gumbleton, Esq., of Castle Richard, Mr. Conner was ancestor of the Gumbletons of Castle-Richard, Curriglass, Castleview, Fort William, and Marston.

form of this building is triangular to the height of two storeys, where the walls terminate in an embattled parapet, and at each of the angles is a circular tower, forming the interior into a hexagon. These towers are continued several feet above the first parapet. The upper story is hexagonal both within and without, and rises majestically from the triangular part of the structure, communicating a picturesque effect to the whole. On the ground-floor are three spacious arches, one in each front, which admit the passage of carriages. The next storey is a lofty and sumptuous banquetting-room, and the upper story is taken up by a large apartment, designed for a prospect-room, whence the surrounding country may be viewed in every direction to the greatest advantage. Upon the summit of the building is a flat roof, which is also accessible to visitors. The upper apartment contains some appropriate devices, allusions to the great naval hero in honour of whom the tower was erected. One of the windows, composed entirely of painted glass, contains in the centre pane a portrait of Nelson; another pane underneath exhibits the cockpit scene, presenting him in his last moments; and another above comprises the emblematical representation of his ascent to immortality."

In digging for the foundations of this noble pile, designed by Mr. Cockerell, the workmen discovered the fragment of some warlike instrument—probably a spear or javelin—about nine inches long, and made of a mixed metal containing a large proportion of copper or brass. To judge from the state in which this weapon was found, it must have been buried there for centuries.

There is at Middleton Hall a very fine collection of pictures, some by Holbein, Lely, and Kneller.

**BOOKHAM GROVE**, Surrey, at a short distance from Great Bookham Church; the seat of Viscount Downe.

Bookham Grove was originally a cottage, which, about the middle of the last century, was fitted up as a shooting-box, by General Thomas Howard, who derived it from the Effingham family. His son, Sir George Howard, K.B., disposed of it to Admiral Brodrick, who, finding it too small and inconvenient for a regular dwelling-house, pulled it down, and built a new mansion, surrounding it with a handsome plantation. His death took place in the year 1769, and it was subsequently bought by Sir Alexander Grant, upon whose decease it was again sold, the purchaser being a Mr. Dalbiac. In 1775, this gentleman parted with the house and grounds to John Dawnay, fourth Viscount Downe, and with his family they have since remained, he having died in 1780, after which event his widow resided here till her own death in 1812.

This estate is not large, consisting only of about eighty-five acres, with a lawn in front; General Howard having procured, in his day, the removal of the highroad, which ran close before the original cottage. It is not without some interesting scenery in the neighbourhood; and in another part of the parish, Roman coins have been found.

**KILLUA CASTLE**, co. of Westmeath; the seat of Sir Benjamin James Chapman, Bart., who represented this county in Parliament from 1820 till 1841.

At one time, this property belonged to the Nugents, but it was forfeited by that family in 1641, and passed to the Chapmans. The mansion, which was built in 1780, by Sir Benjamin Chapman, stands upon the site of what was once a preceptory of the Knights Templars. In 1820, considerable additions and improvements were made to the original building. It is surrounded by a fine park, studded with old trees, and further ornamented by a beautiful sheet of water. The pleasure-grounds are extensive, and well laid out, the most having been made of the natural advantages of the landscape.

In the house is a good collection of pictures by the old masters.

**BATTLE ABBEY**, in the co. of Sussex, about seven miles from Hastings; the seat of Lady Webster.

Battle Abbey, with reference to the event of which it is the memorial, is perhaps the most important seat in the whole island. Upon the night before the battle which laid the Saxon power in the dust, and gave to the Duke William the crown of England, he vowed to found a monastery in honour of St. Martin, if he obtained the victory. Faithful to his compact, he no sooner was firmly seated on his new throne, than he built this abbey, and, as some have said, on the precise spot where the mangled body of King Harold was first discovered. So, at least, says William of Malmesbury. Robert of Gloucester rhymes to the same effect:—

“Kýng Wýllam bythoghte hym eke of the vole (a) that was verlore, (b)

And aslowe (c) eke throu hym in batoyle bynore; (d)

There as (e) the batoyle was an abbey he let rere (f)

Of Seyn Mortyn, vor her (g) soules that his aslowe were;

And the monckes wel y nou feffede (h) wythoute fayle,  
That ys ycleped in Engelande, abbey of the batoyle.”

(a) Vole—Anglo-Saxon:—*People*.

(b) Verlore—Anglo-Saxon:—*Lost*.

(c) Aslowe, *i.e.*, “slain.”

(d) *Bynore, i.e.*, “before.” The meaning of the two lines will then be, “King William bethought him also of the folk that were lost and slain also through him (by his means), in battle previously.” This line is somewhat incorrectly given by Horsfield.

(e) *Ther as, i.e.*, “where.”

(f) *Let rere*—an Anglo-Saxon idiom—“caused to be raised.” *Let* has here its original German meaning.

(g) *Her, i.e.*, “their.”

(h) *Feffede, i.e.*, “endowed.”

From this it would seem that William built the abbey, rather as an expiation for past offences, than as a means of propitiating the saint beforehand, according to the authorities we had previously given. It was begun in 1067, but not completed at the time of the Conqueror's death; nor did the intended number of monks ever occupy its walls, although it was sufficiently advanced before that time to allow of the appointing an abbot, and the establishing there a number of the holy brotherhood. These were brought from the Benedictine abbey of Marmontier, in Normandy, Robert Blankard being chosen the first abbot. But the honour proved an unfortunate one for him upon whom it had been conferred. He came over to England to visit his intended abbey; and, being satisfied by the fair prospect before him, returned to Normandy, to make the necessary arrangements, which, being completed, he was on his way back again to England, when he accidentally perished in the waves.

The immunities and prerogatives granted to this monastery by William were no less important than those enjoyed by the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury. Not only was it exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, but it had the exclusive right of inquest on all murders committed upon the abbey-lands; as also treasure-trove, free warren, and the peculiar right of sanctuary. To crown all, a privilege was conceded to the abbots of pardoning any condemned criminal they should casually pass or meet going to execution, and the abbey was one of the mitred ones, a distinction which gave to its head the honour of a seat in Parliament. Here, also, was deposited what has since been known by the name of the “Roll of Battle Abbey,” containing a list of the Norman gentry who came into England with the Conqueror. “This table,” says Browne Willis, “continued till the dissolution, and was seen by our amiable antiquary, Leland, who hath given us the contents of it in the first tome of his *Collectanea*.” The original roll was lost at the dissolution of monasteries, and, if we may believe Dugdale, the copies of it still extant are very incorrect. These falsities, as he calls them, consist in attributing the derivation of many from the French who were not at all of that extraction, but merely English; “as, by their surnames taken from several places in this realme, is most evident. But such hath been the subtlety of some monks of old, finding it acceptable unto most to be reputed descendants of those who were companions with Duke William in that memorable expedition, whereby he became conqueror of this realme, that to gratify them (but not without their own advantage), they inserted their names into that ancient catalogue.”

In addition to all the marks of his mimicry



Sturtevant & Dixon, / Poland St

MILFORD TOWN HALL,

BACK VIEW

THE SEAT OF EDWARD ABADAM ESQ.

1853

Augustus Butler lith.



cence already recorded, King William offered at the altar of Battle Abbey the sword he had wielded at the bloody day of Hastings, and the royal robe worn by him at his coronation. But now, after the lapse of four hundred and seventy-one years—during which time thirty-two abbots had presided over this establishment—came the dissolution of monasteries, when this site is said by Grose to have been granted by the King to one Gilmer, “who first pulled down many of the buildings, and disposed of the materials, and afterwards sold the lands to Sir Anthony Browne.” Collins, however, asserts that, “on the 16th August, 30th Henry VIII., he (Sir Anthony) had a grant of the house and site of the monastery of Battle, in com. Sussex, to him, his heirs and assigns for ever;” and this seems by far the more probable account. His son converted a part of the ruined abbey into a mansion, and his descendants continued to reside there until the commencement of the seventeenth century, at which time Anthony Browne, Viscount Montague, disposed of the property to Sir Thomas Webster, Bart. In the family of this last-named gentleman it still remains.

The abbey stands upon a plain, at one time called *Heathland*, or, as some write it, *Heathfield*, a name well agreeing with the nature of the soil. When in its complete state, it formed a square, three sides of which are now partly occupied by its ruins. A large square Gothic building, embattled at the top, with a handsome octagon tower at each corner, constitutes the grand entrance, which faces the principal entrance of the town, and is adorned with a series of arches and neat pilasters. This gateway, with the adjoining buildings, is supposed by some to be a part of the original edifice, while others assign its erection to the middle of the fifteenth century. That side of the square, which is now occupied by the dwelling-house, has, of course, undergone the greatest alteration, to adapt it to the necessities of a modern habitation. The remaining side—namely, that opposite to the gateway—consists of two low parallel walls, that at one time supported a suite of chambers, and terminated in handsome turrets; originally, it formed part of another gate. On the outside of the house are yet seen nine arches, now filled up, the only remains of the old abbey church, and in all probability belonging to the inside of a cloister. The other ruins consist of a great hall, or refectory, contiguous to the church; but by far the most interesting portion of the existing remains is a detached building, now converted into a barn, with twelve windows on one side and six upon the other. It is eminently beautiful, though its dimensions—one hundred and six feet by thirty-five—may not be quite proportional. The original purpose of this superb room seems to have been to entertain the whole

country when the monks gave a general feast to their tenants. Beneath the hall, which is raised by a flight of steps, are crypts of freestone, divided by elegant columns and springing arches. This curious vaulted chamber, evidently the oldest part of the present abbey-remains, is now converted into a stable. The whole is in a good style of Gothic, probably belonging to the time of King Stephen, or of Henry II., with the exception of a heavy roof, which is of modern origin.

In that part of the building now used as a hall, may be seen Wilkin’s celebrated historical picture of the Battle of Hastings. It measures thirty-one feet six inches in width, and seventeen feet six inches in length. The picture is taken at that point of the battle when William, not knowing the cause of the confusion in the hostile ranks—which, in fact, was the fall of Harold—but, seeing them in disorder, charges them at the head of his principal knights and followers. Upon the whole, it is a work that does infinite credit to modern art, which has received but little encouragement amongst us in the department of historical painting.

The park has, in a great measure, been stripped of the noble trees that once ornamented it, a circumstance greatly to be regretted. What is worse, few landed proprietors seem to recollect the excellent advice given by the dying Dumbiedykes to his son—“Jock, when ye hae naething else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when ye are sleeping.”

**KINGSWOOD WARREN**, in the co. of Surrey; the seat of Thomas Alcock, Esq., M.P. for the eastern division of the county.

In the reign of Henry II., this manor was granted by the monarch to the Prior of Merton; but after the dissolution of the priory, in 1538, it reverted to the Crown; and, in 1563, Queen Elizabeth granted both the land and the house to William Lord Howard, of Effingham, Lord Chamberlain of the Royal household, the Lady Margaret, his wife, and their heirs male; in the failure of whom, we find this estate possessed, for a very short time, by Sir John Haydon. Next, we find it in the possession of Sir Thomas Bludworth, Knight, Alderman of London, with whose family it remained till 1701, when it became the property of Thomas Harris, gent., of Banstead, from whom it passed to his nephew, John Hughes, in 1746. In 1791, it was sold to William Jolliffe, Esq., and latterly, it was purchased by Thomas Alcock, Esq., its present owner, and the chief landed proprietor in this liberty.

This mansion is a large embattled building, in the castellated style, and presents a somewhat imposing appearance. It possesses every appropriate requisite for a gentleman’s

residence, with pleasant grounds, and a neat conservatory. A well was sunk a few years ago, upon the premises,—the only one in Kingswood. It is three hundred feet deep, cut entirely through a bed of chalk, and generally containing about a hundred feet of water.

**CARRIDEN**, Linlithgowshire, in the parish of the same name; the seat of Capt. James Hope, R.N., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county.

The mansion itself has nothing about it sufficiently remarkable to demand description, but the surrounding locality has many points of interest. In a house, close upon the shore, which now serves as a sort of lodge to the property, was born the famous Colonel Gardiner, who fell, in 1745, at the battle of Preston Pans. "The Christian hero," as Dr. Doddridge styles him, had been exceedingly gay, if not dissipated, in the earlier part of his life, but had afterwards become famous for a piety that almost bordered upon fanaticism. The bishop tells an anecdote of him which, as few readers are likely to wade through his biography, brief as it is, may be worth repeating:—

"While Captain Gardiner was at London, in one of the journeys he made upon this occasion,\* he, with that frankness which was natural to him, and which in those days was not always under the most prudent restraint, ventured to predict from what he knew of the bad state of the King's health, that he would not live six weeks. This was made known by some spies who were at St. James's, and came to be repeated at the court of Versailles; for he received letters from some friends at Paris, advising him not to return thither unless he could reconcile himself to a lodging in the Bastile. But he was soon freed from that apprehension; for, if I mistake not, before half that time was accomplished Louis XIV. died; and it was generally thought his death was hastened by a very accidental circumstance, which had some reference to the Captain's prophecy. For, the last time he ever dined in public, which was a very little while after the report of it had been made there, he happened to discover our British Envoy among the spectators. The penetration of this illustrious person was too great, and his attachment to the interest of his Royal master too well known, not to render him very disagreeable to that crafty and tyrannical prince, whom God had so long suffered to be the disgrace of monarchy and the scourge of Europe. He at first appeared very languid, as indeed he was; but on casting his eyes upon the Earl of Stair, he affected to appear before him in a much better state of health than he

really was; and, therefore, as if he had been awakened of a sudden from some deep reverie, immediately put himself into an erect posture, called up a laboured vivacity into his countenance, and eat much more heartily than was by any means advisable, repeating it two or three times to a nobleman,—I think the Duke of Bourbon, then in waiting,—'Methinks I eat very well for a man who is to die so soon.' But this inroad upon that regularity of living which he had for some time observed, agreed so ill with him that he never recovered from this meal, but died in less than a fortnight. This gave occasion for some humorous people to say, that old Louis after all was killed by a Briton. But if this story be true, which I think there can be no cause to doubt, as the Colonel (from whom I often heard it) though absent, could scarce be misinformed, it might more properly be said that he fell by his own vanity; in which view I thought it so remarkable as not to be unworthy of a place in these memoirs."

**KIRKDALE HOUSE**, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, N.B.; the family mansion of William Rainsford Hannay, Esq. This gentleman represents the Kirkdale branch of the Hannays of Galloway, one of the most ancient families in Scotland, and which has been of distinction in Galloway from the earliest period.

When Edward I. enjoyed a temporary triumph by force and fraud over the kingdom of Scotland—and so many of the aristocracy submitted and swore fealty to him—there came up as Wigtonshire landholders, in 1296, two gentlemen, Gilbert de Hanneth, and Gilbert de Anneth, who are recognised by antiquaries, (*Chalmers's Caledonia*, vol. 3, 389,) as the ancestors of this race. That they were not native Galwegians is evident enough; for the only places from which the name could be taken, were parishes in England; and the prefix of "de" which also assumed the form of "a," continued in use by the family down to the time of Charles I. But, without going into the question of the first assumption of what was clearly a Teutonic name—there is no doubt that at this early date, when the Baliols, (and perhaps the Veterepents), and the Toskertons, held possessions in Galloway—the De Hanneths or De Hannayes were of great consequence. At an early period, a whole district of Wigtonshire—the Machers—was called Machers-Hannay from their possessions there. The ruins of their castle and its site still display vestiges of the ancient importance of the house in the parish of Sorbie.

The A'Hannays, or Hannays,\* of Sorbie, were the chiefs of the family for many ages.

\* He was sent over from Paris by the Earl of Stair, with whom he was then residing.

\* In 1424, John de Hanna got a free pass to Scotland in the ship he commanded, from the English king. —*Rotali Scotia*, vol. ii.

About 1500, Hannay of Sorbie married a daughter of Sir A. Stewart, of Garlies, the ancestor of the Earls of Galloway. In 1581, John A'Hannay sat for Wigton, in James VI.'s parliament; and, among the notable wits and soldiers of the next age, was Patrick Hannay, the poet—a grandson of Donald Hannay, of Sorbie. This gentleman served with Sir Andrew Gray, in Bohemia, in the cause of the fair Elizabeth Stewart, the Elector's Queen. In 1622, he published a collected edition of his poems. A sonnet addressed to him by a cotemporary, gives a curious picture of the quaint and high-flown, but genial and warm-hearted, tone of the panegyrists of the day. It serves also to illustrate our remarks about the position of the family:—

“ TO MASTER PATRICK HANNAY.

“ Hannay, thy name bewrays well where thou'st sprung,  
And that that honoured name thou dost not wrong,  
As if from Sorbie's stock no branch could sprout,  
But should with ripening time bear golden fruit.  
Thy ancestors were ever worthy found,  
Else Galdus' grave had graced no Hannay's ground.  
Thy father's father, Donald, well was known  
To the English by his sword, but thou art shown  
By pen—times changing—Hannays are  
Active in acts of worth—be't peace or war—  
None on in virtue, future times shall tell,  
Go but a Hannay could have done so well !”\*

Patrick Hannay is believed to have held an appointment in the Court of Anne of Denmark, James VI.'s Queen. He prefixed a portrait of himself (with his arms) to his poems; and the volume, which is a great rarity, fetches high prices.

In 1639-40, Patrick Hannay (probably the Laird of Sorbie,) sat in the famous Scotch Parliament which signed the solemn League and Covenant; and was appointed a Colonel of horse when the troubles began. Other members of the family were in positions of importance about that time. Sir Patrick Hannay was “ Director of the Chancellaria ” in Ireland, and died in 1629. James Hannay was Minister of the Abbey Church of Holyrood; and letters exist, in MS., from Charles I., thanking this gentleman for his zeal in repairing the Abbey Church at his own expense.

But the position of the family is best testified to by the fact that in 1630, Sir Robert Hannay, of Mochrum, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia—a title last borne by the Hannays of Kirkdale, as we shall see presently.

In 1612, John Hannay of Sorbie was served heir to his father, Alexander Hannay, of Sorbie, and succeeded to a fine estate which had been added to by Church land at the time of the Reformation. Before the close of the century, the estates of Sorbie passed

into the Stewart family—and now form a valuable portion of the possessions of the Earls of Galloway.

The Hannays were zealous Presbyterians; and in 1662, Hannay of “ Grennan,” appears in the list of those fined for nonconformity. Andrew Hanna was taken prisoner (as an ensign) at the battle of Dunbar. Grennan, in Wigtonshire, (in which county—the original settlement of the family,—there are now, we believe, no landholders of the name,) remained in the possession of a junior branch of the Hannays down to our own time. It was sold by the widow of the late able and amiable Dr. Alexander Hannay, of Glasgow—the seventh in direct descent from Hugh Hannay, of Grennan—who succeeded to it in 1612. Cadets of this branch still exist among the landed gentry. Of these are the Hannays of Rusco, in the Stewartry: also, Capt. Hannay, of Ballylough, in Antrim, and his brother John Hannay, of Lincluden, in the Stewartry—grand-children of Robert Hannay, Esq., of Glasgow, (by Miss Maxwell, of Balmangan, a direct descendant of the famous Lord Herries, of Queen Mary's time)—whose father John Hannay, (married in 1710 to Miss Janet Dickson), derived from a second marriage in Charles II.'s reign, of one of the Grennan family, with a lady of the house of MacCulloch.

The first of the Hannays of Kirkdale, (who now demand our special attention,) was Alexander A'Hannay of Kirkdale, who acquired the estate in 1532. He was an uncle of Patrick Hannay, of Sorbie. His son John A'Hannay, of Kirkdale, left a son, Patrick Hannay. This gentleman was killed in a feud at the “ Cruives of Cree,” in 1611, apparently by one of the Kennedys of Blairquhan. He left, by his wife, Miss McKie of Larg, a son,

Patrick A'Hannay, Esq., of Kirkdale. He married Miss Agnes Dunbar, of Baldoon, and had

William Hannay, Esq., of Kirkdale, who married Miss Elizabeth Gordon, of Castramouth—a branch of Lord Kennure's family. His son,

Samuel Hannay, Esq., of Kirkdale, married a Miss McKie, of Larg. In 1704 he was a Commissioner of Supply, with other landed men. His son,

William Hannay, Esq., of Kirkdale, married Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Patrick Johnston, of Girthon; and had

Sir Samuel Hannay, of Kirkdale and Mochrum, who in 1783, was served and returned “ consanguineous ” of Sir Robert Hannay, of Mochrum, whose baronetcy he accordingly obtained. His brother, Colonel Alexander Hannay, deserves a memoir as one of the ablest and most distinguished men that his ancient family ever produced:— Alexander

\* History of Galloway, vol. i. “ Galdus,” an old traditional king, was said to have been buried on the Kirkdale estate.

Hannay entered the King's service about the middle of the last century, and was all through the German campaigns, (including the battle of Minden,) under the Marquis of Granby. When the peace came he was a Lieutenant, and, supported by a splendid testimonial from his Commander-in-chief, he offered his services to the East India Company. They gave him a Captaincy, and he was wrecked in the Bay of Bengal, with the company under his command; suffering great hardships thus, at the outset of his Indian career. In a few years, however, he rose to be Adjutant-General of the Army of India; and Warren Hastings's period found him commanding the forces of the Nabob of Oude.

Posterity has not allowed the great and gloomy impeachment which darkened Hastings's name for a time, to hide the glory of his genius, or the greatness of the empire he attained for England; and Colonel Hannay will not be judged in our day by the voices of the Whig pamphleteers of that period. Hastings admired cordially Hannay's talents and character, and there is only one voice among the witnesses on the same subject. Colonel Hannay displayed heroic courage and great abilities, during a difficult and dangerous career, and under circumstances, where you cannot judge of a man's actions by the standard of ordinary life at home, in an old country. He died in India. To revert to his brother,

Sir Samuel Hannay, of Kirkdale and Mochrum: he married Miss Meade, a daughter of Dr. Meade, and was succeeded in the baronetcy by his son,

Sir Samuel Hannay, Bart. This gentleman, who held an office in the Court of the Emperor of Austria, died at Vienna, in 1841, unmarried, when the baronetcy became dormant.

William Rainsford Hannay, Esq., the present possessor, (son of Captain Rainsford, of the Guards, by Miss Hannay, sister of the late baronet,) succeeded to the estate in 1850, on the death of Miss Mary Hastings Hannay, of Kirkdale, daughter of Ramsay Hannay, Esq., of Kirkdale, brother of the first baronet of the Kirkdale line. Mr. Rainsford Hannay married Maria, widow of Robert Steuart, Esq., M.P., of Alderston, co. Haddington, and daughter of Lt.-Col. Samuel Dalrymple, C.B., descended from the noble family of Stair.

Kirkdale-House is a beautiful and stately building of polished granite, in the parish of Kirkmabreck, lying to the left of the traveller's road westward, before he comes to the town of Gatehouse. The house stands fair and high on an eminence, surrounded by trees, which cover the valley. The site affords beautiful views, particularly by moonlight.

**NEWBY WISKE**, in the North Riding of the co. of York; the seat of William Rutson, Esq.

This estate at one time belonged to the Reveleys, from whom it descended to the Mitfords. From this family it was purchased in 1829, by the present owner.

The mansion of Newby Wiske was built originally by William Reveley, Esq., but considerable additions have been made to it by the gentleman now in possession of the estate. The building is in the Grecian style of architecture, sufficiently picturesque, as well as convenient; but with nothing particularly worthy of note attached to it, except that it was the birth-place of Sir Hugh Smithson, who was created Duke of Northumberland.

**WALLOP HOUSE**, Hampshire, near Stockbridge; the seat of the Reverend Walter Blunt, a magistrate for the county of Hants.

The old house, which formerly stood here, was pulled down, and the present mansion erected, in 1838. It is of the early English style of architecture, a style which is always picturesque, and well suited to the general character of the landscape.

**CARRIGMORE**, co. Cork, the property of the Earl of Norbury, who acquired it in 1853, under the Incumbered Estates Court. This mansion was built in 1842, by James Lysaght, Esq., who purchased it, under the Court of Chancery, from the celebrated General Arthur Condorcet O'Connor, the exiled Irish patriot. Whilst the seat was possessed by the O'Connor family, it was called Connorville, and their family mansion was erected about the year 1727, by William Conner, Esq., who lived there in a style of splendid hospitality. He was member in the Irish Parliament for the borough of Bandon, in 1765.

A good deal of celebrity, or at least notoriety, has attached to different members of the Conner, or O'Connor family. During a great portion of the last century, they kept open house for the squirearchy of the country, and enjoyed the sort of popularity which in general attaches to the lords of a profuse and hospitable board. They did eccentric things, too, that got them talked about. Of Roger Conner, the son of William Conner, who built Connorville House, the following incident is told:—At a Cork assize, while the judge was presiding in court, Mr. Conner walked across the table in front of the bench, to gain access to a gentleman with whom he wished to converse. The judge, to whom he was personally unknown, lectured him sharply for this gross breach of decorum. In the course of the afternoon, the judge was astonished at receiving a note from Mr. Conner, requiring him to fight or apologise. The bearer of the note was Lord Longueville, Mr. Conner's brother-in-law. The judge selected the pacific alternative, and expressed his contrition at having

reprimanded Mr. Conner, in a mode which we must presume was satisfactory to the wounded honour of that gentleman.

Two of Mr. Conner's sons—Roger and Arthur—adopted the surname of O'Connor. Their father, when speaking one day of family affairs, told his children that their ancestors were O'Connors from Kerry. The change of name occurred from the following circumstance:—A band of Cromwell's soldiers surprised the O'Connor of that day in his house, and, impaling him on a spit, roasted him alive at his own kitchen fire. His widow escaped to Bandon, then a great Protestant stronghold, taking with her her infant son Cornelius. Horror-stricken at the crime of the Cromwellian soldiers, she conceived, in her panic, that the only mode of effectually protecting herself and the child from the violence of their party, was to train up the boy a Protestant, and establish for him Protestant connexions. She must either have been previously a Protestant, or else have then conformed; for, in those days, she could not otherwise have resided in Bandon. She took a small house in Gallowshill street; and as her son Cornelius grew up, he imbibed the religious and political principles of the place. In order to efface from Cornelius the perilous mark of a Milesian origin, which was looked on as closely connected with "Popery," his careful mother dropped the prefix "O" from his name, which she further anglicised into Conner.

On hearing this narrative, Roger and Arthur Conner declared they would resume the original patronymic of their family. Thenceforth they, accordingly, called themselves O'Connor. But their three elder brethren, Daniel (born in 1754), William, and Robert (the founder of Fort Robert), were content to be Conners, despite the thrilling reminiscence of their roasted progenitor.

Roger O'Connor resided at Connorville, in 1798. We copy the following statement from a book entitled "Ireland and her Agitators:—"

"Roger," says the writer, "employed his military skill in fortifying Connorville to sustain an attack from the King's troops. He planned a trap for them, also, of which I had a detailed description from a gentleman who was personally cognizant of the device.

"There were two fronts to Connorville House. From the front that faced the public road the hall-door steps were removed; and the windows of the basement story on that side of the house were strongly built up. No hostile entry could have been effected on that front.

"The other front opened on a large courtyard, nearly surrounded with high buildings. From the eastern side of this courtyard ran a broad, straight avenue, about six hundred yards in length, between two very lofty walls, overgrown with ivy of extraordinary luxuri-

ance. At the extremity of this avenue, farthest from the house, was a high and massive iron gate. The whole length of the avenue was commanded by cannon, which were placed in a shed in the courtyard, and managed by French artillerymen.

"The massive gate at the eastern end of the avenue was left constantly open, to invite the entrance of His Majesty's troops, in the event of a hostile descent upon Connorville. There were men always stationed *perdu* in the huge ivy bushes at the top of the piers, to lock the gates the instant the military force should have passed through. The soldiers would thus be caught in a complete trap; hemmed in by the lofty walls that flanked the avenue, their retreat cut off by the iron gate behind them, and their position fully raked by the cannon in the courtyard.

"The scheme was feasible enough, but it never was realized.\* The soldiery made the expected descent, they entered the avenue and courtyard; but, whether the artillerymen had deserted their post, or had forgotten to blow the enemy to pieces, or whether Roger relented from his original design, certain it is, that the red-coats scoured the premises without molestation; and Roger surveyed them from the friendly shade of a holly tree, in which he was ensconced, on a rocky eminence that overlooked the courtyard from the north. He escaped on that occasion. His capture did not occur for some months afterwards."—*Ireland and her Agitators*, pp. 122-124.

It would be unparadoxical, in a notice of Connorville, to omit a brief mention of Arthur O'Connor, fifth and youngest son of Roger Conner and Anne Longfield. His revolutionary politics are matter of public history, and he found what he deemed their justification in the oppressive measures of the Government. Of his purity of purpose there cannot be a doubt. "Of his perfect disinterestedness," observes the writer just quoted, "there is conclusive proof, in the fact that he deliberately forfeited the splendid inheritance of his maternal uncle, Lord Longueville, who was childless, and who would have made him his heir, if his politics had been similar to his own." Arthur was the intimate personal friend, and political associate, of the unfortunate Lord Edward Fitzgerald. He died in his French exile, in 1852, at the advanced age of eighty-six, having attained the rank of General in the French army.

George Wood, Esq., of Ballymoney, is believed, on the authority of oral tradition, to have been the owner of the estate (which was

\* We have heard it stated by persons assuming to be competent judges of the facts, that Roger O'Connor never did bring cannon or French artillerymen to Connorville. But it is perfectly unquestionable, that he talked of doing so, and that, whether so far executed or not, the scheme detailed by the author we have quoted, was actually devised by O'Connor.

then called Ballyprevane), in the seventeenth century. Wood sold it to Daniel Conner, Esq., who was the son of Cornelius Conner, of Bandon. Daniel Conner gave it to his son, William, who married, in October, 1721, Anne, daughter of Roger Bernard, Esq., of Palace Anne.

The present house is a plain, neat, comfortable villa. The old house of Connorville, which no longer exists, was an edifice of considerable extent, and of much more imposing appearance than its modern successor.

There has seldom been a more complete metamorphose than that which Mr. Lysaght effected in the appearance of Connorville. The offices attached to the old mansion stood partly on a hill, and were of such extent as to present the idea of a village. The old house was very spacious, and the front next the public road was ornamented with cut-stone dressings. Some forty years ago, the domain (which includes more than three hundred acres of highly diversified surface) was remarkable for the quantity of large beech trees it contained. House, offices, and woods have vanished. The woods were felled long before Mr. Lysaght purchased the place. He planted extensively, and the oak coppice on the rocky hill, called the "Carrigmore Wood," together with the recent plantations, are already beginning to impart an appearance of furnish to the domain.

**TUNSTALL HALL**, Shropshire, near Market Drayton; the seat of Peter Broughton, Esq.

This manor was a part of the estate belonging to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, prior to the dissolution of monasteries. When Henry VIII. confiscated the ecclesiastical property to his own use, these lands were bought of the Crown by Sir Rowland Hill, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, who again parted with them to William Church, of Nantwich. Subsequently, Eleanor, youngest daughter and co-heiress of William Church, conveyed this estate, by marriage, to Peter Broughton, Esq., of Lowdham, in the county of Nottingham, grandfather of the present owner. The gentleman who thus obtained the property, in right of his wife, was grandson to Peter Broughton, also of Lowdham, younger brother of Sir Bryan Broughton, Bart., of Broughton Hall, Staffordshire, raised to that dignity by Charles II., in 1660.

This mansion was built in 1732, upon the site of an older house, by William Church, Esq., who served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Salop, in 1715. It is a brick building, with stone casings, in the old Italian style of architecture. The hall extends to the second story, and has a gallery running across it, very similar to that at Marlborough House.

**PYT HOUSE**, Wiltshire; the seat of the late John Benett, Esq., who represented the county for many years.

This is a handsome modern mansion, in the Grecian style of architecture, exhibiting much taste and elegance, and forming a very pleasing object amidst the surrounding scenery. Attached to it is a chapel, of the same character. In digging the foundations of this house, a chest of letters was discovered, of no less interest to the antiquarian than the historian, being original documents addressed to the ancestor of the present owner, in his capacity of Private Secretary to Prince Rupert.

The neighbourhood of Pyt House, as indeed may be said of most parts of this county, presents some curious vestiges of olden times, of which little more can be said than that they are old, it being impossible, with certainty, to refer them to any particular era. In a field, at no great distance from the house, is a small earthen work, which, from its size and low situation, as well as from the construction of its ramparts, some suppose to have been the site of an old Saxon or Norman castle; others, again, believe that it marks the place of some Roman or British edifice. Appearances, however, seem most to favour the first of these conjectures.

**MYNDE PARK**, in the co. of Hereford; the property of Thomas George Symons, Esq.

This estate formerly belonged to the family of Pye, from which it came about a hundred years ago to that of Symons, and with the latter it has remained ever since. The mansion was probably erected by Sir Walter Pye, two centuries back. It contains a fine hall, of noble proportions, and is otherwise both convenient and picturesque. Nearly half a mile from it, but forming part of the estate, is the old house at Saddleboro.

**HARLINGTON HOUSE**, Bedfordshire, about five miles and a half from Amphill; the seat of George Pearse, Esq., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Bedfordshire. He also served the office of High Sheriff for the county, in 1832.

This estate was for several centuries possessed by the Wyngates, from whom the wife of the present owner is descended. According to a family tradition, Charles II. was concealed here, at the time when his fortunes were at a low ebb, and there was little apparent chance of the Restoration, that, not long afterwards, took place. His breakfast-cup is still preserved in the family, as a memorial of the event; also, an onyx ring, with the head of Charles I. cut upon it, which is said to be a good likeness, and reported to have been presented by him to one of the Wyngates, tutor to Queen Henrietta.

The house is ancient, with gabled front, and is encircled by a wall.

**MILBOURNE HALL**, in the co. of Northumberland; the seat of the late Ralph Bates, Esq., whose family, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, resided upon another part of the Milbourne estate. Thence they, for a time, removed to Holywell, or Haliwel, where are still to be seen the remains of the old mansion, now occupied by some of Mr. Bates's tenants.

The new house, the present residence of the family, was erected in 1810, by Ralph Bates, Esq. The architect employed upon this occasion was Mr. Patterson, of Edinburgh, who had previously built Coilsfield House, for the Earl of Eglinton, a seat famous from having been commemorated by Burns, in his song of "Highland Mary," under the title of the *Castle of Montgomerie*. The heroine's name was Mary, and, though only a servant in the establishment, she was the object of one of his warmest attachments.

Borrowing from himself, the architect took Coilsfield House, but on a reduced scale, as his model, when building the mansion at Milbourne. The rooms are what may be called fancy-shaped, being ovals, octagons, circular, &c.

**CHICKSANDS PRIORY**, Bedfordshire, about a mile from Shefford; the seat of Sir George Robert Osborn, Bart.

Chicksands, in olden times, was the site of a Priory, founded about the year 1150, by Pain de Beauchamp, and Roisia, his wife, relict of Geoffrey de Mandeville, the founder of Walden Abbey, for nuns and canons of the order of St. Gilbert, of Sempringham. So passionately was the Countess Roisia attached to her new establishment, that she would fain have persuaded her son by her first husband, Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, to transfer his patronage and benefactions from his father's monastery at Walden to the Priory of Chicksands. The Earl having an equal veneration for Walden, or, it may be, more respect for his father's memory, turned a deaf ear to these suggestions. He died, however, and the good lady now hit upon a singular expedient to obtain, through the means of the dead, what she had been unable to obtain from the living. Being then with her nuns at Chicksands, she despatched a body of armed men to intercept her son's corpse, on its way to Walden for interment, in the hope that where the body was buried, there, as a natural consequence, would flow the benefactions of his surviving friends and kindred. By some means, (how it is not known,) this warlike purpose came to the ears of the knights who were to form the dead man's body-guard; whereupon, they increased the numbers of their array, and, with drawn swords,

conducted the object of contention to its destined abode at Walden. It must, however, have been some consolation to the lady's troubled spirit, when she had "shuffled off this mortal coil," that she herself was duly laid in the chapter-house of her darling Chicksands.

In 1538, this Priory, with so many others, was dissolved; and, in the following year, it was granted by King Henry VIII. to Robert Snow, though it does not appear upon what consideration. Of his family it was afterwards purchased by Peter Osborn, Esq., with whose descendants it still remains.

Some alterations have, of course, taken place in the original building; but, in all such cases, the original style has been carefully preserved; indeed, there are few instances in England where so much of an ancient monastery remains entire, and in use, as a modern habitation. The south and east fronts were either rebuilt or altered by Ware, the architect, about the middle of the last century. Two sides of the cloister are nearly entire. General Sir George Osborn fitted up the windows with ancient stained glass, and deposited in the cloisters various antiquities—two of them being old tombs that were dug up near the Priory. The rest of these reliques have no other connection with the place than what is derived from their being, like the cloisters, the memorials of a time gone by. In one of the walls is placed the tomb of an Abbot of Pipwell, brought from the site of that monastery, in Northamptonshire. A part of the building, now used as a chapel, and some adjoining offices, have stone roofs, vaulted and groined. The quadrangle within the cloister is sixty-four feet long, and in width fifty-one feet six inches.

Sir George Osborn also built a bed-chamber, in imitation of the chapter-house at Peterborough. In this room is a state-bed which belonged to King James I., as appears from the initials I. A., with the crown. If we may credit the tradition, this is the bed on which the Pretender was born, and, becoming a perquisite of the Chamberlain, it was by him given to the Osborns.

In Chicksands House are several valuable portraits of the Osborn family, many of whom were eminent in their day. Amongst these are—Peter Osborn, Privy-Purse to Edward VI., and one of the Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Affairs, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; Francis Osborn, a younger son of Sir John Osborn, Knight, the author of "Advice to a Son," and "Essays on Queen Elizabeth, King James, the King of Sweden, Machiavel, Luther," &c. Though but little known to the generality of modern readers, the value of his works may, in some measure, be estimated from the fact of their having gone through seven editions; or, at all events, it must be received as a voucher for their

one-time popularity. We may also mention, amongst these family pictures, that of Colonel Henry Osborn, killed at the battle of Naseby; and of Henry Osborn, a distinguished naval officer, who died in 1771, Vice-Admiral of Great Britain. But the most interesting paintings to a stranger are—a fine whole length of Edward VI., by Holbein, and a valuable portrait of Oliver Cromwell, by Sir Peter Lely. The great Protector is shown here, such as he has always been described, and such as we may easily imagine him to have been, with his strong, coarse features, and his broad forehead, gnarled like some fine old oak—"a face one would not like to say *no* to." There, too, are all the roughness and warts, which, we are told, Oliver insisted with the artist were, on no account, to be omitted. This likeness was taken after he had become Protector, and is said to have been a present to Sir John Danvers, one of those who sat in judgment upon Charles I., and whose daughter married Sir Peter Osborn, father of the first baronet of that name.

**BORTHWICK CASTLE**, in the co. of Edinburgh; the property of John Borthwick, Esq., of Crookston, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Edinburgh.

No part of this castle has been inhabited for upwards of a century; but it is a noble pile, even in its decay and desolation, and too many reminiscences of the olden time cling to it for even the ruins to be passed over without notice. We begin, as usual, by saying a few words upon its earlier possessors.

In most cases, we have seen land giving a territorial name to its owners, when those owners could be traced back to a very remote period. Such was not the case with Borthwick. Instead of bestowing an appellation upon its ancient possessors, it received one from them; though, in fairness, it must be mentioned, that there is an old parish called Borthwick, and also a river of the like name in Selkirkshire; still, as Sir Walter Scott well observes, "individuals so called"—that is, *Borthwick*—"settled in Berwickshire, and elsewhere, before Sir William Borthwick, the most distinguished of the family, obtained from Robert, Duke of Albany, Governor of Scotland, a charter of the Barony of Borthwick, in Selkirkshire, formerly belonging to Robert Scott. In this uncertainty, tradition has taken the liberty of deducing the family from a supposed Andreas, Lord of Burtuk, in Livonia, who is said to have accompanied Queen Margaret from Hungary to Scotland, in the year 1057."

The Sir William just mentioned appears to have been created Lord Borthwick previous to 1430. He was one of those men of birth, who sat as an assize upon the Duke of Lennox and Alexander, sons of the Duke of

Albany, when these unfortunate Princes were condemned and executed at Stirling.

The second Lord Borthwick was also distinguished in the chronicles of his day; but, as the unrolling of such ancient records would afford little amusement to a modern reader, we shall leave them under the accumulated dust of ages, and borrow rather from the *Provincial Antiquities* the following whimsical and characteristic incident of those early times. It took place in Borthwick Castle, in the year 1547.

"In consequence of a process betwixt Master George Hay de Minzeane and the Lord Borthwick, letters of excommunication had passed against the latter, on account of the contumacy of certain witnesses. William Longlands, an apparitor, or macer (*bacularius*) of the See of St. Andrew's, presented these letters to the curate of the church of Borthwick, requiring him to publish the same at the service of High Mass. It seems that the inhabitants of the castle were at this time engaged in the favourite sport of enacting the Abbot of Unreason, a species of *high jinks*, in which a mimic prelate was elected, who, like the Lord of Misrule, in England, turned all sort of lawful authority, and particularly the *Church* ritual, into ridicule. This frolicsome person, with his retinue, notwithstanding the sacredness of the apparitor's character, entered the church, seized upon the Primate's officer without hesitation, and, dragging him to the mill-dam on the south side of the Castle, compelled him to leap into the water. Not contented with this partial immersion, the Abbot of Unreason pronounced that Mr. William Longlands was not yet sufficiently bathed, and, therefore, caused his assistants to lay him on his back in the stream, and duck him in the most satisfactory and perfect manner. The unfortunate apparitor was then conducted back to the church, where, for his refreshment after his bath, the letters of excommunication were torn to pieces, and steeped in a bowl of wine—the mock Abbot being probably of opinion that a tough parchment was but dry eating. Longlands was compelled to eat the letters, and swallow the wine, and dismissed by the Abbot of Unreason with the comfortable assurance, that if any more such letters should arrive, during the continuance of his office, 'they should a' gang the same gait,' *i.e.*, go the same road."

There is nothing new under the sun. A scene of precisely the same kind occurs in the old play of *Sir John Oldcastle*, where Harpool, the servant of Lord Cobham, compels a sumner of the Bishop of Rochester to eat his citation:—

"*Harp.*—Sirra, dost not thou know that the Lord Cobham is a brave lord, that keeps good beefe and beere in his house,

and every day feedes a hundred poore people at's gate, and keepest a hundred tall fellowes ?

*Sum.*—What's that to my processe ?

*Harp.*—Marry, this, sir ; is this processe parchment ?

*Sum.*—Yes, marry.

*Harp.*—And this seale, wax ?

*Sum.*—It is so.

*Harp.*—If this be parchment, and this wax, eat you this parchment and wax, or I will make parchment of your skin, and beate your braines into wax. Sirrha Sumner, dispatch, devoure, sirra ; devoure.

*Sum.*—I am my Lord Rochester's summer ; I come to do my office, and thou shalt answer it.

*Harp.*—Sirra, no rayling ; but betake you to your teeth ; thou shalt eat no worse than thou bringst with thee ; thou bringst it for my Lord, and wilt thou bring my Lord worse then thou wilt eate thyselfe ?

*Sum.*—Sir, I brought it not my Lord to eate.

*Harp.*—O, do you sir mee now ? all's one for that ; I'le make you eate it for bringing it.

*Sum.*—I can not eate it.

*Harp.*—Can you not?—s'blood, I'le beate you till you have a stomacke.

[*Beates him.*]

*Sum.*—O hold, hold, good Mr. Servingman ; I will eate it.

*Harp.*—Be champing, be chawing, sir, or I'le chaw you, you rogue. Tough wax is the purest of the hony.\*

*Sum.*—O Lord, sir ; oh, oh ! [*He eates.*]

*Harp.*—Feede, feede ; 'tis wholesome, rogue, wholesome. Cannot you, like an honest summer, walke with the Divell, your brother, to fetch in your bay-liffe's rents, but you must come to a nobleman's house with processe ? If thy seal were as broad as the lead that covers Rochester church, thou shouldst eate it.

*Sum.*—O, I am almost choaked, I am almost choaked.

*Harp.*—Who's within there ? Will you shame my Lorde ? Is there no beere in the house ? Butler, I say. [*Enter Butler.*]

*But.*—Heere, heere.

*Harp.*—Give him beere. There—tough old sheepskin's but dry meate. †

[*He drinks.*]

\* The old copy reads,

“—you rogue, the purest of the hony.

*Harp.*—Tough wax is the purest hony.

*Sum.*—O Lord, sir ! oh, oh !

*Harp.*—Feed, feede, &c.”

We have ventured to differ from Sir Walter Scott in our amendment of this corruption.

† The old quarto of 1600 reads:—“There tough old sheepskins, bare dry meate.” Sir Walter Scott omits the “there.”

*Sum.*—O, sir, let me go no further ; I'le eate my word.

*Harp.*—Yca, marry, sir ; I meane you shall eat more than your owne word, for I'le make you eate all the words in the processe. Why, you drab-monger, can not the secrets of all the wenches in a shire serve your turne, but you must come hither with a citation, with a p—? I'le cite you. A cup of sacke for the Sumner.

*But.*—Here, sir ; here.

*Harp.*—Here, slave ; I drinke to thee.

*Sum.*—I thank you, sir.

*Harp.*—Now, if thou finds thy stomack well, because thou shalt see my Lord keeps meate in's house, if thou wilt go in, thou shalt have a peece of beefe to thy break-fast.

*Sum.*—No ; I am very well, good Mr. Servingman, I thank you ; very well, sir.

*Harp.*—I am glad on't ; then be walking towards Rochester, to keepe youre stomacke warme. And, Sumner, if I do know you disturbe a good wenche within this diocese, if I do not make thee eate her petticoate, if there were foure yardes of Kentish cloth in't, I am a villaine.”

Other instances of a similar nature might be quoted—

“ But, where examples are well chosen,  
One is as valid as a dozen.”

John, the fifth Lord Borthwick, notwithstanding he countenanced the Abbot of Unreason in his license, was, according to general belief, a Roman Catholic, and beyond question was a zealous adherent of Queen Mary, who, in her progresses through the kingdom, paid frequent visits to his baronial castle. Upon one occasion, she was besieged here by her rebellious nobles, when she managed to escape “in men's clothes, booted and spurred,” and fled to Dunbar, where her minion, Bothwell, had already found a place of refuge.

The great-grandson of this nobleman, and the eighth Lord of the family, who flourished in the time of Charles I., was no less zealously attached to the Stewarts. Yet he was not what the English Puritans styled “*a malignant,*” but adhered to the Scottish Parliament, and his name occurs in the Committee of Estates, 1649, and again in the March of the same important year. Like all the other strong places in the neighbourhood, Borthwick Castle was now garrisoned for the King, and held out so resolutely against the English, that Cromwell, becoming highly exasperated, sent the following characteristic summonses, dated from Edinburgh, 18th November, 1650, and endorsed—“For the Governor of Borthwick Castle, these” :—

“Sir,—I thought fit to send this trumpet to you, to let you know that if you please to walk away with your company, and deliver the house to such as I shall send to receive it, you shall have libertie to carry off your arms and goods, and such other necessaries as you have. You harboured such parties in your house as have basely and inhumanly murdered our men; if you necessitate me to bend my cannon against you, you must expect what I doubt you will not be pleased with. I expect your present answer, and rest,

“Your Servant,  
“O. CROMWELL.”

There was no mistaking such a hint, especially when coming from such a man as Cromwell; but the governor, supposed to have been Lord Borthwick himself, continued to hold out notwithstanding. Oliver was as good as his word; he did begin “to bend his cannon against the castle,” when the defenders found it necessary to surrender, but not till part of the freestone facing of the eastern side of the building was destroyed by the fire.

The direct male line of this house terminated with the ninth Lord, when the succession reverted to the descendants of Alexander, the second son of the third Lord Borthwick, who fell at the battle of Flodden. The last person of this line claiming the titles and honours of Lord Borthwick—and whose claim was admitted—was Henry, usually called the tenth Lord Borthwick. He obtained the title in 1750, and voted at all elections of the Peers from 1734; but his right was afterwards disallowed, and the dispute as to the title still remains unsettled—

“Adhuc sub judice lis est,”

and so it seems likely to continue for a long time yet to come.

Amongst the collateral branches of this family were several distinguished characters. Sir Walter Scott mentions one, Robert Borthwick, as being eminent for his skill both in founding and using artillery, at a time when to be skilful in either art conferred distinction, from the rarity of such knowledge. He was Master of Artillery to James IV., and amongst other pieces cast the beautiful train of guns called the *Seven Sisters*. They became a prize to the English conquerors on the fatal day of Flodden.

The same author tells us also of another Borthwick, “remarkable for using upon his death-bed the saying which is proverbially termed *David Borthwick's Testament*. He was bred an advocate, and acquired many large estates, which he put into his son, Sir James Borthwick's possession during his own life. The young heir proved a prodigal, and spent all. Ballencrieffe, the last estate which remained, was sold while the old lawyer was

dying. He heard the evil news, and only replied, ‘What can I say? I bequeath every man to the devil that begets a fool and does not make a fool of him.’”

Upon the death of the ninth Lord Borthwick, in 1672, the castle and barony became the property of John Dundas of Harvistone, nephew to the deceased, and grandson of Sir James Dundas, of the distinguished family of Arnistoun. It afterwards devolved, by purchase, to the Dalrymples of Cousland, and from them to the Mitchelsons of Middleton, and from them again, also by sale, to John Borthwick, Esq., of Crookstone. Thus this estate has once more passed into a branch of the ancient family from which the ruins originally derived their name.

Borthwick Castle rises out of the centre of a small but fertile valley, watered by a stream called the Gore, which, flowing to the north-eastward, joins the Esk at Kirkhill. The spectator of the scene is thus led to believe it the same brook with that on which Crichton Castle stands, about two miles off, and which has a south-easterly course. It was erected by Sir William de Borthwick, the building having been commenced in the month of June, 1430, and has the form of a double tower, or donjon, seventy-four feet in length, sixty-eight feet in breadth, and in height ninety feet from the area to the battlements. The proportions of the whole are beautiful, offering one of the best specimens of mediæval architecture, and the masonry is excellent. The walls are of hewn stone, both within and without, thirteen feet thick towards the foundation, but gradually contracting, till at the top they are no more than six feet. They stand on a knoll, flowed about by the small river already mentioned, and surrounded by an outer court, that occupies the whole brow of the hill, and is fortified by a strong outward wall, having flanking towers at each angle. The entrance from the outer court to the donjon seems to have been by a ramp, or perron of stone, raised to the height of the first story, and thus communicating with the gate of the tower by a drawbridge. “This,” says Sir Walter Scott, “is a common means of interior defence, where there was no inner moat, and may be seen at Newark Castle, in Selkirkshire, and other buildings of the fifteenth century. The reader will best conceive the nature of the perron, or ramp, by comparing it to a great horse-block, which resembles it in every thing except size; the top of this erection being on a level with the threshold of the gate, the exterior end of the drawbridge rested on it when lowered, and, when raised, left a vacancy of twelve or fourteen feet betwixt the gate and perron, of ten or twelve feet in depth, and in length corresponding to the length of the drawbridge. Above the gateway is the figure of a bishop, whom we should pro-

nounce to be Saint Andrew, could we see any vestige of his saltier or cross." But the peron, above described, is now in ruins.

Besides the sunk story, the building consists of two large halls, the one above the other; the lower of which is described by Nisbet, as being "so large and high in the roof that a man on horseback might turn a spear in it with all the ease imaginable." The roof has been painted with such devices as occur in old illuminations, over one part of which is still legible in Gothic characters, "Ye Temple of Honor."

Here, also, are two flights of bed-rooms, that occupy two projecting portions of the edifice, as seen from the west. But there is one small room in the castle that has a peculiar interest attached to it, and which goes by the name of the *Queen's Chamber*. It bears marks of having been hung with tapestry, and it can hardly be doubted that this was the chamber occupied by Mary, in her visits to the Lord of Borthwick; its small size confirming the conjecture, for most of the rooms appropriated to her use on such occasions were diminutive. Here, too, we may observe, that in the generality of the old Scotch castles was a room of this kind, called the "*Lady's Bower*."

**WARDLEY HALL**, Lancashire, stands in the parish of Eccles, in the vicinity of Manchester.

This estate was anciently the property of the Worsleys, who held great possessions in this neighbourhood. In the reign of Henry IV., Margaret, daughter and coheirress of Jordan de Workesley, Lord of Wardley, married Thurstan de Tyldesley, and thenceforward the Tyldesleys made Wardley their abode. On the eve of the civil wars, the estate passed to Roger Downes, Esq., whose son, John, married Penelope, daughter of Sir Cecil Trafford, of Trafford.

Sir Cecil, who was a zealous Protestant, used his endeavours to convert Mr. Downes to the Reformed faith, but the result of the attempt was that he himself became a convert to the Church of Rome, to which communion the Traffords have since belonged. The issue of the marriage of John Downes and Penelope Trafford, was Roger, only son, and an only daughter, Penelope, who married Richard, Earl Rivers. Roger Downes, in the licentious spirit of the age, abandoned himself to a profligate course of life, and eventually brought upon himself an untimely death. Being in London, he vowed in a drunken frolic to his companions, that he would kill the first man he met; when sallying forth, he ran his sword through a poor tailor. Shortly after this, being engaged in a fray at Epsom Wells, a watchman made a stroke at him with his bill, which severed his head from his body,

and thus terminated his mischievous career, in June, 1676. The head was enclosed in a box, and sent to his sister, who lived at Wardley Hall, and was kept at Wardley long after, and many superstitious notions were entertained respecting it.\* Roger Downes dying without issue, the estate passed to his sister, whose only daughter and heirress, Elizabeth, married James Barry, Earl of Barrymore. The property was eventually alienated to the Egertons, and now belongs to the Earl of Ellesmere.

Wardley Hall is a venerable pile of the age of Edward VI., situated in the midst of a small woody glade, and was originally surrounded by a moat, except on the eastern side. The edifice is of a quadrangular form, consisting of ornamented wood and plaster frames interlined with bricks, and entered by a covered archway, opening into a court-yard in the centre. The chimneys are clustered. In the hall is a coat of arms in a frame, belonging to the Downes—a stag couchant: and the crest, a stag's head. The room has an ornamented wainscot and fluted roof of oak. The stairs have an air of noble antiquity about them, which has been somewhat diminished by the daubings of a modern painter.

Like too many of the manor-houses of the same age in Lancashire, Wardley Hall is now in a dilapidated condition, and a portion is occupied as a farm-house.

**LILLESHELL HALL**, Shropshire; the seat of the Duke of Sutherland; lies about three miles south-west of Newport.

This estate anciently belonged to the Church. About 1145, Richard de Beaumeys, Dean of St. Alkmond's, Shrewsbury, surrendered it up, with the consent of Pope Eugenius and King Stephen, to canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, who, in the woods here, built an abbey to the honour of the Virgin. In 34th Henry III., the abbot had leave to assart, or grub up, twenty-three acres in the woods of Lilleshall; and in the 7th Edward I., to make an assart of the wood near Watling Street, in the forest of Wombridge. By the 2nd Edward I., the abbot had leave to make a park. The benefactions to this abbey were very numerous and liberal, yet the abbots were wont to complain that, from the proximity of the house to the Watling Street, their income was too scanty for the entertainment of the numerous passengers that troubled that road.

The abbey was dissolved by 31st Henry VIII., the revenue being returned at £229 3s. 1d.; and in 35th of the same reign, the manor and appurtenant estates were granted to James Leveson. In this family

\* Mr. Roby, in his very ingenious and interesting "Traditions of Lancashire," has wrought this incident into a pathetic story, under the title of "The Skull House."

Lilleshall remained till the seventeenth century, when Frances, daughter and coheirress of Sir John Leveson, married Sir Thomas Gower, Bart., from whom the present noble proprietor directly descends.

The remains of the abbey are very picturesque, situated in a sequestered spot, partly surrounded with wood. It is of Anglo-Norman architecture, and the boundary walls of the precinct may be traced to a considerable distance beyond the ruins of the church, which are extensive. The building was cruciform, and had probably two towers, one at the east and the other at the west end; some of the tracery of the large east window remains. The western doorway is a deeply-recessed arch, and the southern entrance is highly enriched. The stalls of the choir were, at the dissolution, removed to the Collegiate Church at Wolverhampton, where part of them now remain.

Lilleshall Hall is a spacious edifice, in the Tudor style of architecture, and was erected by the Duke, when Earl Gower, from designs by Sir Jeffery Wyattvill. It stands on a commanding eminence, within sight of the ruins of the abbey, and is partly surrounded by terraces, from which flights of steps descend to the gardens.

The Lilleshall estate is one of the most important and valuable of his Grace's large possessions, containing, as it does, vast seams of coal and lime, which, for many years, have been worked to advantage; and the products of the various works are conveyed by "the Marquess's canal," as it is termed, to supply the wants of the neighbouring districts.

**STANMER PARK**, in the co. of Sussex, about midway between Lewes and Brighton; the scat of the Earl of Chichester.

This was, in olden time, possessed by the Michelbornes, from whom it was purchased by Peter Gott, Esq., a receiver-general of the county of Sussex. At his death, by his own hand, the manor and estate were seized under an extent from the Crown, when they were bought by Henry Pelham, Esq., who, about 1724, pulled down Kennards, the ancient abode of the Chaloners, in the parish of South Malling, and built the present mansion with part of the materials. It is a plain stone structure, approached by a road that sweeps round a handsome lawn, and forming, with the wings, three sides of a square. The principal front, which faces the east, projects a little in the centre, and is terminated with a pediment. It stands about a mile from the *Lodges*, in the centre of a large park, surrounded by open downs, to which its rich foliage and undulating surface form a most agreeable contrast. Upon these downs feed large flocks of sheep, whose wool is thought

to make a near approach to the celebrated Merino.

The gardens and shrubberies lie to the west of the house. Like the park, they were chiefly formed by the late Earl of Chichester; and, though the trees are as yet for the most part young, they give a goodly promise for the future.

**DITCHINGHAM HALL**, in the co. of Norfolk, about two miles from Bungay; the seat of John Longueville Bedingfeld, Esq.

This estate has been in the possession of the Bedingfelds between three and four hundred years. They first obtained it by a marriage with the daughter and heiress of the family of Bosard, the earlier possessors of the property.

It is doubtful at what precise time the old Hall was built. The present mansion was erected in the year 1710, by John Bedingfeld, LL.D., a distinguished scholar in his day. It is a substantial square-built house of red brick, possessing every comfort, but of that indefinite style of architecture, to which it might be difficult to assign any proper or satisfactory name. The situation of it is well chosen, being upon a gentle rise, in the midst of some delightful scenery. About the mansion sweeps a fine lake, that covers above nine acres of ground, and further on is a park chiefly of fine old oaks, and upwards of a hundred and fifty acres in extent. The kitchen-garden is cultivated with the greatest care, and abounds in every production to be expected from a rich soil and genial climate. Through it runs a small stream, equally useful and ornamental.

**PITCHFORD**, co. Salop; the seat of the late Earl of Liverpool; is about seven miles from Shrewsbury, and lies on the road leading from Condover to Acton Burnell. The place derives its name from its natural characteristics; the village being entered on the north side by a ford, near to which is a remarkable well, to the surface of which bituminous matter is continually rising.

The De Pitchfords were anciently seated here, and a very curious oaken figure in the church commemorates one of the family, who was a Crusader. In the fifteenth century, the estate passed to the Otleys, a younger branch of Oteley, of Oteley, near Ellesmere. The Otleys maintained a respectable position in the county for many generations; but the last male-heir devised the property to the Hon. Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson, who thereupon made Pitchford his residence. Mr. Jenkinson succeeded to the Earldom of Liverpool on the demise of his elder brother, in 1828, and died without male issue, in 1852, when the estate

now vests in one of his daughters and co-heiress.

Pitchford Hall, standing near the church, is a very interesting specimen of domestic architecture, before the decay of forests induced a general use of stone and brick. The house is framed wholly with timber, springing into a variety of forms for its support, the interstices being filled with plaster. It is exceedingly picturesque in appearance, and is surrounded with pleasure-grounds, which are well wooded, and through which the Pitchford brook flows. It is probable, from the style of the building, that it was erected by William Otley, who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1499 and 1513.

Pitchford Hall was honoured with the presence of Royalty in October, 1832, when her Majesty, then Princess Victoria, with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, were the guests of the Earl of Liverpool for several days.

**WYCOLLER**, co. Lancaster. This venerable mansion stands in the parish of Whalley, and presents a very interesting specimen of the ancient manor-house. It is remarkable for an ancient and spacious open circular fire-place, at the end of the hall, detached from the wall, in the fashion of the houses of the time of Henry VI., and having stone benches all round it.

In 22nd Henry VII., Pius Hartley possessed and occupied Wycoller, which afterwards passed, by marriage with the heiress of the Cunliffes of Hollins, but formerly of Billington. This family is said to have been amongst the first Saxons who settled in the north of England, and the name imports a grant for life. In 11th Edward II., Adam de Cunliffe was one of the jury in the extent of the Barony of Manchester.

The estate of Cunliffe-hill, in Billington, was mortgaged in the reign of Henry VIII., to an ancestor of Sir Thomas Walmsley, and by foreclosure, in the reign of Elizabeth, was lost to the Cunliffes. Thus dispossessed, they settled at Hollins, which having acquired by marriage, they retained until the Protectorate, when it was sequestered, and the house plundered, in consequence of what was called the apostacy and opposition of John Cunliffe to the Government of the Commonwealth. Being compelled to quit Hollins, he removed to Wycoller. Nicholas Cunliffe, a subsequent possessor, dying without issue, his sister Elizabeth married Samuel Scarsgill, of Sheffield, by whom she had a daughter, Sarah, married to Mr. Owen of the same place. The son of this marriage, Henry Owen, assumed the name and arms of Cunliffe, on succeeding to Wycoller, and died in 1819, when the estate passed to his heirs, now in possession.

The following piece of domestic history,

descriptive of primitive manners, occurs in a family MS. of the Cunliffes:—

“At Wycoller Hall, the family usually kept open house the twelve days at Christmas. Their entertainment was, a large hall of curious ashlar work, a long table, plenty of fermenty like new milk, in a morning, made of husked wheat; boiled and roasted beef, with a fat goose, and a pudding, with plenty of good beer for dinner. A round-about fire-place, surrounded with stone benches, where the young folks sat and cracked nuts, and diverted themselves; and, in this manner, the sons and daughters got matching without going much from home.”

**TATTON**, co. Chester; the seat of Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., justice of the peace and Deputy-Lieutenant, Sheriff of the county in 1808, and sometime one of its representatives in Parliament. Tatton lies about two miles north from Knutsford.

Anciently, the manor belonged to the Tattons, and was held, partly under the Barony of Halton, and partly under the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem. From the Tattons it passed, by an heiress, to Sir Richard Massey, about the year 1286. Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir Geoffrey Massey, brought the estate to William Stanley, Esq., son and heir of Sir William Stanley, of Holt; this William Stanley left an only child, Jane, who married Sir Richard Brereton, and died in 1570. Richard Brereton, grandson of Sir Richard, having no issue, settled it on his brother-in-law, Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Chancellor of England, from whom descended the Earls and Dukes of Bridgewater. John, second Earl, gave Tatton to his third son, the Hon. Thomas Egerton, and from him the property regularly descended to Samuel Egerton, Esq., who died in 1780, having settled the estates on his sister, Hester, wife of William Tatton, Esq., of Withenshaw.

The son of this marriage, William Tatton, Esq., assumed the surname of Egerton, and dying in 1806, was succeeded at Withenshaw by his younger son, Thomas William Tatton, Esq., while the Tatton estate devolved on the elder, the present Wilbraham Egerton, Esq.

The Hall at Tatton is a spacious modern mansion of stone, erected at the commencement of the present century, after designs by Mr. Samuel Wyatt. The park, which is very pleasantly situated, is one of the most extensive in the county, comprising about two thousand acres.

**DRUMBANAGHER**, Ireland, in the co. of Anrath; the seat of Colonel Maxwell Close.

The manor of Drumbanagher was at one time possessed by the family of Moore. From them it passed, by purchase, to the gentleman now owning it, who had previously resided

at Elm Park, a seat which had belonged of old to his family. The former house having been destroyed by fire, Colonel Close, in 1830, erected a new mansion, upon a more extended scale, from a plan by Mr. Playfair, architect, of Edinburgh. This is in the modern ornamented Italian style, and is built of the free-stone that is so plentifully found in Ireland, and which to the eye is so much more pleasing and picturesque than any brick structure.

The grounds are laid out with much taste, with terraces and ornamental plantations. They form a striking feature in a neighbourhood which is not without its interesting prospects.

Near this place, five miles north of Newry, the English army, in the reign of Elizabeth, occupied a position for some months, when opposed by the rebel forces under Tyrone; and the village of Poyntz Pass is remarkable for having been the scene of a gallant attack made by a Captain Poyntz in forcing a strong pass against the enemy. A tract of land in Arnagh was granted to him by Royal Patent, named Acton, from his family Seat in England.

**PALACE ANNE**, near Bandon, in the co. of Cork; the seat of Arthur Beamish Bernard, Esq., a justice of the peace, and Captain-Commandant of the East Carbery Yeomanry.

This family has produced several members of note in their day, who filled offices of more or less importance. Being of the Protestant persuasion, they, of course, belonged to the dominant party during the eighteenth century; yet, to their honour be it said, they appear to have had none of those bitter religious feelings which disgraced so many of their party. Nor was toleration with them a passive principle. It assumed the active form of protection to the persecuted, at a time when to do so, inferred no little personal danger to him who opposed himself to the severity of the laws. In proof of this, a story is told how a Roman Catholic Priest, who had become obnoxious to the ruling powers, sought and found a refuge at Palace Anne. His place of concealment was behind the oak wainscot in the dining-room, where he effectually baffled the vigilance of his persecutors.

The mansion of Palace Anne was erected in 1714, by Roger Bernard, Esq., brother of Francis Bernard, a judge of the Common Pleas, and ancestor to the Earl of Bandon. It is built of brick, with free-stone quoins, and is a very stately edifice, in the Dutch style of architecture. The whole consists of a centre and two wings; the centre rising into three ornamented gables, and the wings of a lower elevation, preserving the same architectural character. Amongst the rooms is one called the Bullock's Hall, considered amongst the notabilities of the place. Over the fire-place is carved in oak the fac-simile of the head of

an enormous bullock, which was killed for the feast wherewith the founder of the mansion celebrated his house-warming.

In front of the mansion extends a long tract, from which there is an easy descent to a large formal shrubbery laid out in the Dutch taste. The demesne comprises about two hundred and sixteen acres, and abounds in well-grown timber. In the rear of the house stand some very magnificent old yew trees.

**NARFORD HALL**, in the co. of Norfolk; the seat of Andrew Fountaine, Esq.

The family of Fountaine was originally of Salle, in this county, and took the surname of De Fonte, or Fontibus, from the springs or fountains near which they resided. In 1690, they purchased the estate of Narford, where the present mansion was erected by Sir Andrew Fountaine, who flourished in the reign of Queen Anne. His name has been handed down to us as the friend of Pope, Swift, and the most distinguished characters of his day. Swift's "Diary," abounds with notices of him, all showing that the closest intimacy subsisted between them, though his great excellence as a connoisseur and an antiquary, one would have thought, was the last thing the eccentric Dean would have been likely to appreciate. He had, however, the additional recommendation of being a boon companion, and we have sundry jottings down in the journal how he and Swift enjoyed themselves in taverns, with the after grumbings of the latter at the expense.

The library contains a noble collection of books, and some of them exceedingly rare, such as would have been a feast for Dr. Dibdin, of bibliopolical memory.

Still more interesting to some tastes will be the collection of fine old china, several pieces of which were painted by Raffaele. Among them are two very large cisterns, remarkable for shape and execution, and each measuring three feet by eighteen inches.

The pictures to be seen here are so numerous, that they would require a catalogue to themselves. Some are valuable as works of art; others are perhaps even more interesting as portraits of men of eminence. The character of the works may, perhaps, be estimated from the names of the painters:—Salvator Rosa, Spagnoletto, Paul Veronese, Carlo Dolce, Rembrandt, Canaletti, Wouvermanns, Vandervelde, Andrea del Sarto, Pellegrini, Vandyck, Albert Durer, Poussin, &c. Among the portraits we find the likenesses of Titian, Rubens, Cornelius Jansen, Edmund Waller (the poet), Ben Jonson, William Shakspeare, Samuel Butler, Charles Cotton, the great Marquess of Montrose, Admiral Blake, Prince Rupert, Marshal Turenne, Gustavus Adolphus, Queen Elizabeth (when a princess), James I., Charles I., and Charles II., King William, Sir Henry Spelman, Dr. Rad-

cliffe, Dr. Wallis, Edward Pockocke, Humphrey Prideaux, &c., &c.

**PARR**, co. Lancaster. A short distance to the east of St. Helen's, stands the venerable manorial residence of Parr Hall; the seat of the Parrs for many generations.

Parr is a manor and township in the parish of Prescot. The place is not noticed in Domesday, whence we may conclude that it was at that period a waste, and was probably included in the Manor of Knowsley, to which, in later times, it was subject. It certainly gave name to a family as early as the time of Henry III., as the name of Henry de Parr occurs in a deed, without date, of that monarch's reign. Another Henry de Parr was living 12th Edward II. (1318). The head of the family in the middle of the fourteenth century, Sir John de Parre, married Matilda, daughter of Sir Richard de Leyborne, and was father of Sir William de Parre, who married, in 1383, Elizabeth de Ros, granddaughter and heiress of Sir Thomas de Ros, Baron of Kendal, and from this alliance sprang the great house of Parr of Kendal. Fourth in descent from Sir William de Parre, was Sir Thomas Parre, of Kendal, Master of the Wards and Comptroller to Henry VIII., who died in the ninth of that monarch's reign, and, by inquisition of his lands in Lancashire, was found to have held messuages, lands, woods, and rents, in Parre, Wigan, and Sutton, with the manor of Thurnham. His son William inherited the estates, and was eventually created Marquess of Northampton. Siding with Lady Jane Grey, he was attainted, and his honours and possessions forfeited; but, on the accession of Elizabeth, he was restored to both. He died without issue in 1571, when his honours became extinct, and his estates apparently reverted to the Crown, since they were afterwards the subject of litigation, to which the Crown was a party. Though the Parrs of Kendal thus continued their connection with this place to the time of their extinction, the manor had been for some time in possession of a collateral branch; the first inquisition relating to whom is that of Bryan Parre, Esq., in 1528, whereby he was found to have held the manor of Parre, with messuages and appurtenances, of Edward, Earl of Derby, at the tenth part of a knight's fee, and 7s. 3d. rent; Thomas Parre, his son and heir, being then of the age of twelve years.\* About this time, Matthew Standyshe, deputy-escheator of the

county, claimed for the Crown the wardship of Thomas Parre, and of a messuage called Parre Hall, in opposition to the claim of Sir Richard Bolde and Thomas Gerard. Thomas Parre maintained his rights as Lord of the Manor, by prosecuting Bryan Arosmythe and others, for obstructing the high-road from Parre Hall to Parre Wood, in 1549. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Leyland, of Morley, and by her, who, after his death, married John Byrom, Esq., of Byrom, had a numerous family. He died in 1559, and was succeeded by his son, then aged nineteen, William Parre, Esq. This proprietor appears, by the Duchy records, to have had considerable disputes with his stepfather, John Byrom, and others, respecting the family property, which seem to have ended in the Byroms obtaining a principal part of that ancient inheritance. William Parr wedded Katherine, daughter of Thomas Eccleston, Esq., of Eccleston, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Bryan Parr, who married Alice Twiss, and had, with three daughters—Mary, Katherine, and Elizabeth—a son, Henry Parr, living at Parr in 1621, then of the age of twenty years.

The manor had before this time passed to the Byroms, and in 12th James I., (1614) Henry Byrom, son of the above-mentioned John Byrom, died, seized of the Manors of Parr and Byrom. With the Byroms it continued a few years longer, but was again alienated; and the lands being divided, are now shared by various proprietors. Parr Hall, with considerable adjacent land, passed to the Orrell family, and is now vested in the co-heiresses of the late Charles Orrell, Esq., of Blackbrook House, who also claim the Lordship of Parr; but no manorial court is held. The Hall is now tenanted by Mr. Morgan.

Besides Parr Hall, there is also in the township another ancient mansion, formerly called

**LAGHOOGE**, but now **LEAFOG**; once the property and the residence of some members of the Parr family. In 1592, we find Thomas Norris claiming, in right of John Dudley, by grant from the Crown, "the capital messuage called Laghooge, in Parre, with lands and wastes." The claim was resisted by Roger Wood, William Parr, and John Gerard, in right of William, Marquess of Northampton (then deceased). This estate was the subject of further litigation in 1600 and 1601, when Thurstan Parr, eldest son of John Parr, deceased, was plaintiff, and Thomas Foxe, John Standyshe, and Thomas Parr, defendants—but the roll of pleadings does not exhibit the result.

**THE HYDE**, in the co. of Bedford, near St. Alban's; the seat of L. Ames, Esq.

\* By *Inq. p. m.* taken 23rd Henry VIII. (1531) John Parre Esq., was found to have held lands, messuages, woods, and tenements, in Parre and Latham, by knight service, under Edward, Earl of Derby; Grace Parre, his daughter and heiress, being then of the age of three years. This Grace married Henry Eccleston, Esq., and her name, together with that of her husband, occurs among the litigants respecting the family property.

This estate has been successively possessed by the families of Bettesworth, Hibbert, and Ames.

The House is a plain square building, with wings and a connecting centre. There is nothing particularly ambitious in the style of its architecture, but it is convenient, and sufficiently large for the accommodation of a family. It is not known by whom it was built, or at what period.

The pleasure-grounds, which are extensive, were laid out by Gilpin.

**BOSKENNA**, in the co. of Cornwall, and parish of St. Burian, about four miles and a-half from Penzance; the seat of Thomas Paynter, Esq.

According to the family tradition, which, of course, is the one to be most relied upon, this estate formerly belonged to the Keigwins, to whom the Paynters were related. Some county historians, however, give the original possession of this estate to the Carthews, of whom, they say, it was purchased in the reign of Charles II., by one of the Paynters. They tell us, moreover, that the last seller of the property became the huntsman of a pack of hounds that had at one time been his own; another page—if it were true—in the singular history of the decadence of rich or illustrious houses.

Boskenna is the most eligible mansion in the parish of St. Burian. The older portions of it belong to a very remote date; even the more modern parts were built so far back as two centuries ago, and by a distant ancestor of the present owner. It is composed of square blocks of granite, giving the idea of much strength and solidity. The grounds going down from the House to the sea are extremely beautiful, while the plantations around the building afford a shelter from the winds, which, at times, blow upon this part of the coast with considerable violence.

**ALTON MANOR**, Derbyshire, about two miles south from the ancient town of Wirksworth, and not far from the extremity of the mining district; the seat of James Milnes, Esq.

In the reign of Henry III., William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, conveyed the manor of Alton to Richard Byron, whose descendant, Sir Nicholas Byron, died seized of it in 1503. It was afterwards held successively by the Blackwalls and the Iretons. About the year 1663, or thereabouts, Henry Mellor bought it of John Ireton, but the brother and heir of the new purchaser, Robert Mellor, sold it to the Honourable Anchetil Grey. In 1747, George Grey, Earl of Stamford, sold it to Dr., afterwards Sir Edward, Wilmot, grandfather of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., whose descendant, Sir Edward Sach-

everell Wilmot, Bart., disposed of the estate in 1845 to Peter Walthall, Esq., whose daughter and heiress marrying James Milnes, Esq., brought to him this estate. The mansion at Alton was commenced in 1815, and completed in the following year. It is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, after a design by Scott and Moffatt of London, and forms a pleasing and interesting object amidst the surrounding scenery. The grounds are laid out with much taste, commanding extensive views of the most fertile part of the country, which, in general, is more characterized by boldness and even ruggedness.

A writer in the seventeenth century has left us a curious account of the then manners of the people, which, as it applies to all parts of Derbyshire, cannot be considered out of place, when treating of this particular locality.

“The common sort of people, out of genuine reverence, not forced by fere or institution, doe observe those of larger fortunes, courteous and readie to shewe the waies and helpe a passinger, you may say they are lazie and idle in a better sense for except the grooves” (i.e. the pits) “they have not whereon to set themselves on worke, for all there harvest and sede tyme is finished in six weeks: the rest of their tyme they spend in fothering yr cattle, mending their stone inclosures, and in sports.

“The countrie women here are chaste and sober, very diligent in their huswifery; they hate idleness, love and obey their husbands, only in some of the great townes, many seeming sanctificators use to follow the Presbyterian gang, and upon a lecture-day putt on there best rayment, and hereby take occasion to goe a gossipping. Your merry wives of Bentley will sometymes look in yr glass, chirpe a cupp merrily, yet not indecently. In the Peake, they are much given to dance after the bagpipes: almost every towne hath a bagpipe in it.

“Their exercise for the most part, is the *Gynnopoidia*, or naked boy, an old recreation among the Greeks; with this in foote-races, you shall have in a winter’s day, the earth crusted over with ice, two agonist,\* stark naked runn a foote-race for 2 or 3 miles, with many hundred spectators, and the betts very small.

“They love their cards. The miners at Christmas tyme will carry tenn or twenti pounds about them, game freely, returne home againe, all the year after good husbands.

“For diet, the gentrie after the southern mode, have two state meales a day, with a bitt in yc buttery to a morning draft, but your peasants exceed the Greeks, who had

\* A Greek word *agonistes*, a contention for the prize in public games. It is used by Milton, who hence calls his *Sampson Agonistes*.

four meals a day, for the moorlanders add three more; ye *bitt* in the morning; the *anders* meate; and the *genders* meate; and so make up seven; and for certaine ye great housekeeper doth allow his people, especially in summer-time, so many commessotions.

“The common inhabitants doe preferre oates for delight and strength above any other graine; for here you may find *jus nigrum* the Lacedæmonian pottage, to be a good dish, if you bring a Lacedæmonian stomach. It is observed that they have for the most part, fair, long, broad teeth, which is caused by the mastication of their oat bread.”

**LEIGHTON HALL**, Lancashire, about nine miles from the provincial capital; the seat of Richard Gillow, Esq.

This property at one time was held by Adam de Avranches, of Leighton, who dying without heirs male, his daughter, Ellen, conveyed Leighton Hall and other estates, by marriage, to Adam de Redman of Yealand. This was in 1273, the first year of the reign of Edward I. Their son died without leaving any offspring; and, of his two sisters, co-heiresses, one was married to Adam Yealand, Lord of Leighton, in her right, and the other to Roger Croft, of Dalton. In 1428, we find Leighton passing, by descent, to Nicholas Croft of Dalton, whose son, John, died without male issue, leaving two daughters. One of these co-heiresses married Geoffrey Middleton, whose family were of Middleton Hall, in Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland. Their eventual heiress marrying Somerford Oldfield, Esq., the estate, in consequence, devolved to him. From his family it passed, by marriage, to Albert Hodgson, Esq.; and again, in like manner, A.D. 1737, it became the property of Ralph Standish, Esq., of Standish and Borwick, by one of whose family it was sold to Richard Worswick, Esq.; and by him again the estate was disposed of to the father of the gentleman now possessing it.

Leighton Hall is built of white limestone, and belongs to the Gothic style of architecture. Part of the building is of very ancient, though uncertain date. The present front was erected by the late Richard Gillow, Esq., in 1825.

**BARBAVILLA HOUSE**, Collins Town, in the co. of Westmeath; the seat of William Barlow Smythe, Esq., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county, and its High Sheriff in 1832.

From time immemorial, this estate has been possessed by the same family. The house was built in the year 1730, by William Smythe, son of William, Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh, who named it Barbavilla, after his wife, Barbara. This lady was a daughter of Sir G. Ingoldsby, a cousin to Oliver Cromwell, and sister to Lieutenant-General Ingoldsby, Mas-

ter of the Ordnance, and Lord-Chief-Justice of Ireland in the reign of Queen Anne. It is in the ordinary style of English architecture that prevailed in the last century, and which seems to set all classification at defiance. The front of it presents a length of about ninety feet, and the offices are convenient, as well as extensive. The gardens are well planted. The pleasure-grounds are not less worthy of note, for a fine old yew-tree walk, and for a noble Spanish chesnut, which has hardly got its equal in Westmeath or the surrounding counties. Formerly, the grounds were laid out in the Dutch school of gardening, but modern taste has removed this blot upon the beauty of a very interesting locality, and it may now be styled, like the good knights of old—“sans reproche.”

Mr. Smythe, of Barbavilla, has many MSS. papers of Mr. Robert Nelson, 1670—1712; and a curiously-engraved silver cup and stand, given him by his father-in-law, the Earl of Berkeley, which is mentioned in Mr. Nelson's will, as left to Mrs. Bonnell, daughter of Sir Albert Conyngham, widow of Mr. Bonnell, Accountant-General of Ireland, in the reign of Queen Anne, who left it as an heir-loom in Mr. Smythe's family. He has also many letters of herself and her relations, including Speaker Conolly, the Leslies, of Glasslough, and the author of the theological works, Charlie Leslie, for some time Secretary to the Chevalier, or Old Pretender; many papers connected with whom, and some signed by him as “James R.,” are among them, as also pictures of himself and sons. Robert Nelson was a Turkey merchant, and was connected with the Ingoldsby family.

There is also at Barbavilla a very good Sir P. Lely, of Sir John Povey, Lord-Chief-Justice of Ireland, 1676-9, the father-in-law of Wm. Smythe, Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh.

**CLOVERLEY**, in Calverhall township, in the co. of Salop, parish of Prees, six miles from Whitchurch, and five and a half from Market Drayton; the seat of John Whitehall Dod, Esq., M.P. for North Shropshire.

The Cloverley property first came into the family of Dod by a marriage with Agnes de Cloverley, daughter and heiress of Roger de Cloverley, who had possessed it from an early period, and taken his name from the estate. The husband of this lady, Hugo Dod, was living in the fourteenth year of Henry IV.'s reign.

The date of the house that formerly stood here is unknown, or by whom it was first erected. This ancient pile, however, was pulled down about the year 1790, at which time, or near upon it, the present mansion was built by John Dod, Esq., father of the gentleman now owning the estate. It is

placed about 300 yards off from the site of the old dwelling, which was environed by a moat, still quite perfect, but now having about it the kitchen-garden. The modern edifice is cased with stone, a great improvement, in an architectural point of view, upon the brick walls so common even in some of the handsomest of our country mansions. In front, it has a handsome Doric portico.

**CONDOVER**, co. Salop; the seat of Edward William Smythe Owen, Esq.; is about five miles south of Shrewsbury.

This manor was originally held of the king, by the service of finding two foot-soldiers to fight against the Welsh, for the defence of the marches. The Lovells, Barons of Acton Burnell, long held the estate, which was eventually obtained by purchase, by Thomas Owen, Esq., afterwards a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Thomas Owen, Esq., his great-grandson, dying unmarried in 1731, devised the estate to his sister, Letitia Owen, and the property eventually descended to her grand-daughter, the wife of Nicholas Smythe, Esq., of Nibley, in Gloucestershire. The only son of this marriage, Nicholas Owen Smythe Owen, Esq., died without issue in 1804, having devised his estates to his nephew, Edward William Smythe Pemberton, who, in consequence, assumed the surname of Owen, and is the present proprietor.

Conover Hall is a noble mansion of dark red stone, in the Elizabethan style, and was built by Thomas Owen, Judge of the Common Pleas (before mentioned), who died in 1598. It presents an imposing effect from the archway, erected by the present proprietor, by which it is approached at the south end of the village. The library and some other principal rooms look to the opposite side of the house, which commands a view of the park, which is well wooded, and watered by the Conover brook, a stream proverbial for the excellence of its trout fishing.

The hall contains a fine collection of family and other pictures; and, in the parish church, which immediately adjoins the demesne, are several handsome monuments to the Owen family, among which should be especially noted one to Roger Owen, Esq., who died in 1717, by Roubillac.

**HUNTROYDE**, co. Lancaster; the seat of Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Esq.; stands in the parish of Whalley, about five miles east of Burnley. The Hall is partly ancient, being of the date of 1576; but large additions were made in 1777, by the grandfather of the present possessor, when the appearance of the whole was modernized. The front now presents a simple but elegant elevation in the Grecian style, having in the centre a semi-hexagonal

projection, in which is the entrance. There are extensive outbuildings and offices, and the whole edifice is decorated with embattled parapets. The house contains many valuable works of art; the paintings are choice, and the sculptures very fine. The situation of Huntroyde is beautiful and romantic, the mansion being surrounded by extensive lawns in front, and thick woods at the back. This estate anciently belonged to the family of Symondstone, and was acquired by the Starkies in the fifteenth century, when William Starkie, of Barnton, in Cheshire, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Symondstone, of Symondstone. Of this alliance, the present proprietor is the lineal descendant and representative.

Mr. Starkie also possesses

**KEMPBALL HALL**, in the parish of Worsley. This is a venerable and interesting mansion of brick, wood, and plaster, adorned by two gates, but now—like so many of the ancient Lancashire mansions—in a state of dilapidation.

The estate of Kempball—anciently called Kempnough—was originally possessed by a family bearing the local name, from whom it passed, by an heiress, in the person of Margery Kempnough, who married Roger, younger son of Geoffrey Worsley, of Worsley. The heiress of the Worsleys—Ellen, daughter of Richard Worsley—married Richard Parr, a younger son of Parr, of Parr; whose son, Oliver Parr, married Emma, daughter and heir of William Tutgill, of Cleworth, in the parish of Leigh. From this alliance proceeded—fifth in descent—John Parr, Esq., of Kempnough and Cleworth, who, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Massey, of Whydeswyk, left an only daughter and heiress, Anne, who married, first, Thurstan Barton; and, secondly, in 1578, Nicholas Starkie, Esq., of Huntroyd, who thus acquired the estates of Kempball and Cleworth.

Mr. Starkie subsequently took up his abode at Cleworth Hall, the result of which proceeding was a series of marvellous events, which we cannot forbear relating, so far as our limits will allow. The facts are recorded by the Rev. John Darrell, himself a principal actor in the scene.

According to his statement, Mr. Starkie was residing in Cleworth in 1594, having then two children, John and Anne, of the respective ages of ten and nine years. These children, according to our authority, became possessed of an evil spirit, and John Hartlay, a reputed conjurer, was applied to, to give them relief, which he effected by various charms, and the use of a magic circle, which he drew near Mr. Starkie's seat at Huntroyde. Hartlay was conjurer enough to discover the difference between Mr. Starkie's table and his own, and he contrived to fix himself as a con-

stant inmate in his benefactor's family for two or three years. Being considered so essential to their peace, he advanced in his demands till Mr. Starkie demurred, and a separation took place; but not till five other persons, inmates of Mr. Starkie's family, had become possessed, through the agency of Hartlay; "and it was judged in the house, that whomsoever he kissed, on them he breathed the devil."

According to the narrative, all the seven demoniacs sent forth strange and supernatural voices and loud shoutings. In this extremity, Dr. Dee, the Warden of Manchester, was applied to, and he advised that they should call in the aid of certain godly preachers, and try what could be done by fasting and praying. Some remission of violence followed; but the evil spirits soon returned, and Mr. Starkie's house became a perfect bedlam. The young Starkies were fierce as madmen; the Miss Hollands, Mr. Starkie's wards, were also troubled; and Margaret Byron, of Salford, who was on a visit at Cleworth, partook of the general malady.

The preachers being called in, according to Dr. Dee's suggestion, they examined the demoniacs, and proceeded to give them spiritual advice; but the productions of the Bible only provoked scoffs and blasphemies. At last, all the afflicted persons being collected in a parlour, were laid on couches, and Mr. More, and Mr. Dickens, with Mr. Darrell, and about thirty other persons, spent a long time with them in prayer and fasting, and hearing the Word of God. Eventually, the demoniacs were relieved; the demons passing from them with violence, causing the blood to flow from their mouths and noses. Two or three days afterwards, the unclean spirits returned, and would have re-entered, but they were resisted. When they found that they could not succeed, they threw some of their former victims down, and deprived others of the use of their limbs; but the victory was finally obtained by the preachers, and all the devils banished from the household. In this state of confusion Mr. Starkie's house had been kept for upwards of two years; but, meanwhile, Hartlay, after undergoing an examination before two magistrates, was committed to Lancaster Castle, where he was convicted of witchcraft, and sentenced to be executed. On the scaffold, he declared his innocence, but to no purpose, the executioner did his duty, and the criminal was suspended. While in this situation, the rope broke, when he confessed his guilt; and being again tied up, died, the victim of his own impostures, and of the infatuation of the age in which he lived.

Some light is thrown upon these mysterious transactions, by "A Discourse concerning the possession and dispossession of seven persons in one family in Lancashire," written by George More, one of the preachers engaged

in exorcising the legion. This discourse confirms Mr. Darrell's narrative, but adds that Mr. Starkie having married an inheritrix, of whose kindred some were Papists; these, partly for religion, and partly because the estate descended not to heirs male, prayed for the perishing of her issue, and that four sons pined away in a strange manner; but that Mrs. Starkie, learning the circumstance, estated her lands on her husband and *his* heirs, failing issue of her own body, after which a son and daughter were born, who prospered well till they arrived at the age of ten or twelve years.

Cleworth Hall, the scene of this marvellous affair, was standing at the commencement of the present century, when it was a respectable timber building, with bay windows and gables; but it was all taken down about thirty years ago. The estate of Cleworth, together with that of Kempnall, has descended, with Huntroyde, to the present Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Esq.

**KENDAL CASTLE**, Westmorland. The Barony of Kendal was conferred by William the Conqueror on Ivo Taillebois, who accompanied him to England from the province of Anjou. This feudal dignity was one of great value and importance, investing the owner with territorial possessions of a very extensive description, as well as various rights, royalties, and privileges, appurtenant thereto. Fourth in descent from Ivo was William, surnamed De Lancaster, from the circumstance, as Dugdale supposes, of his being Governor of Lancaster Castle; and from him descended the eminent family of Lancaster, Barons of Kendal. Through failure of heirs male, the representation of this baronial house passed successively to the families of Brus and Ros, and, from the same cause, the Barony became divided into three portions, or fees, as they were termed; of which "the Richmond Fee" passed to the Lindsays, and, at a later period, "the Lumley Fee" came to the Thwenges; while the remaining portion, which included the castle and demesne, and was styled "the Marquess Fee," descended to the Ros's. Robert de Ros, Lord Ros of Werke, married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Peter de Brus, of Kendal, and his great-grandson, John de Ros, left an only daughter, Elizabeth, heiress of the family, who married, in 1383, Sir William de Parre, Knight, of Parre, co. Lancaster, who thus became of Kendal. His representative in the fourth degree was Sir Thomas Parre, of Kendal, who married Maud, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Greene, of Greene's Norton, co. Northampton, by whom he had one son, William, and two daughters, viz., Anne, who married William Herbert, Earl of Pem-

broke, and Katherine, who became the last wife of Henry VIII.\*

The son, William Parr, succeeded to the estates, and was successively created Baron Parr of Kendal, Earl of Essex, and Marquess of Northampton. He was attainted for siding with Lady Jane Grey, in her abortive attempt to obtain the throne, and his honours forfeited; but, being high in favour with Elizabeth, was eventually restored to those, as well as to his great possessions.

The Marquess, though thrice married, died without issue in 1571, and his estates were then seized for the Crown. His widow, Helena, had the "Marquess Fee" assigned to her for dower; but, soon after the year 1572, Queen Elizabeth gave her other lands instead, and issued a commission to inquire into all the manors and lands late assigned for the jointure of Lady Helen, Marchioness of Northampton. †

In 1581, the Queen granted to Ambrose, Earl of Warwick, the castle and park of Kendal, to be holden in socage, as if her manor of East Greenwich. In the reign of Charles II., they belonged to Sir Francis Anderton, of Lostock; whose descendant, Francis Anderton, sold them to John Higgins, Esq., whose brother devised them to his sons-in-law, Sir Thomas Gatehouse, and Dr. James Musgrave, to be sold; which was done in 1765, to Thomas Holme and James Dowker, Esquires, of Kendal, and to Benjamin Hall, Gent., of Newton, near Cartmell. The premises have also again changed hands at a more recent period.

Kendal Castle stands at a short distance from the town, on the east side of the river Ken, upon a hill composed of rounded stones, embedded in a black sandy cement; and is supposed to have been built at a very early period, by the Barons of Kendal, on the site of a Roman fort. Its situation, in the midst of the valley, is both strong and beautiful. Old Leland's description of this place is given with his characteristic brevity:—"About half a mile off, on the east side of the town, is, on a hill, a park, longing to young Mr. Par, the chiefest of that name, and there is a place as it were a castle." The castle became dilapidated before it passed from the Parrs; and the deer were killed, and the park and the demesne lands thrown together in 1566.

\* Katherine Parr was born at Kendal Castle, and died at Sudeley Castle, county of Gloucester, where she was interred. For some interesting details respecting her latter days, as well as the discovery of her place of sepulture, see *Visitation of Seats,—first series*.

† The jury under this commission, among other things, found that the tenants of this Barony, "from the age of 16 to 60, had always been accustomed, and so still owe to be, at all times in their most defensible array for the wars, ready to serve their prince, on horseback and on foot, at the west border of England, foranent Scotland, on their own proper cost and charges, being warned thereto by beacon, fire, post, or proclamation; and there to continue during the lord warden's pleasure."

A survey made in 1572 describes it thus:—"The Castle of Kendal is situate on the knowl of a hill within the park there, and on the east side of the town of Kendal, with a fair and beautiful prospect, both of wood, pasture, and running water. The out walls embattled forty foot square; and within the same no building left, saving only on the north side is situate the front of the gatehouse, the hall, with an ascent of stairs to the same, with a buttery and pantry at the end thereof; one great chamber, and two or three lesser chambers, and rooms of ease adjoining the same; being all in decay, both in glass and slate, and in all other reparations needful. Under the hall are two or three small rooms of cellars. On the south is situate a dove-cote in good repair. The yearly rent of the demesne, and one-fourth part of the toll of Kendal, £64 14s." The present appearance of the Castle is that of a pile of ruins. The walls are circular, guarded by three towers and a keep; two of the towers are round, and one of them is tolerably perfect. The building has been surrounded by a deep fosse; the entrance over the ditch is on the west, but the gateway is quite ruined. Part of the keep remains on the north side of the gate, in which the "small rooms of cellars" may still be seen. In the doors and windows, and a few corners, a dark red free-stone has been used, but the mass of the building is very rudely put together with lime and unheven blue primeval rock, brought from the neighbouring hills.

**FELTON HALL**, in the co. of Northumberland, between eight and nine miles from Alnwick; the seat of Thomas Riddell, Esq., a justice of the peace, and High Sheriff in 1836.

Felton was one of the dependant manors of the barony of Mitford, and was successively possessed by the Bertrams, Pembrokes, Athiols, Percys, Scropes, and Syles, and afterwards by the Widdringtons. From the last-named owner, this estate passed, by marriage, to the family of Riddell, in which it still remains.

It was here that the Barons of Northumberland—Lord Eustace being one—did homage to Alexander, King of Scotland. To chastise their revolt, King John levied a great army, and, in the year 1216, reduced Felton, and many other places in the neighbourhood, to ashes.

Felton Hall stands in an old and extensive park, upon the west side of the village of that name, by which runs the river Coquet. The scenes around are beautiful and romantic in the extreme; fine rocks and hanging woods form the margin of the river, that winds along through a rich and highly-cultivated tract of country.

**WELBECK ABBEY**, in the co. of Nottingham; the seat of the Duke of Portland.

Welbeck was an abbey for Premonstratensian Canons; situated in the parish of Cuckney; commenced in the reign of King Stephen, 1153, and completed in the reign of King Henry II., by Thomas Fitz Richard le Flemaugh, from whose heirs and descendants John Hotham, Bishop of Ely, in 1329, purchased the whole manor of Cuckney, with the lands and advowsons of this Abbey. The manor of Cuckney he settled upon the Abbey of Welbeck, while the lands and advowsons of the Abbey he annexed to the See of Ely; so that the Bishops of Ely were, ever after, the patrons of this house, which, in 1512, was made the chief Abbey of the Premonstratensian Order in England.

It may be proper to state that this was an order of canons who lived according to the rule of St. Augustine, as reformed by St. Norbert, who set up this regulation, in 1120, at Premonstratum, or Premonstre, in the diocese of Laon, in the province of Picardy. The canons of this order were, from their dress, called white canons, as they wore a white cassock, with a rochet over it, a long white cloak, and white caps. They were introduced into England soon after 1140, and their earliest settlement was at Newhouse, in Leicestershire. They were often visited by their Superiors at Premonstre, who raised great pecuniary contributions out of them, until they were restrained from so doing by an act of the last Parliament of Edward I., in 1307. The foreign heads were still permitted to govern their monks, and to exercise the discipline of their order; they were only prevented from carrying money out of the country. There were thirty-five houses of this order in England, all of which yielded obedience to the Abbot of Premonstre, until 1512, when, as already mentioned, the Superiority of all the houses, in England and Wales, was given, by a Bull of Pope Julius II., confirmed by Henry VIII., to the Abbot of Welbeck. We have not a regular list of the Superiors, but we give the following fragmentary notice of them:—The first Abbot of this house was Berengarius, in 1169; Adam, in 1193; John de Dugmanton, in 1309; John de Castrefield, 1310; William de Kendel, 1316; John de Nottingham, 1322; William de Aslakeden, 1335; John Spalding, 1341; John Wirsop, 1349; Hugh de Langley, 1360; George de Gamelton, 1369; William de Stavley, 1389; John Greene, 1468; William Burton, 1472; Thomas Wilkinson, 1503; John Maxey, Bishop of Elphin, was Commendator of Welbeck, 1520. In the twenty-sixth year of King Henry VIII., the gross amount of the revenues of the Abbey were £298 4s. 8d., and the net income £249 6s. 3d. The arms of the Abbey were, gules on three

lozenges in fesse argent, as many roses gules.

After the spoliation and desecration of the Abbey, the site was granted by King Henry VIII. to Richard Whalley. It afterwards formed a portion of the ample patrimony of Sir Charles Cavendish, third son of Sir William Cavendish, Cardinal Wolsey's gentleman usher, and his wife, Elizabeth Hardwick.

Few persons, now-a-days, think much of the former destination of Abbeys, or anything at all of the rights of their former possessors. We will not venture to enter here upon the question, whether the State has, or has not, a right to dispose, as it pleases, of the property of its citizens and subjects. Nor will we touch upon the religious controversy between the Churches of England and Rome. Thus we will avoid an inquiry as to whether the confiscation of the estates and wealth of this church, at the Reformation, was or was not justifiable by law; or whether, on the whole, the country at large was benefited by the change which the Reformation produced. On the latter point, the Roman Catholic and the Protestant are entitled, respectively, to entertain opposite opinions. Yet, it may be a fair subject for discussion whether the change in the religion of the country was necessarily accompanied by so violent a change in the destination of so large a portion of the real property of the nation. Under a Protestant Church, might not the wealth of the monastic establishments have been expended, as formerly, in maintaining religion, and distributing alms? The Reformation left a Church to be supported, youth to be educated, and poor to be fed. All these great objects were, more or less, fulfilled, in spite of their abuses, by the immense wealth of the monasteries. Were they ever equally fulfilled when that wealth became the hereditary property of laymen? It is, therefore, an important, and not unnatural question, Was the nation at large—the great mass of the people of England, benefited by the lands of the abbey, or the priory, and the riches which the monastic houses had accumulated, becoming the private property of a race of wealthy lords and squires? These are questions which the community at large are disposed, in this utilitarian age, to put, when they, not unnaturally, grumble at the frequent calls made upon their purses for poor-rates, and church-rates, and donations to church extension societies, and additional curate societies. And the answer to them is not very easy. Might not the estates and riches of the wealthy religious endowments of England have been better bestowed, at the Reformation, upon objects of public utility, than upon the aggrandisement or creation of wealthy private families? In the one case, the community at large would have been gainers. In the other, they are gainers only indirectly, through the

medium of an aristocracy, like that of England; which, to its praise be it spoken, is never unmindful of its duties, or backward in good works.

To return from this digression to Welbeck Abbey. The Abbots made way for the Cavendishes, a new race, who, however, soon took a high place among the great nobility of England. And it must be admitted that they have always borne themselves nobly and gallantly, as if they had sprung from the heroes of Hastings and the barons of Runnymede, instead of mounting, through a gentleman usher to an old judge, as their patriarch.

There never existed a finer specimen of the high aristocratic old English nobleman, than the gentleman usher's grandson, Sir William Cavendish, who was raised, quite as much in consequence of his own merit as of adventitious circumstances, to the highest rank in the English Peerage, as Duke of Newcastle. After the tumults of civil war, in which he acted so noble and loyal a part, were over, and after the weariness of exile, in which he suffered so many privations, had been outlived, this great nobleman spent the latter years of his life in his favourite retreats of Welbeck, Bolsover, and Bothal, where he devoted himself to literary amusements, equestrian exercises, and the active management of his immense estates, which war and sequestrations had dilapidated. He divided his magnificent stud between Welbeck and Bolsover, in both of which seats he constructed fine riding-houses, which still exist. Numerous engravings of both places are to be found in his work on the *manège*, which is considered by the few who know anything of the matter, to be a very admirable system of horsemanship. But the *great horse* of the equestrian Duke is as much exploded as the monastic observances of his predecessor the Abbot.

This junior line of the Cavendishes soon failed of male heirs. Henry, the second Duke, was succeeded by his daughter Margaret; his only son, Lord Ogle, having died almost immediately after his marriage with the splendid heiress of all the Percys, Baroness Percy, Lucy, Bryan, Poynings, Fitz Payne, and Latimer. Lady Margaret Cavendish carried her great heritage to Hollis, Earl of Clare, created Duke of Newcastle; and their only daughter, Lady Henrietta Cavendish Hollis, transmitted it, by a runaway marriage, to the second Earl of Oxford. The Duke of Newcastle alienated as much property as he could from Lady Oxford, and bequeathed it, with the title according to its new patent, to his nephew Pelham, from whom it went to his nephew Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, the ancestor of the present Duke of Newcastle.

Lady Oxford, the heiress of line of the Cavendish and Hollis families, had an only

daughter and heiress, who brought the great heritage of Welbeck, Bolsover, and Bothal, to the Duke of Portland.

The Bentincks are an ancient family of Dutch nobility. A branch of their race holds a high position among the chief nobles of Westphalia. William, Baron de Bentinck, was, in 1732, created a Count of the Empire, by the Emperor Charles VI. Kniephausen is the name of the principal territory of the family. It is situated on the shore of the German Ocean, and holds a very singular position as regards the German confederation. It is, in some measure, still an independent state, though of very limited extent; its circuit being one square mile (equal to five square English miles), with three thousand inhabitants. Count Bentinck, Lord of Kniephausen, can scarcely be said to belong either to the class of reigning or of mediatised princes. He was a reigning Count, and he has not been thoroughly mediatised. It has been jestingly said, that he was so small that he was forgotten, when the other petty sovereigns were mediatised, and thus he still exists. The race of Dutch Bentincks was a collateral branch of this German house, and were Seigneurs of Diepenham in Overysseel. Henry de Bentinck, Seigneur de Diepenham, had a son William, who was the faithful servant and confidential friend of William Prince of Orange: when he became King of Great Britain as William III., he created Bentinck Earl of Portland, in 1689. His son Henry was created Duke of Portland, in 1716, and his son William, second Duke, married the wealthy heiress of the younger line of the Cavendishes, Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, who was no less respected for her sterling worth, refined taste, and great accomplishments, than for her high rank and ample fortune. She held a distinguished position in the literary circles of the last century, and was imbued with a genuine taste and love of learning. She was the purchaser of the celebrated Barberini Vase, which, in our own day, has had so awful a smash, and so surprising a resurrection.

The son of this Duke and Duchess was the Statesman and Prime Minister, and their grandson is William Henry, the present Duke of Portland. This nobleman has devoted a very long life to the improvement of his immense estates, and in accomplishing this object, he has made himself the most practically useful landowner in England. Avoiding public and political life, he has spent his time entirely among his people, identifying himself with them, knowing their wants, and endeavouring, in most instances successfully, to supply them. He deserves the proud and honourable name of the "farmer's friend." He fully knows the value of his land, and nicely calculates its return; and, as a practical farmer, he

bestows much care, pains, and scientific skill on his large estates; which, under his able management, have been marvellously improved. His water meadows, at Clipstone, a farm within a few miles of Welbeck, in the midst of Sherwood Forest, are the pride and admiration of the neighbourhood, and attract agricultural visitors from all parts of this, as well as of foreign, countries. He has added immensely to his estates, by his marriage with Miss Scott, eldest daughter and heiress of General Scott, of an ancient Fifehire family, who had acquired a very large fortune, the greater part of which descended to the Duchess of Portland.

Welbeck Abbey possesses the perfection of woodland beauty. It is the finest specimen of a magnificent park in the centre of England. Nothing can be more thoroughly sylvan than this noble domain, spreading out to an immense extent, with undulating slopes, covered with thick woods, and adorned with gigantic trees. The mansion, which is part of the ancient Abbey, is very irregular, having been altered and enlarged at different periods, though much of the old monastic building remains. The chapel is spacious, but without ornament, and is not fitted up in good taste. The house is ample and commodious, but plain and unpretending. The paintings are curious, particularly the family portraits of different generations, many of them having been painted by the most distinguished masters in their respective eras. The stables were commenced in 1623, by the equestrian Duke of Newcastle, and have received such improvements and additions as to be considered the best in the kingdom. The riding-house is a noble and spacious building.

The Abbey is situated on the margin of a large lake, which is surrounded by an extensive wood, containing some of the finest forest trees in England. The park is eight miles in circumference, and contains many oaks of extraordinary age and dimensions. The largest of these is the "Greendale oak," which is of incalculable antiquity. It measures in circumference thirty-three feet, and its branches are said to have covered a space not less than seven hundred square yards; but it has been, during many years, in a state of decay, retaining now only one branch, while the venerable trunk is clasped with iron, capped with lead, and supported on props. In 1724, a carriage way, ten feet high, and six feet three inches wide, was arched out in the stem of this immense tree. The tree called the "Duke's walking-stick," is another of these sylvan curiosities—111 feet 6 inches high, and containing 440 solid feet of timber. The two "Porters" stand at one of the park entrances, and are each one hundred feet high. From the remarkable tree called the

"Seven Sisters," spring seven stems, ninety feet high.

The lake is a fine sheet of water, upwards of a mile in length, and it has a beautiful aspect, amidst the majestic foliage of the surrounding wood. Its banks form a bold, varied line, beneath some elevated promontories, shaded with the noble old oaks, and with thriving modern plantations, opening to numerous picturesque views. At the end of the lake furthest from the Abbey, the Duke has lately constructed a bridge, at very great expense, which is entirely for picturesque effect, and not for use. Attached to the Abbey, there are good kitchen and fruit-gardens, with great extent of hot-houses. There is also some ornamental shrubbery.

But the unique beauty of Welbeck consists in its magnificent forest scenery; and the extent and diversified surface of the park. It is the most strikingly grand of the four Dukeries, as they are called; far surpassing Thoresby, Clumber, or Worksop. The splendid forest scenery belonging to the Duke of Portland is not confined to Welbeck park. Some miles off, the forest of Birklands extends over a great tract of country, abounding with magnificent trees, and diversified with scenery of uncommon beauty. In short, Welbeck and the forests which belong to it, form, altogether, the first woodland domain in England, and may be taken as a most favourable specimen of the seat of a great British nobleman and landowner.

**ABERAMAN**, South Wales, in the co. of Glamorgan; the seat of Crawshay Bailey, Esq., M.P. for Monmouthshire.

This property was, at one time, possessed by the family of the Mathews, who also owned the entire parish. It passed subsequently to Anthony Bacon, Esq., and, finally, to the family of the gentleman now holding it.

The building is in the Italian style of architecture, and is situated in a pleasant and picturesque part of the country.

**PENDARVES**, in the co. of Cornwall, three miles north-east of Clowance, and two miles south-west of Camborne town; the seat of the ancient family of Pendarves. The late Edward William Wynne Pendarves, Esq., was long Member of Parliament for the county. His patronymic was Stackhouse, but he assumed the additional surname of Wynne, by sign manual, dated 4th January, 1815; and, on the 28th of February, in the same year, that of Pendarves in place of Stackhouse.

Pendarves is a beautiful edifice of freestone, with two handsome fronts, opening upon an extensive paddock. The mansion, grounds, and gardens occupy what was once a barren waste, strewed all over with huge blocks of moorstone, and almost utterly destitute of vegeta-

tion. At the foot of the eminence on which the house stands, is a wide artificial lake, overlooked by the southern front, and surrounded by walks and evergreens. The rooms within are numerous and handsome, and contain many valuable paintings, besides a mineral cabinet, and a collection of birds well preserved. There was, also, at one time, a fossilary, the loss of which draws down a strain of indignant lamentation from the county historian, Gilbert. "Adjoining," he says, "the eastern side of the house, is a neat shrubbery, through which is carried a walk, opening into a once-beautiful grotto, or fossilary, the roof of which, even in its present dilapidated state, appears to represent a firmament of twinkling stars. These brilliant gems, which lined the whole of the interior, were collected by Mrs. Percival from the neighbouring mines; and, when we consider that this grotto is still the grandest ornament belonging to Pendarves, it is truly surprising that it should be also the most ruinous. The building has been robbed of many of its most valuable ornaments, the door-way broken down, and the interior filled with lumber."

The cultivated aspect of these grounds is still further heightened by contrast with the wild and dreary heath that meets the eye in the southern distance, in the midst of which stands a solitary cromlech, consisting of three upright stones, with a fourth upon the top of them. The house commands some very extensive views over the western part of the country.

**FLESK CASTLE**, Ireland, in the co. of Kerry, about a mile and a half from Killyarney; the seat of John Coltmann, Esq.

Flesk Castle was originally crected on the site of two ancient forts, one of which was Danish, while the other, which stood farther to the west, has been referred to the time when Cromwell invaded Ireland. Of the latter, the only trace now remaining is the ditch that served as a defence to the western rampart.

The present mansion is a modern building, upon the same site, and crowning the top of a beautiful sloping hill; whence it commands one of the most magnificent, as well as most varied, prospects in the whole of the United Kingdom. The house is constructed of hewn stone, the greater part of which was brought from a distance of two miles, and presents a somewhat imposing exterior. Internally, it combines all that is required by the modern notions of comfort and convenience. The hall is entered by a pointed doorway, under a large mullioned window, while at the sides it is lighted by two other windows of the same description. In length, this part of the house is thirty feet; in breadth, twenty-five; in height, thirty. The ceiling is groined, and round three sides of it runs a gallery that

serves to communicate with different rooms on the first floor.

Having passed through this hall, an ante-room leads to the octagon saloon, beyond which are the small and great drawing-rooms, terminating in the dinner-parlour. These five rooms communicate successively with each other; their decorations harmonize with the general character of the edifice; and, from the windows of all these apartments, as well as from those of the library and study—which occupy the north wing—the prospect is eminently beautiful. The principal objects of the landscape are the Fox Mountain, with its cascade; the peninsula of Mucruss Abbey, with its creeks and inlets; the ruins of Ross Castle, celebrated for its defence against the republicans under Ludlow; and, lastly, the windings of the Flesk, from which the Castle takes its name. This river rises in the mountainous district of Glen Flesk, and is here crossed by a bridge of three-and-twenty arches.

The west front commands an extensive view of the northern, or Lower Killarney Lakes, dotted with many islets, and shadowed over by a chain of lofty mountains, that rise abruptly from the water.

The carriage-approach winds in a gradual ascent up the hill, sheltered, and well nigh hidden from view, by the oaks, larches, and beech-wood that on all sides clothe the declivity. West and north of the Castle, the grounds slope downwards to these woods; while, on the east, they expand into wide lawns, dotted with trees, now scattered, and now again clustering into plantations. Upon the western front is a lake, and it opens on a grand terrace, with embattled walls. Its north-west angle is flanked by a ruined tower, while in front it is defended by a dry ditch. On the south this façade is terminated by the great octagon tower; and joined to it rises a smaller tower of the like form. Between these and the main building, but a little in the rear, is the White Tower, which is rectangular. The battlements are in the style of the old Irish castles.

The principal object in the entrance-front is the Round Tower, rising to the height of seventy-five feet. Within it a spiral staircase, twelve feet wide, affords an easy access to the various floors and leaden roofs of the building. The latter are perfectly flat, and command an almost unlimited view, in every direction, of a glorious landscape, the details of which have been already given.

**WARE PARK**, in the co. of Herts, about two miles and a half from Hertford; the seat of Thomas Hope Byde, Esq.

The manor of Ware has, in its time, passed into the possession of various distinguished families—now, by marriage; now, by sale; and now, by attainder—till, in the time of

Queen Elizabeth, we find it in the hands of the Countess of Huntingdon, who sold it to Thomas Fanshawe, Esq. His son, Sir Henry Fanshawe, Knight, appears to have been a character of some eminence in his day. Lady Fanshawe, in her MS. Memoirs, as quoted by Clutterbuck, says, "He was the favourite of Prince Henry; and had the Prince lived to be king, had been Secretary of State, as he would often tell him. Mr. Camden speaks much in the praise (as you may see) of Sir Henry Fanshawe's garden of Ware Park, none excelling it in flowers, physick-herbs, and fruit; in which things he did greatly delight. Also, he was a great lover of music, and kept many gentlemen who were perfectly well qualified both in that, and the Italian tongue, in which he spent some time. He likewise kept several horses of menage, and rode them himself, which he delighted in; and the Prince would say none did it better. He had great honour and generosity in his nature. His retinue was great, and that made him stretch his estate, which was near, if not full, four thousand pounds a year; yet, when he died, he left no debt upon his estate: He was as handsome and fine a gentleman as England then had, a most excellent husband, father, friend, and servant to his prince."

The son and heir of the preceding gentleman, Sir Thomas Fanshawe, distinguished himself throughout the great Civil War by his firm adherence to the cause of Charles I. He figures also in history after the Restoration, and died in 1655.

In the year 1668, this estate passed by sale from the Fanshawes to Sir Thomas Hyde, Knight, second son and heir of John Hyde, citizen and alderman of London; since when it has continued with his descendants up to the present hour.

The ancient manor-house of the Wottons was pulled down by Thomas Hyde, Esq., with the chapel and long gallery. In its place he erected a modern mansion upon the acclivity of a hill, commanding the meadows that lie between Ware and Hertford. The park and grounds are much diversified, their pleasantness being considerably enhanced by the neighbourhood of the rivers Lea and Rib. In the meadows opposite the park, on the south-east, are the springs of Chadwell, the source of the New River. These are concentrated in a small pool or basin, surrounded by a light railing, from which the stream slowly issues in its course towards London, and is swelled at a little distance by a cut from the river Lea; a circumstance thus recorded by Scott, in his poem of Amwell:—

"——— Old Lea meanwhile,  
Beneath his mossy grot, o'erhung with boughs  
Of poplar quivering in the breeze, surveys,  
With eye indignant, his diminished tide,  
That laves yon ancient priory's wall, and shows  
In its clear mirror Ware's inverted rock."

At the time when this manor was possessed by Sir Henry Fanshawe, the flower-gardens would seem to have been the object of his peculiar attention. Sir Henry Wotton speaks rapturously of them in his *Elements of Architecture*, observing, "Though other countreys have more benefite of sunne than wee, and thereby more properly tyed to contemplate this delight; yet I have seene in our owne a delicate and diligent curiositie, surely without parallel among foreigne nations; namely, in the garden of Sir Henry Fanshawe, at his seat in *Ware Parke*, where I well remember hee did so precisely examine the *tinctures*, and *seasons* of his *flowres*, that in their *setting*, the *inwardest* of those which were to come up at the same time, should be always a little *darker outmost*, and so serve them for a kind of gentle *shadow*, like a piece, not of *nature*, but of *Arte*."

**ALRESFORD HALL**, in the co. of Essex, about six miles from Colchester, and fifty-four from London; the seat of William Warwick Hawkins, Esq., M.P.

This place takes its name from the parish wherein it stands, which itself is so called from two Anglo-Saxon words, *Alr*, or *Aler*, an "alder-tree," and *Ford*, "a ford," the whole signifying the *ford of alders*, or *aldersford*. In ancient records, the name is variously written, Allesford, Alresford, and Elesford.

In the Saxon times, the lands of this district belonged to Edward, Edwald, and Algar. At the survey, they were possessed by Eustace, Earl of Boulogne; his under-tenant, Hato, holding what had belonged to Edward, the Bishop of London holding Edwald's part; and Richard Fitzgislebert, the part that had before belonged to Algar, who, was, however, permitted to hold it under him,—a rare instance of such allowance after the Norman Conquest.

We find the manor, to which Alresford Hall belongs, successively held,—in 1211, by Geoffrey de Ferles; for some time before 1270, by Lucyde Apleford; previously to 1311, by Andrew de Thunderderle; and subsequently by many different owners, till it came into the hands of the family of de Coggeshall. From them it passed, by default of male heirs, to John Doreward, Esq., of Bocking, who had married Blanch, the eldest daughter of Sir William de Coggeshall. In 1495, John Doreward dying without issue, his estates were divided amongst the daughters of his sister, Elizabeth Fotheringay, when this manor fell to the eldest, Margaret, who was married to Nicholas Beauprè. In 1556, it passed to a distant relative of the family, Edward Thursby, who dying in 1558, left Mary, wife of Richard Barwick, and Anne Wright, his two daughters, his co-heiresses. But, at the time of her death

in 1586, Mary Barwick possessed this manor, and left her son, Thomas Barwick, her heir.

In 1611, we find this manor held by Wm. Tabor, Doctor of the Civil Law, whose only daughter and heiress conveyed it, by marriage, to John Browne, Esq. By him it was sold to John Hawkins, Esq., of Braintree, who left the estate by will, bearing date 1633, to his son John Hawkins, Esq., whose only daughter and heiress, Christian, married Sir John Dawes, Bart., of Lyons Boking, Essex. By Sir John, the property was divided and sold, partly to Benjamin Field, Esq., of London. Eventually the principal portions of the estate and manor were re-purchased and leased by the late William Hawkins, Esq., of Colchester.

Alresford Hall stands at a short distance, south-east, from the church. The river Itchen runs through the parish.

**MARESFIELD PARK**, in the co. of Sussex; the seat of Sir John Villiers Shelley, Bart., M.P.

This was formerly the residence of John Newnham, Esq., whose daughter, Wilhelmina, was married to Sir John Shelley, the 5th Bart. Upon the death of Mr. Newnham, Sir John succeeded to the estate, and immediately began to enlarge and remodel the old house, which is supposed to have been in King John's reign a hunting-box of Ashdown Forest. His additions are equal in extent to the whole of the original buildings, a library of sixty feet in length being amongst the most important of his improvements. The style of its architecture is Elizabethan, with a massive and antique air that well accords with our notions of the olden times. Its front has a south-western aspect, and overlooks a richly-wooded country, bounded by the chain of the South Downs, whose finely-rounded summits are seen to much advantage from this part of the Weald.

The family of Shelley is of high antiquity, and contained many distinguished characters. In the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, we find one of them English Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Another of the name, but less fortunate, joined Northumberland in his attempt to rescue the Scottish Queen Mary from the hands of Elizabeth, and shared in the disastrous consequences.

**ASHTON COURT**, in the co. of Somerset, about three miles from the city of Bristol; the seat of the Smythe family.

In the reign of Henry VII., Sir John Choke, the then owner of this property, sold the manor of Long Ashton, and the advowson of the chantry attached to it, to Sir Giles Daubeney, Knight, whose son, Henry Daubeney, Earl of Bridgewater, disposed of it in 1541,—towards the end of Henry VIII.'s reign—to Sir Thomas Arundel, Knight. By this last-named possessor, both the manor and advow-

son of the chantry of Long Ashton were finally sold in 1545, to John Smythe, Esq., with whose descendants the property still remains. Originally, the Smythes were seated at Aylburton, near Lidney, in the county of Gloucester.

The mansion of Ashton Court is a fine old structure, founded in the first instance by the family of Lyons, who resided there, and whose arms and devices may still be seen in the building. It was, however, much improved and modernized in 1634, by Inigo Jones, who erected the front of the house, and intended to have made it one uniform and regular edifice. The length of this front is 143 feet, situated on the south-east front of Ashton Down, and commanding a noble prospect. Below, it consists of three rooms, the western one of which is a noble apartment, 93 feet long, and 20 wide, containing several family and other portraits. The back part of the house still retains its original form, and is very ancient. The court, leading to the park, westward, is called the *Castle Court*, from its having been embattled, and still retaining an old gateway, similar to those adopted in baronial mansions. In the second court are some of the offices, its entrance from without being under a low doorway, between two lofty turrets, one of which contains a bell and clock. The stable and corresponding offices in the front court are of ancient date, and contrast in a peculiar, yet picturesque, manner with the finished elegance of the front, and the quiet beauty of the surrounding lawn.

**DOLWILYM**, in the parish of Llanclwydwen, co. Carmarthen. The old seat of the Protheroe family, which was rather a curious specimen of the domestic architecture, probably of the 16th century, was pulled down when the present mansion, the seat of Wm. Protheroe, Esq., was built. The possessors, of the name of Protheroe, have taken the name in compliance with the will of the late Evan Protheroe, the last of the family, who resided here. This race appears to have become possessed of Dolwilym in the beginning of the 17th century, when Rhydderch John ap Rees married Agnes Lloyd, daughter of David Lloyd ap Gruffydd Philip ap John of Llanglydwen, gent. The Protheroes descend from Cadivor, the great Lord of Blancuch, who died in 1809. Their arms are—arg. a lion ramp. guardant sa.

**HENBLAS**, in the co. of Anglesey, and parish of Llangristiolus, about three miles and a half from Llangefni, and two from the Bodorgan station; the seat of Charles Henry Evans, Esq. At an early period, this estate belonged to the Lloyds, a family not a little illustrious in British chronicle. David Lloyd, who was lineally descended from Roderick

the Great, King of Wales and Man, A.D. 873, married, in the sixteenth century, Catherine Owen of Penmynydd, of which house, Owen Tudor, great grandfather of Henry VII., was a younger son. He was succeeded in the possession of Henblas by his son, William, who dying without male issue, his daughter and heiress conveyed Henblas, by marriage, to Dr. Robert Morgan, Bishop of Bangor. Here, too, was born the celebrated Dr. W. Lloyd, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, one of the seven mitred prelates whom King James II. committed to the Tower for petitioning against his "Declaration of Indulgence." Macaulay describes him as being "a pious, honest, and learned man;" and Bishop Burnet, no incompetent judge in such matters, pronounces him to have been "one of the greatest divines of the day." Bishop Wilkins, too, used to say of him, that "he had the most learning in ready cash of any one he ever knew, for he was a walking concordance of the Bible."

The name of Henblas itself vouches for the antiquity of this mansion, without any other documents; Hen-Blas signifying in Welsh, "the Old Place." The appearance of even the present house would justify the appellation. From a date over the doorway, it would seem partially to have been rebuilt as far back as the year 1625, or little more than two centuries ago; but there are portions evidently of a still more ancient date. It stands, however, upon the site of an older building, of which it may probably retain many of the characteristics. In point of architecture, as we now understand the term, it does not deserve much notice; but it is picturesque from age, and from the scenery in which it is placed, having not a little of that peculiar interest which so often attaches to structures of the olden times.

Mr. Evans is also the possessor of

**TREFEILER**, in the co. of Anglesey, and parish of Tref-Draeth. The house was built in the sixteenth century, and is an excellent and convenient gentleman's residence, that harmonizes well with the surrounding landscape. It was the early seat of the family, before they acquired Hen-Blas by intermarrying with the Morgans, as already stated, and **PLASGWYN** by an intermarriage with the Rowlands. The learned author of "Mona Antiqua," himself the grandson of Henry Rowlands, D.D., Bishop of Bangor, was the great-grandfather of the last respected and benevolent possessor of that name, the Rev. Henry Rowlands. Plasgwyn was lately restored in the manor-house style of building. Much taste is displayed in its elevation and arrangements, and it appears to be well provided with all the requisites for modern convenience. The grounds are well laid out, and

the paddock abounds in fine timber, with noble views of Snowdon and Llanberris, as well as the Snowdonian range of mountains.

**CHADACRE HALL**, in the co. of Suffolk; the seat of the Misses Hallifax.

This property at one time belonged to the Plampins, and subsequently to the family of the Fiskes. The present mansion is a new structure, built near the site of the old house inhabited by the Plampins. It has no claim to be particularly noticed for extent or architecture, but it is neat and commodious, and the country around is not without many scenes of picturesque interest.

**BALLYCLOUGH**, in the co. of Cork; the seat of James Barry, Esq., (McAdam,) who, in 1841, filled the office of High Sheriff of this county.

This seat and estate appear to have come to the family of Barry McAdam, of Lisnegar, on the marriage of Redmond Barry, in 1666, to his second wife, Jane, daughter of Sir Nicholas Purdon, Knight. The descendants, however, of the Purdons still retain Ballyclough, near Mallow, which was forfeited by the Barrys (McRobinson).

The old house upon this estate was burnt down long since, during the absence of the family in France. Some years afterwards, a new mansion was erected, at no great distance from the site of the former one, by Major-General Henry Green Barry. The present building, which has somewhat of an ancient appearance, faces south by east, with windows to the ground, and opening into a garden. Beyond this again is an undulating and well-wooded lawn, with other grounds of some extent, the ilex and lesser kinds of evergreens growing here most luxuriantly. Through the valley flows a small but picturesque stream, and at no very great distance is a chalybeate spring, which was at one time in high repute, though it is now neglected, and allowed to be overflowed by a neighbouring brook.

**QUEENSBERRY VILLA**, Richmond, Surrey; the seat of Sir John B. Dundas, Bart.

About this spot, and near the Royal palace, Henry VII. erected, in 1499, a convent for Observant Friars. It was, however, suppressed in 1534, sharing the fate of other like establishments that the arbitrary fiat of Henry VIII. consigned to destruction.

George, the third Earl of Cholmondeley, in 1708, obtained a lease of that portion of the old Palace which faces the green. When Viscount Malpas, he married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Walpole (afterwards first Earl of Orford), and in the reign of Queen Anne, he built the villa that formerly stood here near the river, a building in the corrupt style of

that period. The property was afterwards leased to William Gardiner, Esq., from whom it passed to the late Duke of Queensberry, (William Douglas, fourth Duke); and he, dying in 1810, bequeathed the house and premises to the Marchioness of Hertford. The mansion, however, retained the name acquired from his temporary possession of the estate.

Upon the expiry of the lease, in 1831, Sir William Dundas, Bart., obtained this property from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in exchange for certain lands—copyhold and freehold—situated near the Kew and Mortlake roads. At the same time, to equalize the exchange, he gave somewhat more than eighteen hundred pounds, in addition to the lands just mentioned.

Sir William—who was the son of Sir David Dundas, Sergeant-Surgeon to George III.—having thus become master of the estate, set about the erection of a new villa in 1832, upon a more elevated spot of ground, and farther back from the river. It was in the Italian style of architecture, but the grounds were in part laid out after the old French fashion, with terrace above terrace, clipped box hedges, and walls with termini, and partly according to the reformed English taste in gardening, which allows the picturesque and natural to prevail over the formal and artificial.

**HOLMWOOD HOUSE**, situated two miles from the town of Dorking, in Surrey; late the residence of Francis Seymour Larpent, Esq., Judge-Advocate-General to the Forces in the Peninsula of Spain, under the late Duke of Wellington.

This manorial residence, belonging, for life, to Mrs. Larpent, the widow of F. S. Larpent, Esq., is now the property of the Baron de Hochepeid Larpent. It is situated in the most beautiful and picturesque part of the county of Surrey, adjacent to Leith Hill and Holmsdale, amidst the extensive woods of the Duke of Norfolk, which reach as far as the Castle at Arundel. Holmwood House, enlarged and rebuilt by Mrs. Larpent, was formerly a warden's lodge, belonging to the Earls of Arundel, whose extensive property in Surrey and Sussex has been in their possession from the period of the Norman Conquest.

Though now within an easy distance of the metropolis, the Holmsdale was considered so remote, from its extensive woods and fastnesses, that it might be considered impervious to human footsteps. Hence the old adage, recorded on a rude stone—

“This is Holmsdale—never conquered, never shall.”

Time and the progress of civilization, however, have rendered the Holmwood within easy dis-

tance of London; and the taste and spirit of Mrs. Larpent, whilst preserving the ancient form and character of the warden's lodge or hunting-seat of the Earls of Arundel of by-gone ages, has contrived to unite the recollections and reminiscences of distant and feudal ages with all the conveniences and *agremens* of modern times.

A park-like common, of eight hundred acres, surrounds the mansion. A church on the hill above, built and endowed by the exertions of Mrs. Larpent, forms a pleasing object, while the picturesque hills of Surrey on one side, and the dense woods of the Duke of Norfolk on the other, add a character of grandeur and sublimity to the scene. Railroads to London, Portsmouth, Brighton, and Reading, swiftly convey the traveller in all directions.

**TREWHITT HOUSE**, in the parish of Rothbury, in the co. of Northumberland; the family seat of Wm. Lynn Smart, Esq., is situate in the centre of the estate, surrounded by plantations, and commands an extensive view of the Simonside, Harbottle, and Cheviot ranges.

**ASHTON HALL**, Lancashire, about three miles south of the county capital; the seat of the late Duke of Hamilton.

This estate was at one time possessed by the Lawrences. The last male heir of this line was Sir Robert Lawrence, Knight, whose co-heiress, Sibel, married Thomas Hesketh, Esq., of Rufford. At length it passed to the Hamilton family, by the marriage of James, Earl of Arran, afterwards Duke of Hamilton, with Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Digby, Lord Gerard, of Bromley. This Earl of Arran was much distinguished during the reigns of Charles II. and James II., with both of whom he was in high favour, having many offices conferred upon him, of profit as well as honour. Amongst other proofs of Royal favour, he was created Lord Lieutenant in 1716, Custos Rotulorum, and Ranger of the Royal Forests, for the county of Lancaster. In the same year he was made Admiral of the Sea Coasts, and, subsequently, was sworn of the privy council of Queen Anne. In the year following, he was raised to the English Peerage, by the title of the Duke of Brandon, in the county of Suffolk. He did not, however, long enjoy this accumulation of honours; for in 1713, he fought his celebrated duel with Lord Mohun, and was killed either by his adversary, or by his adversary's second. The matter still seems to remain in doubt, although the jury gave in a verdict of manslaughter only against General Macartney, the supposed murderer.

The mansion, at Ashton, has many of the characteristics of an ancient baronial castle.

The towers are embattled, the hall spacious, and the fine old walls awake a thousand associations of the past in the mind of the beholder. The site, too, is eminently favourable to this general effect. The building stands in a fine park, through which winds a small rivulet, that, after having formed a narrow bay at the western side of the grounds, at length falls into the estuary of the Lunc. The park not only abounds in fine timber, but is beautifully diversified with hill and vale, some of its eminences commanding very grand and extensive views across the river Lune, to Morecombe Bay, the Irish sea, and other objects of more or less interest. To the east is some very fine sylvan and park scenery. To the south-west, and north-west, several grand and interesting prospects present themselves, of sea, river, headlands, and distant mountains.

In the lapse of time, many improvements have been made upon the original building; this has particularly been the case when occupied by its last possessor,—but all such changes have been effected with strict regard to the ancient character of the edifice, so that to the eye it appears but little altered.

Many fine portraits, and other paintings, are to be seen here, and some of them by the old masters. To name only a few of those most worthy notice,—*Clelia escaping from the Roman camp*, by Raphael; *a Head*, by Rembrandt; *a Boar-hunt*, by Suyders; *a large Landscape, with figures*, by Berghem; several *small pictures*, by Teniers; *Original Cartoons*, designed by Leonardo da Vinci for his picture of the "Last Supper;" and family-portraits, by Gainsborough, and others.

**SOUTHWICK PARK**, Hampshire; the seat of Thomas Thistlethwayte, Esq.

There was, in early days, a priory of Black Canons, much celebrated in chronicle, from having been the scene of the marriage of Henry VI. with Margaret of Anjou; the original site of this institution was at Porchester, in a building erected by Henry I., in 1133, from which place the conventual body was removed to Southwick. At the dissolution of monasteries, these domains were granted by Henry VIII. to John White, Esq., and his wife Catherine, from whom they descended by the female line to Colonel Norton, a distinguished officer upon the side of Parliament in the great civil war. The last heir male of this house, his grandson, Richard, had the same devotion to the Republican cause, but showed it in a much more questionable fashion. Forgetting all the ties of kindred, he bequeathed Southwick, as well as all the rest of his extensive property, to the Parliament of Great Britain, in trust, for the use of "the poor, hungry, thirsty, naked, strangers, sick, wounded, and prisoners, to

the end of the world." This will, however, was set aside, upon the plea of his insanity, and the property, as in reason it should have done, fell into the hands of his relative, Francis Thistlethwayte, Esq.

An old house used to stand here, in which two kings had, at different times, been entertained, and under very different circumstances,—namely, King Charles I., when he was accompanied by the Duke of Buckingham, just before the assassination of the latter by Felton; and also George I. It was a large building of some antiquity, with two wings that terminated in gable ends, and embattled. This building, however, was pulled down in 1813, and a new house erected upon a different site, in a more modern style. The view from it is extensive, and presents an infinite variety of objects; Portsmouth, with its noble harbour, Spithead, the Isle of Wight, the British Channel, with multitudes of ships sailing to and fro in all directions, &c., &c.

The park attached to the mansion abounds with game of every description. Through the pleasure grounds winds a gentle stream, adding not a little to the general interest and beauty of the home landscape.

**MORETON CORBET**, co. Salop, the ancient seat of the Corbets, is situated in the parish of the same name, and about eight miles north of Shrewsbury.

This estate was originally possessed by the family of Turet. Among the very few Saxon gentry who retained any property in Shropshire, after the Conquest, was one named Turold, or Turet. In the reign of Edward the Conqueror he had held extensive estates in the county, and at the time of Domesday, he was recorded to have possessed, under Earl Roger, thirteen manors, among them Moreton, called afterwards "Moreton Turet." In the reign of Henry III. the estate came to the Corbets, by the marriage of Sir Richard Corbet, with Joan, daughter and heiress of Bartholomew Turet, of Moreton Turet, from which time to the present Moreton has continued in the Corbet family, and for several centuries has been distinguished by the name of "Moreton Corbet."

The existing mansion was commenced by Sir Richard Corbet, who died in 1606, and was succeeded by his brother, Vincent Corbet, who proceeded with the structure began by his brother.

Mr. Corbet appears to have been, in common with many of the most influential gentry of his time, a favourer of the Puritans; and when, about the beginning of the reign of James I., the laws began to increase in severity against that persecuted denomination, he extended his protection towards an aged neighbour of that persuasion. At length the ministers of Justice became so urgent in their pursuit,

that Mr. Corbet found himself under the necessity of withdrawing the countenance he had hitherto afforded the old man, and leaving him to the rigour of the law. The Puritan, perhaps not the most equitable judge in the case, considered himself hardly used by Mr. Corbet, and, requesting an interview with that gentleman, previously to his being carried away to be imprisoned in the castle of Shrewsbury, instead of expressing any gratitude for the patronage he had hitherto afforded, reproached him with bitterness for a compliance with the law, which it does not appear he had the power of avoiding. Pointing to the walls of the new mansion, on which the workmen were then busily employed, he assumed the tone and language of a prophet, exclaiming, "Boast not thyself in thy wealth, or in the stately mansion from which thou fondly hopest so much satisfaction; it shall never be inhabited, neither shall it be dwelt in from generation to generation, but wild beasts of the desert shall be there, and thy house shall be full of doleful creatures." Perhaps when our prophet surveyed the great extent of the projected edifice, it might seem not very unlikely that Mr. Corbet would ultimately incur the censure of having neglected to sit down first and count the cost.

Whether the castle was ever completed according to the proposed design is not clearly ascertained; certain it is, however, that it was garrisoned for the Parliament in 1644, and sustained considerable damage in consequence. It has not since that period been inhabited by the family, but now presents a pile of ruins, which are by far the most picturesque in this part of the country. The walls are for the most part standing—showing the extent and style of the building—but the roof is fallen in. The ruins are preserved with exemplary care by the present worthy proprietor, Sir Andrew Vincent Corbet, Bart., who resides at Acton Reynold, about two miles distant.

**PYE NEST**, in the co. of York, (West Riding), near Halifax; the seat of Henry Edwards, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, and Deputy-Lieutenant for the West Riding, and late Member of Parliament for Halifax.

This estate at one time belonged to the Lees', of Willow Hall (near Halifax, in the same county), and seems to have been in their hands for a considerable period. From them it at length passed to the Edwards', one of whom acquired it by marriage with the daughter and heiress of that family.

The present mansion was built about a century ago, by John Edwards, Esq., who had originally been seated in Warwickshire, but who left that county for Yorkshire, in the year 1749. He was the grandfather of the gentleman now owning the estate. The house belongs to the Italian style of architecture,

and consists of a central building, with extensive wings attached to it on either side. The entire front is more than seventy-three yards in length, the depth of the building from north to south being no less than one hundred and forty feet, an extent which gives to the whole a fine and imposing appearance. There is little attempt at ornament, the architect seeming to have trusted chiefly for his effects to form and size.

The park adjoins the house, and includes within a ring fence an area of one hundred and thirty acres.

**HALSNEAD PARK**, Prescott, Lancashire; the seat of Richard Willis, Esq.

This property has been successively held by the families of Pemberton and Tarbock, now extinct; nor is it known by whom the house was first built, though the time of its erection seems to be sufficiently ascertained by a date-stone, in one part of it, inscribed 1620.

The north front was repaired and altered from the Elizabethan style in 1727; and a large addition was made to the old house, with a front of the Doric order, in 1790. This handsome seat stands in the centre of a walled park of considerable extent, and abounding in fine timber.

**GAINES HALL**, Rutlandshire, in the parish of Great Staughton; the seat of James Duberly, Esq.

This estate took its name from Baron Engaine, a family that came into England at the time of the Norman Conquest, and which of course was enriched at the expense of the former Saxon possessors, as they themselves had previously grown great by driving out the aboriginal occupiers of the land—

"We but teach  
Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return  
To plague the inventor. This even-handed justice  
Commends the ingredients of our poison'd chalice  
To our own lips."

After the Engaines this property was held by the Broughtons, who remained in possession of it more than three hundred years. Then it passed in succession to the Marchioness of Winchester—to Sir Giles Wroughton—to Sir Oliver Cromwell, otherwise Williams—to Sir Thomas Lake, by purchase in 1607—to the Beverleys for three generations—to H. Sumner, Esq.—to General Handasyde and his family for three generations—and finally, in 1797, to James Duberly, Esq., with whose family it still remains.

It is not known at what precise time the old house was built; but it must have been very ancient. In 1797 this venerable fabric was cut in two by James Duberly, Esq., and the front rebuilt in the modern style of



A. Butler, del.

**PYENESE, HALIFAX,**

THE SEAT OF HENRY EDWARDS ESQ

Stannard & Dixon 7 Poland St.





architecture. It now presents the appearance of a comfortable dwelling, well adapted to the demands of life in the present day.

**KIRKLEES**, co. York; seat of Sir George Armytage, Bart.

Kirklees Abbey, situated in the woods between Halifax and Wakefield, in the deanery of Pontefract, and archdeaconry of the West Riding, was a Cistercian Nunnery, founded in honour of the Virgin Mary and St. James, by Reynerus, a Fleming, *temp.* Henry II., and is celebrated as having been the final resting-place of "bold Robin Hood."

"And there they buried bold Robin Hood,  
Near to the fair Kirklees."

That famous outlaw, either from necessity or choice, retired with a chosen band to the woods and forests, with which, especially in the northern parts of the kingdom, immense tracts were at that period covered. Of these he chiefly frequented Barnsdale, in Yorkshire, and "merrie Sherwood," near Nottingham:

"The merry pranks he play'd, would ask an age to tell,  
And the adventures strange that Robin Hood befell."

At last, broken down by the infirmities of age, and suffering from severe illness, he applied for relief to his kinswoman, the Prioress of Kirklees, celebrated for her skill in medicine; but his confidence was misplaced. The holy lady opened a vein, and treacherously allowed Robin Hood to bleed to death. This event occurred 18th November, 1247, in the thirty-first year of the reign of Henry III., and about the eighty-seventh of the outlaw's age. He was buried under some trees, at a short distance from Kirklees Abbey, where a stone, supposed to cover his grave, is still shown.

The founder of the Nunnery, Reynerus Flandrensis, granted a charter, with the sanction of William, Earl of Warren, his superior lord; and Henry III., not very long after, gave a general confirmation of the endowments, which appear to have been so small, that Kirklees is not even mentioned in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. Shortly after the dissolution of the Monasteries, the site was granted to John Tasburgh, and Nicholas Savill, and, in the reign of Elizabeth, passed by purchase, from Robert Pilkington into the possession of the family of Armytage, by the representative of which, Sir George Armytage, Bart., it is still enjoyed.

**STATFOLD HALL**, in the co. of Stafford, about two miles and a half from Tamworth, and two miles from Thorpe Constantine; the seat of Stanley Pipe Wolferstan, Esq.

Sir Simon Degges, as quoted by Shaw,

tells us, *Statfold*, or *Stotfold*, is a place famous for keeping of horses; which circumstance, it is likely, gave name to this place, for *Stat*, or *Stade*, signifies "littus," or "the shore of a river, which does not answer this situation." Awkwardly as this is expressed, it in all likelihood conveys the truth.

At an early period Statfold was possessed by the Stanleys, into which family one of the Wolferstons married, and thus in all probability acquired the estate. There are, however, some difficult points in the transmission of the property, upon which Shaw has expended much labour and acuteness, but without arriving at any positive results. All we know for certain is, that the Wolferstons have long been its possessors; for so the name was originally spelt, till Francis Wolferston, the friend of the antiquary and historian, Dr. Plot, chose to alter it into *Wolferstan*, "from a conceit of deriving the last syllable from the Saxon language, to which origin he might indeed have traced the two first, Wolferston seeming clearly to be *Walpher's-town*." He was also a poet and a barrister, but more eminent in the latter capacity than in the former, and, as his evil stars would have it, sundry of his love-letters have remained to testify against him. The wisest of men have never failed to record their folly, when they have taken to the writing of amatory epistles; and certainly the worthy Francis, whatever might be his talents as a lawyer, forms no exception to the rule.

The mansion-house of Statfold was erected most probably in the year 1571, for connected with it is a large stone dove-cot, over a door of which is embossed, in characters of an unusual size, "Anno D'ni 1571." To the house was added an octagon turret by the Francis Wolferstan just mentioned, in or about the year 1666.

The grounds are well laid out, and by no means deficient in timber. "The more distant views," says Shaw, "are very agreeable; and though the place may be said to be in the midst of a comparative flat, between the Peak and Wever northward, the hills of Cannock chase westward, the Leckhay in Worcestershire south-west, and Charnwood Forest in Leicestershire north-east, all of which eminences rise here more or less above the horizon; yet it so happens, through the waving of the outline, &c., that not less than about thirty-eight churches or chapels may be distinguished at certain times and certain hours of the day, from the above-mentioned turret: fourteen in this county, two in Derbyshire, nine in Leicestershire, eleven or twelve in Warwickshire, and one in Worcestershire."

**OSTERLEY PARK**, in the co. of Middlesex; the seat of the Earl of Jersey.

In 1508, Osterley was bequeathed by the

then possessor, Hugh Denys, Esq., to the prior and convent of Sheen, subject, however, to certain conditions. Subsequently, and under the like burthens, it was conveyed to the Abbess and convent of Sion. Upon the suppression of Monasteries, Osterley was granted by the king to Henry, Marquess of Exeter, and reverting to the Crown upon his attainer, it was given in 1557 to Augustus Thailer. Between this period and 1570, it came into the possession of Sir Thomas Gresham; for it appears by the grant of Heston, in that year, that Osterley was already in his hands, and that the park had then been lately enclosed. Having been thus united, the manors have since passed through the same hands.

Having enclosed the park at Osterley, Sir Thomas began to rebuild the manor-house; but it was not completed until 1577. Norden describes it as "a faire and stately building of bricke.....It standeth in a parke by him also impaled, well wooded, and garnished, with manie faire ponds, which afforded not only fish and fowle, as swanes, and other water-fowle, but also great use for milles, as paper-milles, oyle-milles, and corne-milles, all of which are now decayed, a corne-mill excepted. In the same parke was a very faire heronrie, for the increase and preservation whereof sundrie allurements were devised and set up, fallien all to ruine."

In 1578, Queen Elizabeth visited Osterley, when she was magnificently entertained by the wealthy "merchant-adventurer of London," who seems, from the anecdote related by Fuller, to have been as shrewd a courtier as he was a trader. "Her Majesty having given it as her opinion, that the court before the house would look better divided with a wall, Sir Thomas Gresham, in the night, sent for workmen to London, who so speedily and silently performed their work, that before morning the wall was finished, to the great surprise of the Queen and her courtiers, one of whom, however, observed that it was no wonder that he who could build a change should so soon change a building."\* Another wit, alluding to the differences which were known to prevail in the Gresham family, remarked, that "any house is more easily divided than united."

We next find Sir Edward Coke living here. Next, George, Earl of Desmond, who married one of the co-heiresses to the estate, made Osterley his residence for several years. A singular anecdote is told of this couple, and one which is not likely to be soon repeated in the annals of married life, husbands being much more inclined to run away from their wives,

than to run away with them. It occurs in the *Letters and Despatches of Thomas Earl of Strafforde*, the writer being a Mr. Gerrard, who thus tells the anecdote to the Lord Deputy (Lord Wentworth)—

"Young Desmond, who married one of the co-heiresses of Sir Miles Stanhope, came one morning to York House, where his wife had lived with the Duchess during his two years' absence beyond the seas, and hurried her away, half undressed, much against her will, into a coach, and so carried her away into Leicestershire. At Brickhel he lodged, where she, in the night, put herself into milk-maid's cloaths, and had likely to have made her escape, but was discovered. Mad Christian, whom your lordship knows, said that my Lord of Desmond was the first that ever she heard of, that ran away with his own wife. Long were they not away, but up they come again, agreed, and jointly petition the king. In the first place, he, that his Majesty would please to mediate for him to the Duchess of Buckingham for her pardon, having uncivilly and in a barbarous fashion, taken his wife out of her house. Then both humbly entreated his Majesty, that they might both have their fortune to live on, which is her lands, fifteen hundred pounds a year, which my Lord Denbigh and his lady kept from them, and would allow them scarce five hundred pound to live on. This, I hear, the king hath yielded unto, for she was the king's ward."

The adventure above narrated, occurred in 1635. Four years afterwards, she and the Earl came to reside at Osterley, where she bore him a numerous family. Upon their quitting it, the house was inhabited by Sir William Waller, the Parliamentary General, till his death in 1668.

The next possessor of Osterley upon record, was Dr. Barton, a great projector, but more known as having published a treatise (1696) on the "expediency of coining the new money lighter." This pamphlet was in answer to one upon the opposite side of the question by the celebrated Locke. By him the estate was mortgaged to Sir Thomas Child, an opulent citizen, and subsequently passed to the Earl of Jersey, by his marriage with the grand-daughter of Robert Child, Esq.

The greater portion of the old structure was pulled down by Francis Child, Esq., about the year 1760, when he rebuilt the mansion as it now appears. In form, it is a quadrangle, enclosing a central area, or court. The whole pile is one hundred and forty feet in length from east to west, and one hundred and seventeen feet from north to south. At each corner of the ancient building there used to stand a square turret, and these are still preserved, but were cased a few years ago. Indeed, the ground plan of the old

\* Lysons, from whom this is taken, refers to Fuller's "Worthies," under the head of Middlesex; but it neither occurs there nor under Norfolk, the birth-place of Sir Thomas.

building has been, in a great measure, followed throughout the present edifice.

The material of the building, with the exception of the portico and balustrade, is brick, which may somewhat take from the imposing effect it would otherwise produce. Upon the east, or principal front, where was formerly the square court, divided to please Elizabeth, there is now a grand portico, composed of twelve Ionic columns, that support an angular pediment, the tympanum of which, together with the roofing of the portico, is richly ornamented. The entrance is by a noble flight of steps, and the building finishes at top, in every division, with a stone balustrade.

The interior of this mansion was finished under the direction of Robert Child, Esq., who succeeded to the property upon the death of his brother Francis, in 1763. The principal apartments are large, and well proportioned. The great entrance-hall is adorned with stucco work, and the staircase is embellished with a painting by Rubens, representing the apotheosis of William III., Prince of Orange. This was brought from Holland by Sir Francis Child.

The gallery is 150 feet long, and contains many valuable pictures by the old masters. Amongst these we find the names of Rubens, Vandyck, and Sir Peter Lely. A portrait of Vandyck, by himself, is particularly worthy of notice.

The library is fitted up with much taste, the ceiling being ornamented with stucco, while paintings are introduced in pannels upon the sides and ends of the room. The numerous and valuable collection of books is arranged in cases, highly carved and ornamented.

The park comprises about 350 acres, nearly in the centre of which stands the mansion. Two broad sheets of water, and a quantity of fine timber, relieve the otherwise flat and dull character of the country, as seen beyond these secluded limits. The gardens are extensive, and at one time contained a menagerie, in which were many rare and valuable birds.

**FORT WILLIAM**, co. Waterford, was built in 1836, by the present proprietor, John Bowen Gumbleton, Esq. The mansion, which is entirely constructed of cut freestone, was designed in the gabled style of the Elizabethan era, by the late Messrs. Paine of Cork.

The domain of Fort William originally formed part of that of Ballygarron, otherwise Castle Richard; which, during the last century and the earlier part of the present, was the principal residence of the Gumbleton family. It is situated on the banks of the far-famed Blackwater, which is here a broad, clear, and brimming stream, enlivened with the frequent passage of boats. Between sixty and seventy years ago, a handsome residence was erected on the domain by William Gumbleton, Esq.,

uncle of the present proprietor, by whom it was demolished when the present house was built. The site of the former edifice is marked by a sundial. There are many fine old trees here, principally beech; a wall leading to the river is shaded by two venerable ranks of aged beech trees, and the grounds are in general well wooded.

Mr. J. B. Gumbleton was High Sheriff of the county Waterford in 1845.

The present heir male and senior representative of the Gumbleton family, is Richard John Maxwell Gumbleton, Esq.

**GLENCAIRN ABBEY**, formerly Castle Richard, co. Waterford, is the seat of Gervase Parker Bushe, Esq., late Major in the army.

Its original name was Ballygarron. It formerly included the adjoining domain of Fort William, and is still very extensive. The old castle of Ballygarron was inhabited during the eighteenth century, and the commencement of the present, by the family of Gumbleton, otherwise Gomeldon, a race of Kentish origin, settled in Ireland from the time of Charles II. The castle was thrown down, and an edifice in the abbey style was begun by Richard Edward Gumbleton, between thirty and forty years since. That gentleman died, in 1819, when on his travels, in the island of Scio, in the Archipelago, having bequeathed his estates to his brother-in-law, the late Henry Amyas Bushe, Esq., of Kilfane, co. Kilkenny, uterine nephew of the Right Hon. Henry Grattan. Mr. Bushe completed the "Abbey," which contains some very handsome apartments. Much of the ancient timber has, from time to time, been felled; but there still remains a large number of stately ash, beech, and oak trees.

The descent of the seat to the present owner is as follows:—Richard Gumbleton, Esq., of Ballygarron Castle, High Sheriff of the co. of Waterford in 1732, married, in 1704, Anne, daughter of Wallis Warren, Esq., of Laragh, ancestor of Sir Augustus Warren, of Warrenscourt, Bart. The son of this marriage, Richard Gumbleton, Esq., changed the name of the place to Castle Richard. He married, in 1743, Elizabeth, sister of William Conner, Esq., of Connorville, co. Cork. By this lady he had five sons, of whom the eldest, Richard, inherited Castle Richard; a portion of which domain was given to the second son, William, a barrister-at-law, and by him named Fort William. Richard Gumbleton, Esq., married, in 1776, a daughter of Hamilton O'Hara, Esq., by whom he had one son, Richard Edward, and three daughters; Lavinia, wife of Henry Amyas Bushe, Esq.; Rebecca, wife of Admiral Sir Tristram Ricketts, Bart., of The Elms, Cheltenham; and Frances, who died unmarried. Mr. H. A. Bushe became, as we have stated, the proprietor of Castle Richard,

in 1819, under the will of his brother-in-law, Mr. Richard Edward Gumbleton, who had changed the name of the seat to Glencairn Abbey. He was succeeded at his decease by his son, Major Gervase Parker Bushe. The late Mr. Bushe was High Sheriff of the county Waterford in 1826; and the same office has been filled by the present proprietor of Glencairn.

**STRATHFIELDSAYE**, Hampshire, about three miles and a half from Silchester; the seat of the Duke of Wellington.

This estate anciently belonged to the family of Say, by whose heiress it was conveyed in marriage to Sir Nicholas Dabridgecourt, Knt., who was Sheriff of Hampshire in the thirteenth year of the reign of Richard II. In this family it remained until the time of Charles I., when it was bought by Sir William Pitt, one of whose descendants was raised to the peerage in 1776, by the title of Lord Rivers. *Strath*, more generally written and pronounced *Strat*, by the English, always implies a valley, or level land, between two hills, with a river running through it. The word is likely to have some affinity with the Anglo-Saxon, *Stræct*, though its meaning is so much more extended. It is, however, generally considered to be Celtic; and, perhaps, it is hardly necessary to add that the final, *Say*, is neither more nor less than the name of the family of Say, its possessors at an early period.

Strathfieldsaye House stands in an extensive, well-timbered park, but upon rather a low site, with the Loddon winding through it, and dividing it into unequal parts, while here and there the river expands into ornamental sheets of water. The estate is in the extreme north of the county, and extends for about a mile along the margin of the larger patch of Wilts, which here lies between the counties of Berks and Hants. In breadth, upon an average, the grounds extend a mile, while the length, from north to south, is about a mile and a half. On the eastern side, the scene is somewhat diversified by the park-grounds rising up into gentle eminences.

But Strathfieldsaye derives its chief claim to notice from having been the residence of the late Duke of Wellington—the final conqueror of Napoleon—to whom it was presented by the nation for his brilliant military services. Yet, according to the Duke's openly avowed estimate of the property, it could scarcely have been worth having. "It would have ruined," he used to say, "any man but myself."

**OTTERSHAW PARK**, in the co. of Surrey, between one and two miles south from Botley; the seat of Richard Crawshay, Esq.

In the monastic days, Ottershaw Park extended into the two parishes of Chertsey

and Chobham. In 1540, we find it possessed by John Bannister, a baron of the Exchequer, and in the reign of Charles II., it had passed into the hands of a yeoman-family called Roake, one of whom conveyed the estate to Lau Porter, the elder, of Woking, whose daughter, Margaret, he had married in 1684. By the last-named owner, it was sold to Thomas Woodford, Esq., of Threadneedle Street, London, whose son having inherited the property by his bequest, disposed of it to Thomas Sewell, Esq., a barrister of eminence, who was afterwards knighted and created Master of the Rolls. His heir, Thomas Bailey Heath Sewell, sold Ottershaw to Edmund Boehm, Esq., upon whose failure in business it was put up to auction in 1819, when the park was described as consisting of "four hundred and thirty acres stocked with deer, with extensive pleasure-grounds, kitchen and flower-gardens, sheets of water, and plantations." Afterwards the estate passed into the hands of Sir George Wood; but his son, on coming into the property, sold that part of the estate whereon the house stands, to Richard Crawshay, Esq.

In 1761, Thomas Sewell, the barrister, already mentioned, pulled down the old house, and erected the present mansion upon the higher ground. It is in the Italian style of architecture. The entrance portico stands upon the north side of the building, supported by Doric columns, with a double flight of steps leading upwards to the hall. The library is forty feet long, and has at each end a screen of columns belonging to the Ionic order. It communicates with the drawing-room, an elegant octagonal apartment that measures twenty-six feet and a-half at either side, and has a circular dome for ceiling. Along the south front stretches a sort of balcony, or slated terrace, forming part of a veranda, trellised with iron-work. This terrace is also supported with iron columns and cantalivers. Connected with it are a green-house and conservatory, each of which is about fifty-two feet in length, twenty-four in width, and in height eighteen. The kitchen and other offices are placed north of the house, and at a short distance from it, but in a totally different style of architecture, forming a small Gothic pile, like a monastery surmounted by a tower of three stages. If, however, this structure does not harmonize with the rest of the building, it is at least picturesque and fanciful, while from the tower may be had an excellent view of the adjoining landscape, which is not the least interesting part of Surrey.

The surface of the park is beautifully varied, and it contains much noble timber. One of the lakes extends over more than four acres, the stream, which passes through, it flowing eastward to Durnford mills. An





W. Walton, lith.

THORNBURY PARK, C<sup>o</sup> GLOUCESTER, J<sup>r</sup>.  
THE SEAT OF H. W. NEWMAN, ESQ.

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avenue of firs, nearly a mile in length, leads to the house, the park on the Chertsey side being entered by iron-gates, ornamented with figured tablets in bas-relief. On either side of them are lodges handsomely faced with stone, that were erected by Mr. Boehm.

**LINLEY WOOD**, co. Stafford; the seat of James Stamford Caldwell, Esq., M.A. (Cambridge), a Barrister-at-Law, inherited from his father, James Caldwell, Esq., a Deputy-Lieutenant and Magistrate for the county of Stafford, and for many years Recorder of the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyne.

The House is situated in the parish of Audley, about six miles from Newcastle, Staffordshire. It stands on an eminence, embosomed in trees, and commands a very fine and extensive view, over the Vale of Cheshire, of the Peckforton Hills, and Beeston Castle, and behind them ranges of Welsh mountains—Dinas Bran (above Llangollen), Moel Vamma, &c., and the summit of Snowdon is distinctly seen in favourable weather with the naked eye.

In the house are a few very good pictures by Sir Peter Lely, Kneller, Vandyck, Jansens, Mireveldt, &c.

**THORNBURY PARK**, co. of Gloucester; seat of Major Newman.

The view we give of this mansion (fully described in our first series) is the front one, and commands the distant objects of the Gothic tower of Thornbury church, and one of the towers of the castle adjoining.

The north-east view goes considerably beyond Gloucester in the distance *North*; it has the Herefordshire and Monmouthshire hills to the north, or north-west, and commands a fine view of the woods of "Eastwood," (Lord Liverpool's) and also those far more distant ones of "Hill" Court, the seat of the late Sir H. Jenner Fust. The two last-mentioned houses are two and four miles from Major Newman's mansion.

**COWLEY HOUSE**, in the county of Surrey, and town of Chertsey; the seat of the Rev. John Crosby Clark.

This estate first came into the family of the present owner by purchase, having been bought by his father, Richard Clark, Esq., who was Lord Mayor of London in 1784-1785, and subsequently Chamberlain of that city for many years. Originally it was called the *Porch House*, a name given to it from its having a large outer porch, over which were rooms projecting into the road, much to the inconvenience of the passers-by. At a later period it came into the possession of the poet Cowley,

and hence it acquired its modern appellation. In front, under the window, was affixed a plain tablet, upon which was inscribed the Latin epitaph written by Cowley upon himself at the time of his residing here:—

EPITAPHIUM VIVI AUCTORIS.

Hic, O viator, sublare parvulo,  
Culeius hic est conditus, hic jacet;  
Defunctus humani laboris  
Sorte, supervaesusque vita.

Non indecora pauperie nitens.  
Et non inertis nobilis otio  
Vanoque dilectis popello  
Divitiis animosus hostis.

Possis ut illum dicere mortuum;  
En terra jam nunc quantula sufficit!  
Exempta sit curis, viator,  
Terra sit illa levis, precare.

Hic sparge flores, sparge breves rosas,  
Nam vita gaudet mortua floribus;  
Herbis-que odoratis corona  
Vatis adhuc cinerem calentem.

The last verse, in particular, is exceedingly beautiful, but it defies translation. Even Addison has failed in the attempt to do it justice; and the version given by Brayley, while it takes equal liberties with the original, can hardly be said to possess the spirit of his predecessor. There is, however, no disgrace in failing, where success is an impossibility.

The porch in question was removed by Mr. Clark soon after he had bought the estate. At the same time, he placed the following words upon the exterior of the room in which the poet had breathed his last:—

"The Porch of this house, which projected ten feet into the high-way, was taken down in the year 1786, for the safety and accommodation of the public.  
"Here the last accents flowed from Cowley's tongue."

Cowley House, which has nothing very remarkable in its appearance, stands in a street called Guildford Street, facing a small piece of water that runs through a grating from the opposite grounds.

**CASTLE EDEN**, co. Durham; the seat of Rowland Burdon, Esq.

The manor of Castle Eden is twice mentioned, under the name of *Joden* or *Yoden*, before the Conquest, and was, soon after that great event, the lordship and seat of Robert de Brus. By charter, sans date, attested by William de St. Barbara, Bishop of Durham, Brus granted the Chapel of Eden to the Monks of St. Cuthbert, with all tithes and parochial dues, "excepting that when I, or my wife, or my heirs, shall abide at Eden, my own chaplain shall sing mass in my own Chapel in my Castle, and shall receive all the offerings made by myself, my family, and my guests, hearing mass." From this charter, the origin of the Parochial Church of Eden may be fairly deduced, and probably the name of Castle-Eden from the manorial residence.

At a much later period, Eustace de Eden and William de Thorp occur as landed proprietors in Castle Eden, and seven charters of the latter to the Church of Durham, are recorded, which afford to the antiquarian investigator an interesting description of a district still wild and romantic, six centuries ago;—the castle (of which the certain site cannot now be traced, but which doubtless stood near to the hill, the chapel, and the lake) towering above dark ancient woods; the chapel almost hid on the edge of its little dene; and a few huts huddled together for protection round the mansion of their feudal lord; the dene and the moor useless, except for the purpose of firing, or of supplying thatch and timber for the miserable cottages of the peasantry; and the extent of moss and moor, wood, lake, and waste, broken only by partial patches of cultivation. "If," continues Surtees, "the reader would people the scene, he has only to conceive the feudal lord in chase of the stag, with his train of half-naked serfs; or the monks of Durham, with their black hoods and scapularies, wandering under cliffs, overshadowed by giant yews, which 'cast anchor in the rock,' or pealing their anthems in deep gleams amidst the noise of woods and waterfalls."

The daughter and heiress of William de Thurp, the grandson of the grantor of the Charters, to which we have just referred, married Adam de Seton, and was mother of Ivo de Seton, who gave the whole manor of Castle Eden to the Prior and Convent of Guisborough, "*Manerium de Casteleden quod est de feode Roberti de Brus.*" Thus, this lordship became church property, and so continued till the dissolution of the monasteries, when Edward VI., in consideration of £1,343 3s. 4d., granted the lands of Castle Eden to Simon Welbury and Christopher Moreland. The former seems eventually to have enjoyed the whole manor, and by his grandson, John Welbury, it was sold in 1614 to Sir Robert Carey, Knight, afterwards created Earl of Monmouth. His Lordship, the kinsman and especial favourite of Queen Elizabeth, died in 1639, and was succeeded by his son Henry, second Earl, who died without male issue in 1661, when his honours expired. His manor of Castle Eden became, not long after, the property of Sir William Bromley, K.B., of Bagington, and was sold by his great grandson, William Throckmorton Bromley, Esq., in 1758, to Rowland Burdon, Esq., the descendant of an ancient family settled at Stockton-on-Tees, temp. Edward IV. "Mr. Burdon," says the same local historian, (Surtees,) "found the estate, after a century and a half of non-resident proprietors, waste and unenclosed, the chapel in ruins, and not a vestige remaining of the mansion-house. He enclosed and improved the land, re-built the church from the ground, and erected a man-

sion, not less remarkable for the beauty of its situation, than for the simple elegance of its structure."

**HOMME HOUSE**, Much-Marele, co. Hereford; the seat of William Money-Kyrle, Esq., High Sheriff in 1853.

The manor of Much-Marele, Great Marele, or Marele Magna, was part of the barony of the Lacies at the time of the Domesday Survey; afterwards, fallen to the Crown, it was granted by Edward I. to Edmund Mortimer, and his descendants inherited it till the time of the last Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, who demised it to the Walwayns. Having, at a subsequent period, reverted to the Crown, it was purchased in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with the park royalties, &c., by William Smith, Esq., of the Middle Temple, and re-sold by him soon after to Thomas Kyrle, Esq., whose descendants became Baronets, and are now represented by William Money-Kyrle, Esq.

Amongst the various branches of this family we find many remarkable characters. Pope's "Man of Ross" is of the number. Another was a distinguished officer under Cromwell, holding the commission of captain of troopers, a tolerably sure sign of his military talents, though, unluckily for his reputation, his deeds have been chiefly chronicled by his enemies. In the narrative of the plundering of Master Swift's house at Goodrich, he is styled a strong-hearted rebel. This Swift was the grandfather of the celebrated Dean, who has told us the story of his ancestor's sufferings, and certainly with no wish to diminish either his merits, or the misdoings of the enemy. "This Thomas," says Swift, "was distinguished by his courage, as well as his loyalty to King Charles I., and the sufferings he underwent for that prince, more than any person of his condition in England. Some historians of these times relate several particulars of what he acted, and what hardships he underwent for the person and cause of that blessed martyred prince. He was plundered by the Roundheads six-and-thirty times, some say above fifty. He engaged his small estate, and gathered all the money he could get, quilted it in his waistcoat, got off to a town held for the King, where, being asked by the governor, who knew him well, 'what he could do for his Majesty?' Mr. Swift replied, 'he would give the King his coat,' and stripping it off, presented it to the governor, who, observing it to be worth little, Mr. Swift said, 'Then take my waistcoat.' He bid the governor weigh it in his hand, who ordering it to be ripped, found it lined with three hundred broad pieces of gold, which, as it proved a seasonable relief, must be allowed an extraordinary supply from a private clergyman with ten children, of a small estate, so often plundered."

The consequence of all this superabundant zeal was his becoming particularly odious to the Roundheads and Captain Kyrle. That officer was near his house with a squadron of horse, and made no scruple of exacting heavy contributions from Mrs. Swift, who remained behind in charge of her husband's property.

To return from this digression.

Homme House was built by Thomas Kyrle, Esq., at the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. The most noticeable feature in it is the old drawing-room, with its wainscoting of carved oak. Over the fire-place is a handsome coat of arms, representing the arms of the first baronet, Sir John Kyrle (1627), impaling those of Scudamore, whose daughter and heiress he married.

The architectural style of this mansion was originally Elizabethan, with an old round tower; it is now a brick building, and faced with stone. From the terrace is a fine view of the Malvern hills, that loom out nobly in the distance, while the intervening landscape is by no means deficient in picturesque beauty.

**CONINGSBURGH**, co. York. Few of "the Castles of England," can be traced to so remote a period as Coningsburgh. Authentic evidence carries the historical inquirer to Saxon times, and by the shadowy light of tradition he may ascend even to the period of the early Britons. A mound near the castle is still pointed out as the tomb of Hengist, the Saxon chief, who is recorded by Jeffery of Monmouth, to have been defeated under the walls of the fortress, by Aurelius Ambrosius, King of Britain, and to have suffered decapitation. Leaving, however, the dubious ways of tradition, we find, from the Norman Survey, that at the time of the Conquest, Coningsburgh was the head of a very extensive fee, and that this fee, consolidated in Saxon times, had belonged, under the peaceful rule of the Confessor, to Earl Harold, who subsequently ascended the throne, and eventually fell at Hastings. By the Conqueror, it was granted entire to William de Warren, husband of his daughter Gundred, and in their descendants it remained, with one slight interval, until the reign of Edward III. We will not here enter on the history of the illustrious house of Warren; suffice it to say, that it was one of the most powerful, in peace and in war, of the many that overawed the kingly authority of the early Plantagenets. At the decease, in 1347, of John de Warren, eighth Earl of Surrey, without legitimate issue, Coningsburgh fell to the Crown, and, within seven-and-thirty days after, was settled on Edmund of Langley, a younger son of the King, Edward III. This prince, whom Hardyng describes as more addicted "to hunte, and also to hawkeyng," than to the duties of "the councell and the parlyament," held in

peculiar esteem his Yorkshire demesne, affording, as it did, unrivalled opportunities for enjoying the sports of the field. He spent there no small portion of his time, and his name, consequently, appears less frequently than those of his brothers in the public affairs of the reigns of Edward and Richard. By his father he was created Earl of Cambridge, and by his nephew, the second Richard, advanced to the Dukedom of York. He married one of the two daughters and co-heirs of Peter the Cruel, King of Castile and Leon, and brought his Spanish bride to Coningsburgh, where she constantly resided, and where she gave birth to her second son, Richard, who, according to the fashion of the Plantagenets, was surnamed "of Coningsburgh," from the place of his nativity. This prince married the Lady Anne Mortimer, daughter of Roger, Earl of March, and great-grand-daughter of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and thus brought to the House of York the claim to the Crown, which originated the Wars of the Roses. This alliance with the discontented family of Mortimer, may have probably estranged the Earl of Cambridge from his allegiance, and have led him into the conspiracy which cost him his life; he was beheaded in 1415, leaving his widow (Maud Clifford, a lady whom he had espoused after the death of his first wife, Anne Mortimer) in possession of Coningsburgh. The Countess of Cambridge, in her long widowhood, for she lived till 1446, resided much in Yorkshire, and had many transactions with the families around. At her decease, her step-son, Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, succeeded to the great estates of his father, and not long after asserted his right to the diadem of England. The contest that ensued is too well known to need more than a passing word: at the battle of Wakefield, fought within a short distance of the Castle of Coningsburgh, Richard, Duke of York, met his death, leaving his son, Edward, Earl of March, the inheritor of his claim and his spirit. The next year occurred the great battle of Towton, in which the White Rose triumphed, and the Earl ascended the throne as Edward IV. The Lords of Coningsburgh thus became Kings of England, and so continued until the castle and demesne lands were granted, by patent, by Queen Elizabeth, to her kinsman, Henry Cary, Lord Hunsdon. In the interval, however, this princely residence was almost utterly deserted; and the gradual decay of the buildings which formed the residence of the Warrens, and the early princes of the house of York, may be dated from this era. With the Carys, Coningsburgh remained for about a century. Their eventual heiress, Lady Mary Cary, only child of John Cary, Lord Hunsdon and Earl of Dover, married William Heveningham, Esq., of Heveningham, in Sussex, one of King Charles's judges,

and died immensely rich in 1696, when her property descended to her grand-daughter and heiress, Cary Newton, who wedded Edward Coke, Esq., of Holkham, in Norfolk, and had three sons and two daughters. The eldest of the former was Thomas Coke, created Earl of Leicester, in 1744; and the second, Edward Coke, Esq., of Longford, co. Derby, who succeeded to Coningsburgh, and died in the prime of life, A.D. 1733. In pursuance of the directions contained in his will, his Yorkshire estates were sold in 1737, and became the property of Thomas, fourth Duke of Leeds, one of whose principal seats, Kiveton, formed an ancient member of the Soke of Coningsburgh. Sir Walter Scott, in his exquisite romance of *Ivanhoe*, has thrown the halo of his genius over this celebrated fortress: "There are," says the Poet of the North, "few more beautiful or striking scenes in England, than are presented by the vicinity of this ancient fortress. The soft and gentle river Don sweeps through an amphitheatre, in which cultivation is richly blended with woodland, and on a mount, ascending from the river, well defended by walls and ditches, rises this ancient edifice, which, as its Saxon name implies, was, previous to the Conquest, a royal residence of the Kings of England. The outer walls have probably been added by the Normans, but the inner keep bears token of very great antiquity. It is situated on a mount, at one angle of the inner court, and forms a complete circle of perhaps twenty-five feet in diameter. The wall is of immense thickness, and is propped or defended by six huge external buttresses, which project from the circle and rise up against the sides of the tower, as if to strengthen or to support it. These massive buttresses are hollowed out towards the top, and terminate in a sort of turrets, communicating with the interior of the keep itself. The distant appearance of this huge building, with these singular accompaniments, is as interesting to the lovers of the picturesque, as the interior of the castle is to the eager antiquary, whose imagination it carries back to the days of the Heptarchy. A burrow in the vicinity of the castle is pointed out as the tomb of the memorable Hengist: and various monuments of great antiquity and curiosity are shown in the neighbouring churchyard."

**DEEPDENE**, near Dorking, in the co. of Surrey; the seat of Henry Thomas Hope, Esq., a magistrate for Gloucestershire and Surrey, and lately Member of Parliament for the city of Gloucester.

This place has evidently derived its name from the Anglo-Saxon—*deop-dene*—a deep hollow, which name applies with strict significance to the more ancient part of the estate.

For some centuries Deepdene formed a part of an extensive property belonging to the

Howards, and as such it is mentioned both by Aubrey and by Evelyn. The former observes, in his usual quaint language, "Near this place (Dorking) the Honourable Charles Howard, of Norfolk, hath very ingeniously contrived a long *Hope*—i.e., according to Virgil, *Deductus Vallis*—in the most pleasant and delightful solitude for house, gardens, orchards, boscajes, &c., that I have seen in England. It deserves a poem, and was a subject worthy of Mr. Cowley's muse. The true name of this Hope\* is *Dibden*, quasi *Deep Dene*."

"Mr. Howard hath cast this Hope into the form of a theatre, on the sides whereof he hath made several narrow walks like the seats of a theatre, one above another, above six in number, done with a plough, which are bordered with thyme, and some cherry-trees, myrtles, &c. There was a great many orange-trees and syringas, which were then in flower. In this garden are twenty-one sorts of thyme. The pit, as I may call it, is stored full of rare flowers, and choice plants. He hath there two pretty lads, his gardeners, who wonderfully delight in their occupation, and this lovely solitude, and do enjoy themselves so innocently in that pleasant corner, as if they were out of this troublesome world, and seem to live as in the state of innocency.

"In the hill on the left hand, being sandy ground, is a cave digged, thirty-six paces long, four broad, and five yards high; and at about two-thirds of the hill (where the crook, or bowing, is), he hath dug another subterranean walk or passage, to be pierced through the hill; through which, as through a tube, you have the vista over all the south part of Surrey and Sussex to the sea. The south side of this hill is converted into a vineyard of many acres of ground, which faceth the south and south-west. The vaulting, or upper part, of those caves are not made semi-circular, but parabolical, which is the strongest figure for bearing, and which sandy ground naturally falls into, and then stands. And thus we may see that the conies (by instinct of nature) make their holes so. Here are caves for beer, &c.

"On the west side of this garden is a little building, which is (as I remember) divided into a laboratory, and a neat oratory, by Mr. Howard. Above the hill, on this west side, is a thicket of black cherry-trees, with those walks, and the ground abounds with strawberries. The house was not made for grandeur, but retirement—a noble hermitage—neat, elegant, and suitable to the modesty and solitude of the proprietor, a Christian philosopher, who, in this iron age, lives up to that of the primitive times. Here Mr. Newman (his steward) gave me a very civil entertain-

\* "A Hope," says the author of *A Picturesque Promenade round Dorking*, "is the side of a hill, or low ground under hills."

ment, according to his master's order; where the pleasure of the garden, &c., were so ravishing that I can never expect any enjoyment beyond it but the kingdom of heaven. It is an agreeable surprise here to the stranger that neither house nor garden can be discovered till you come just to it, as if it squatted down to hide itself.

"Here are no ornaments of statuary or carver; but the beauty of the design and topiary speaks for itself, and needs no addition out of the quarries. In short, it is an epitome of Paradise, and the Garden of Eden seems well imitated here."

The *passage through the hill*, mentioned by Aubrey, in his pleasant gossip, was never completed, owing to an accident. The labourers employed upon it had carried on their mines from both ends to a considerable way, the intention being that they should meet in the centre. Before, however, they could accomplish their task, the earth, for want of proper support, fell in at one side, and the design was then abandoned. Luckily for the miners, they had gone away to breakfast.

It was in this quiet retreat, for which his taste had done so much, that Mr. Charles Howard spent many happy years of his life, employed in the calm pursuits of philosophy and science. Chemistry was above all his favourite occupation, "for the more commodious prosecution of which he erected laboratories; and in subterraneous grotts, formed for that purpose, had furnaces of different kinds, the flues of which, in some places, are yet to be seen." He died in 1714, and was buried in the church at Dorking. Long afterwards, in 1792, the following tribute to his memory, written by Lady Burrell, was inscribed upon a tablet, which was placed against a wall forming part of the laboratory in the original garden.

"This votive tablet is inscribed to the memory of the Honourable Charles Howard, who built an oratory and laboratory on this spot. He died at the Deepdene, 1714.

"If worth, if learning should with fame be crowned,  
If to superior talents fame be due—  
Let Howard's virtue consecrate the ground  
Where once the fairest flowers of science grew.

Within this calm retreat th' illustrious sage  
Was wont his grateful orisons to pay;  
Here he perused the legendary page,  
Here gave to Chemistry the fleeting day.

Cold to ambition, far from Courts removed,  
Though qualified to fill the statesman's part,  
He studied Nature in the paths he loved,  
Peace in his thoughts, and virtue in his heart.

Soft may the breeze sigh through the ivy boughs  
That shade this humble record of his worth;  
Here may the robin undisturbed repose,  
And fragrant flowers adorn the hallowed earth."

The second son of this philosopher eventually inherited Deepdene upon the decease of his brother without issue, and succeeded also

to all the honours of his family by the death of Edward, ninth Duke of Norfolk, in 1777. He had much the same tastes and habits as his father, and, delighted with the quiet seclusion of the Deepdene, pulled down the old house, and erected the present handsome mansion upon its site.

In 1791, the son and heir of this last-named possessor sold the estate to Sir Charles Burrell, Bart.; upon the death of whose widow, in 1808, it was again disposed of, and this time to Thomas Hope, Esq., the nephew of an opulent Amsterdam banker, but yet more generally known by his writings, and principally by the beautiful romance of Anastasius. The Hopes, of Amsterdam, descended from a younger son of Sir Thomas Hope, of Kerse, who was second son of Sir John Hope, of Hopetoun.

The ground-plot of this mansion is irregular. The south-eastern front, which was built by the present owner a few years ago, belongs to the Italian style of architecture; but the principal part was erected by Mr. Thomas Hope, at a period considerably anterior. The house contains many rooms, beautifully decorated, but of which the decorations, notwithstanding, form the least attractive portion; for here are to be seen in profusion, books, paintings, sculptures, and engravings. The mere catalogue of them, without any attempt at description, would occupy several pages, and still leave the curiosity of the reader unsatisfied.

The Deepdene estate has been greatly enlarged by the annexation of the Chart Park and Betchworth properties. It is now nearly twelve miles in circumference, and embraces a great diversity of surface, forming the most beautiful and varied landscapes. The dale, or dene, from which the estate derives its appellation, begins on the north-east side of the mansion, and is, united with the amphitheatrical ascent that leads to the terrace above, a hundred and eighty yards in length, skirted by a double line of beeches. The path, in its central part, runs through a flower-garden, and thence across the lawn to several flights of steps, at the top of which is a Doric temple. Upon the pediment of this building is inscribed, *Fratri Optimo*, H.P.H.; and on either side of it is a seat, commanding a picturesque and extensive prospect.

Chart Park, which we have mentioned as now being annexed to the estate, contains many noble trees, of different kinds, and of unusual dimensions. Betchworth also presents some exceedingly fine specimens, amongst which the chestnut-trees deserve more particularly to be noticed. But we must refer those who wish to become more minutely acquainted with this part of Surrey, to "A Picturesque Promenade round Dorking," by John Timbs, second Edition. In this charming

work, scene after scene passes before the very eyes of the reader, so vivid and picturesque are the details, almost as present to the sight as they would be in one of Stanfield's moving dioramas.

**FLINTHAM HALL**, in the co. of Notts, about six miles and a half from the town of Newark; the seat of Thomas B. Thoroton Hilldyard, Esq.

This manor was held in the latter end of the reign of Henry III., and the beginning of Edward I., by Sir John de Hese, or Hussey. In the time of Queen Elizabeth, we find the family seated at Flintham Hall, which was afterwards possessed by Hacker and Woodhouse, from whom it came to the family of Disney. At a still later period it was the property of the Thorotons, to which family belongs the historian of the county.

The present mansion is a modern building, erected on the site of an older house, that had belonged to the Husseys since the reign of Edward III. It stands on the road from Bingham to Newark, and is a very handsome edifice.

**FOX HILLS**, in the co. of Surrey; the seat of John Ivatt Briscoe, Esq.

This mansion is a modern building, erected by the present owner of the estate. It is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, constructed of Suffolk bricks and Bath stone. Over the principal entrance is cut out upon the stone, in Old English characters, "Peace be to this house."

The grounds are laid out with much taste, but are perhaps capable of yet farther improvement, under the hands of a man of inventive genius. The views around are pleasing and extensive, though, like the rest of Surrey, they present nothing grand or imposing.

**FOXDETON HALL**, co. Palatine of Lancaster; the seat of the Radclyffes. How the very name of that historic family carries us back to far distant times, and a period antecedent to the Norman Conquest! Radclyffe Tower was long the seat of their ancestors, from whom descended a stock of right loyal, gallant, and gifted scions, well worthy of their Saxon sires. It is a name which reflects more renown on its ancestral titles of Fitzwalter, Sussex, and Derwentwater, than ever title added honour to a name; while the proud, yet simple motto, "Caen, Cressie, Calais," tells how the bold and chivalrous ancestor of the owners of Foxdenton fought for his sovereign, and acquired undying fame on those three stricken fields!

On the eastern side of the Irwell, not far distant from Bury in Lancashire, rises a bold

cliff of red rock, opposite to a village of decidedly Saxon origin, which from thence was called Red or Radclyffe; and this parish, doubtless, before it was possessed by the Earls of Chester, gave its name to the family of which we are speaking.

Indeed, from a very remote period, we can trace the Radclyffes as resident in the Palatine of Lancaster, and truly it were difficult to point out a family more distinguished. An unbroken male descent from a period nearly coeval with, if not previous to the Conquest; their intermarriages with some of the noblest families of Britain; their deeds of valour on the battle-field; their wisdom in the council chamber, sufficiently attest their antiquity and importance; whilst the mere record of their dignities, proves the high rank they enjoyed. The house of Radclyffe produced fourteen Earls, one Viscount, five Barons, seven Knights of the Garter, one Lord-Deputy of Ireland, two Ambassadors, several Bannerets and Knights of the Bath, along with many Privy Councillors, Warriors and Statesmen. The foundations of the extraordinary greatness of this family were laid by Sir Richard de Radclyffe, of Radclyffe Tower. He was seneschal and minister of the royal forests of Blackburnshire, and accompanied King Edward I. to his wars and victories in Scotland; and in the thirty-second year of that prince's reign (A.D. 1302), obtained from his royal master the grant of a charter of free warren and free chase in all his demesne lands of Radclyffe, Ordshall, &c. Of his sons by his first wife, who was a daughter of Boteler, Baron of Warrington, Sir John Radclyffe, the younger, was progenitor of the Radclyffes, of Foxdenton; while the elder, Sir William, usually styled "the great William," of Culceth and Edgworth, and afterwards of Radclyffe Tower, by his marriage with Margaret de Culceth, was ancestor of the Radclyffes, Barons of Fitzwalter, and Earls of Sussex.

Sir John Radclyffe, Knight of Ordshall, or Odershall, whom we have mentioned above, married the Lady Joan Holland, sister of Thomas, Earl of Kent, and was Member of Parliament for the county of Lancaster in the fourteenth year of Edward III., under whom he served in the French wars, and distinguished himself particularly at Caen, Cressie, and Calais, from which circumstance and period, this family have since borne those three names as their hereditary motto. He left an only son, Richard Radclyffe, called "*le puigne*," who, in the fourth year of Richard II. (1381), was drowned in the Rosendale; he held for upwards of twenty years the same important office which his grandfather had previously filled—the stewardship of Blackburnshire; and by his marriage with Matilda, only child of Legh of Booths, in

Cheshire, acquired the estates, and quartered the arms of that family. He was succeeded by his only son, Sir John, who married into the ancient and Knightly family of Trafford of Trafford, and died in 1421. The great-grandson of this Sir John, by his union with Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Radclyffe, Esq., of Catherton and Foxdenton, brought the latter estates for the *first time* into this branch of the family.

Our allotted limits compel us to pass without particular notice Sir John Radclyffe, Knight, Alexander Radclyffe, Esq., and William Radclyffe, Esq., the successive owners of Ordshall. Sir Alexander, grandson and successor of the last mentioned William, who died May 15th, 1498, served the office of High Sheriff for the county Palatine, in 1547, and, at his decease in the following year, left, by his wife Alice, daughter of Sir John Booth, of Barton, county Lancashire, along with other issue, a son and heir, Sir William Radclyffe, of Ordshall, Knight, on whom, and the heirs male of his body, were settled the Fitzwalter estates, on failure of divers remainders, mentioned in the will of his relative, Henry Radclyffe, second Earl of Sussex, who died in 1556.

Sir William, by his first marriage with Margaret, daughter of Sir Edmond Trafford, of Trafford, left three sons; the eldest died without issue, only a few weeks before his father; and the youngest, by his union with the heiress of Foxdenton, brought that estate for the *second* time into the direct line of succession. The second son, Sir John Radclyffe, of Ordshall, Knight, succeeded his father, and married Anne, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Ashawe, of Hall on the Hill, in High Charnock, Lancashire; he had five sons, all of whom died on the battle-field, bravely fighting for their sovereign; the eldest, Sir Alexander, as well as his next brother, William, both fell in the wars in Ireland, unmarried, the elder in 1599, the second in 1598, at Blackwater, fighting against Hugh, Earl of Tyrone: while the fourth and fifth sons, Edmund and Thomas, were both killed in battle in French Flanders, in 1599. The representation of this ancient family, and the succession to the estates, thus devolved upon the third brother, Sir John Radclyffe, whose sister, Margaret Radclyffe, was favourite Maid of Honour to Queen Elizabeth. She died at Richmond, on the 10th of November, 1599, of grief for the loss of her brothers, and was, by the Queen's command, buried as a lady, in St. Margaret's, Westminster, on the 22nd of the same month. Her father died at Ordshall, and was interred with his ancestors in the choir of the collegiate, now the cathedral, church of Manchester, on the 11th of February, 1589.

His third son, Sir John Radclyffe, who, on

the decease of his eldest brother, succeeded to the representation of the family at the age of eighteen, married Alice, eldest daughter of Sir John Byron, Kt., of Newstead Abbey, Notts; and following the gallant example of his family, he fell in the attack on the Isle of Rhee, off the coast of France, on the 29th of October, 1627, and was succeeded by his only son, Sir Alexander Radclyffe, of Ordshall, Knight of the Bath, direct ancestor of the present Robert Radclyffe, Esq., of Foxdenton Hall.

Turn we now to the descendants of the "Great William" of Culceth, eldest son of Sir Richard de Radcliffe, of Radclyffe Tower. In the year 1420, being the seventh Henry V., we find *his* great-grandson, Sir John Radclyffe, Kt., Governor of Aquitaine, and in the first year of Henry VI., Seneschal of the same duchy; in the fourth year of the same reign, he had a grant of the wardship of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland and Lord of Middleham, and seven years afterwards, all the revenues of the crown issuing out of the counties of Carnarvon and Merioneth, and the Lordships of Chirk and Chirkland, were assigned to him to liquidate an arrear of service money amounting to £7,929, an enormous sum in those days. The eminent soldier, who was a Knight Banneret, and Knight of the Garter, married Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Walter Fitzwalter, last Baron of Fitzwalter of that family, and was succeeded by his son, Sir John Radclyffe, who, in the first year of Henry VII., being then Steward of the king's household, was summoned to Parliament as Baron Fitzwalter, in right of his mother. He was subsequently appointed Chief Justice of all the forests beyond the Trent, and at the Coronation of Elizabeth of York, King Henry's consort, was associated with Jaspas Tudor, Duke of Bedford, to perform the duties of High Steward of England; but subsequently, engaging in the war on behalf of Perkin Warbeck, he suffered attainder and death at Calais, when the Barony of Fitzwalter became forfeited. But his son, Robert Radclyffe, a great favourite of Henry VII., was restored in blood and honours, by Act of Parliament, in the first year of Henry VIII., and became second Baron Fitzwalter of the Radclyffe family; four years after he accompanied the King in his great expedition to Tournay; and ten years subsequently commanded the van of the army sent into France under the Earl of Surrey; for these eminent services, he was created, July 18, 1525, Viscount Fitzwalter, by letters patent; in 1529, his lordship, along with other peers, subscribed the articles against Cardinal Wolsey; after which he was made a Knight of the Garter, and on the 28th December, in the same year, was elevated to the Earldom of Sussex: the following year we find his name

among the peers who signed the remonstrance to Pope Clement VII., about the King's divorce from Catherine of Arragon; and in 1532 he attended Henry into France, after which he was constituted Lord High Chamberlain of England, on the attainder of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex. In addition to all the honours we have recorded, his Lordship was a considerable participator in the spoliation of the church. He married first, the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, Duke of Buckingham; secondly, Lady Margaret Stanley, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Derby; and thirdly, Mary, daughter of Sir John Arundel, of Lanherne, in Cornwall.

The Earl died in 1542, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Henry Radclyffe, K.B., who commanded 1,600 demi-lances in the expedition into Scotland, in the first year of Edward VI., and narrowly escaped with his life. He was one of the first who, on the death of that monarch, declared for his sister Mary, and was in consequence, soon after her accession, appointed by that Queen, Warden and Chief Justice of all the royal forests south of the Trent, and was also made a Knight of the Garter. His Lordship married first, the Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and secondly, Anne, daughter of Sir Philip Calthorpe, Kt., from whom he was subsequently divorced. At his death, Feb. 17th, 1556, the Earldom and other honours devolved on his eldest son, Sir Thomas Radclyffe. This eminent nobleman, during the lifetime of his father, was sent ambassador by Queen Mary to the Emperor Charles V., to treat of the marriage between herself and Prince Philip, his eldest son, afterwards King of Spain; and he subsequently proceeded to the Prince himself, at the Court of Spain, to obtain a ratification of the treaty. In the second year of Philip and Mary, Sir Thomas Radclyffe was appointed Lord-Deputy of Ireland, and soon after his father's decease, succeeded him as Chief Justice of the royal forests south of the Trent. A few years afterwards, we find the Earl a Knight of the Garter, and Captain of the Pensioners; on the accession of Elizabeth, he was continued in the government of Ireland, and in the third year of her reign, elevated to the rank of Lord-Lieutenant of that kingdom. Six years afterwards, he had the honour of bearing the order of the Garter to the Emperor Maximilian, and was subsequently employed in negotiating a matrimonial alliance between his royal mistress and the Archduke Charles of Austria. In the twelfth year of Elizabeth, he was Lord President of the North, and upon an incursion of the Scots, invaded Scotland, and laid several of their towns and castles in ashes. He sat subsequently on the trial of the Duke of Norfolk, and was a commissioner to treat of a

marriage between the Duke of Anjou and Queen Elizabeth, in the 24th year of her reign. His Lordship married first, Elizabeth Wriothesley, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Southampton; and secondly, Frances, daughter of Sir William, and sister of Sir Henry Sydney, Kt., and died at his house, Bermondsey, in Southwark, June, 1583. He was buried at Boreham; and as he had no issue to survive him, the honours devolved on his brother, Henry Radclyffe, fifth Lord Fitzwalter, and fourth Earl of Sussex, a Knight of the Garter, Captain and Governor of Portsmouth. He married Honora, daughter of Anthony Pound, Esq., of Hants; and dying April 10th, 1593, was succeeded by his only child, Robert Radclyffe, sixth Lord Fitzwalter, and fifth Earl of Sussex. This nobleman was with the Earl of Essex in the attack on and sacking of the city of Cadiz, in the 39th year of Elizabeth. His Lordship, who was installed a Knight of the Garter in 1621, married first, Bridget, daughter of Sir Charles Morrison, Kt., of Cashiobury Park, Hertfordshire, and had by her two sons and two daughters, all of whom, with their issue, died in his lifetime. The Earl espoused secondly, Frances, daughter of Hercules Mewtas, Esq., of West Ham, in Essex, widow of Robert Shute, of Hockington, co. Cambridge, Esq. The Countess of Sussex died 18th Nov., 1627, and the Earl, who was buried at Boreham, in 1629.

The illustrious house of Radclyffe was further ennobled in the person of Sir Francis Ratclyffe, a scion of the same ancient family, who (A.D. 1687) was by patent created Baron of Tynedale, Viscount Ratclyffe and Langley, and Earl of Derwentwater; but this branch having adhered to the cause of the Stuart dynasty, the title became forfeited.

Foxdenton is a noble and lofty edifice, of the 16th century, fronting northerly, with two wings overlooking a beautiful lawn, deriving its name from a den of foxes, and bestowed as the dowry of Margaret Chadderton, on her marriage with John Radclyffe, son of De Radclyffe (2nd Henry II.) From this couple the ample demesne of Foxdenton descended through twelve generations of the illustriously connected Radclyffes, to Sir William Radclyffe, Kt., who was taken prisoner by the Parliamentary forces, at the battle of Marston Moor, July 2d, 1644; but safely conducted to Foxdenton, under the countenance of General Fairfax, as a letter yet in existence clearly proves. He died about 1649, beloved by both parties, after having been a Colonel and Captain in the Royal army in 1642 and 1645. The present possessor of Foxdenton is Robert Radclyffe, Esq., the fifth in descent from the above Sir William, who has issue sons and daughters. The interior of this mansion is adorned by many valuable

family and other pictures, among which are several portraits of the royal house of Stuart. It is at present in excellent repair, and is situated in the township of Chadderton, and parish of Prestwich, on a gentle eminence, two miles north-west of Oldham.

**HAM HOUSE**, co. Surrey; the splendid seat of the noble family of Dysart. Close to the river Thames, about a mile from Richmond—that lovely, sunny spot, so correctly named “Sheen,” or “the beautiful,” by our Saxon forefathers—stands Ham House, a fine and curious specimen of the domestic architecture of the time of James I. It was built in 1610, by Sir Thomas Vavasor, but underwent considerable alterations in the time of Charles II., when it was completely furnished by the Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale.\* Here, too, was born their grandson, John, Duke of Argyll, equally celebrated as a soldier and a statesman. The stranger who has never visited this seat, will easily form an idea of its internal magnificence when he is told that even the bellows and brushes in some of the rooms, are made of solid silver, or of solid filigree. The gardens, from all appearance, have been little altered since they were first formed, bearing all the marks of those times when the grand object was to supersede nature by art, or to make her look as little like herself as possible. Terrace above terrace slopes down to the river, enclosed by walls that are ornamented with a series of busts, continued to the principal façade; in front is a colossal statue of Father Thames, and all the walks are distinguished by a perfect symmetry, that it must be owned is tame and monotonous. Sir Walter Scott, in an Essay on Landscape Gardening, has defended this artificial style with an eloquence and glow of fancy that may convince any one so long as he is under the influence of this arch-magician, who had the wonderful power of imparting his own brilliance to the least imaginative theme; but once close the book, and the spell being broken, formal walks, fraternal clumps of trees, and alleys made to match each other, will no longer be preferred to the simple and the natural, which characterise modern gardening, even though we should at times run a little wild in the pursuit of nature.

Long avenues of majestic elms, and groves of dark firs, give a peculiar character to Ham House; from almost every distant point of view, the mansion seems embosomed in foliage, and on a closer inspection has an air of solemn, venerable grandeur. The

building is constructed of red brick, and has two fronts; interiorly the apartments are very handsome, some lined with tapestry, and remaining well-nigh as they were left by the Countess of Dysart (afterwards Duchess of Lauderdale) *temp.* Charles II. The entrance hall is paved with black and white marble, and surrounded by an open gallery. Adjoining is a small chapel, wherein still remains a folio prayer-book, the gift of Charles II. There are besides, the Queen’s audience chamber, the tapestry room, the china closet, the Duchess of Lauderdale’s apartment, &c., all highly ornamented with pictures, by eminent masters, and many family and historical portraits by Vandyke and Lely. But the most attractive portion of this fine mansion is the curious old library, termed by Dibdin “a wonderful book-paradise,” superlatively rich in Caxtons and other early black-letter productions of the English press, as well as in private documents and original letters, full of information as to the political transactions of the period of Charles and James.

**PIXTON PARK**, near Dulverton, co. Somerset; the seat of the Earl of Camarvon.

Somersetshire is not unknown in story, and, till within late years, the remoteness of its geographical position caused both the county and its inhabitants to retain much of what was primitive in scenery, in dialect, and in manners. In this county the glorious banner of the Cross was first planted, and the piety of holier times is here found in frequent and melancholy contrast with the destructive intolerance of religious fanaticism. Many beautiful and interesting ruins attest this—Glastonbury, the Palace at Wells, the Abbey of Cleve, &c., &c. The wild excitement of the people, and the eager avarice of a capricious tyrant, involved in a blind and fatal destruction edifices and institutions which might have been purged of any existing follies or misdeeds, and, by a judicious reformation and reconstruction, have been saved for the public weal, and remained to this day memorials of the enlightened benevolence of our ancestors, and the respectful gratitude of their posterity. Passing by, however, these considerations, and the many striking historical events connected with Somersetshire, from the concealment of Alfred in the Isle of Axholme, to the battle of Sedgemoor, we will confine this article to a short description of one of those ancient homes which may be well said to bear out Falstaff’s speech to Justice Shallow, “You have here a goodly dwelling and a rich.” The estate of Pixton and its dependant manors were formerly parcel of the extensive domains of the Acland family, now so worthily represented by the respectable and highly respected Baronet of Kellerton, Sir Thomas Dyke

\* Elizabeth, Duchess of Lauderdale, was eldest daughter of William Murray, first Earl of Dysart, and became, at her father’s death, a Countess in her own right. She married, first, Sir Lionel Tollemache, Bart., of Helmingham, Suffolk, who died in 1669; and secondly, John, Earl of Lauderdale, raised subsequently to a Dukedom.

Acland. The second Earl of Carnarvon, of the illustrious lineage of Herbert, married, in 1796, Elizabeth Kitty, daughter and sole heiress of Colonel John Dyke Acland, eldest son of Sir Thomas Acland, Bart., but the Colonel dying before his father, the title, with the Kellerton estates, devolved on the present Baronet, and the Pixton portion became the inheritance of the Countess of Carnarvon, and is now in the possession of her grandson, the present Earl. This beautiful and interesting property possesses so many charms, retains such old associations, there is so much of salubrity and exhilaration about its healthy uplands and its echoing vales, that the attachment of every member of the family to this spot is not to be wondered at, and it was in this lovely retreat that the late noble proprietor spent a portion of his time every year, in that calm and placid retirement so congenial to minds imbued with the love of nature, and anxious for literary ease and leisure. Part of the old gabled mansion was pulled down by the second Earl, and the plain and unadorned structure which took its place, standing boldly out on an abrupt eminence commanding the valley of the Barle, and sheltered and surrounded by deep woods of ancient oak, is, particularly as you approach it from the south-east, at once striking and picturesque. The road from Tiverton to Dulverton passes through the domain, and after rounding the base of Ellersdown, it enters a beautiful and spreading vale, now winding through dark recesses of ancestral groves, now emerging on the steep banks of the Barle, which, in a wild and rapid torrent, pours its giant might over ledges of opposing rock, foaming and roaring in its course.

The general aspect of this district is hilly; the eminences are rounded, seldom presenting any romantic formations, in the distant outlines; many are cultivated to the very summit, whereas some, particularly as you approach the wilds of Exmoor, present tracts of heathland as far as the eye can reach. The park of Pixton is of a peculiar character, wild, steep, and undulating. As seen from the mansion, nothing can be more picturesque. To the left is a rising bank, studded with beeches and groves of fir; in front, the ground falls into a romantic glen, the favourite resort of herds of fallow deer, which, reposing in this sheltered spot, shew their "forked heads" above the luxuriant fern, or graze in groups along the sunny glades. This is a lovely spot, refreshing to the eye to gaze upon. The ancient thorn, the fantastic oak, the leafy chesnut, aid with their charms this forest scene, and constitute a foreground oftener described than witnessed. From this glen, the ground, again rising eastward, loses itself in a grove of majestic oaks; while to the right, and far below, is the lovely vale of the Barle, with its verdant meads, its murmuring waters, and its hanging woods.

It is an unusual peculiarity of this fine property, that it is intersected and watered by no less than three rivers of some magnitude, the Exe, the Barle, and the Haddeo, each flowing through its own valley, and each possessing its peculiar attractions and characteristics. The Exe, rising in the neighbouring forest of Exmoor, flows through a delicious and well-cultivated vale, washing in its course the now scanty and ivied ruins of an ancient priory,\* about two miles above Pixton, till suddenly arriving at Exbridge, to the south, it pursues its course, by Tiverton and Exeter, to the sea. The Barle, rising in the same direction, is, as we before stated, a swift and restless stream, forcing its way through narrow valleys, amid opposing rocks, till, after passing the town of Dulverton, it unites its waters with the Exe, at the point where it quits the Pixton domain. Among the bleak hills where this river takes its rise, is the remote parish of Hawkridge, the road to which is a mere mountain path, but leading through a succession of fine and varied scenery, such as, once seen, can never be forgotten. Perhaps one of the wildest and most picturesque spots in this county is to be found in this district, at the point where the rapid Danesbrook, pouring its waters from the distant moors, unites with the Barle. An isolated eminence, standing boldly apart from the precipitous hills around, and covered with wood to its very summit, here parts the streams till they join at its eastern base, and then, in one long and beautiful reach, pursue their way through rocks and overhanging woods till they approach the old tower of Dulverton Church, rising from its grassy slope above the surrounding buildings.

But the Haddeo, or, as the inhabitants term it, the Haddon Yeo, † is the glory of the Pixton domain. From its source to its junction with the Exe, it rarely, if ever, leaves the property, and the varied scenes of tranquil beauty and almost savage wildness through which it passes, are far beyond our bounds to describe. The road from the little hamlet of Berry, skirts "the extremest verge of the swift brook," sometimes hemmed in by thick copses of primæval oak, sometimes opening out in view of the wild heathery summits of Haddon; and it presents, during its whole course, to the admiring traveller, scenes of beauty and interest certainly not surpassed in this, or even in the adjoining county. This district is the resort of the few herds of red-deer that yet survive the modern law of extinction. These last tenants of the ancient free warren and free chase, of once "merrie Englande," are seen occasionally at early

\* A great portion of the ruins of this monastic house were removed by a neighbouring proprietor, and used to build a summer-house on the hill above.

† *Yeo* is doubtless a corruption of the word *eau*; shewing Norman occupation.

morning, or dewy eve, to wend their way slowly and cautiously down the steep sides of this narrow vale to quench their thirst, and bathe their dappled skins "in the swift brook that brawls along the wood." Here, under the shade of "melancholy boughs," they drink and lave their panting sides, and, as if conscious that their hours are numbered, and their kingdom all but lost, they are startled at the least sound, and hastily seek the covert of those tangled brakes, which ere long are probably destined to destruction for the purposes of what we suspect may in the end prove but a profitless cultivation. The care with which these interesting remnants of a former age are preserved and cherished by the noble owner, is alike creditable to his principles and his taste. But legislation will soon do its work, and all that still remains of the scenery and manners of sports of other days, will soon be swept away before the utilitarian notions of the present age. This was the country of wonderful exploits in flood and field, when the hardy proprietors of these dales turned out to hunt the deer; and many a tale of marvellous feats still lingers round the Christmas hearth, and cheers the long evenings in the moorland farm. Fresh inclosures, however, are rapidly driving the deer to their wildest and remotest haunts, and like the aborigines of other lands, they will soon only live in rural tradition. The staghounds were, if we are correctly informed, for many years a kind of heir-loom at Pixton, and the bold Aclands were ever foremost in promoting the sport, and protecting the game. The branching antlers of many a noble buck now grace the hall, and to each of these there is probably some wild tradition attached, which ere long will sound incredible to degenerate ears. How far the annihilation of these hardy sports, and of the kindly feelings thus promoted between the lords of the soil and their tenants and dependants, will result in a better social system, we doubt. We view with sorrow, not unmingled with anxiety, the mighty changes which are taking place in the various relations of social life; and we feel how much all the manlier, confiding, and more generous qualities of the English character are yielding to the spirit of an all-prevailing selfishness, and *the love of money*. Lovely Pixton! long may thy heathy hills and woodland slopes, thy grassy vales and teeming brooks, retain the character of by-gone days—long may thy hardy peasantry revere their lord, and find in him, as heretofore, their benefactor and their friend—may the simple habits and primitive feelings of thy people know no change but what a more confiding faith, more *rural* knowledge, may confer.

**SUTTON PLACE**, in the co. of Surrey, about

three miles from Guildford; the seat of the Weston family.

The manor of Sutton was granted by Henry VIII., in 1521, to Sir Richard Weston, Knight, who, a few years afterwards, built the present mansion; which, however, through time and other accidents, has undergone some important changes. Queen Elizabeth was entertained here in 1591, when on her way to Chichester, in a gallery upwards of a hundred and forty feet in length, twenty in width, and in height fourteen. Soon after her departure that side of the building took fire, either from the excessive quantity of fuel used, or from the neglect of the servants, and it was internally destroyed. In this state it lay till about 1721, when John Weston rebuilt the outer wall of the south-east side, which had in part fallen down, and eventually restored the interior.

Francis Weston,—the son of Sir Richard, above mentioned—a gentleman of the king's privy chamber, in the time of Henry VIII., was one of those who suffered death for an alleged criminal intercourse with Anne Boleyn. Still, however, as we have just seen, the estate remained in the family, and with them continued until the year 1721, when Mrs. Melior Mary Weston devised the estate to John Webbe, Esq., of Sarnsfield Court, in the county of Hereford, on condition that he should assume the arms and surname of Weston. Before, however, quitting this part of our account, mention should be made of the agricultural improvements by Sir Richard Weston. To him we owe the introduction of the first clover grass "out of Brabant or Flanders," and also of turnips, and saintfoin. At the same time "he brought over the contrivance of locks, turnpikes, and *tumbling bays* for rivers. He began the making of the New River in 1650, or 1651. He liv'd not to finish it, dying in 1653, in his climacterical year, 63."

Aubrey's New River is the new channel of the Wey, it was under Sir Richard's direction that the plan for rendering this river navigable from the Thames to Guildford was carried into effect. The *tumbling bays* are nothing more than a kind of rude but strong dam, placed across the bed of a river and continued down the stream obliquely to a considerable distance. They are constructed of stones loosely piled together.

The house at Sutton is in a great measure formed of red bricks, so far as regards the general body of the edifice; the ornamental portions are also of brick, but made from a finer clay, that when baked assumes a light ochre colour, which may be compared to the tint of the Caen stone. Some of the bricks are much larger than the others, and brought by the action of the fire in the kiln to an unusual degree of hardness.

The whole is thus described by Aubrey, in his day :—

“This place is a noble seat, built of brick, and has a stately gate-house, with a very high tower, bearing a turret at each angle. It is a square court: the windows are made of bak'd earth, of whitish yellow colour, like Flanders bricks. The mouldings within the house are adorned with pendants of fruits and flowers; the coyues of the walls are also of the same brick, where is R. W. and the figure of a tun, as a rebus of his name. This baked white clay is as perfect as when it was first set up.”

This description, however, scarcely conveys a sufficient idea of the house, and as the gossiping spirit of Aubrey seems for once to have deserted him, it may be as well to piece out his meagre account with a few more details.

The middle entrance is sided by lofty square-headed windows, and by half octagon buttress turrets; the latter, which are entirely cased with enriched brickwork, towering high above the roof. The doorway has the pointed form, and is ornamented with quatrefoils in the spandrils; just above it is a compartment with a double row of square panels, each of which displays in basso-relievo a genius having a rosary and wings. The fronts of all the parapets are divided into small compartments, variously ornamented with quatrefoils, lozenges, and other fitting decorations. A double plat-band completes the middle of these divisions; that is surmounted by a battlement. The windows are each separated by a transom into two ranges of trefoil-headed lights, of which there are four in the larger windows, and three in every other compartment.

The most remarkable feature of the interior is the stained glass supposed to have been brought from the former manor-house. These ancient reliques are inserted in the windows of the great hall, a noble room occupying the entire centre of the house, and being about fifty-one feet long, twenty-five feet broad, and thirty-one feet high. Some of them exhibit ancient armorial bearings; others, again, present devices of a more fantastic character. Amongst the latter may be mentioned, *A Negro playing on a lute; A Village Festival at sheep-shearing time; A goose playing on the bagpipes; A Woman holding an infant swathed in cross bandages; and, A Clown crossing a brook.* This strange figure is dressed as a fool, in a yellow coat, and a cap and hood with asses' ears, to which also bells and a cock's comb are appended; under his belt are five goslings held by the neck, and in his hand is grasped two others. It might puzzle us to explain the mystery of these hieroglyphics, but luckily a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*,

(1834) has played the part of Ædipus, and solved the riddle. “This design,” he says, “is evidently copied from the rare old book, *George Withers' Emblems*,\* published in 1635. The jest is that the clown being sent by his mistress to fetch home some goslings, a river being in the way, he tucked the birds under his girdle,—by which means they were strangled—lest they should be drowned. The tale is thus moralized by Withers :—

‘The best good turnes that fooles can do us,  
Proove disadvantages unto us!’

The picture on the book is encircled by the Latin motto, *Stultorum adjunctamenta nocuenta*. Underneath the clown are the words ‘*Ne mergentur*,’ and over his shoulder is inscribed “*claus narr!*” which perhaps may be Englished *Shallow Fool*.† The following are the verses annexed :—

“A fool sent forth to fetch the goslings home,  
When they unto a river's brink were come,  
(Through which their passage lay) conceiv'd a feare,  
His dame's best brood might have been drowned there;  
Which to avoid, he thus did show his wit,  
And his good nature in preventing it;  
He underneath his girdle thrusts their heads,  
And then the coxeomb through the water wades.  
Here learne that a foole his helpe intends,  
He rather doth a mischeife than befriends.”

The family of Weston of Sutton have always been characterised for their adherence to the Roman Catholic faith, and to this day the south-east gallery at Sutton is used as a Roman Catholic Chapel. The approach to it is by a large staircase; but the wide and lofty windows, which once gave light to it, have been stopped up, and the family

\* “A collection of emblems, ancient and modern, quickened with metrical illustrations, both moral and divine, disposed into lotteries, that instruction and good counsel may be furthered by an honest and pleasant recreation; by George Withers. London, printed for Grismond, and are to be sold at the sign of the Gunne, Ivie-lane, 1635.” The emblems were foreign plates, and their history is thus given by Withers :—“These emblems, graven in copper, by Crispinus Passæus, (with a motto in Greeke, Latin, or Italian, round about every figure, and with two lines of verses in one of the same languages (paraphrasing these mottoes), came to my hands almost twentie years past. The verses were so meane, that they were afterwards cut off from the plates, and the collector of the said emblems (whether he were the versifier or the graver) was neither so well advised in the choice of them, nor so exact in observing the true proprieties belonging to every figure as hee might have been. Yet the workmanship being judged very good for the most part, and the rest excusable, some of my friends were so much delighted in the graver's art, and those illustrations I had made upon some few of them, they requested me to moralize the rest, which I condiscended unto; and they had been brought to view many years agoe, but that the copper prints (which are now gotten) could not be procured out of Holland upon reasonable conditions.” The lottery, of which Withers speaks, was drawn by turning a sort of index, affixed to the work, round, without looking at it; to whatever number indicating the emblem the index pointed, that emblem was the player's lot; he turned to it, read, and applied the moral to himself as he might.

† Certainly not. Claus is neither more nor less than NICHOLAS, or NICK—NICK FOOL—just as we say, JACK PUDDING.





W. Walton lith.

GRAYTHERWAITE HALL, CO. LANCASTER.

THE SEAT OF MYLES SANDYS ESQ



Standard & Dixon 7 Foland

portraits upon the walls are fast going to decay. Even the chapel has an air of gloom, its mullioned windows being darkened by the ivy that grows around and overshadows them. The altar, over which is a small gilt crucifix, is of white marble; and in the lumber-room behind stands a bell of no great size, with this inscription round the edge:—

Pierre : Bavde : M' a faiete, A.D. 1530.

The park and grounds attached to Sutton comprise a circuit of nearly three miles. The latter are, for the greater part, let out for the purposes of farming, the soil being fertile and well adapted to the agriculturist. Near the southern extremity of the estate is one of the *tumbling bays* mentioned by Aubrey, and which still retains this singular denomination. After heavy and continued rain, the river becomes almost magnificent, its waters dashing and foaming along over its irregular bed, and forming something between a cascade and a cataract. At such times the low meadows in the neighbourhood are completely overflowed.

**GRAYTHWAITE HALL**, in the co. of Lancaster; the seat of John Dalrymple Sandys.

*Graythwaite Hall* is sometimes called *Graythwaite High*, to distinguish it from *Graythwaite Low*, which, in the reign of Henry VIII., was the abode of the Sawreys. In the olden time it was a fortified stronghold, having a moat and two towers as a protection against the Scotch marauders, who are said to have often extended their forays into this sequestered spot; though, from its situation, it might well have been supposed exempt from such visitations. With the recurrence of more peaceful days these warlike defences have been removed, according as the taste of the successive proprietors led them to extend the prospect without, or make alterations for the sake of convenience within. It now presents the appearance of a handsome stone-built edifice, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, flanked on the east by a tower, and having its front wings connected to the centre by an arcade. The site of it is in the midst of extensive pleasure-grounds, sloping downwards to the park, which itself is environed by luxuriant woods. In addition to these natural advantages, it is at no great distance from the beautiful lake of Windermere; and of late years it was considerably improved by the late proprietor, who expended much money in enlarging the previous accommodations, and adapting it to modern tastes and modern habits. It is now, beyond question, the principal abode in Scatterthwaite. About eight years since, in making the alterations

above alluded to, the family arms were found covered by plaster on the outside wall of one of the rooms that were then being pulled down. They proved to be in as perfect a state as when first cut, and bore the date, 1178. Being considered a curiosity, they have since been placed in the south wing of the mansion.

This Hall has never been out of the family of the Sandys, from the time of their first coming into its possession; and they settled in Furness in the time of Henry VI. Towards the end of that king's reign, William Sandys married Margaret, cousin and heiress of Thomas Rawlinson, Abbot of Furness, and was great-grandfather of Edwyn Sandys, Archbishop of York, ancestor of Lord Sandys, of Ombersly, in Worcestershire. From this ancient stock the present possessor of Graythwaite derives his origin.

**KIRKHAM ABBEY**, Yorkshire, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, about five miles and a half from New Malton; the property of Edward Taylor, Esq.

The name of this place is derived from two Anglo-Saxon words, *KIRK* and *HAM*—the latter signifying *house, home, or property*, and thus denoting its appropriation to the church.

In 1121, a priory of Austin Canons was founded here by Walter Espec, and Adeline, his wife, in honour of the Holy Trinity. A tragic legend, with less of the marvellous than we usually find in monkish stories, attaches to the foundation. It runs as follows:—

By his wife, Adeline, Sir Walter Espec had an only son, called, after himself, Walter, and who had a singular passion for riding the swiftest and most spirited horses. One day, when galloping towards Frithby, near Kirkham, his horse fell near a stone cross, and he was killed upon the spot. The bereaved father, who had now no heir to his estate, sought for consolation in religion, and, under the heavy pressure of his affliction, was easily persuaded by his uncle, William, then rector of Garton, to found a monastery at Kirkham. This new establishment he endowed with seven churches, the profits of which, together with the rents and other possessions in Yorkshire and Northumberland, amounted to eleven hundred marks.

At the dissolution of monasteries, the prudence of the monks surrendered the property they had no longer the power to withhold; and about six years afterwards, it was granted by the king, Henry VIII., to Henry Knyvet and Ann, his wife, though it does not appear upon what consideration.

Kirkham Priory stands in a delightful vale, on the eastern bank of the Derwent; or rather, we should say that it once stood here, for it is now nothing more than a splendid ruin.

The principal part that yet remains, is the gateway, a beautiful specimen of ancient architecture, and apparently belonging to the reign of Edward I. The archway is pointed, and covered with a large pediment, which is crocheted, and terminates in a finial. In the upper portion are two windows, each having two lights, with trefoil heads and ornamental tracery in the sweep. Each window, and the spaces between, have crocheted pediments, and in the spandrills are four shields of arms. The finish of this mansion was quatrefoil panelling, which, however, has suffered much from neglect and time. Between the windows are two niches with statues, and a representation of the Creator. Adjoining are two shields of arms, one having three Catherine-wheels, the other three Chaplets; over all, four bars. On each side of the entrance arch is a canopied niche, one having a mutilated representation of St. George and the Dragon, the other a solitary figure; above each are two shields of arms, a bend and three water-bougets, and the three last repeated, and a cross flory. One of the buttresses, which formerly adorned this gate, still remains, and has an elegant pierced pinnacle, crocheted. A large portion of the cloisters is also still extant, as well as a lesser fragment of the church—a small part of the chancel wall. A noble Gothic tower, beautifully covered with ivy, kept its ground till the year 1784, when it was blown down in a gale of wind. To the southward may yet be seen the ruins of the cellars.

**TAPLOW HOUSE**, near Maidenhead, Bucks; now in the occupation of Joseph Sandars, Esq., was first built in 1751, but has since been re-constructed, and added to, by Pascoe Grenfell, Esq., and the Marquess of Thomond. It is a building of the Composite order, and stands on a beautiful lawn, sloping to the south, and decorated with a fine group of trees, amongst which is a "Tulip tree," eighty feet high, and twelve in circumference.

**CRAIGEND CASTLE**, co. Stirling; the stately seat of James Buchanan, Esq., of Blair Vadock, and Ardenconnall.

The castle, built in 1820, by the late James Smith, of Craigend, is beautifully situated in the near neighbourhood of Mugdock Castle, a fine picturesque ruin, a stronghold in the feudal times of the Marquesses of Montrose. James Smith's ancestors acquired part of the lands of Craigend in 1629, during the minority of the first Marquess. Near the castle is a picturesque wooded avenue, called the Gallan Knowe, where, in the olden time, the house of Graham, as feudal barons, sustained the majesty of the law. The

grounds about Craigend Castle are finely undulated, interspersed with plantations, old woods, and water. The architecture is Norman.

**LUSCOMBE HOUSE**, Devonshire, about one mile west from Dawlish Church; the seat of Mrs. Hoare.

This house was built by the late Charles Hoare, Esq., after designs by Nash, the commencement of the work having been made in the year 1800. The external appearance of the building, with its battlements, porch, and mullioned windows, is extremely picturesque and pleasing. The grounds about the mansion present an agreeable succession of hill and dale. At a short distance westward rises the steep acclivity of Haldon, while to the east is seen the tower of Dawlish Church, and beyond it roll the waters of the English Channel.

The southern part of Devonshire is remarkable for the genial mildness of its atmosphere, a circumstance which influenced Mr. Hoare in the choice of the locality.

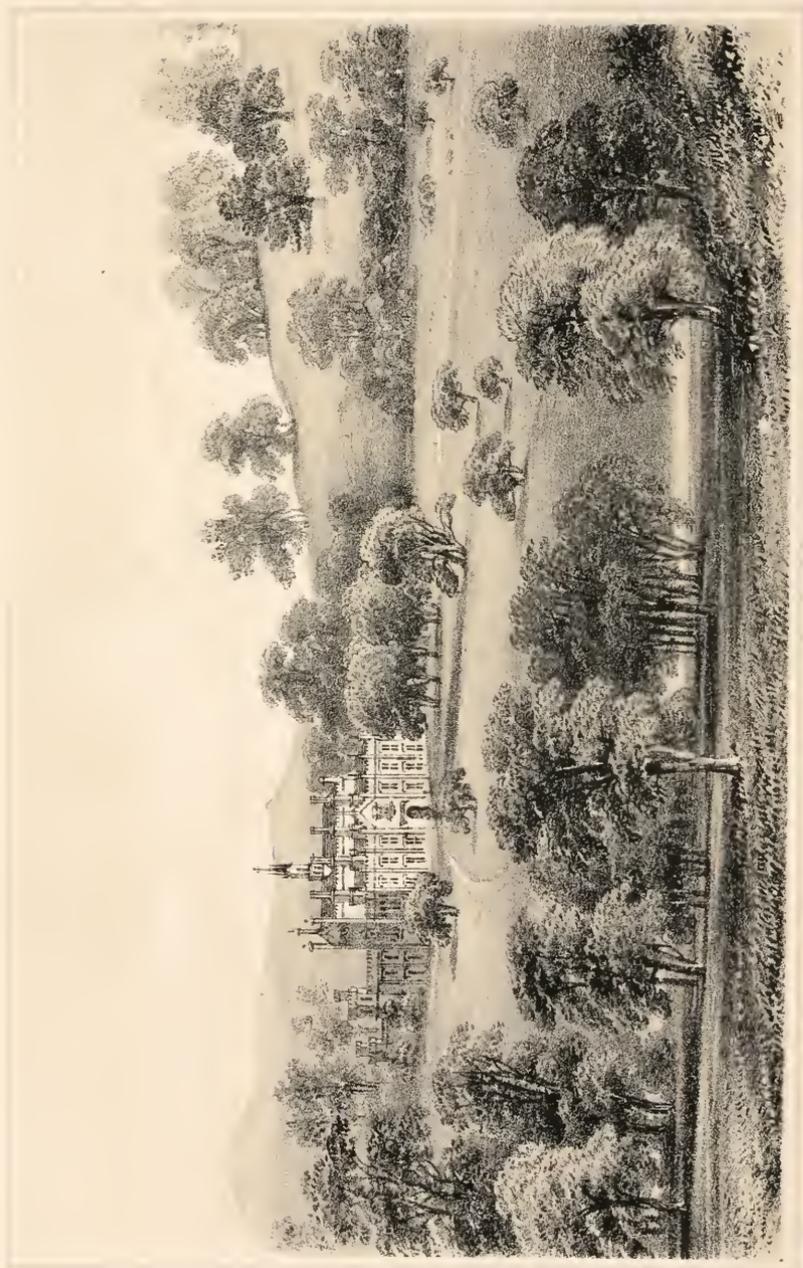
**SHANKILL CASTLE**, co. Kilkenny; the seat of James Kearney Aylward, Esq.

This mansion (a place of considerable antiquity) was renovated and improved by Nicholas Aylward, Esq., father of the present proprietor. It is a large, square, castellated building, and presents an imposing and picturesque front to the road, as seen through the ancient gateway, now disused, terminating a straight avenue of noble ash trees. There are two modern approaches leading to the house, through an extensive park, in the rear of which are the pleasure-grounds and fish-ponds.

Through this demesne the "Boreen a Muck," or pig's road, may be traced. According to tradition, there was a certain quadruped known as the "Black pig of Kildare," which ravaged the country, spreading desolation and death wherever he went; to stop the inroad of this formidable animal, the country people built a dyke, the "Boreen a Muck," which extends almost across the whole island, from the river Barrow to the Bog of Allen, thus cutting off his approach to the Castle, and preventing his further progress south. Whether this monster was ultimately destroyed by some adventurous knight, or was permitted to die a natural death, history sayeth not. It is believed by many, that having found the dyke impracticable, he rashly attempted to cross the Bay of Allen, where he perished. This appears probable, from a huge tusk having been lately dug up there.

**SNELSTON HALL**, in the co. of Derby, three miles from Ashbourn; the seat of John Harrison, Esq., who is also lord of the manor.

This is a splendid mansion, modern as to



W. Milton: lith

SNELSTON HALL, CO. DERBY,

THE SEAT OF JOHN HARRISON ESQ

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the date of its construction, but so closely imitating the character of the olden times, that it wants nothing but mantling ivy about its walls, and the mellowing tints of age, to make it pass for the work of other days. The style of its architecture is the florid Gothic, with the usual accompaniment of towers and turrets. The site of the building is very happily chosen. It stands upon a gentle eminence, below which, at a short distance, flows a piece of water, that gives back its shadowy outlines as from a mirror.

The interior fully answers to the expectations raised by the first view of this stately edifice, if, indeed, it does not go beyond them.

The principal rooms are fitted up with oaken furniture, carved and massive, according to the ancient fashion, which is so rigidly adhered to, even in the minutest details, as to completely exclude any idea of a modern mansion. The effect produced by this is very singular, but hardly to be described, since it must vary in a great degree according to the peculiar habits and tone of mind of the spectator. This revival of the past is still more sensibly felt in ascending the grand staircase, upon which, as is generally the case in the old baronial halls, the architect has exhausted all the resources of his art. If it imposes upon the imagination by its size and gloomy grandeur, it pleases no less by its fanciful and elaborate workmanship, so delicate and highly finished that it might almost seem to have been produced by the chisel of a fairy. Even the offices, lodges, and farm buildings have received the same care, and are impressed with the same character, so as to be in admirable keeping with the house itself.

The grounds attached to this mansion are extensive, and have a park-like appearance, no expense having been spared in their formation. Here, however, the hand of time alone can complete the work so well commenced; in the meanwhile a multitude of thriving trees, and of various kinds, disposed singly, or in clusters, have already begun to give a goodly promise for the future.

**CARNTYNE**, in the co. of Lanark; the seat of the Rev. John Hamilton Gray.

The lands of Carntyne, or, as they were anciently spelt, Carnetheyne, in the immediate vicinity of Glasgow, belonged, from the earliest times, to the church, and formed a portion of the immense estate which supported the bishops, and afterwards archbishops, of Glasgow. Frequent mention is made of them in the chartulary of the bishopric of Glasgow.

They have been in the possession of a branch of the ancient family of Gray for nearly three centuries. Gray, of Carntyne, is an early cadet of Lord Gray's family, and has been seated in the immediate neighbourhood

of Glasgow for upwards of three hundred years. Their original possession in that vicinity was the estate of Tolcross, which they sold to the family of Corbett, with whom, about two centuries later, they intermarried. When they sold Tolcross, they purchased the church lands of Carnetheyne or Carntyne. They afterwards bought the estate of Dalmarnock, on the banks of the Clyde, close to Glasgow; and that became, during several generations, the designation of the family.

We will quote a notice concerning this family from a curious work, entitled "Memoranda of Glasgow in the olden time":—

"Besides Dalmarnock, the family of Gray had several other considerable properties near Glasgow, viz., Carntyne, which still belongs to the family; and Newlands and Kenny Hill, which were sold at the same time with Dalmarnock, in 1784. This branch of the family of Gray are now probably the oldest landed proprietors in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, having possessed estates there for about three hundred years. Their successive generations intermarried with families well known in the annals of Glasgow; among others, with Hutchinson, the munificent founders of the hospital which bears their name; Anderson of Dowhill, several generations of which family held the office of Lord Provost, during the 17th century, and to the zeal of one of whom, during his chief-magistracy in that early time, the cathedral is said mainly to owe its preservation from the fury of religious fanaticism; Colquhoun, of Kenmure, a branch of the baronets of Luss; Gibson, of Hillhead, a family which produced the most eminent merchants of their time in Scotland, and gave Lord Provosts to the city during the 17th century; Hamilton, of Newton, cadets of the baronets of Silvertonhill; Corbett, of Tolcross, the representatives of Porterfield, of Duchal, &c., &c.

"John Gray succeeded his brother Archibald, as Laird of Carntyne, in 1628; and subsequently, he acquired the lands of Dalmarnock. He was a zealous Covenanter, and his name is held in honour, as having often afforded the shelter of his roof, at Carntyne, to the persecuted ministers. He it was who first began to work coal at Carntyne, which is one of the oldest collieries in the west of Scotland, and has contributed largely, during two hundred and twenty-five years, to supply the city of Glasgow with fuel. It is still carried on on a large scale. An ancient thorn tree lately grew on one of the farms at Carntyne, under which, according to tradition, when the plague raged in Glasgow, in 1651, a large copper pot stood, in which the money that was brought from the city, for the purchase of coal, was boiled, in order to be disinfected. Another John Gray, of Dalmarnock and Carntyne, was of different principles from those of his covenanting grandfather,

having prepared to join the army of the Pretender, in 1715. He was, however, prevented from executing his purpose by the prudent foresight of his wife, Elizabeth Hamilton, a descendant of the baronets of Silvertonhill, who informed against him; in consequence of which he was imprisoned, and never actually appeared in arms. Some fine Andrea Ferrara swords, which he had got on that occasion, are still preserved in the family.

“From the year 1628, or 1629, until the present time, coal-working has been carried on vigorously at Carnynte. The early importance of this colliery is shown by an ancient proverb, which was once prevalent in Glasgow,—‘As deep as Carnynte Heugh.’ This depth, however, was very near the surface, as compared with the present workings. Nearly a century ago, the largest and most powerful engine as yet seen in the west of Scotland, was erected by James Gray, of Dalmarnock and Carnynte, the son and successor of the above-mentioned John.”

Dalmarnock, on the banks of the Clyde, was formerly the residence of the GRAYS, of Carnynte; who afterwards lived at Newlands, a mansion built on their adjoining estate. But, in the year 1784, John Gray, who had succeeded a few years previously to the family estates, sold Dalmarnock, Newlands, and Kennyhill, retaining only the original property of Carnynte, with its valuable collieries. In this, he was succeeded by his son, the late Mr. Gray, of Carnynte, a man of rare worth and benevolence, and for half a century an active magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Lanarkshire. In 1823, he became representative of Hamilton, of Newton, a cadet of the Ducal house. He died, universally respected and lamented, in 1833, and was succeeded by his only son, the Rev. John Hamilton Gray, of Carnynte, Deputy-Lieutenant of Lanarkshire.

The estates which were sold in 1784, by Mr. Hamilton Gray’s grandfather, are situated even more in the immediate vicinity of Glasgow than Carnynte. They are, indeed, almost in the very suburbs of the city, and are, consequently, of extreme value; a value every year increasing. Dalmarnock was sold to Mr. Buchanan, of Ardoch, and has since passed through the hands of several proprietors. Newlands was sold to Mr. Hozier, and is still the property of his grandson, the present Mr. Hozier, of Newlands.

Among the families with whom that of Gray of Carnynte has intermarried, we may mention, Hutchinson of Lambhill; Colquhoun of Kenmure, a branch of Luss; Anderson of Dowhill; Gibson of Hillhead; Hamilton of Newton, a branch of the Ducal family, twice over; Corbett of Tolcross, representative of Porterfield of Duchal; Chapman, including Pollock of Pollock, Bart., and Boyd of Pinkhill; Hamilton of Torrance; Dundas of Dud-

dingstoun; Johnstone of Alva, a cadet of the Baronets of Westerhall.

In the passage quoted from the “Memoranda of Glasgow in the Olden Time,” it has been mentioned that several of the families into which that of Gray intermarried, such as Anderson of Dowhill, and Gibson of Hillhead, were among the most distinguished in the annals of commerce in Scotland, and had often given Lord Provosts to the city of Glasgow, from 1600 to 1700. We have also, at the same time, seen that many of their alliances were with the most ancient families of the county aristocracy. This remark serves as a practical illustration of the description of the state of society in Glasgow, and the West of Scotland, upwards of a century ago, written by the able pen of Lockhart, in “Peter’s Letters,” Vol. III.:—

“A few generations back, Glasgow was entirely a place of merchandise, and not at all connected with manufactures. In those ancient days, the principal merchants, who had everything their own way in the town, were frequently persons of most respectable birth and education; often younger sons of good gentlemen’s families; and all of them accustomed to live on terms of familiarity or equality with the *noblesse* of the neighbouring counties. The introduction of manufactures has had the effect of causing this primitive aristocracy to be invaded in their privileges by a mighty swarm of mere *novi homines*, persons sprung from every variety of mean blood, who have, now, by the strength of numbers and of purses, almost succeeded in pushing the relics of the old school from their seats of dignity.”

In an essay on the progress of Glasgow, prefixed to “Select Views” of that city and its environs, there is the following curious account of these civic patricians, which almost reminds us of the habits of the exclusive *Magnificoes* of Venice, on the Broglio:—“The Virginian merchants held the other burghesses in great contempt, and seemed to have lorded it over them with something of an iron hand. To such a degree did this mercantile aristocracy carry their pride and haughty demeanour, that, while they, arrayed in great white wigs and wide scarlet mantles, walked on the pavement at the cross, no trader, however respectable, or person of inferior rank, durst venture to approach them. If any of this class was desirous of speaking to one of these proud merchants, he had patiently to wait till he caught the great man’s eye, and was granted an audience.”

Thus, it is not surprising that the same families should be allied to these mercantile aristocrats, and to the county families of purer blood, such as Hamilton of Newton and Silvertonhill, Colquhoun of Kenmure, or Pollock of Pollock, and Boyd of Pinkhill.

We have ventured to give the above quotations, as being, in themselves, not devoid of interest; tending, as they do, to illustrate the progress of society, by passages of local history: and as, moreover, being appropriate, in treating of a property a portion of which is situated within the royalty of the city, and which has belonged to the same family for a greater number of generations than any other estate in the immediate vicinity of Glasgow. The house of Carntyne has not been inhabited by the family for many years. It is situated in the midst of extensive shrubberies, and is surrounded by collieries and villages, which are a continuation of the suburbs of the city of Glasgow.

It is remarkable that although coal has been worked at Carntyne for 225 years, it is still one of the principal collieries in the West of Scotland.

We shall conclude this notice by quoting an account of Carntyne, from the work of M. A. Blanqui, an eminent French *homme de lettres*, who travelled in Scotland thirty years ago, in 1823, as tutor to a young French nobleman, who brought letters of introduction to the late Mr. Gray. The work is entitled "Voyage d'un Français en Angleterre et en Ecosse." Many pages are devoted to the description of their reception at Carntyne. We only give one or two sentences: "A deux milles, environ, de distance de Glasgow, sur la route d'Ardrie, nous avons aperçu un bois de chênes, d'ormes, et d'arbres vents, isolé dans un plaine légèrement inclinée au sud; et apres une foule de tours et de detours, un chateau irregulier, avec une ferme et des jardins, s'est dessiné sur la pelouse qui est devant nous; c'est Carntyne. La porte s'ouvre; un veillard d'une haute stature, aux yeux bleus, aux cheveux blancs, a l'air noble, melancolique et doux, nous demande avec bienveillance qui nous sommes, et apres avoir lu les lettres qui nous recommandaient, 'Messieurs,' dit il, 'soyez chezvous.' A ces mots, il nous tende la main, nous introduit dans son cabinet, dont il nous fit propriétaires. Nous nons regardions attendris et confus de cette naïve et simple hospitalité qui semble craindre les ceremonies et l'hesitation, et se derober a l'embarras d'un remerciement. Nous etions restés seules dans son cabinet. Des qu'on est propriétaire, on vent jourir, et avant quelques heures, j'avais parcourue la bibliotheque. Ma surprise fut agréable en retrouvant tous nos grands auteurs Français, et a coté d'eux, toutes les grandes notabilités litteraires anciennes, etrangeres et modernes. Des vieux sabres Ecossois, des portraits de famille, des oiseaux de proie empaillés, composaient le reste de l'ameublement. Le jardin attenant au cabinet nous appartient egalement, &c., &c., &c." The gratitude of this accomplished Frenchman has dwelt longer upon the

details of this place than we may venture to inflict upon our readers. However, we conceived that the impression made upon a foreigner, by his reception in an old Scottish country gentleman's house, might not be without interest.

**HALL PLACE**, in the co. of Kent, and parish of Leigh (or Lyghe), two miles and a half from Penshurst, and four from Tonbridge; the beautiful seat of Thomas Farmer Baily, Esq.

This was at one time a part of a district called *Hollenden*, but in the reign of King Henry VIII. it was conveyed to William Waller, to whom the poet Waller was distantly related. From that time it acquired the name of *Hall Place*; and Anne, the widow of Richard Waller, having a second time married, it came, in her right, to her husband, Stephen Towse, Gent. Not long afterwards it passed to Crittenden, in which name it continued to the reign of King Charles II., when it was alienated to the family of Harrison. In 1717, it was disposed of to Burgess, whose widow married James Harbroe, Esq., and after his death sold the estate in 1821 to Farmer Baily, Esq., the father of the present owner.

*Hall Place* was, in its original form, an Elizabethan structure, but the additions made since belong to the Gothic style of architecture. It is a very handsome building of brick and stone, three storeys high, the late additions consisting of a banqueting-hall and a chapel. The former is sixty-five feet long, and proportionately wide, with a groined oak roof forty feet in height. The chapel is intended for the Roman Catholic service.

The Park and lands connected with the mansion comprise from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and seventy acres.

**ASHHILL TOWERS**, in the co. of Limerick, near Kilmallock; the seat of Eyre Evans, Esq., who served the office of High Sheriff for the county, in 1810.

Ashhill Towers is situated close to Kilmallock, part of the demesne-wall being common also to the town. Hence it is connected with all the stirring events relating to Kilmallock, in the civil wars that at various times have desolated Ireland. It was at Ashhill that the celebrated Sir Eyre Coote was born, in the old mansion, now taken down. He was the fourth son of the Rev. Chidley Coote, of Ashhill, by Jane Evans, sister of George, first Lord Carbery, and great-aunt of Eyre Evans, Esq., the present possessor of the estate, who purchased it from the Coote family in 1792.

The mansion at Ashhill was first built in 1781, but it was enlarged and received a new front in 1830.

**HOTHFIELD PLACE**, in the co. of Kent, about three miles and a half from Ashford; the seat of Sir Richard Tufton, Bart.

According to Hasted, this manor derives its name from the *hothe*, or *heath*, abounding in it; a derivation that seems probable enough, though not perhaps altogether satisfactory.

This manor would seem to have remained in the descendants of Fulbert de Dover down to the time of Richard Dover, who dying without issue in the reign of King Edward I., his sister, who had taken for a second husband the Earl of Athol, became his heir. Her son, John, Earl of Athol, having been attainted of treason, this inheritance, amongst others, was confiscated by the crown, in whose possession it remained till Edward II. granted it to Bartholomew de Badlesmere. He, however, highly as he had been favoured by the monarch, in an evil hour for himself joined the party of the discontented barons, and having otherwise offended the Queen at Leeds Castle, his lands were seized, and himself executed. Thereupon the King granted Hothfield to David de Strathbolgie, son of the John, Earl of Athol, before mentioned, but only for his life; so that when he died, it once more reverted to the crown, and was then granted to Giles de Badlesmere, thus coming again to the family which had first lost it by forfeiture. He died without issue, leaving his four sisters his co-heirs, and the property being divided amongst them, Hothfield devolved to Margaret, the wife of William, Lord Roos of Hamlake. It was lost to this family, as to the previous ones, by forfeiture, the descendants of Lord Roos having sided with the Lancasterians against Edward IV. Soon afterwards the crown granted this estate for life to Sir John Fogge, of Repton, Knight, who was Comptroller of the Royal Household, and one of the Privy Council. Henry VIII. bestowed it, towards the close of his reign, upon John Tufton, of Northiam, in Sussex, who was Sheriff for the county, and entertained Queen Elizabeth here in one of her royal progresses. His descendants gradually rose to high eminence and honour in the State, till in the reign of Charles II., Sir Nicholas Tufton was created Lord Tufton, Baron of Tufton, and shortly afterwards Earl of the Isle of Thanet.

The present mansion of Hothfield is a square edifice of stone, and stands upon the site of a yet older house, near the edge of the heath, to which it owes its name. The south-east side of the grounds are skirted by that branch of the Stour which rises at Westwell. They are also watered by a rivulet that flows from the north, and passes through them.

**MILSTED MANOR-HOUSE**, Kent. The manor of Milsted with the Manor-House, is the property and the seat of Lieut.-Col. Sir

John Maxwell Tylden, Knight, who succeeded his father, Richard Tylden, Esq., in 1832.

The Manor-house was built in the time of Edward III., by Sir Thomas Hoggeshaw, Knight; it is constructed with large upright beams of oak, placed two feet apart, the interstices being filled up with wattles, covered with clay mixed with chopped straw. The upper story projected two and a half feet beyond the lower, but the whole front has been made flush, by bricking up the under space some years since, and then covering the whole with stucco. These repairs, though they added to the strength of the building, destroyed a good deal of its picturesqueness. The front has two large gables at each end, and a smaller one over a porch. It is a good specimen of the domestic architecture of the period. From the porch one enters a large hall, whence several rooms of low pitch are approached—the whole is remarkably warm and dry. It is situated very close to the Church, in a pleasure-garden, screened from the east and north-east winds by high walls, and from the north and north-west by some very fine old trees; through which the Church, built on slightly elevated ground, looks very picturesque. On the south side of the pleasure-garden, stands a row of remarkably fine fir trees, their boles covered with luxuriant ivy, giving them the appearance of vast green columns. Many fine evergreens adorn the grounds, making the garden appear cheerful, even in winter.

The manor came into the possession of the Tylden family by purchase, in the early part of the reign of Charles I.; and they have continued to reside here ever since.

There are several good paintings, and many ancient and modern portraits; amongst them, one of Sir Henry Wootton, beautifully painted on pannel, at Rome, in 1600. He was the friend and companion of William Tylden, of Tylden's Place, in Marden, and of the Court Lodge, in Womeshill, whose son Richard purchased the manor of Milsted, and made it his residence.

**BROWSHOLME HALL**, Yorkshire, in the West Riding, five miles from Clitheroe, and twelve from Blackburn; the seat of Thomas Goulbourn Parker, Esq.

For several generations the Parkers continued to be bow-bearers of the Forest of Bowland, and they still preserve the stirrup, or iron ring, through which the dogs kept in the Forest were obliged to pass; unless, indeed, when they appertained to noblemen. In very early days they were seated at *Over-Browsholme*, but, subsequently, Charles Blount, Earl of Devonshire, "sold to Thomas Parker, Esq., of Over-Browsholme, all that messuage, tenement, and one pasture, within the Forest of Bowland, called *Nether Browsholme*, which

premises were late parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster."

During the great civil war, we find Thomas Parker appointed "captain of a company of foote, of the trayned bands of Staincliffe and Ewcross, under the regiment of Ambrose Pudsay, Esq., whereof the sayd Ambrose Pudsay is collonell." His zeal was rewarded, as too often happened in those days, by the plunder of his relative's house, both by friends and foes, of all which, a minute account was drawn up at the time, and is still preserved. Edward Parker had also the misfortune of being made prisoner, and carried to Bradford, when he had to pay £200 before he could regain his freedom. In proof of this indiscriminate system of pillage, we may give two letters of protection, the one from a notorious sequestrator, the other from a gallant Royalist.

"For the Cols. and Lieut.-Cols. within Craven, these.

"Noble Gentlemen,—I could desire to move you in the behalfe of Mr. Edward Parker, of Broosome, that you would be pleased to take notice of his house, and give order to the officers and souldiers of your regiments, that they plunder not, nor violently take away any his goods, without your privities; for truly the prones of souldiers, sometimes, to comit some insolenicies, w'out comand from their supiors, is the cause of my writing at this time; hoping hereby, through your care, to prevent a future evill, in all thankfulness I shall acknowledge (besides the great obligation you putt on Mr. Parker) myselfe to bee,

Your much obliged,

RICHARD SHUTTLEWORTH."

"These are to intreat all officers and souldiers of the Scottish armie, and to require all officers and souldiers of the English armie under my comaund, that they forbear to take or trouble the p'son of Edward Parker, of Browsholme, Esq., or to plunder his goods, or any other hurt or damage to doe unto him in his estate.

THO. TYLDESLEY."

In 1601 the old mansion of *Over Browsholme*, the ancient residence of the family, which stood nearer to the Roman road from Ribchester, was pulled down, and the family removed to the present house, situated upon an eminence in the Forest of Bowland. "At this time," says Whittaker, "Mr. T. Parker new-fronted the house in the style of that day, introducing in the doorway the three orders of architecture, and laid out the grounds which were situated near the *brook*, and much warmer and more sheltered than *Over-Browsholme*, in the formal fashion of the times. In front was a bowling-green, enclosed by a high wall and iron gates, over which was the Latin inscription—*Nemo hanc entrat portam, qui violat æquum*. The house then consisted of one centre and two wings, in the form of a half H.

The doorway, which is ornamented with pillars of the three orders of architecture, is not in the centre, but has three windows on one side, and two only on the other; this space was in one room, it was called the hall, and was, in extent, sixty-eight feet long, twenty-three wide, and twelve high. The roof of this hall is a remarkable instance of the good beams and timbers they at that time used in their floors and ceilings. There were two large fire-places, and some plain, massy oaken tables, the reliques of old English hospitality. The principal staircase went out of this hall, and was curiously carved in oak. The west wing contained the principal drawing-room, which was thirty feet long by twenty-two feet wide, and fifteen high (now used as the drawing-room); the principal bed-room, the staircase and the chapel, at the top of all. The east wing contained the offices. On the second floor is a room called the oak drawing-room, being most richly carved in oak wainscot. There were a great many lodging-rooms, and the library was at the top of the east wing, containing a large collection of curious and rare works in the early ages; a very scarce and fine Missal; *The Life of St. Edmund*, the founder of Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, richly illuminated with portraits, and views of the Chapel at Bury (this was written in the fifteenth century); the four first works of Caxton, in high preservation and excellent condition, which were sold, A.D. 1810, for 160 guineas; Earl Spencer, Mr. T. Grenville, and Mr. J. Towneley, being the purchasers. There is also a very valuable collection of manuscripts relating to the pedigrees of families in the counties of York and Lancaster, written and arranged by Mr. Robert Parker, of Carlton Hall, 1619; also many curious letters and documents from the Parliamentary Generals in the Rebellion of 1645; a large collection of coins and medals, with the "seal for approbation of ministers," in Cromwell's time. On the marriage of the late Edward Parker, Esq., (A.D. 1750,) with Barbara, second daughter of Sir William Fleming, Bart., of Rydall Hall, in the county of Westmorland, the gateway, high walls, &c., were removed, all but the steps and straight walk up to the house. Mr. John Parker, father of the said Edward Parker, Esq., built the stables, which were directly in front of the house, and near to the old steps. The approach from Lancaster and the west came by the stable-yard, and at some distance from the house. There were then some very fine oaks on the road-side, which afterwards made the floor of the grand jury-room at Lancaster. Mr. Edward Parker took from the hall the present library, and made it his dining-room. It is wainscoted with very fine old oak wood, from Park-head, near Whalley, now in the posses-



**HOPPEFORD HALL**, in the co. of Warwick, and parish of Withbrook; the property of Thomas Arnold, Esq.

In the time of the Norman Conqueror this manor belonged to Geoffrey Wirce, and afterwards came into the possession of the Mowbrays, one of whom gave a portion of it to the monks of Kirby, or Coombe Abbey. At a later period we find it in the hands of Sir Edward Belknap, Knight, who sold it to Richard Wright, Esq., from whose family it passed to that of the present owner.

This Hall is supposed to have been built by the Monks of Coombe Abbey. It stood in a square, now marked out by elm trees, in the midst of a plot of ground containing about eighteen acres. Dugdale, in his day, speaks of it as being "no better than a depopulated place, there being no more left of the manour-house than the bare skeleton thereof, not habitable, and two mean cottages."

**SKIPTON CASTLE**, Yorkshire, one of the seats of Sir Richard Tufton, Bart.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, this district formed a part of the lands belonging to Earl Edwin, one of the Saxon Thanes. It was afterwards granted by William the Conqueror to one of his followers, Robert de Romillé, or Romeli, who built the Castle; and from that time the village of Skipton, rising in importance, became a town, though it never had a municipal government, nor was represented in Parliament.

At a later period, this barony passed by marriage into the Albemarle family; but by the artifices of a bold and officious priest, it was obtained from its rightful owner, and vested in the Crown. By Edward II. it was bestowed on Piers de Gaveston, who, becoming obnoxious to the rebellious barons, was captured by them and beheaded. In 1311, another alienation transferred it to a family, who, with the exception of a single attainer, held it uninterruptedly for five hundred years. The grant was made by Edward II., to Robert, Lord Clifford, a name written in bloody characters in the pages of Shakspeare, when his descendants so long and so fiercely upheld the house of Lancaster. One of these, the hero of the poet's drama, had obtained a sort of fame that borders closely upon infamy, being, as Leyland tells us, "for slaughter of the men at Wakefield, called the boucher."

The estates, which became forfeited by the success of the Yorkists, were once more restored by Henry VII. to Henry Lord Clifford in 1486. He was surnamed the *Shepherd*,\* from having been brought up as a peasant amongst the fells of Cumberland, to secure

him from his enemies. Conscious of the defects resulting from this mode of life, which he had led till his twenty-fifth year, he mingled little with the world, but spent his time in the solitary pursuits of alchemy and astronomy. In his sixtieth year, however, he was appointed to a command in the English army that met, and so decisively routed, the Scots at Flodden.

In default of male heirs, this property passed to Lady Anne Clifford, (daughter and heiress of George, Earl of Cumberland) who married, first, Richard, Earl of Dorset, and secondly, Philip, Earl of Pembroke.\* Upon her death, the Lady Margaret Sackville, her first daughter and co-heir, succeeded to the estate. This lady had previously married John Tufton, Earl of Thanet.

Skipton Castle, as we have a little before observed, was originally built by Robert de Romillé, one of the followers of the Norman Conqueror; so at least it is asserted by the profound antiquary, Camden, who, though he gives no authority for the fact, may yet be relied upon, as he never makes assertions without having sufficient grounds for them. "Of the original building," says Whitaker, "little, I think, remains besides the western doorway of the inner castle; but as that consists of a treble semicircular arch supported upon square piers, it can scarcely be assigned to a later period. The rest of Romillé's work, besides a bailey and lodgings about it, must have consisted, according to the uniform style of castles in that period, of a square tower with perpendicular buttresses of little projection at the angles, and of single round-headed lights in the walls. Every vestige, however, of such an edifice has perished, with the single exception mentioned above; and the oldest part of Skipton Castle, now remaining, consists of seven round-towers, partly in the sides, and partly in the angles of the building, connected by rectilinear apartments, which form an irregular, quadrangular court within. The walls are from twelve to nine feet thick; yet when the Castle was slighted by ordinance of Parliament in the last century, they were demolished in some places, as appears, half-way; and in others, almost wholly to the foundation. This part was the work of Robert de Clifford, in the beginning of Edward II.'s time; for according to his descendant, Lady Pembroke,

\* Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset and Pembroke, was one of the most excellent and remarkable women of her time. Her celebrated reply to Sir Joseph Williamson Secretary to King Charles II., who had written to dictate to her a member for Appleby, Horace Walpole adduces among his proofs of the superiority of women in epistolary correspondence:—

"I have been bullied by an usurper, neglected by a Court, but I will not be dictated to by a subject. Your man shau't stand."

The Countess's spirit was only equalled by her benevolence and charity.

\* The life of "the Shepherd Lord," forms one of the most romantic episodes in the annals of family history. See *Anecdotes of the Aristocracy*.

'he was the chief builder of the most strong parts of Skipton Castle, which had been out of repair and ruinous from the Albenarles' time.' But the eastern part, a single range of buildings at least sixty yards long, terminated by an octagon tower, is known to have been built by the first Earl of Cumberland, in the short space of four or five months, for the reception of the 'Lady Eleanor Brandon's grace,' who married his son, in the twenty-seventh year of that reign. This part, which was meant for state rather than defence, was not slighted (demolished) with the main part of the castle, and remains nearly in its original condition, as the wainscot, carved with fluted panels, and even some of the original furniture, serve to prove. The upper windows, only, appear to have been altered by the Countess of Pembroke. The 'Lady Eleanor's grace' appears to have been received by the family—who, no doubt, were proud of such an alliance—with the honours of royalty; and a long gallery was then considered as a necessary appendage to every princely residence."

Skipton Castle, as much from the warlike character of its owners, as from its own importance, has been the subject of divers sieges. In the early feuds between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, it escaped without damage; but in the Pilgrimage of Grace, the rabble, headed by some men of military skill, besieged here the first Earl of Cumberland; and from his letters to Henry VIII., it would seem that "the insurgents entered his house, tore his evidences in pieces, and rifled his treasures, wherewith he should have assisted the king's highness." Nor was this result at all surprising; for as the Castle, however strong by art, is yet in military phrase overcrowded by two adjoining heights, it could hardly be expected to hold out long against an army which was well supplied with battering cannon, and had before taken York and Pontefract Castles.

In the time of the great Civil War, Skipton Castle was handled yet more roughly by the Parliamentarians under Lambert, Poyntz, and Rossiter; men who, in their own phrase, seldom did the work of the Lord negligently, and who, in this case, were furthermore irritated by having been kept before the walls for three years by the stubbornness of the besieged. Upon the surrender, at last, of the garrison, an order was issued by the Parliament for the demolition of the refractory fortress; an order which was only partially carried into effect. Whitaker, who had access to the Memoirs of the Countess of Pembroke, and who had besides studied the remains with much attention, has given us the following lucid account of the transaction. But, as connected with his story, and indeed

as essential to its understanding, we must first observe, that over the modern entrance to the Castle is the following inscription:—

THIS SKIPTON CASTLE WAS REPAIRED BY THE LADY ANNE CLIFFORD, COUNTESS DOWAGER OF PEMBROKE, DORSET, AND MONTGOMERIE, BARONESS CLIFFORD, WESTMORLAND, AND VESEIE, LADY OF THE HONOUR OF SKIPTON IN CRAVEN, AND SHERIFFESSE BY INHERITANCE OF THE COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND, IN THE YEARES 1657 AND 1658, AFTER THIS MAINE PART OF ITT HAD LAYNE RUINOUS EVER SINCE DECEMBER, 1648, AND THE JANUARY FOLLOWINGE, WHEN ITT WAS THEN PULLED DOWNE AND DEMOLISHED, ALMOST TO THE FOUNDATION, BY THE COMMAND OF THE PARLIAMENT, THEN SITTING AT WESTMINSTER, BECAUSE ITT HAD BIN A GARRISON IN THE THEN CIVIL WARRES IN ENGLAND.

ISALAH, CHAP. LVIII. GOD'S NAME BE PRAISED.

Upon this inscription by the Countess, Dr. Whitaker observes, by the words, *maine part*, in this inscription, we are to understand the old castle only, as distinct from the gallery. Mr. Gray inferred too much from this inscription, when he informed his correspondent that "this was one of our good Countess's buildings, but upon old foundations."

And may we not be allowed to suspect that the good lady expressed herself too strongly with regard to the total demolition even of this part of the Castle, in order to magnify her own achievement in restoring it? However this may be, I will endeavour to state the fact with accuracy, partly from appearances, and partly from her own memoirs.

First, then, the west end, and that only, had been demolished nearly to the foundations; for here the great breach was made by a battery planted on a neighbouring eminence.

Next—with respect to the demolition by order of Parliament—the whole of this part of the Castle was unroofed, the lead and wood sold, and the upper part of the walls pulled down, in some places about one-third of their height, when the workmen evidently desisted from weariness. This may be proved by examining the rounders within, (for without it is difficult to discover the line which separates the old and new masonry.) Here the upper part of the wall is little more than half the original thickness; and some of the apartments within the rounders have a sort of platform, occasioned by the separation, about half way between the floor and roof. Lady Pembroke informs us that she came to Skipton, July 18th, 1649—*i.e.*, a few months after the slighting of the Castle—stayed ten days in the town, and on the 28th removed to Barden. On the 13th of February following, she came

to Skipton again; where she remained for the greater part of twelve months, holding courts, causing boundaries to be ridden, and making repairs. During this time she inhabited the gallery and adjoining apartments, which had never been slighted. The great Octagon Room was her bed-chamber.

But the "old castle" itself lay in ruins till about October, 1655, when she set about removing the rubbish, which had lain there ever since 1648. The 25th of March following she began to repair the building; and by Michaelmas thirteen apartments were finished; seven of them upper rooms, in one of which herself was born, and her uncle, Earl Francis, died. Had the demolition been complete, this could not have been said with propriety. The walls, at least, of the room, must in part have remained to identify it.

"In the Baily wall on the south, are the remains of a large rounder; and the gateway itself, which opens into the town, near the east end of the church, has four strong and bulky round-towers, which appear to have been beaten down about half-way to the foundation in the seventeenth century, and repaired by the good Countess. Over the arch, however, are the arms of Henry, Lord Clifford, with the cypher, H. C., and date 1629 beneath. The pierced battlement has on one side, in large characters,

GEORGI MERITUM MARMORE PERENNUS,  
and on the other, the ancient motto of the family, DESORMAIS."

Since the time of the Countess, and from the year 1808 to 1818, this ancient edifice has undergone several other repairs. It is now an occasional residence of the Tufton family, but yet retains a portion of its ancient grand and imposing aspect.

**PARTON**, in the co. of Kirkcubright, about two miles from the town of Castle Douglas; the seat of Miss Glendonwyn of that ilk.

Of this very ancient and distinguished family, Sir Walter Scott gives the following brief account in a note to the romance of "The Abbot":—"Glendonwyn was a house of ancient descent and superior consequence, including persons who fought at Bannockburn and Otterburn, and closely connected by alliance and friendship with the great Earls of Douglas."

The lineage of this race is deduced by Douglas in his "Baronage," from Sir Adam Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn, in the time of King Alexander III. The existing family are directly sprung from King Robert III.; their ancestor, Sir Simon Glendonning of that ilk, having married Lady Mary Douglas, daughter of Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, by his wife, the Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of Robert III., king of Scotland.

The son of this marriage, Sir Simon Glendonning of that ilk, married the Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Crawford. In 1449, this Sir Simon was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace with England, together with the Earls of Douglas, Angus, Ross, Murray, Crawford, &c. He was of Parton in 1458, and perhaps yet earlier; but a charter dated in that year, and confirming the barony to him, is still extant. From him descended in the eleventh generation, the late William Glendonwyn, Esq., of Parton, who died in 1809; leaving issue by his wife (Agnes Gordon, of Crogo,) three daughters; viz.—1, Mary Lucy Elizabeth Agnes, married to Sir James Gordon, Bart., of Letterfourie in Banffshire;\* 2, Xaveria, unmarried, by family arrangements the present proprietrix of Parton; and 3, Ismene Magdalene, wife of William Scott, of Whimpton, in Hampshire, (brother of Jane Elizabeth, Countess of Oxford,) by whom she has issue William-Glendonwyn, a major in the 91st regiment; Frederick James, and Charles Glendonwyn, at present residing in Edinburgh. This very ancient family has at all times been characterized by its adherence to the Roman Catholic religion—an adherence from which it never swerved, even at the periods of the bitterest persecution.

The house of Parton derives its name from the parish wherein it stands, and which is supposed to mean in the Gaelic, *the hill-top*, a name that well describes the locality. Although there is no hill here of great height, except Mochrum Fell, towards the north of the parish, yet the whole surface of the district is elevated and uneven. It also supplies peat in great abundance, and this is the fuel most in use among the poorer classes.

The present mansion of Parton, built about sixty years ago by the father of the present proprietrix, the late William Glendonwyn of that ilk, is of modern architecture, not of any particular style; a light-looking, handsome building, possessing a peculiarly elegant staircase. In it also remains the identical two-handed sword used by the Sir Simon Glendonwyn who fell at Otterburn, and who carried the standard of Scotland there. It is situated amongst the most beautiful scenery in the south of Scotland, surrounded by fine old timber, and in near view of the lovely river Dee, where it stretches to a mile's breadth, not far from the public road that leads from Castle Douglas to Newgalloway, about six miles from each, on steeply undulating grounds formerly named "Fairies, or Fairy knowes." The ancient residence and Baronial Chapel were on a much more

\* Lady Gordon *d.* in 1845, leaving issue, the present Sir William Gordon, Bart., of Letterfourie; Robert; Helen; Mary, wife of Mr. Serjeant Shee, M.P., and Alexandrina-Jane.

elevated situation—on a hill, commanding an enchanting and extensive view of the river and neighbourhood. This hill still goes by the name of “the Chapel Brae,” and the site of the sacred edifice is yet indicated by some decayed hawthorn trees, planted in the form of a cross.

About a mile and a half from Parton House, there runs into the Dee the stream of Spearford, which derives its name from the place of its junction with the Dee having been once the scene of a conflict, the traditionary account of which is graphically given in the following ballad :—

Loth rung the Slogan, the clansmen to gather,  
It rous'd the dun deer in the wood of Glenlee;  
Gleam'd the light axe and broad-sword on the heather,  
From darksome Loch-Doon to the holms of the Dee :

Wild from his native glen,  
Rush'd the bold spearman then,  
Rude as the storms on his mountains that blow ;  
Bandrol and pennant stream,  
Bright on the morning beam,  
Darken'd Loch-Ken in his valley below.

Proudly paraded the hardy Glenkensmen—  
Their broad tartans wav'd in the winds of the hill :  
Gordon's loud heumont cheers on his bold clansmen ;  
The turrets of Kenmore resound to the peal ;

Swiftly Maculloch came,  
Maitland and all his train,  
Stout Craigeingillan, and haughty Knoekgray ;  
Kennedy's bowmen true,  
Muster'd on Lovran's brow—  
Wood-shaded Dee ne'er beheld such array.

Flash'd the broad battle-axe clear on the river,  
The shouts of the war men were heard from afar ;  
Loud was the banner-ery—“Gordon for ever !”  
“Lord Gordon of Kenmore, and young Lochinvar :”  
Dark as the winter cloud,  
Sweeps o'er the Solway's flood,  
Scour they the valley, and forage the plain ;  
Hamlet and village burn,  
Widow and maiden mourn,  
Red were their hands in the blood of the slain.

Rough was their raid, o'er the lowland extending,  
“Arouse thee, Glendonwyn,” his warden did cry,  
“Fierce from the moor are the Gordons descending,  
“Drumrash and Glenlaggan blaze red to the sky :”  
Smiling, the chieftain said,  
“Gordon shall rue his raid—  
“Keen are the lances of Orr and the Dee ;  
“Wide spread the war alarm,  
“Telford and Herries warn,  
“Livingston, Duchray, and hardy Macgie.”

Yell'd the war-blast, o'er green hill and valley,  
The troopers of Dee sprung to arms at the sound,—  
Helmet and lance in the sun glitter'd gaily,  
And swift o'er the lee did the war-charger bound :  
Louder the bugle rung,  
Hauberk and buckler sung,—  
Battle-brands glanc'd on the banks of the Orr ;  
Foremost the chieftain strode,  
Waving their falchions broad,  
Briskly o'er dale and doon onward they bore.

Dee's sable stream, in his vale gently flowing,  
Was hidden by hazel and poplar so gay ;  
Red on the holms was the western sun glowing,  
The grey rock on Lowran side mirror'd his ray :

Clansmen your plunder leave,  
See how the banners wave,  
Broad o'er Glenlochlar they float on the sky,  
Dalesmen in jack and spear,  
Rank'd on the plain appear,  
Kenmore, beware thee, Glendonwyn is nigh.

Dark on the lee were the dalesmen advancing,  
Glendonwyn, in front, brandish'd high his broad sword ;  
Hardy Macgie, with his troopers came prancing,  
And fierce was the fray at the stream of Spearford.  
Loud yell'd the Slogan's blast,  
Broad sword on buckler clash'd,

Spear and light-axe clove the helmets of steel ;  
Hissing the arrows fly,  
War-steed and rider die,  
“Gordon for ever !” resounds o'er the field !

Mark ye yon chief, like the wild wolf of Lowran,  
That tears the young kid on the banks of Loch-Ken ?  
'Tis Lord Lochinvar,—see his foes fall before him—  
The blood of the dalesmen runs red on the plain :

Briskly Glendonwyn then  
Call'd to his merry men,  
On rush'd the sons of the Dee and the Orr ;  
Lances in shivers flew,  
Battle blades keen they drew,—  
Thick was the stream with the dark purple gore !

Long was the bloody field fiercely disputed,  
Till brave Lochinvar fell,—by numbers laid low ;  
Loudly Glendonwyn the victory shout'd,  
As towards his mountains retir'd the foe,  
Sullen the evening star  
Scowl'd on the field of war,—

Dying groans murmur'd on Dee's sable wave :  
Still as the water-sprite  
Howls thro' the gloom of night,  
Hov'ring are seen the pale forms of the brave.

**HEPBURN**, in the co. of Durham, two miles to the west of Jarrow, and one mile south of the Tyne; the seat of Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., who for some time represented Newcastle-upon-Tyne in Parliament.

In 1532, this manor was conveyed by Ralph Grey, the then owner of it, to the family of Baxter, from whom it passed to Richard Hodshon, alderman, of Newcastle.

The family of the Hodshons were zealous Roman Catholics, a circumstance which seems to have occasioned much jealousy to the Protestant burghers of Newcastle, who were anything but free from the fanatical spirit of their time. We are told by Sir Ralph Sadler, during the rebellion of the Earls in 1569—“Of Sunday last the Protestants and Papests withyn Newcastle made a fray; but Mr. Hodshon, a rank Papest, ys put forth of the town, and the matter passyeffed, praised be God.”

The grandson of the citizen, thus unceremoniously ejected from the town, strengthened his connections with the old interest by marrying Frances Ingleby, grand-daughter of the attainted Earl of Westmorland. He also appears to have been considered as a very dangerous opponent by all good Protestants, and Bishop Neile expresses apprehension of his proceedings to the Lords in Council, in his *Declaration upon Letters and Examinations from Newcastle*.

Wonderful to state, the Mayor of Durham had better nerves than the Bishop, or else stood much in need of what, in after times, used to be jocosely called *Protestant spectacles*. He could by no means find any particular danger in the proceedings of Sir Robert Hodshon, and delivers his mind accordingly to his employers. In a letter to Mr. Smyth, 19th Nov., 1625, he writes:—“Understanding my Lord of Durham desires to be satisfied concerning the danger of Sir Robert Hogson's and Mrs. Lawson's houses, and of the intercourse with each other by boats on the river; these are to inform his Lo<sup>pp</sup> that I, and the aldermen my

brethren, hearing of such reports, made enquiry, and could finde noe matter thereof but idle reports, *other than their keeping of boats for crossing the river.*"

To judge from all accounts, it would seem as if treason and rebellion were inherent in the very walls of this unlucky mansion. Surtees drily observes, "Hebborne continued to throw out plots and conspiracies after it had become the property of a sober Protestant family, intimately connected with the corporation of Newcastle. In 1656, a mad design was entertained by — Clavering, and Adam Shephardson, to contrive a way from the cole-pitts about two miles from the castle, underground, into the Castle of Timmouth, for to relieve the enemy with provisions if need required; and for that purpose there was great store laid in, and to be laid in at Hebburn house, and eighty firelocks, and a great number of stilet-toes laid into Fellon House."

The Hodshon family, in its chief branch, terminated in an heiress, married to Francis Carr, of Cocken; and the estate of Hepburn passed by purchase, about the year 1650, to the ancient family of Ellison, in whose possession it still continues.

The old mansion was no doubt built with some view to defence, for it trenches on the castle like the border-towers. A part of this ancient structure still remains upon the west. The rest, however, was nearly rebuilt about the year 1790, and presents the appearance of a large, handsome house, in a regular style of architecture. The masonry is of the High-Heworth fire-stone.

The grounds have been much improved of late years by extensive plantations, and by diverting the Newcastle road to the north of the mansion.

**CASTLEFREKE**, the noble seat of the Right Hon. Lord Carbery, is situated on the south-western coast of the co. of Cork, about four miles from the ancient cathedral town, or city, of Rosscarbery. The domain is very large, extending over many hundred acres of highly diversified grounds, beautifully planted by the late Lady Carbery, whose skill in arboriculture was severely tested by the prevalent winds from the Atlantic, which blow here with great violence for a considerable part of the year. Yet, by unceasing perseverance, and by a judicious selection of the trees best calculated to resist the fury of the storms, her ladyship has clothed with luxuriant foliage the bold eminences along the coast which principally form the domain. The mansion stands on a height, commanding a magnificent prospect. The windows overlook a grassy declivity, beyond which are swelling woods, from whose centre rises the tall pinnacled tower of the Protestant Church of CastleFreke. Farther still is the blue ocean,

expanding into the distant horizon. The old name of the place was Rathbarry; and Rathbarry-House, once the abode of Lord Carbery's ancestors, still stands in a sheltered part of the grounds, entirely shrouded by the surrounding trees. The gardens and shrubberies are arranged with great taste, and are beautifully kept. The late Lord Carbery, uncle of the present Lord, died a few years since at a patriarchal age. In early life he had been rather liberal in politics, and had once been intimate with the O'Connors, of Connerville. He was member for Baltimore, (being then Sir John Freke) at the period of the Union; against which measure he recorded his vote in the Irish House of Commons. In his will, he enjoins his successor to reside at CastleFreke for at least six months in each year, under, we believe, a penalty of forfeiture. He also restrains his successor, under the same penalty, from marrying a Catholic; and provides for the preservation of the family pew in Rosscarbery Cathedral. He married the Lady Catherine Gore, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Arran. One of her ladyship's sisters, the Lady Cecilia, was successively married to Sir George Buggin, Knt., and to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex; in consideration of which last alliance, she was created Duchess of Inverness by her Majesty Queen Victoria.

In the house of CastleFreke are several family paintings. One of them, dating from some part of the last century, represents a Mrs. Wilson, an interesting and delicate looking woman, respecting whom the following wild story is told. Her husband was absent on military duty in Flanders, and she had long vainly watched successive posts for some news of his career. One night, after she had retired to bed, her maid, who occupied an adjoining closet, was startled at hearing a scream from her mistress's apartment. On entering it, she found Mrs. Wilson much excited, and gazing with intense earnestness at some object, invisible to the maid. A funeral procession seemed slowly to sweep past the foot of the bed. The craped mourners and the plumed carriages appeared to emerge, in interminable numbers, from one of the walls of the room, and to vanish through the opposite wall. At length came the hearse with its huge nodding plumes; and on it lay a coffin without a lid; a sable pall was thrown over the coffin, leaving the ghastly face of the corpse exposed. "Oh, my husband! my husband!" shrieked the lady, as the well known features, seared with wounds received in battle, met her eye. The phantom-hearse passed on at the same slow pace, and vanished, like the rest of the spectral train, through the wall. Mrs. Wilson took a note of the day and hour at which she saw this appalling phantasm; and she subsequently learned that

at that exact moment, her husband fell in an action in Flanders.

**RODBOURNE**, near Malmesbury, Wiltshire; the seat of the family of Richard Hungerford Pollen, Esq., nephew of Sir John Walter Pollen, Bart., of Redenham.

At one period, this estate belonged to the Hungerfords, of Farley Castle, in the same county. The last lineal descendant of this family, having married Mary, daughter of John Pollen, Esq., of Andover, and dying without issue, this estate passed, under her will, to the late Richard Pollen, Esq., second son of Sir Richard Pollen, Bart.

In 1820, the old mansion-house was pulled down, and the present edifice erected. It belongs to the modern style of architecture, but was enlarged and improved by Richard Pollen, Esq.

**CASTLE BERNARD**, King's County, near the post-town of Kinnitty; the seat of Captain Thomas Bernard, eldest son and heir of the late Thomas Bernard, Esq., who sat in Parliament for many years as Member for the King's County.

This property has been in the possession of the family of Bernard for upwards of two centuries, without interruption.

The grounds are very beautiful and extensive, being richly ornamented with wood. The whole is surrounded with the most picturesque mountain scenery, amidst which the river Brusna takes its source, and forms a very handsome feature in the landscape.

**THE MOTE**, in the co. of Kent, about a mile eastward from the town of Maidstone; the seat of the Earl of Romney.

In the reign of Henry III., The Mote formed part of the possessions of the noted family of Lcyborne, upon whose extinction it became the property of John de Shofford. It afterwards passed through the hands of the Dittons, Burghersh, and Woodville, or Widville, who in succession made it their residence. This last-named family was at one time of great account. Richard de Widville, K.G., Earl Rivers, and Lord of the Isle of Wight, was father to Elizabeth, the Queen of Edward IV. "When this good man," says Philipott, in his *Villare Cantianum*, "for so he was noted to be, was miserably massacred by Robert Ridisdale, captain of the lewd people of Northamptonshire, who took him at Edgcot-field, and struck off his head at Northampton (their will being their law, and mischief minister to their wild designs), all his seven sons, who survived him, died without issue; and then Sir Thomas Wyatt, grandfather to Sir Henry Wyatt, afterwards his successor in the possession of it, became owner of this place.....Sir

Thomas, a Privy Councillor to Henry VIII., was a man of unbroke, though a calamitous virtue; who, thinking it a less shame to forfeit his estate than to debauch his conscience, stuck close to that sacramental covenant, by which he and the rest of the Council had obliged themselves to the king, to preserve, as much as in them lay, his two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, from confederating with any foreign alliance, and so engaged in that design which overset him and his patrimony into ruin."

Upon the attainder of Sir Thomas, Queen Mary granted it for a term of years to her kinsman, Archbishop Cardinal Pole; but having again become vested in the Crown, it was eventually granted out, by Queen Elizabeth; and afterwards passed through several families, by descent and purchase, to the Tuftons, in the early part of the reign of King Charles I.

Sir John Tufton, Bart., dying in the year 1685, bequeathed this estate to his niece, Tufton Wray, who not long afterwards disposed of it to Sir John Marsham, Bart., of Whornes Place, in Cookstone. In this family it still remains, Sir Robert Marsham, 5th Bart., having been created a peer by the title of Baron Romney, in June, 1724; and his grandson a Viscount and Earl in June, 1801.

The old mansion was originally castellated, and surrounded by a moat, from which probably it derived its name; though at the same time it should be observed that this appellation is common in various parts of Kent. It was a venerable but rambling structure in the lower part of the park, and was taken down rather more than fifty years ago, a little before which time the owner had erected a new and more splendid mansion. This last building stands upon a knoll, commanding some fine and picturesque views, although by some it has been objected to as having too much the air of a civic villa. However this may be, and it is difficult to decide upon such points of taste, the principal apartments are elegantly and even superbly fitted up, without any apparent sparing of expense. Here also are some good paintings, as well as some interesting portraits of the family and its connections.

The park, attached to this mansion, is extensive, and abounds in fine timber, amongst which the old oaks are conspicuous. A broad sheet of water, or lake, has been made in front of the house, with a handsome bridge across it, forming a pleasing feature in the landscape.

**COCKERMOUTH CASTLE**, in the co. of Cumberland, and in Allerdale Ward, above Derwent, about twenty-five miles from Carlisle; the property of General Wyndham.

This Castle has taken its name from the

neighbouring market-town of Cocker-mouth. The latter was so called from its situation at the mouth of the river Cocker, which runs through the town, dividing it into two equal parts, "save only that the church, market-place, and castle stood all on the east side thereof, more upon an ascent, where, under the west side of the castle-wall, the river Derwent receives the Cocker, and there they make one stream."

The Castle is the baronial residence of the Lords of Allerdale, and stands upon a site that was at one time a Roman, and at another a Saxon station. Some suppose it to have been built soon after the Conquest, by William de Meschines, who possessed this part of Cumberland by the grace of Ranulph de Meschines. Others have attributed its erection to Waldeof, first Lord of Allerdale below Derwent, and son of Gospatric. This powerful noble had previously resided at a place in the same county, called Papcastle, about two miles below Cocker-mouth, upon the opposite bank of the river Derwent. This ancient seat he is traditionally said to have demolished, that he might make use of the materials in constructing his new habitation. After him the estate was successively possessed by the Lucys, Multons, Umphrevelles, Percys, and Nevilles, whose arms may yet be seen over the tower gateway. Subsequently it passed into the hands of the Earl of Egremont, and is now the property of General Wyndham.

Cocker-mouth Castle appears to have been a strong fortress of considerable extent, which occupies the summit of an artificial mount, raised upon a precipice above the Derwent, near its confluence with the Cocker. It was of a square form, and protected by square towers, the circuit of the wall measuring almost six hundred yards. The entrance was defended by a drawbridge, a deep ditch, and a tower gateway. Burn, who wrote somewhat less than eighty years ago, says, "Of the Castle, no part is habitable but the gate-house, and two rooms on each floor, where the old stable stood adjoining thereto; and the Court-house at the east angle of the Castle wall, where the Christmas sessions was also held till the new hall was built. The Castle-yard hath a bowling-green enclosed in it, which is all the land that did belong to it."

This account, however, is somewhat meagre, and will give but a faint idea of these fine old ruins, that are still very perfect, and unite both the Saxon and Norman style of architecture. Britton is somewhat more minute in his description. He tells us, "Within the entrance is an open area, about thirty-five yards square, which communicates with an interior court, round which the principal buildings have been situated. To the north-west are the remains of a square tower, which appears to have been the most ancient part of

the fortress. Beneath it is a cell, or chamber, thirty feet square, which is entered from the inner area by a descent of twelve steps, and lighted by one small grated window. The vault is formed of groined arches, intersecting each other, and supported by an octagonal pillar in the centre, which is perforated to contain a lead pipe, for the conveyance of water into the cell. On each side the gateway, between the outward and inner courts, is a deep dungeon, sufficiently capacious to contain forty persons; both are vaulted at the top, and have only a small opening, for the purpose of lowering down the unhappy wretches, whose fate occasioned their confinement in these dire prisons. On the outside of each is a narrow slit, or aperture, having a descending slope, through which provisions were conveyed to the miserable inmates."

The park lies to the north-east side of the castle, rising with a gradual ascent eastward, above a mile, to the top of Hay Fell, and bending with a similar descent northwards, towards the Derwent. It was long ago disparted, and the herbage sold to Sir Thomas Wharton, but it has since been united, by purchase, to the family estate.

In the time of the Great Civil War, Cocker-mouth Castle was garrisoned for the King, its commanding situation making it a place of importance. But, notwithstanding its natural and artificial strength, it was reduced by the Parliamentary forces, in 1648, burnt, or otherwise dismantled.

**CROXDEN ABBEY**, in the co. of Stafford, above five miles and a half from Uttoxeter, the property of Gervase Wood, Esq.

The abbey which gives its name to this residence, was once very extensive, though presenting but a mass of venerable ruins. It owes its origin to Bertram de Verdon, who, in 1176, gave the Cistercian monks, of Aulney, in Normandy, a piece of ground at Chotes, or Chotene, to build a monastery of their order. In three years afterwards, this was removed to Croxden, where all the family of Verdon were subsequently buried. Here also, according to tradition, was preserved the heart of King John, while his body rested at Worcester, and his bowels at Croston, in Leicestershire.

The remains of the abbey lie in a valley, and close to them runs a small rivulet, the fragments consisting of the principal entrance at the west end, with a portion of the cloister and transept. The windows are lancet-shaped, and the capitals of the pillars foliated, the whole style of architecture exactly agreeing with the recorded date of the foundation of the abbey.

It is not known to whom this property belonged before the Woods, who have now occupied it between two and three hundred

years, and are the oldest family in the parish of Croxden. Singularly enough, all the possessors, of the Wood family, with two exceptions only, have borne the Christian name of Gervase, which thus seems to have been well nigh as hereditary as the estate itself.

The old house here was pulled down about a hundred years since, and the present building erected in its place. It may now be described as a good old-fashioned farm-house, having been considerably altered and improved, and at no small expense, by its present owner.

In the garden of one of the farm-houses is still preserved a stone cross, about three feet in length, ending in foliage at the points, and having a crucifix rudely sculptured on one side, while on the other is a figure of the Virgin, now scarcely distinguishable. It was found near the east end of the church, and though the sculpture is in most places almost obliterated, yet traces of gilding were here and there observable at the time when it was first discovered. The permanency of this kind of stone gilding is truly wonderful.

**BROCKHALL**, in the co. of Northampton; the seat of Thomas Reeve Thornton, Esq., who is a magistrate, and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county, and served the office of High Sheriff for Northamptonshire in 1798.

The ancient orthography of this manor was *Brockhole*, or, if we go yet farther back—to Domesday Book, we shall find it written *Brocole*. It is in all likelihood compounded of the Saxon, *broc*, and *hol*, "a hole or hollow." This, however, still leaves considerable room for doubt and conjecture, as the Anglo-Saxon lexicographers give us various interpretations of the word *broc*, any one of which may seem to apply to this locality. It signifies, they say, "a brook," "a hillock," and "a badger," besides having some other meanings, totally inapplicable as a manorial designation—"an inferior sort of horse," "affliction," "a loose dress," &c.

In the reign of Richard II., 1394-5, Sir Warine Lucien made a settlement of the manors and advowsons of Brockhole, and of Buckhorn Weston, in Dorsetshire, to the use of himself for life; remainder to Katherine Spriggy, for life, and the reversion in trust to be sold, and, after payment of his debts, the surplus to be placed at the disposal of the said Katherine or her executors. Of this Katherine, or of her trustees, the reversion was bought by Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, who by deed, in 1409-10, demised them to her for life.

For nearly two centuries the estate continued in the family of Sir Robert, who was successively a Justice of the Courts of Common Pleas and King's Bench. At length, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1582, William Tyrwhitt, of Kettleby, in Lincolnshire, Esq.,

by indenture of bargain and sale conveyed it to Laurence Eyton, gent., and Edward Eyton, his son and heir apparent, on fee. It was, however, sold by the Eyttons to Thomas Thornton, Esq., originally settled at Newnham, whose family, upon the acquisition of Brockhole, were induced by its superior situation to abandon their former place of residence.

Lieut.-General William Thornton, M.P. for Woodstock in 1812, was of a younger branch of the Thorntons of Brockhall.

The Manor House, which is contiguous to the south side of the church-yard, occupies an elevated site, flanked by plantations, and commands a pleasingly diversified view across the valley. It is a handsome and convenient mansion, built of Hurlston stone, three stories high, with south-east and south-west fronts. Tradition says it was originally built by the Eyttons, but it has been much altered and improved by the present owner. The south-east front retains the ancient windows, with stone mullions and transoms. In the hall is an exquisite portrait, by an unknown artist, not less deserving of notice for its delicacy of execution and chasteness of colouring, than for its being traditionally appropriated to Robert Catesby, the projector—if all that is said be true—of the Gunpowder Plot, in 1605. The picture is precisely what we should suppose such a man to have been. He stands in a characteristic attitude of careless defiance, with features that seem to indicate a most undaunted spirit.

**DOGMEERSFIELD**, Hampshire, near Winchfield; the seat of Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart.

The Archbishop of Canterbury had a Palace at Dogmersfield, as early as the twelfth century; and here Jocelyn Fitz Jocelyn, who was translated from the sea of Bath and Wells, in 1190, died in the following year. Some foundations of considerable extent, supposed to belong to the old palace, were discovered a few years ago at no great distance from the present mansion.

The house at Dogmersfield is a spacious edifice in the midst of a noble and well-wooded park, commanding on the south and east some distant views of the open country, independently of the beautiful prospects nearer home. It has two fronts, and contains several handsome apartments of good size, decorated with paintings of the Italian, Venetian, and Flemish schools. From amongst them we may select "Twelve Views of Venice and its neighbourhood," by Canaletti; "Rembrandt's Mistress," and an "Old Man's Head," by Rembrandt; "a small, but highly finished Landscape, by Claude Lorraine; "Bacchanalians," by Titian; "Castle and Figures," by Cuypp;

“Light Landscape and Figures,” by Bergman; “Landscape and Figures,” by Both; “Bacchanalians,” by N. Poussin; “Belshazzar’s Feast,” by Old Franks; “James the First,” a full length, by Rubens; “Landscape and Figures,” by A. VandeVelde; “Seapiece with Figures,” by W. VandeVelde; “Erasmus,” by Holbein; “Head of Rubens,” a copy by Vandyke; “D. Teniers, and Teniers’ Wife and Child,” by Teniers; “Villiers, Duke of Buckingham,” by Jansen; &c., &c.

In the library is a collection of books, said to amount to more than five thousand volumes. The selection of topographical works is exceedingly choice and valuable.

The park presents a great diversity of ground, having been of late years embellished with several handsome plantations, in addition to its woods of very ancient growth. Its extent is about seven hundred acres; and immediately adjoining it spreads a large common, grown over with oak-trees and hollies, and in many parts presenting a singular resemblance to the New Forest. Near the house is a handsome piece of water that covers about forty acres.

The shrubbery and pleasure-grounds were laid out by Emes. Great care has been bestowed upon the cultivation of ash-timber, and with singular success. The manner of the planting is thus described by Britton. “The ash plants, when put into the ground, are of three years’ growth from the seed; the land, so planted, is then allotted in proportion of about half an acre to different poor families in the neighbourhood, who are suffered for three years to cultivate potatoes among them at certain intervals; at the expiration of which time, the ash-plants are generally risen to the height of six or nine feet. A certain number of the most promising are then left for timber, cut down for stools, which from the contiguity of the hop-plantations become extremely profitable.”

**COMBERMERE ABBEY**, Cheshire, on the borders of the county, and about three miles from Whitchurch in Shropshire; the seat of General Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., D.C.L., Constable of the Tower, so eminently distinguished as a Military Commander.

This was originally an abbey of Benedictine monks, founded by Hugh de Malbank in the year 1133, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Michael. Upon the dissolution of monasteries, (1542,) by Henry VIII., it was granted by him to George Cotton, of Cotton or Coton, co. Salop, Esquire, of the body to the monarch, vice-chamberlain to Prince Edward, and a member of the Privy Council. The family then quitted their residence in Shropshire, where they had been located before the Norman Conquest, and

settled at Combermere. It has even been supposed that they took their name from the village of Cotton in that county, a conjecture that is far from being improbable. Sir Robert Cotton, who had been knighted by Charles II. at the Restoration, was created a baronet in 1677; and from him the present noble owner is descended.

This seat stands in the midst of a large park, upon the banks of a lake or mere, from which it has derived its name. It occupies the site of the old monastery, some portions of which are yet remaining, though much altered. The refectory, which has been turned into a library, was in its original state sixty feet long, and twenty-eight feet high, but was contracted to its present dimensions by Sir George Cotton, in 1533, when he converted it into a library. The old oak roof may still be seen above the ceiling, which, like the wainscot, is profusely embellished with the ornaments in use about the time of the monastic dissolution. Upon the walls are the quarterings of the Cotton family, from the reign of King John, as also the arms of the Salusburies, of Llewenny, of whom Lord Combermere is the actual representative. The ancient character of these remains has in a great measure been hidden, or altered, by modern imitations of the pointed Gothic style of architecture.

In the library is a valuable collection of the best authors, with many portraits of the Cottons. In the breakfast-room is a portrait of the great Duke of Wellington;—and, scarcely less worthy of notice—here also are two remarkably fine paintings, one representing the “Interior of a Spanish Church,” the other being a “View of Venice.”

The mere, upon the banks of which stands the mansion, is exceedingly beautiful and romantic. Although of no great width, it is deep, and extends about a mile and three-quarters in length; and from the circuitous form of its shores, that are picturesquely skirted with woods, it assumes in some parts the appearance of a river. It abounds with fish of various kinds.

In a conspicuous part of the park is the *Wellington Oak*, so called from having been planted by the conqueror of Waterloo, when upon a visit here to the old companion of his victories:—*Ære perennis*.

**VEN HOUSE**, Somersetshire, a quarter of a mile from the town of Milborne Port, which is situated at the bottom of a hill, adjoining the river Ivel, upon the highroad from Yeovil to Shaftesbury.

This seat is the property of Sir William Coles Medlycott, Bart., whose family came originally from Shropshire.

The boundaries of the manor—or reputed manor—of Ven are not exactly definable in the present day, it having been formed out of

different estates, and at different periods. At one time it belonged to Sir Thomas Travell, knight, who, about the year 1708, sold it to James Medlycott, Esq., who soon afterwards became one of the representatives of the borough. In 1834, Sir William Coles Medlycott contracted to purchase from the Marquess of Anglesea all his lands and tithes in Milborne Port, but died before the sale was completed. It was, however, carried into effect in 1835; and now, with a few inconsiderable exceptions, the Medlycott family owns the entire parish, as well as the rectory and advowson of the church.

Ven House was erected, in the early part of the reign of George I., by Thomas Medlycott, Esq., who at one time was a representative for Milborne Port. It is a large square building of red brick, in the style of Inigo Jones, with freestone pilasters, cornice, and balustrade, on the principal front towards the east. It stands upon a lawn, surrounded by a grove of ancient elms, that have a remarkably venerable and picturesque appearance. The entrance-hall and staircase are spacious, and occupy the centre of the edifice. They are ornamented with rich carvings in oak, and have some good paintings hung upon the walls. Two wings have since been added to the original building by the present owner. These alterations took place so recently as 1830, under the direction of Decimus Burton, architect; and the whole now presents the appearance of a very large and handsome building of the Græco-Italian character.

**ABBOTSFORD**, Roxburghshire, near Melrose, the seat of James Robert Hope, Esq., Q.C., D.C.L., who married Miss Loekhart, a grand-daughter of Sir Walter Scott.

This spot owes its celebrity so entirely to Sir Walter Scott, that we shall probably better satisfy our readers by speaking of it as it was in his time, than by dwelling upon any of the subsequent changes that may have taken place there.

The poet's lease of Ashesteil had been for some time out, and he had grown impatient of sitting a tenant at will under a heavy rent, and being subject to "all the inconvenience of one when in the house of another." At this juncture the adjoining farm of Abbotsford, the property of an old friend, Dr. Robert Douglas, minister of Galashiels, chanced to be in the market, and Scott immediately resolved upon its purchase. The ground was then nearly destitute of all embellishment, for the most done by the Doctor, who never made it his residence, was to plant a long, narrow stripe of fir trees, so little to Scott's taste, that he used to liken it to a black hair-comb. It took a direction from the homestead towards the spot called *Turn-again*,—the cause of this appellation will be explained presently; but

it can scarcely now be traced amidst the mass of trees, to which it has left the name of the *Doctor's Redding-hame*. Beyond this, the farm had little to recommend it as it then appeared. The whole comprised a hough, or rich mead, running by the river's side, with something less than a hundred acres of undulating land behind, but all in a desolate state; badly enclosed, undrained, and generally covered with native heath. The farm-house was in excellent keeping with the attached grounds, being small and of a very humble aspect. Upon one side was a kail-yard, upon the other a storing-barn, that owed its erection to the Doctor, and in front was a pond, covered with duck-weed, from which distinguishing feature the place was called by the people of the neighbourhood, *Clarty hole*. But this spot, of so unpromising an appearance to others, had a peculiar interest for Sir Walter. First, there was his beloved Tweed, sparkling as it rolled along over a bed of the whitest pebbles, unless when at times it deepened into a dark pool, overshadowed by alders and birches, the sole surviving representatives of the primitive forest. Next, there was the old Roman road, leading from the Eildon hills to Abbotsford, just above the Tweed's confluence with its tributary, the Gala. Then, was there not the ancient abbey of Melrose, presenting itself to view from many points in the immediate vicinity? And lastly, if he looked across the river, would not his eyes rest upon the Catrail, the favourite subject of so many letters? If any other inducements were requisite to account for his attachment to this barren spot, they might be found in his own early recollections, and in the old legends connected with it. He had often been heard to tell how, in his boyhood, his father and he were travelling together from Selkirk to Melrose, when suddenly the old man stopped the carriage at the foot of a hill, exclaiming, "We must get out here, Walter, there is something to be seen in your own way." With this, he led him to a spot marked by a rude stone, upon the edge of a declivity, about half-a-mile above the Tweed at Abbotsford,—the spot,

"Where gallant Cessford's life-blood clear  
Reaked on dark Elliot's border-spear,"

at the battle of Melrose, fought in the year 1526, between the Earls of Angus and Home, with the two chiefs of the race of Kerr on the one side, and Buecleuch with his clan upon the other. This is a subject that Scott afterwards frequently alluded to in his poems, as indeed it forms a memorable event in Scottish history, having been the cause of a deadly feud betwixt the Scotts and Kerrs, which raged for many years upon the Borders, and was not reconciled till 1596. The names of several





W. Walton lith

B E R B Y I L L , N O T T S ,  
THE SEAT OF SIR EDWARD S WALKER

Stannard & Dixon, 7, Pall Mall, St

places between Melrose and Abbotsford—such as *Skirmish Field*, *Charge Law*, and *Turn Again*—still serve to form so many lasting records of this bloody day. The last-named site in particular deserves notice, as having been the spot where Buccleuch's retainer put an end to the pursuit of the victors by the death-wound given to Kerr of Cessford, ancestor of the Dukes of Roxburgh. Sir Walter had now in his own domains the scene of the last great clan-battle fought upon the Borders.

We have seen how Abbotsford was at first little better than a rude farm-house, surrounded by a barren waste, with scarcely a tree to hide its nakedness. But the wand of the enchanter changed all this in an incredibly short space of time. Plantations grew up on all sides, disposed with taste and judgment, so as to produce the most picturesque effects. Then by degrees the farm-house assumed the dignity of a mansion; room was added to room, a rare library was formed, where before it might have been difficult to find a single volume; Gothic ornaments and stained glass began to abound, and a beautiful hall was fitted up, where Sir Walter took care to have the armorial bearings of his ancestors blazoned in due order upon the compartments of its roof. We may add—though nothing of the kind can add to the interest of a house inhabited by the great poet and romancer—that there was no lack of illustrious as well as titled visitors to Abbotsford, their numbers being sometimes more than was consistent with the comfort of the celebrated owner. But, alas! “*omnia fert ætas*”—or rather *tempus* in this case; Abbotsford has gone out of the name, though not out of the family, of him whose taste created it, as his genius has rendered it illustrious.

**CASTLE COMBE**, Wiltshire; the seat of George Poulett Scrope, Esq.

The earliest authentic notice we have of this manor is in Domesday Book, where it is stated that the king holds *Cumbe*. How long it continued to be a royal domain after the Norman Conquest is uncertain; but in the reign of King Stephen, it was held by Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, natural son to Henry the Second, and by him it was granted to his son-in-law, Walter de Dunstonville, who, if we may believe the author of *Magna Britannia*, built a castle at Combe, and gave occasion for its appellation. This structure would seem to have occupied the summit of a hill to the north of the town, and there may still be seen enough remains of its defensive entrenchments to indicate its original strength and importance. It was probably destroyed before the fifteenth century, as William of Worcester, who lived at that time, places it amongst the “*Castella Dinata*,” the ruined castles of Wiltshire.

From the Dunstonvilles this property passed

to Sir Robert de Montfort, by his marriage with Petronilla, the heiress of their family. His son alienated Castle Combe for life to John de la Mere, and reversionally in fee to Bartholomew, Lord Badlesmere. From his immediate descendants, who died without male issue, it again passed by the marriage of the heiress to Sir John Tiptoft, Knight, who died leaving no son, but three daughters. These, being young at his decease, were given in wardship to Sir Richard Scrope, Knight, Lord Scropé, of Bolton, in Yorkshire, who married the two eldest to two of his sons, and the youngest to Philip le Despenser. On their coming of age, the estates of their father, Sir Richard, were divided among them by agreement under an indenture, when Stephen le Scrope obtained Combe Castle; he was the lineal ancestor of the late William Scrope, Esq., of Castlecombe, whose daughter and heiress, Emma, *m.* in 1821, George Poulett Thomson, Esq., who has assumed the surname and arms of Scrope. It thus appears that the Scropes have held this property nearly four hundred and fifty years, the indenture, above alluded to, bearing date 1315.

The present manor-house is situated in the valley, close to the Boa river. Many of the hills, by which it is surrounded, are covered with hangings, and upon some are fine old oaks, with immense walnut trees. The most conspicuous eminence seen from the windows of the house is that upon which the castle stood. The ancient boundaries of the park have been of late years re-established, and the whole has since been kept in excellent repair.

**BERRY HILL**, Nottinghamshire, near Mansfield; the seat of Sir Edward Samuel Walker, Knight, a magistrate for Notts, and also for Cheshire. In 1819, he was Mayor of the city of Chester.

Sir Samuel is the grandson of the celebrated founder of the iron-works of Rotherham, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. These foundries were noted for the casting of cannon for Government of the largest calibre, as well as for other works of great magnitude. The iron bridges of Sunderland, Yarn, Staines, and that at Southwark, over the river Thames, were cast in the foundries of Samuel Walker.

The House at Berry Hill, though large and picturesque, can scarcely be said to belong to any peculiar style of architecture, being in that which, for want of a more definite name, is usually termed the old English. It rises one story above the ground-floor, with long and proportionably narrow windows, that give it an ancient aspect.

In the neighbourhood of Mansfield are some curious excavations, in which several families of the poorer order have taken up their abodes.

**WHITWORTH PARK**, in the co. of Durham, about five miles and a quarter from Bishop-Auckland; the seat of Robert Duncombe Shafto, Esq.

At the time of the Boldon Book, Whitworth was possessed by Thomas de Acle, or Acley, whose descendants probably assumed the local name; for in the year 1335, Alexander de Whitworth died, seized of the rill.

The manor is mentioned no more until it occurs in the possession of the Nevills, who in all likelihood acquired it by purchase. With that family it remained till the attainer of Charles, Earl of Westmorland, after the northern rebellion in 1569, when it escheated to the Crown, from whom it was bought by Watson, a former tenant of the estate under the attainted Earl. His grand-daughter married William Baxter, and he thus coming into possession of the estate, afterwards alienated it to Mark Shafto, Esq., in 1652. Other portions of this property, that had been vested by Crown-grant or subsequent sale, in Trotter and Adamson, were also purchased by Mark Shafto, Esq., or by his son Sir Robert, ancestor of the present owner.

The family of Shafto may be distinctly traced up to a very remote period. Song and tradition alike show in what esteem the Lords of Shafto were held on the Border, in those good old times when the strong arm and the stout heart were esteemed the chief of the cardinal virtues. At the "Raid of Redswire" in 1575, when the Scottish and English Wardens quarrelled at a meeting on the Border, one of the English war-cries was "A Schafton and a Fenwick." The Scots had the good fortune upon this occasion to gain the day, many of the English being wounded, or made prisoners—

"Young Henry Schafton, he is hurt,  
A souldier shot him with a bow."

Sir Walter Scott—whose tales and anecdotes never weary, though a hundred times repeated—has given the following notice of this celebrated raid. We shall only premise that the *Red-swire*, or *Red-swire*, lies along the range of the *Carter-hills*, near the *Carter-bar*, the site of which is in Roxburghshire. "*Swire*" is explained by Jamieson to mean, a *hollow declination of a mountain or hill, near the summit* :—

"The skirmish of the Red-swire happened upon the seventh of June, 1575, at one of the meetings held by the Wardens of the Marches for arrangements necessary upon the Border. Sir John Carmichael, ancestor of the Earl of Hyndford, was the Scottish warden, and Sir John Forster held that office on the English Middle March. In the course of the day, which was employed as usual in redressing wrongs, a bill, or indictment, at the instance of a Scottish complainor, was fouled—*i.e.*,

found a true bill—against one Farnstein, a notorious English freebooter. Forster alleged that he had fled from justice; Carmichael, considering this as a pretext to avoid making compensation for the felony, bade him 'play fair,' to which the haughty English warden retorted by some 'injurious expressions respecting Carmichael's family, and gave other open signs of resentment. His retinue, chiefly men of Redesdale and Tynedale, the most ferocious of the English Borderers, glad of any pretext for a quarrel, discharged a flight of arrows among the Scots. A warm conflict ensued, in which Carmichael being beat down and made prisoner, success seemed at first to incline to the English side, till the Tynedale men, throwing themselves too greedily upon the plunder, fell into disorder; and a body of Jedburgh citizens arriving at that instant, the skirmish terminated in a complete victory on the part of the Scots."

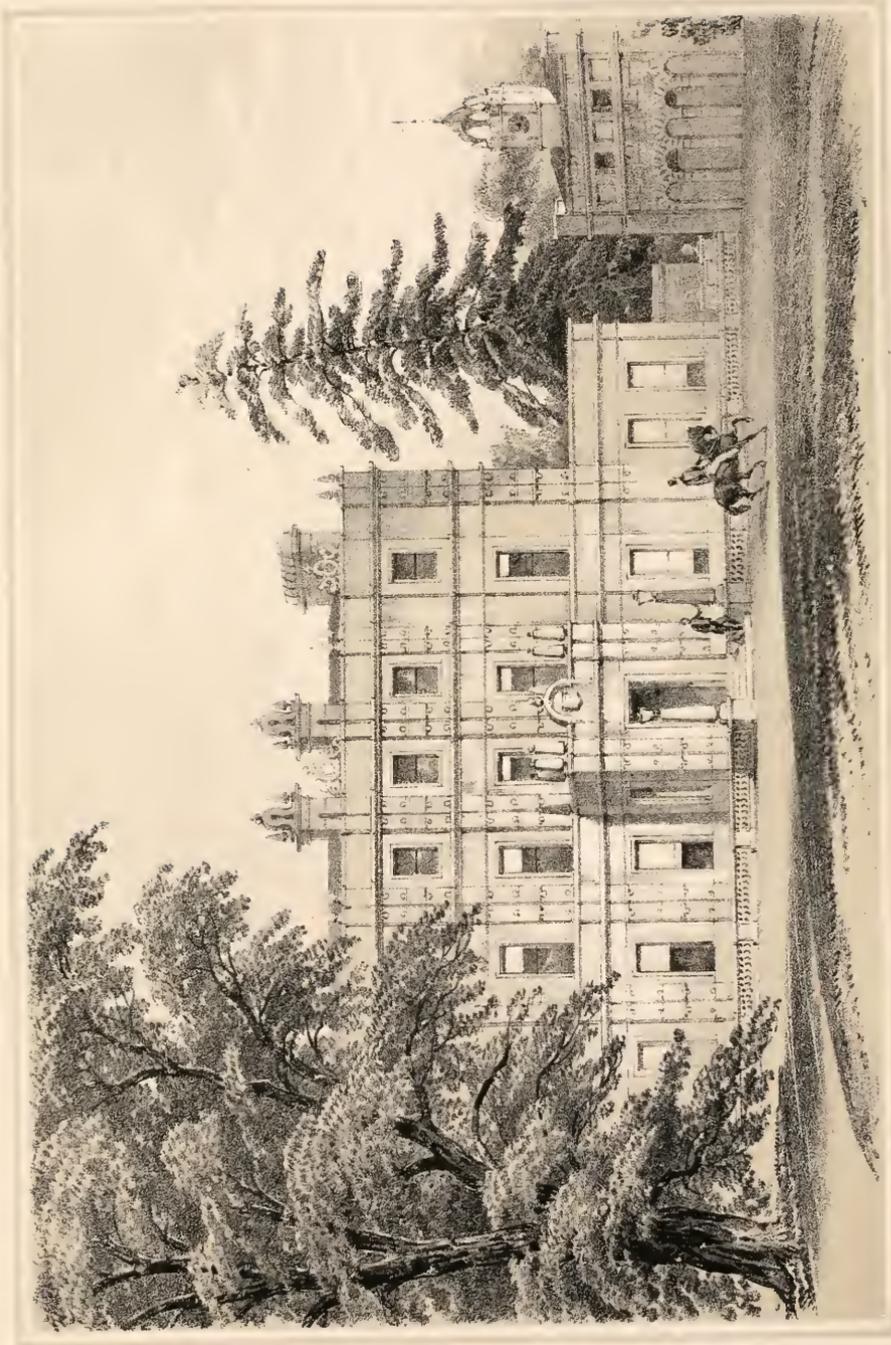
"Young Henry Schafton," however, had no great reason to complain, beyond the mere shame of belonging to the defeated side; for he, with the other prisoners, being sent to the then Regent, Morton, he only detained them at Dalkeith for some days till the heat of their resentment was abated, and then dismissed them with great expressions of regard.

The house of Whitworth, which stands near the river Wear, was almost entirely rebuilt a few years ago upon the old site. Some time afterwards the last remaining portion was also pulled down, and a handsome library added towards the west. By this alteration, some pleasing home-grounds were opened out, particularly a small wooded ravine which skirts the western side of the Chapel Park. Eastward, the view extends over the vale of Wear; on the south, the prospect is bounded by the soft upland slopes of the park, and the high grounds towards Merrington. To the south and east stretches a noble deer-park sprinkled with luxuriant oaks.

The library contains a valuable collection of Italian literature, which was left to the family by Mr. Wynne. Here also are several family portraits, besides other paintings of merit; particularly a *battle-piece* by the elder Wyke; and a fine head, in a Spanish hat and feather, bare neck, and dark dress, said to be by Rubens.

**NORBURY PARK**, in the co. of Surrey; the seat of Thomas Grissell, Esq., F.S.A.

*Norbury*, a corruption of *North-bury*, derives its name from its being situated upon the northern side of the parish of Mickleham. Without tracing the possession of this estate into the darkness of the very early periods, it may be enough to observe, that it has been successively held by the families of Shirley, Wymeldon, Stydolf, Chapman, Lock, Robinson, Maitland, and Sperling, till at length it



**NORBURY PARK C<sup>O</sup> SURREY.**  
THE SEAT OF T. GRISSELL ESQ



has found its way into the hands of the present owner.

At the time Mr. Lock purchased this house, then standing on a low situation near the river Mole, which flows along the boundary of the park, the greater part of it was decayed and ruined. He therefore pulled down no small portion, reserving the north end for his farm, and, upon a hill that commanded an extensive and delightful prospect, proceeded to erect a handsome mansion. Subsequently, when in the possession of Mr. Maitland, it was re-stuccoed. Since then, a wing has been added at the west end of the building. Upon the southern front is an angular projection, that reaches up to the roof.

Internally, the principal feature is the painted walls of the saloon or drawing-room, the combined work of four artists; Cipriani having painted the figures, Gilpin the cattle, Pastorini the ceiling, and Barrett the remainder. These frescos had become somewhat injured by time, but have lately been restored by Mr. E. J. Parris, the painter of the large panorama in the London Colosseum. It should also be observed that the saloon which contains them is nine-and-twenty feet long, by three-and-twenty feet in breadth. A glazed doorway opens from it to the lawn and pleasure-grounds, first laid out and planted by Mr. Sperling, who also formed a new carriage-road, which from its winding up the heights, instead of taking a straight direction, made the ascent to the house much easier than it had been before his time. Since then another winding road has been constructed, and new prospects admitted towards the north-east by the removal of the upper portion of a large chalk hill, which had previously bounded the view in that direction. In addition to this, two other improvements have been made, which contribute greatly to the general beauty of the place. On the Mickleham side, the water was formerly crossed by a bridge; this has been removed, and a neat bridge of brick, with three arches, has been substituted in its place. A new lodge also has been erected at the entrance to the park from Leatherhead.

The particular charm of Norbury is in the grounds, which are extensive and beautiful in the extreme. Mr. Timbs, in his highly interesting "Promenade round Dorking," is quite enthusiastic in describing the park and its vicinity. Placing himself on the *Norbury Hills*, he says: "The vale is filled up with the rough and woody tract of *Holmesdale*, teeming with all the historic reminiscences of olden times, and all the natural and artificial beauties of modern days. Here the eye roves over a succession of retired hamlets, extensive parks, fields, and well-wooded pleasure grounds, and the town of Dorking and its neighbourhood, thickly studded with handsome seats and villas; the whole extending from thence to Mickleham,

and forming a scene of unparalleled richness and grandeur.

"I stood musing on the fascinating scene, which successively awakened in my mind the liveliest associations of rural industry and happiness. In him, who wisely appreciates the sweets of a country life, the most delightful and impressive ideas are excited by the contemplation of so glorious a scene; and even the masterpieces of a Claude, a Poussin, or a Barret, sink into comparative insignificance, when compared with the charms of a richly-cultivated landscape. Fields, hills, villas, spiry villages, and farm-houses crowd on the view, and warm and fill the soul in a manner which art, with all her skill, in vain attempts to rival. Contrast and combination succeed each other with inconceivable rapidity, and the eye lingers on the several objects, whilst the descriptive power of the pen is lost in their exhaustless variety.

"Descending from the lawn, through full-grown beech woods, numerous walks intersect the dell, and while we traverse them, the prospect beneath occasionally bursts on the eye. The remains of a decayed green-house, some old rustic seats, and a few traces of trodden-down parterres, displayed evident marks of woful neglect, indicating that this spot had formerly been a favourite resort.

"I found the dell possessed several retired haunts, which made me still more concerned for their wild and neglected state. A small green wicket opened to a narrow walk of singular beauty, overhung with trees, which, uniting at the top, formed an arch of thick foliage. I rambled through these cool retreats, amusing myself with exploring their several windings, and enjoying the uninterrupted tranquillity of their shady nooks.

"In that hospitable mansion, and the delightful rides and walks of Norbury Park, royalty has often found a happy asylum, when the malignity of party-spirit and private pique made irreparable inroads on conjugal and domestic comfort."

It should be remembered that Mr. Timbs wrote his account in 1823, since when, much of which he complains has been remedied. A new edition of his valuable and entertaining work would be a very valuable contribution to topographical literature.

**HORKESLEY PARK**, co. Essex; the seat of Edward-John-Francis Kelso, Esq., of Kelsoland, late a Captain in the 72nd Highlanders, representative of the very ancient Scottish house of Kelso of Kelsoland. The mansion is modern, standing on the side of a hill, with fine oaks around it. The park is on the north side, the garden on the south.

Horkesley Park was called Neyland Park before the separation of the two parishes. It was formerly included in the possessions of the

noble house of Scrope, and afterwards belonged to the Danbys and the Westons, from whom it passed to the family of Gibbs.

In 1604, John Carill had a grant from King James I., of the manors of Horkesley, Boxted, and Stondon. Soon afterwards the estate being purchased by the Baynings, originally of the adjoining parish of Nayland, Sir Paul Bayning honoured the place by taking from it the title of his barony, which was designated, "of Horkesley."

When Horkesley was first separated from the great manor of Nayland there is no certain account, for our memoirs of this are not so early as those of Little Horkesley. But it was granted with the manor of Nayland, about the year 1256, in fee to John de Burgh, senior, who had also free warren here; it occurs next in the possession of the Scropes of Masham, for Geoffrey le Scrope, who died in 1340, held the manor of Neyland, on the confines of Essex and Suffolk, of the Lady of Clavering, of her manor of Cawston, near Norwich, in socage. Henry was his son and heir; he died, possessed of this estate, 31st July, 1391, in which he does not appear to have been succeeded by his son, Stephen, nor his grandson Henry, but by Henry's brother, Sir John.

This Sir John le Scrope, of Masham, held the estate, at the time of his decease, 15th November, 1455, of Alice, Duchess of Suffolk, by the service of one rose per annum.

Elizabeth, his widow, was possessed of the same at the time of her death, in 1466.

Thomas le Scrope, their son and heir, born in 1431, succeeded her. He died in 1475, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas; who left, at his decease, 23rd April, 1494, an only daughter and heiress, Alice Scrope, aged 12 years. His widow, Elizabeth, daughter of John Neville, Marquess of Montacute, enjoyed

this manor of Hockley, or Horkley, as it is called in the record, till her death, 3rd Sept., 1515, having been married again, to Sir Henry Wentworth. Her heiresses were then said to be Mary Mortimer and Lucy Browne, widows, her sisters, and Anne Fortescue, wife of Adrian Fortescue, and John Huddleston, were also her cousins and heirs. So that her daughter, who had been married to Henry Lord Scrope of Bolton, does not appear to have inherited, or at least, seems to have enjoyed this estate only during her life. Thomas Lord Scrope, who died about 1492, had three brothers—Henry and Ralph, who were both summoned to Parliament, but who died without issue, and Geoffrey, in holy orders; also three sisters, Alice, married to Thomas Strangways, Esq., Mary or Margery, to Sir Christopher Danby, and Elizabeth, to Thomas Fitz Randolph. The latter had issue, John, who left no children, and Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Shelley; Dorothy, wife of Launcelot Eshe, Esq.; Agnes, wife of Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., and Alice, of Ralph Deansfield. Upon the partition of the estates, Sir Thomas Danby, in right of his grandmother, Mary, had the manor of Nayland and Horkesley Park. He enfeoffed with the same Edmund Rookwood, Esq., who sold it to Jerome Weston, Esq., and his grandson, Jerome, Earl of Portland, sold it in 1639, to William Gibbs, Esq., then of London, but originally of Worcestershire. He was father of Samuel Gibbs, Esq., who died 8th Oct., 1692, having a son, Samuel, father of Samuel Gibbs, who had an only son, Captain Samuel Gibbs, of the 18th Regiment of Dragoons.

After the Gibbs', Horkesley came into the Rowley family, of whom it was bought about the year 1820, by P. Harrold, who sold it, in 1841, to E. J. F. Kelso, Esq., the present proprietor.

A  
VISITATION OF ARMS.



# A VISITATION

OF THE

SEATS AND ARMS OF THE NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

## BROWNE,

Of Salperton, co. Gloucester, a very ancient Norman family—originally Le Brun—founded in England by one of the companions in arms of the Conqueror, and now represented by THOMAS BEALE BROWNE, Esq., who is also heir general of the BEALES of Temple Guiting, co. Gloucester, in whom the estate of Temple Guiting, as can be proved by deeds, was vested so far back as the reign of King Stephen.

JOHN BROWNE, Esq., of Salperton, co. Gloucester, descended from the Norman, Le Brun. = MARY, daughter and heiress of JOHN BEALE, Esq., of Temple Guiting, co. Gloucester, whose ancestors were there seated, temp. King STEPHEN.

John Browne, Esq., of Salperton, High Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1801. = Martha Susanna, daughter of the Rev. George Pettat, Rector of Stonehouse.

THOMAS BEALE BROWNE, Esq., only surviving son, J.P., born 6th November, 1810; m. 12th Aug., 1840. = Mary Eliza, second daughter of George James Sullivan, Esq.

John, born 12th May, 1841.

*Arms.*—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or. on a fesse gu. three chess rooks, arg. in chief, three martlets of the second, for BROWNE.

2nd and 3rd, sa., on a chev. between three griffins' heads erased or. three estoiles gu., for BEALE.

*Crests.*—1st, for BROWNE. An eagle displayed, charged on the breast with a leopard's face. 2nd, for BEALE. A unicorn's head, erased arg., semée of estoiles gu.

*Motto.*—Sperat in Deo.

The present THOMAS BEALE BROWNE, Esq., IMPALES the arms of Sullivan, in right of his wife, Mary Eliza, second daughter of George James Sullivan, Esq., of Wilmington, "the O'Sullivan More" descended from Oliol Ollum, King of Munster.

## HAMBRO.

CHARLES JOACHIM HAMBRO, of Roehampton, in the parish of Putney, co. Surrey, and of the city of London. BARON HAMBRO is only son and heir of Joseph Hambro, of Copenhagen, in the kingdom of Denmark, and of Upper Portland-place, co. Middlesex, some time Aulic Councillor to the King of Denmark,

and a Knight of the Order of Dannebrog, by Marianne his wife, eldest daughter of W. L. Von Halle, of Copenhagen, banker.

*Arms.*—Azure a chevron between three annulets in chief, and a lion passant in base or.

*Crest.*—A falcon belled and wings elevated or., semé of annulets, and resting the dexter claw on a crescent azure.

*Motto.*—In Deo.



*Arms.* Quarterly, I. and IV., Az. three fleurs-de-lis or., for MONTGOMERIE; 2nd and 3rd, gu. three annulets or., gemmed az., for EGLINTON; II., az. three stars arg., for MURE of Skeldon; III. quarterly 1st and 4th, az. a bend between six cross crosslets fitché or., for MAR; 2nd and 3rd, gu. fretty or., for LYLE.

*Crest.* A female figure ppr. anciently attired az., holding in the dexter hand an anchor or., and in the sinister, the head of a savage, coupé as the first.

*Motto.* Gardez bien.

### Sears, originally of Colchester, County Essex, and subsequently of Boston, New England.

Among the many ancient English families which emigrated to the New World, few can exhibit so clear and unbroken a chain of descent from the patriarch in the mother country, as that of which we are about to treat. The early ancestry of most of our old houses is involved in doubt, but the researches of the antiquary and the genealogist—so actively prosecuted of late years—have tended materially to collect together the scattered fragments of family history, and to throw light on the obscurity of remote ages. In this respect the Sears' have been peculiarly fortunate: their origin, their settlement in the County of Essex, their sufferings for the sake of religion, and their consequent migration to New England, are all clearly ascertained facts proved by the most authentic evidence. The name in its onward course has undergone various changes, as was always the case in those ages when there was no fixed mode of writing, and orthography depended in a great measure upon the ear and the fancy. In the present instance we find the patronymic spelt variously Sarre, Serre, Syer, Sayre, Sayer, and Sears, but the original name was Scarstan. Under that appellation, the family first appears on English record.

The royal nuptials of Ethelred with his second Queen Elgiva, daughter of Richard of Normandy, were solemnized in 1002, and great was the magnificence of the ceremonial. Many Norman courtiers came in the train of the Princess, and others, led by the adventurous spirit of the age. Of these, several,—and the ancestor of the Sears' amongst the rest,—permanently established themselves in England, where for nearly half-a-century they had to encounter difficulties and vicissitudes, until the issue of the great conflict at Hastings transferred the country to the Norman rule.

Sears first occurs amongst the knights and liegemen at Scarstan, in Wessex, where Edmund, the son of Ethelred, encountered Canute, King of Denmark, and achieved a signal victory. This memorable battle is celebrated by the English annalists. It lasted two whole days; Canute retreated towards London, and, after a fruitless attempt on the metropolis, and a disastrous engagement at Brentford, succeeded in reaching Oxford, where he was again attacked by Edmund, and totally overthrown. Early in the 13th

century the family of Sayers or Sears are found located in the vicinity of Colchester, Essex, possessed of considerable estates; William and John Sayer, at Birch and Copford, and Matthew Sayer, at Aldham, on lands afterwards held by the Bouchiers, with whom, as will be presently seen, they became connected. In 1348 William Sayer was seated at Copford, and left at his decease, in 1350, a son, JOHN SAYER, of Copford, father of another JOHN SAYER, of Copford, whose son, RICHARD SAYER—of Copford, died in 1367, having bequeathed to his son JOHN the family property in Copford, Aldham, Great Teye, Lexden, Colchester, &c. William Sayer, grandson of this last named John, held, in 1471, the important office of Châtelain or Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and had, under charge, but not under custody, Henry VI., then a prisoner, with an allowance for ten guards, from the 11th May to the day of the unfortunate King's death and burial.

For a long succession of years the Sayers may be traced as holding the highest offices in the Corporation of Colchester, and retaining most extensive influence, as may be inferred from the frequent mention of them in the town records. About the close of the fifteenth century, JOHN SAYER held the office of Alderman of Colchester, a dignity at that time of great importance attached to cities, somewhat similar and next in rank to the still more ancient title of Ealdorman, attached to manors, but exempted from military service. An honour of this kind vouches for the wealth and character of the individual bearing it, as well as for the esteem he enjoyed of his fellow-citizens. JOHN SAYER died in 1509, and was buried in St. Peter's Church under the south aisle, a mural brass recording, in old English letters, his name and honours. By Elizabeth, his wife, who died in 1530, he had three sons, JOHN, Robert, and George. The eldest,

JOHN SAYER, Esq., of Colchester, died in 1563, and was buried near his father, with a similar brass memorial. He left two sons, viz. :—

I. RICHARD, his heir.

II. George, who obtained possession of the family inheritance in consequence of the flight of his elder brother to Holland. He died in 1577, and was buried with his ancestors in St. Peter's Church, Colchester. A beautiful marble monument, erected to his memory in the south aisle of the chancel, bears a quaint epitaph. His descendant and eventual

heïress, Esther Sayer, *m.* Sir John Marsham.

The elder son,

RICHARD SAYERS, Esq., born in Colchester A. D. 1508, *m.* Anne Bouchier, dau. of Edmund Knyvet, Esq., of Ashwellthorpe, co. Norfolk, by Jane Bouchier, his wife, dau. and heir of John, second Lord Berners, which Edmund Knyvet was second son of Sir Edmund Knyvet, of Buckenham Castle, representative of the ancient and distinguished family of Knyvet.

It was during the time of this Richard Sayers that religious animosities and religious persecutions, excited by the violence of Henry VIII. and other concurrent causes, attained their height. Unfortunately for his worldly peace and prosperity, Richard Sayers became a warm and zealous partisan on the side opposed to his own relatives, as well as to the existing Government, and found it prudent to escape with his wife, and other refugees, to Holland, where he settled at Amsterdam. This was in the year 1537. His brother George, in consequence, secured for himself possession of the patrimonial inheritance.

Richard Sayers died at Amsterdam in 1540, leaving an only son,

JOHN BOURCHIER SEARS, born in 1538, who became, at the death of his grandfather, John Sayer of Colchester, heir to the family estates in Essex; but the same difficulties that forced his father to quit England still existed in full force, and he was excluded from the succession. Nor do we find that the youthful heir made any effort to regain his ancestral rights. Of a bold and adventurous disposition, he preferred to seek renown for himself by his own exertions, and accompanied his father-in-law, Sir John Hawkins, in several of his voyages. He remained, consequently, a banished man, and died in Holland, leaving, by Elizabeth Hawkins, his wife, four sons, JOHN, Henry, William, and Richard. Of these, the eldest,

JOHN BOURCHIER SEARS, born at Amsterdam in 1561, married Marie L., daughter of Philippe Van Egmonde, of that city, and acquired with her a large fortune, principally in money. With this he was enabled to purchase property in England, adjoining the lands which he hoped soon to recover as his lawful patrimony. Amongst the estates thus bought, were Bouchier and Little Fordham Manors, both of which had, in former times, belonged to his ancestors. But his return to England was resisted by those who were deeply interested in keeping at a distance so formidable a claimant to many of their broad acres. Strenuous and energetic were the efforts John Bouchier Sears made to remove the obstacles which intervened to keep him in exile; but all to no purpose. His opponents were inexorably hostile, and even threatened him with a prosecution, as a participator in the Gunpowder Plot, if he ven-

tured to set foot in England. The attainder, it must be remembered, which hung over his grandfather, had never been removed, and still impended over the family at the time of his death in 1629. By Marie Van Egmonde, his wife, John Bouchier Sears left issue, RICHARD, John, Marie, and Jane; the three latter returned to England, and settled in Kent. The eldest son,

RICHARD SEARS, FOUNDER OF THE AMERICAN LINE, worn out by his parents' want of success in their endeavours to recover their English possessions, determined, at his father's death, to quit Europe for ever. He accordingly took passage, with a party of Puritans, for New England, in America, and landed at Plymouth on the eighth day of May, 1630. That he met with the usual vicissitudes that tried the patience and the courage of all the early settlers, can hardly be doubted; but he remained firm to his purpose, made himself a home in his new country, and shortly after his arrival married Dorothy Thacher. In 1643 he removed to Yarmouth, and in 1662 we find him elected to the Colony Court of Plymouth—an undeniable proof of the station which he held in this new society. He died in 1676, leaving behind him three sons, Knyvet, Paul, and Sylas, the two youngest of whom resided in Yarmouth, where they filled important offices.

KNYVET SEARS, the eldest son, unlike his father, had a strong faith that the family lands in England might yet be recovered. He was in the glow of youth, had experienced none of the proverbial delays and quibbles of English law, and accordingly set out for the old country, full of hope, and furnished with such deeds and documents as seemed, to him at least, to place his claim beyond question. He was kindly received by some of his relations, but was not successful in the object of his visit. Yet this failure could not subdue his hopes or his spirits. He made a second voyage, in 1686, but in the same year, and before he had time to bring forward the proofs in his possession, he died at the residence of his relative Catherine (subsequently Baroness Berners), daughter of Sir John Knyvet, and wife of John Harris, Esq. The evidences that he had brought with him were never afterwards recovered.

From a document filed in the Chapter House, Westminster Abbey, it appears that the contested manors were transferred about this time by a legal fiction to Sir John Marsham, only son of Sir John Marsham, and Esther, daughter of George Sayer, a descendant of the George Sayer who died in 1577. This Esther assumed to be sole heir upon the failure of the male line in England, and the high position which the American branch of the family was entitled to hold here through the Bouchiers and Knyvets, as well as the Sears, was abandoned for ever.

Previous to his visit to England, Knyvet Sears married Elizabeth Dymoke, by whom he had two sons (who were adopted by their uncle, Paul Sears, viz.:—

I. DANIEL, his heir.

II. Richard, who died in 1718; his issue is extinct.

The elder son,

DANIEL SEARS, born in 1682, purchased a large tract of land, formerly called Monnamort, but now anglicized into the simple name of Chatham. By his wife, Sarah Hawes, he left three sons,

I. DANIEL, his heir.

II. Richard. } The hereditary misfortunes  
III. David. } of their English ancestry seem to have attended these two scions of the ancient family of Sears. They both served as officers in the army of James II., and both perished at the battle of Culloden.

The eldest son,

DANIEL SEARS, born in 1712, inherited his father's estates. He married Fear Freeman, and had three sons, viz.:—

I. RICHARD, a Senator of Massachusetts, *m.* Hetty Marshall, and had three sons, Richard, Daniel, and Marshall, who all died *s. p.*

II. DAVID, of whose line we treat.

III. Daniel, died *s. p.*

The second son,

DAVID SEARS, born in 1752, removed to Boston in 1770, and purchased of General Knox, Secretary of War, in connection with other parties, a large estate in Maine, lying in Penobscot River, being a remainder and a part of the original grant from the Earl of Warwick to Beauchamp and Leverett, known as "the Waldo Patent," and confirmed by the Legislature of Massachusetts. The Indian Chief, Madocowando, Sagamore and Prince of Penobscot, granted and surrendered his sovereignty and title in 1694. The territory was originally thirty miles square, and included all the islands in Penobscot Bay. The present property lies principally in the towns of Searsmont, Knox, Prospect, and Searsport, including Brigadier's Island, in the Bay. David Sears married Ann, daughter of John Still Winthrop, Esq., of New London, in Connecticut, fifth in descent from John Winthrop, First Governor of Massachusetts and Founder of Boston, and left at his decease an only son,

THE HON. DAVID SEARS, a senator of Massachusetts, born in 1787, who married Miriam Clarke, daughter of the Honourable Jonathan Mason, a Senator of Massachusetts, and representative in the Congress of the United States, and has had issue:—

I. David, *d.* young.

II. Anna Powell Mason, *m.* William Amory, and has issue.

III. Harriet Elizabeth Dickeson, *m.* G. Gasper Crowninshield, and has issue.

IV. Cordelia Mason, *d.* *unm.*

V. Ellen, *m.* Gonzalve G. d'Hauteville, and has issue.

VI. DAVID, *m.* Emily E. Hoyt, and has issue.

VII. Frederick Richard, *m.* Marian Shaw, and has issue.

VIII. Winthrop, *d.* young.

IX. Grace Winthrop, *m.* William C. Rives, Jun., and has issue.

X. Knyvet, Winthrop.

*Arms.* Quarterly of four, viz:—

I. SEARS. Gules, a chev. arg., between three eaglets, ppr. on a chief ermine, an escallop between two mullets, gules.

II. BOURCHIER. Argent, a cross engrailed gules, between four water bougets, sable.

III. VAN EGMONDE. Or, four chevronels, gules.

IV. SEARS.

*Crest.* An eagle displayed, wings inverted, ppr.

*Motto.* Honor et fides.

### PIDCOCK.

PIDCOCK, originally of Derbyshire, and afterwards of Staffordshire and Worcestershire. The family of Pidcock settled at an early period in Derbyshire. Its surname is derived from the armorial bearings of the family "a Pied-Cock." Towards the end of the 17th century, WILLIAM PIDCOCK removed into Staffordshire, and married Elizabeth Henzey, daughter of Thomas Henzey, Esq., of Amblecote, in the co. of Stafford.

The Henzey family is of German origin, and was called Hentzell. Some of them, at a very remote period, settled in Lorraine, in Normandy, and were there called Hentzell. Their arms are in the Duke of Lorraine's gallery, annealed in glass.

Towards the end of the 16th century they were driven from France, together with many other Protestant families of distinction, in a religious persecution, and took refuge in England.

Annianus Hentzell settled in the vicinity of Stourbridge, Worcestershire, and was one of the first to introduce into England the broad or window-glass manufacture. From an inscription subjoined to his coat-arms, it appears that he was born in 1570 A.D., "tout pré la village de Darnell en la Pays de Lorraine." He had three sons:—Joshua, born in 1600; Paul, born in 1610; Annianus, born in 1615. The descendants, of the eldest son, Joshua, only will be noticed here.

JOSHUA HENZEY (for the name thus early appears to have been anglicized) married Joan Brettell. They lived at Amblecote, and were buried at Old Swinford,—Joshua on the 14th April, 1660, his wife Joan on 19th February, 1671: having had two sons, Thomas and Edward.

THOMAS HENZEY, to whom only reference is now made, was born in 1640. He lived at

Amblecote, and married Frances Croker, daughter of William Croker, Esq., of Sandford, Oxon, and by her had 14 children, viz.—Sarah, born, 1668; Dorothy, 1670; Joshua, 1772; John, 1674; Elizabeth, 1675; Edward, 1676; Mary, 1678; Frances, 1679; Sarah, 1682; Bridgett, 1683; Rawleigh, 1685; Benjamin, 1686; William, 1688; and Annanias, 1690.

Thomas Henzey died at Coulbourn Brook, 3rd of May, 1712, and was buried at Old Swinford. His daughter ELIZABETH, to whom only reference need now be made, married WILLIAM PIDCOCK, Esq., of Ashbourne, Derbyshire; and by him had issue,—Frances, Thomas, Mary, William, Elizabeth, Ann Dorothy, Sarah, and John. This last named, JOHN PIDCOCK, born 29th January, 1717, was left sole heir and executor by his uncle, Joshua Henzey, Esq. who married, first Elizabeth,—widow of Paul Henzey, Esq., and afterwards Bridgett Thompson, but left no issue. The said John Pidcock of the Platts, co. Stafford, a magistrate for the counties of Stafford and Worcester, married Mary Honeyborne, only daughter and heiress of Robert Honeyborne, Esq., by Ann his first wife, who was the only daughter, and residuary legatee of Thomas Hammond and Thomas Honeyborne, Esqrs., and died 8th Nov., 1791, (his wife died 28th Sept., 1807,) having had 12 children:—

- i. Elizabeth, born 18th March, 1745; died 25th April, 1835, unmarried.
- ii. Ann, born 19th August, 1747; died *unn.* 1st February, 1840.
- iii. Thomas, born 11th, May, 1749; died 21st October, 1813, unmarried. He was a Major 17th Light Dragoons.
- iv. Robert, born 4th March, 1750; died young.
- v. Mary, born 3rd February, 1752; married Francis Homfray, Esq., of The Hyde, by whom she had several children.
- vi. Sarah, born 13 May, 1754; married Jeston Homfray, Esq., of Broadwaters, by whom she had several children.
- vii. JOHN, born 1st March, 1756; of whom presently.
- viii. Jane, born 13th March, 1758; married Rev. W. Jones, Curate of Lydney, Gloucestershire, by whom she had one son, William.
- ix. William, born 27th April, 1760; died 21st February, 1761.
- x. Robert, born 9th March, 1762; died 21st December, 1799. He was in the army.
- xi. Dorothy, born 1st July, 1765; died young.
- xii. Henzey, born 24th October, 1768 married Henry Roberts, Esq., of Stourbridge, Worcestershire, and Drybridge House, Monmouth; by whom she had several children.

The third son,

JOHN PIDCOCK, Esq., for many years a

magistrate for Worcestershire, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the co. of Stafford, married Elizabeth, daughter of George Hollington Barker, Esq., of Birmingham and Coleshill, and by her (who died 1st February, 1834) had issue:—

- i. JOHN HENZEY, of Devonport Street, Hyde Park, and Bellevue, co. Worcester, present head of the family, born 30th September, 1787, married Jemima, daughter of Thomas Oliver, Esq., of Devonshire Place, London, and Leyton, Essex.
- ii. George, born 9th November, 1788; married Giacomina Maria Josephina Manerin, a Venetian lady.
- iii. Anna Maria, born 8th October, 1790; married James Mason, Esq., of Birmingham and Malvern; by whom she had several children.
- iv. Elizabeth, born 29th July, 1792; married Captain Thomas Battersbee, Royal Engineers.
- v. Emma, born 29th January, 1794; married Edward Addenbrooke Addenbrooke, Esq.; by whom she has several children.
- vi. Thomas, born 5th February, 1795; died 13th February, 1812.
- vii. Mary Anne, born 26th Sept., 1796; married Rev. David Wheeler, of Worcester.
- viii. Louisa, born 17th Feb., 1798; married Henry Addenbrooke, Esq., of the Field House, Worcestershire, by whom she has two daughters.
- ix. Caroline, born 26th February, 1800; married John Unett, Esq., of Incknield House, Warwickshire; by whom she had several children. She died 11th September, 1847.
- x. Henrietta, born 4th May, 1801; married Thomas Smith, Esq., of Alcester. She died without issue 27th June, 1840.
- xi. Robert, born 11th June, 1802; died 16th January, 1812.
- xii. Jane, born 27th August, 1803; married Rev. J. Fawcett Beddy, of Monmouth; no issue.
- xiii. Henry, born 24th September, 1804; went out to India as a writer on the Bengal establishment in 1824, and retired from the service of the East India Company, in 1852. During the last seven years of his service he held the important office of Commissioner of Revenue and Police of the Bareilly Division. He married, 7th January, 1841, Mary Ann, daughter of Joshua Bacon, Esq., Middlesex, and had two children:—  
 Mary Elizabeth, born 16th Dec., 1841; died 30th July, 1843.  
 Bessie, born 25th October, 1843; died a few hours after birth.  
 His wife, Mary Ann, died 4th Dec., 1845;

he married, secondly, 10th June, 1847, Augusta Bramley, daughter of Colonel Fraser, Bengal Light Cavalry and Aide-de-camp to the Marquess of Hastings, and by her has issue:—

Henry Henzey Fraser, born 1st Feb., 1849.

Charles Alexander, born 27th August, 1850.

xiv. Frances, born 26th July, 1807; died unmarried, 7th March, 1832.

xv. Charles, born 9th July, 1809; married Susannah, daughter of the Rev. Richard Foley, Rector of Huntley, Gloucestershire, by whom he has issue:—

1. Charles Foley, born 26th Nov., 1837.

2. Henrietta Susannah, born 18th June, 1840.

3. Mary Elizabeth, born 21st Dec., 1841.

4. John Henzell, born 22nd Dec., 1843.

5. Frances Anna, born 16th Feb., 1846.

6. Georgina Maria, born 3rd Feb., 1848.

7. Henry Walwyn, born 11th March, 1850.

John Pidcock, Esq., (born 1st March, 1756,) died 9th Aug., 1834; his eldest surviving son is the present JOHN HENZEY PIDCOCK, Esq., of Devonport-Street, Hyde Park, and Belle Vue, co. Worcester.

*Arms*—Per pale sable and gules, a cock per fesse or and arg., between three acorns of the third.

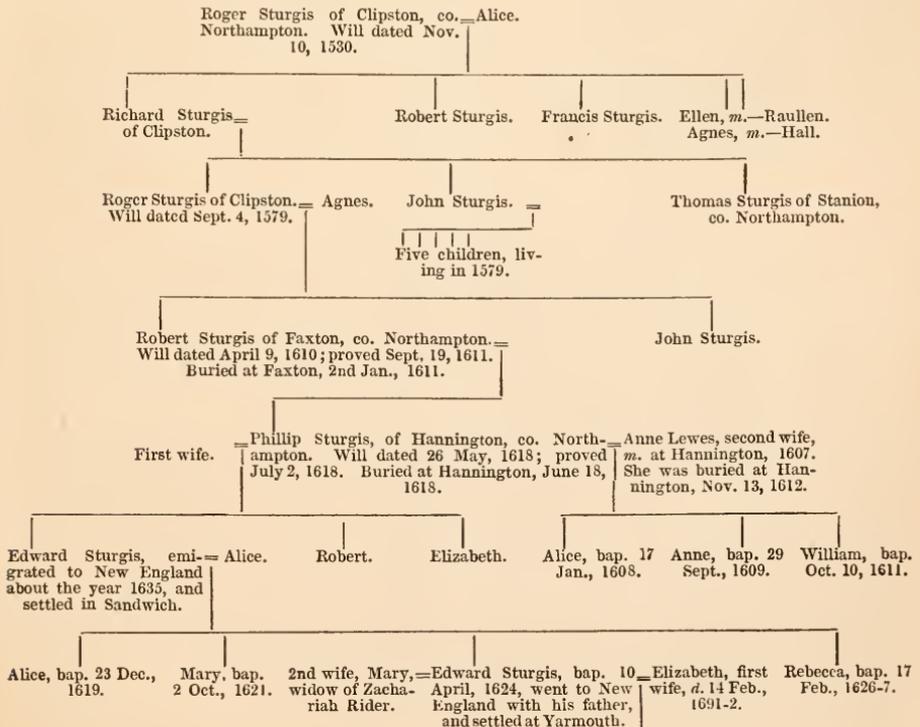
*Crest*—A bar shot ppr., thereon a gyphon segreant sable holding within its claws a grenade fired, also ppr.

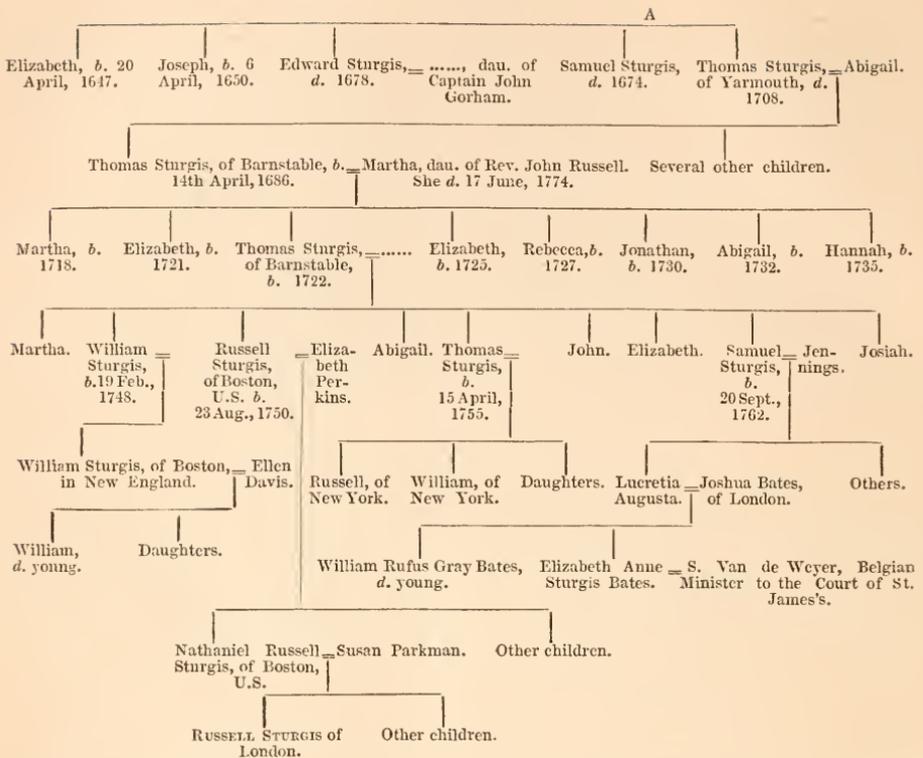
*Motto*—Seigneur je te prie garde ma vie.

## STURGIS.

The ancient family of Sturgis—whose name, originally written de Turgis, is local and derived from the village of Turgis—was for a long series of generations seated in the county of Northampton, where William de Turgis held lands of Edward I. The name seems to have undergone its orthographic

change some time in the fifteenth century. So early as the beginning of the sixteenth century the family had settled at Clipston, in the same county, in which place and the neighbouring villages they were possessed of considerable estates.





*Arms.* Az. a chevron between three cross-crosslets fitchée or, a bordure engr. of the last.

*Crest.* In a knot of rope, a talbot's head or. eared sa. *Motto.* Esse quam videri.

## HUGHES.

THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., of Ystrad, co. Denbigh, a Magistrate of the counties of Denbigh and Flint, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the former co., has served the office of High Sheriff; he is also, by letters patent, Steward of the Crown for the Lordship of Denbigh.

Mr. Hughes' ancestors in the paternal line for many generations resided upon an ancient inheritance belonging to their family, at Segroyt, in Llanrhaiadr, co. Denbigh, which estate has descended to the present possessor, in an unbroken line of succession, from a remote period.

ANDREW HUGHES, Gent., of Segroyt, *temp.* James I., appears to have been the first who assumed the family surname, up to which period, they used derivative names according to the custom of those times, but always retaining the name of Hugh amongst them; such as Hugh ap Evan ap Richard, Evan ap Hugh ap Robert, Hugh ap Robert ap Evan, Robert ap Hugh ap Richard, Robert ap Robert ap Hugh, which names appear in ancient deeds as far back as Henry VII.'s time.

Andrew Hughes married Katherine Lloyd of Brynlluarth, and was succeeded by his eldest son and heir, HUGH HUGHES, who married Grace, daughter of Evan Lloyd of Eriaviat, Gent., by whom he left issue an eldest son, EVAN HUGHES, and a daughter, Margaret, who married Robert Price, and left issue a daughter, Jane, who married — Maurice of Llys, whose son — Maurice of Ystrad, Esq., had a daughter, Margaret, married to John Conway, Esq., from whose descendants the present Mr. Hughes purchased the Ystrad estate in 1830.

EVAN HUGHES, the eldest son of Hugh, married in 1685 Mary, daughter and heiress of David Roberts, Gent., of Penybryn, St. Asaph, co. Flint, by Ellin Conway of Pentre-ilech, and left issue HUGH, his heir, who resided at Penybryn, and in 1707 married Mary, sole daughter of Meriana Jones of Meriadog, co. Denbigh, widow.

The eldest son of this marriage was JOHN, who, dying unmarried, was succeeded by the second son.

The Rev. DAVID HUGHES, in Holy Orders,

Rector of Llanddoget in Denbighshire, and of Aughrim in the diocese of Clonfert in Ireland, where he died in 1767, having married Margaret, daughter of Edward Hughes of Keidiog, and sister of John Hughes, Esq., of Plas-draw, by whom he left issue:—

1, HUGH, his heir, (afterwards of Llaimwen).

2, Edward, in Holy Orders, and three daughters.

HUGH HUGHES, Esq., the eldest son, succeeded his father, and in 1758, married Mary, daughter and heiress of Rice Roberts, Gent., of Llaimwen, co. Denbigh, by Anne, eldest daughter of Jonathan Pary of Llangollenfechan, Esq.

Mr. Hughes of Llaimwen was succeeded by his eldest son—

JOHN HUGHES, Esq., born in 1763, who married, 30th April, 1795, Mary, eldest daughter and coheirss of John Matthews of Willington in Hammer, co. Flint, Gent., by Mary his wife, daughter of John Maddox, Gent., of Preeshenlle, co. Salop, which Mary, afterwards, upon the death without issue of her brother, Thomas Maddox, succeeded to

her father's estate in Shropshire. By Mary, his wife, Mr. Hughes left at his decease, 12th April, 1830, a son and two daughters, viz. :—

THOMAS, now of Ystrad, born 7th December, 1799—married 20th November, 1827, Margaret, only daughter of Robert Williams, Esq., late of the city of Chester, and of Pen-tremawr, co. Denbigh, and has a son, HUGH ROBERT, born 17th January, 1835, and three daughters—Sarah-Mary, Martha-Elizabeth, and Selina-Margaret.

Mary Ann.

Margaret, married April, 1833, to Robert Read, Esq., who died in March, 1846, leaving three daughters.

Mr. Hughes died 12th April, 1830, and was succeeded by his only son, the present Thomas Hughes, Esq.

*Arms.* 1st, or. three lions couchant sa.; 2nd, erm. a lion rampant sa.; 3rd, sa. on a bend arg. betw. two cottises erm. a rose gu.; 4th, az. three lions rampant or. and on a chief ar. three cross crosslets sa.; 5th, ar. on a fess gu. betw. two cottises wavy sa. three crescents or.; 6th, ar. a chevron betw. three towers sa. flaming with fire.

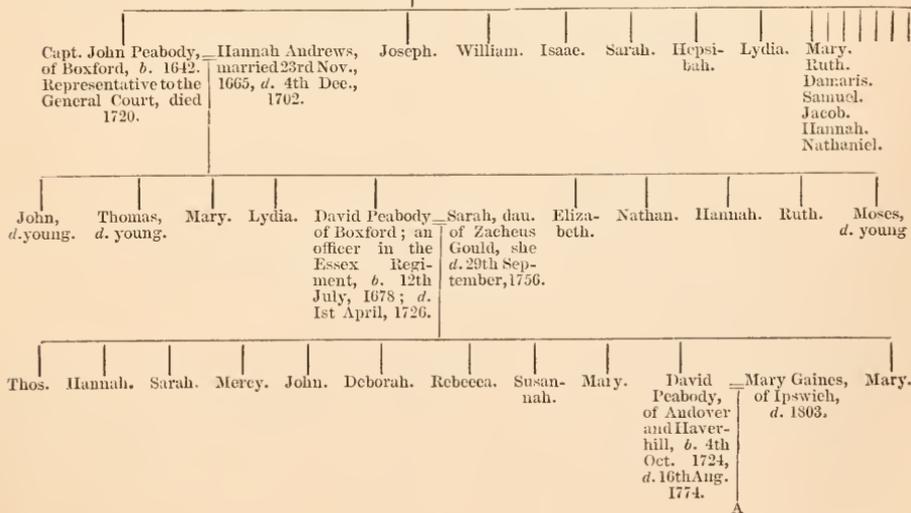
*Crests.* 1st, a lion couchant sa.; 2nd, a lion's paw holding a cross crosslet sa.

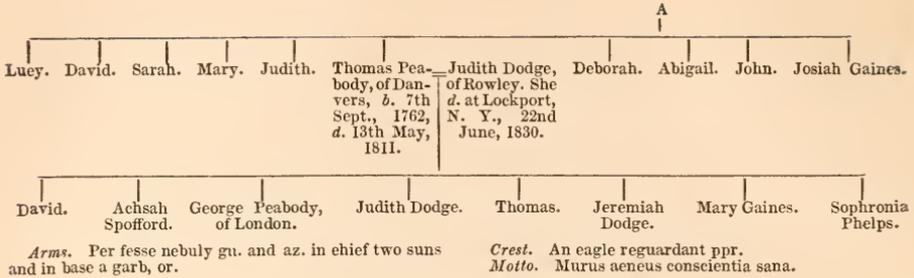
## PEABODY.

The name Paybody first appears in English records about the time of Henry VIII., in Leicestershire. In that, and the adjoining co. of Northampton, different branches of the family seated themselves, and in the year 1635, Francis Paybody, then aged 21, after taking the oath of allegiance and supremacy to the Church of England, embarked on board the ship Planter, Captain Trarice, at Gravesend,

and sailed for New England. His first place of residence in the New World was Hampton, where he filled several offices of trust. In the year 1657, he removed to Topsfield, and there fixed his permanent home. He was an extensive landholder, an officer in the Essex regiment, and the principal man of the town. He died 19th Feb., 1698, aged 84.

Francis Paybody—Mary, dau. of Reginald Foster,  
b. 1614, d. 1698. of Ipswich, in New England.





STORY,

Of Bingfield, Raleigh Lodge, Errington and Lockington Lodge, Ireland: About the year 1690, Joseph Story and his brother sold their property at Bingfield, near Hexham in Northumberland, and settled in the neighbourhood of Clogher, co. Tyrone, where the brother built a pretty residence called Carick, still possessed by his descendants. JOSEPH STORY, who was a clergyman, and Rector of Kilskeery, and Magheracross, in the diocese of Clogher, purchased an estate in the county of Tyrone, on which Raleigh Lodge, and Errington, were built. He became Chaplain to the Irish House of Commons, and, on the recommendation of the House, was consecrated Bishop of Killaloe, and thence translated to the see of Kilmore. His Lordship bought further property in the co. of Cavan, and on this estate his only son, the Venerable Archdeacon Joseph Story, erected a good mansion and planted a handsome demesne around it, calling

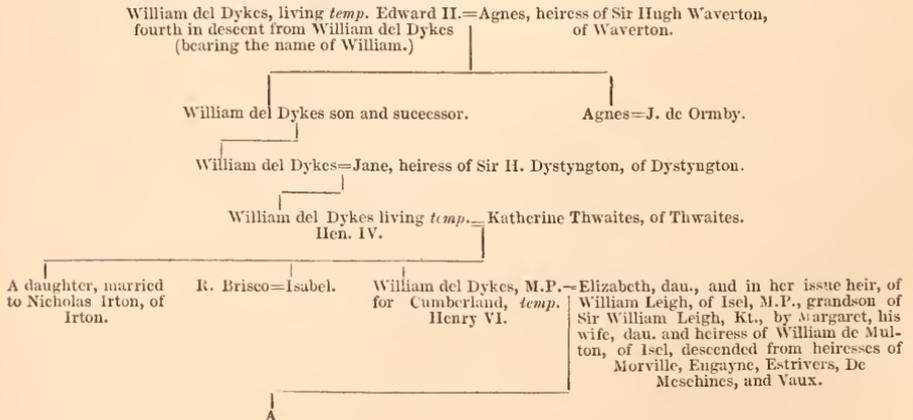
it Bingfield, after the patrimony of his father in Northumberland. Here his descendant, Joseph Story, Esq., now of Bingfield, resides. The Tyrone property was inherited by the Archdeacon's younger son, the Rev. Edward Story, who built the mansion of Errington—now occupied by his representative, COLONEL ROBERT STORY, of the Royal Artillery, who succeeded to the Raleigh estate at the decease of his brother, Samuel Story, Esq. JAMES HAMILTON STORY, Esq., LL.D., of Lockington Lodge, near Belturbet, co. Cavan, a magistrate for the Counties of Cavan and Tyrone, and High Sheriff of the former co. in 1822, is brother of Colonel Robert Story of Errington and Raleigh Lodge.

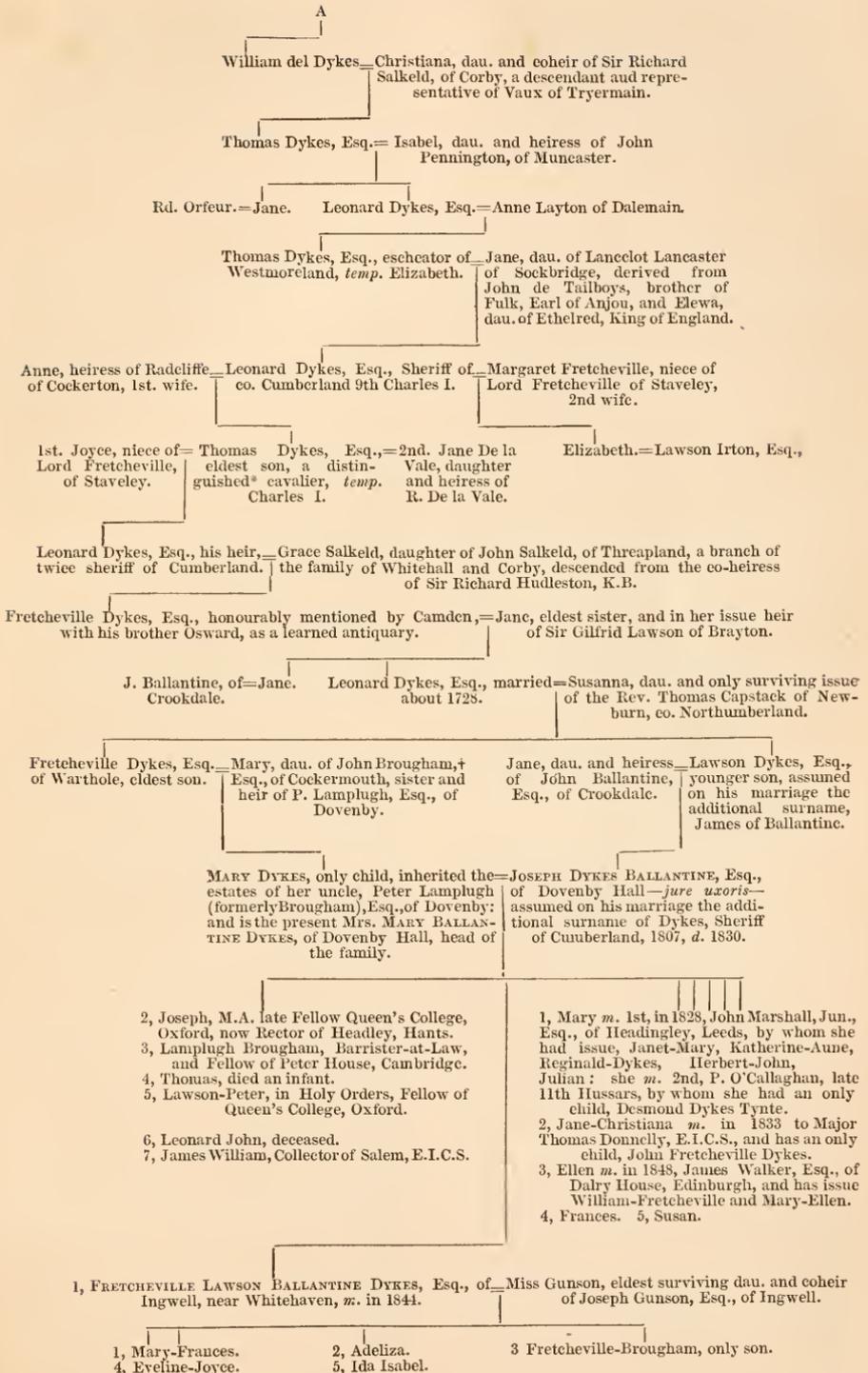
*Arms*—Per fesse arg. and gu., a pale counterchanged three storks of the last.  
*Crest*—A stork with a viper in its mouth, ppr.  
*Motto*—Fabula sed vera,—“A story, but a true one.”

DYKES,

Of DOVENBY HALL, CO. CUMBERLAND, an ancient family said to be settled at Dykesfield in that shire, prior to the Conquest. The name “Del Dyke, or Dykes,” is supposed

to be derived from “The Roman Wall,” on the line of which Dykesfield (considered to be the site of a station,) is situated.





\* From his unflinching loyalty originated the motto.

† Mr. Brougham was grandson of John, sixth son of Thomas Brougham of Scales, and Mary Fleming. See Burke's *Peerage*, "Brougham."

*Arms.* Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or., three cinquefoils sa. for DYKES—2nd and 3rd—arg., on a cross azure between four mullets of the same, a sword ppr., pommel and hilted or. for BALLANTINE, quartering the coats of Waver-ton, Dystington, Leigh of Isel, Multon, Morville, Engayne, Estryers, Meschines, Vaux; Salkeld of Corby; Vaux of Tryermain; Pennington; Preston; Lancaster; Radcliffe; Freshville; Musard; Nuthill; Beaufoy; Lawson of Brayton; Brougham; Lamplugh; Barwise; Preston; Kirkbride; Lucy; Musgrave; Stapleton; Vipont.

Mr. Fretcheville Lawson Ballantine Dykes also bears an escutcheon of pretence for GUNSON, of Ingwell.

*Viz.*,—or., three bars engrailed sa. thereon six plates, arg. 3, 2, and 1. On a chief az. a cannon of the field.

*Crests.* A lobster vert for DYKES. A griffin coupé for BALLANTINE.

*Mottos.* Prius frangitur quam fecit for DYKES. Nec cito nec tarde for BALLANTINE.

## T O K E R,

Of the Oaks, Ospringe, Kent. This is an ancient and esteemed family, settled for ages in the co. of Kent, and long possessed of considerable landed property. Hasted supposes, with much probability, that Thomas Tokyns, who held lands in the parish of Ospringe so far back as the reign of EDWARD II., was an ancestor of the Tokers, of the Oaks.\* Their representative at the middle of the 17th century, was JOHN TOKER, Esq., of the parish of St. Mary Bredin, near the city of Canterbury, who was buried there 16th November, 1672, leaving by Elizabeth, his wife, who survived until 25th August, 1693, three sons, viz.:—

I. JOHN, of Langport, Canterbury, baptized at St. Mary Bredin, 1st January, 1635-6, whose will, dated 17th October, 1699, was proved 19th June, 1702. By Mary his wife, who died in 1721, he had issue:—

1. JOHN TOKER, Esq., of the borough of Langport, some time a Lieutenant in the Princess Anne's Regiment of Horse, baptized at St. Paul's, near Canterbury, 12th July, 1668. Died 7th October, 1736, and buried in the family vault at St. Paul's aforesaid.

2. Stephen, some time a Lieutenant in General Seymour's Regiment, baptized at St. Paul's aforesaid, 2nd July, 1671; died in France, 1st August, 1712.

3. Hougham, baptized 13th September, 1676, buried in the family vault.

4. William, of Barton, in the borough of Langport, baptized 24th August, 1677, buried in the family vault at St. Paul's, Canterbury, 17th Feb., 1716-17.

5. Richard, baptized 24th March, 1678-9.

6. Charles, baptized 10th December, 1680.

1. Elizabeth, baptized at St. Paul's, 6th January, 1669.

II. STEPHEN, of whose descendants we are about to treat.

III. William, baptized at St. Mary Bredin, 8th March, 1645.

The second son,

STEPHEN TOKER, Esq., of Stuppington Manor, in the parish of St. Mary Bredin, baptized there 5th August, 1641, married (licence dated 27th May, 1671) Mary Mount, of St.

Mary Bredin, widow, and died in September, 1719, leaving a daughter, Mary, and a son— JOHN TOKER, Esq., baptized at St. Mary Bredin, 29th September, 1672, executor of his father's will in 1719. He died in 1728, and was buried in the family vault at St. Mary Bredin, 26th September, 1728, leaving issue—

I. STEPHEN, baptized 2nd January, 1699-1700, buried 30th July, 1719.

II. JOHN, baptized 16th December, 1701, died before 1771.

III. WILLIAM, baptized 19th March, 1705-6, living in 1719.

IV. EDWARD, of whom presently.

V. RICHARD, of Mall House, Feversham, Kent, baptized 4th July, 1711. Buried 2nd January, 1786. He married, but died *s. p.* His will dated 31st August, 1784; was proved 2nd January, 1786.

I. Mary, baptized 2nd December, 1703. The fourth son,

EDWARD TOKER, Esq., of Ospringe, co. Kent, baptized at St. Mary Bredin, 25th January, 1708-9, married Margaret Ford, a lady of family and fortune, of Sussex, and by her (who died in 1772) had issue—

I. EDWARD, of Stuppington Manor, a magistrate for Kent, and some time chairman of Quarter Sessions; died *s. p.*, and was buried in the family vault in St. Mary Bredin, 28th October, 1796.

II. JOHN, who died in infancy.

III. JOHN, of whom we treat.

I. MARY, died an infant.

Edward Toker, Sen., was buried at St. Mary Bredin. His will, dated 25th April, 1771, was proved in the Archdeacon's Court at Canterbury, 2nd December, 1779.

His youngest son,

JOHN TOKER, Esq., of the Oaks, in the parish of Ospringe, Kent, married Mary, sister and coheir of THOMAS BUCK, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and daughter of Thomas Buck, Esq., of Feversham, by Susanna, his second wife, sister of Edward Chapman, Esq., of Hall's Place, Harbledown, near Canterbury, who died\* there in 1675, and daughter of James Chapman, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, whose wife was Grace Negus, of St. Neot's. The family of Chapman, now extinct in the male line,

\* Many valuable family documents were destroyed in the great fire of London, in 1666.

\* The rooks are stated to have left the rookery at Hall's Place, the hour after his death.

but represented in the female by the Tokers, became seated at Flenmings, alias Bowers,—an ancient mansion and manor in the parish of Molash, Kent—*tempore* James I., when Henry Chapman purchased the property from Sir Thomas Moyle.

In the chancel of the church at Molash, is a large slab-stone with four ringlets, on which are engraved in large capitals, these words:—

“*Pulvis Chammannorum.*”

By Mary Buck, his wife (who died 3rd March, 1814, aged 59, and was buried in Osprunge Church), John Toker had issue:

1. EDWARD TOKER, Esq., of the Oaks, Osprunge, and of Mall House, Feversham, Kent, married Clarissa, eldest daughter of Philip Champion de Crespigny, Esq., M.P. for Aldeburgh, Suffolk, King's Proctor, brother of Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, Bart., and by her, who died 3rd December, 1836, and was buried in the family vault at Osprunge, he had eight children, all baptized at Feversham, *viz.*:—

1. PHILIP CHAMPION TOKER, born 21st November, 1802, one of the Proctors of the Arches Court of Canterbury, and a Commissioner of Lieutenancy of London; married 17th September, 1830, Eliza Jeannette, only child of Arthur Branthwayt, Esq., Captain 2nd Dragoon Guards, and has issue—Edward John, born 21st February, 1833; Arthur Branthwayt, born 17th July, 1834; Alliston Champion, born 10th December, 1843; Eliza Clarissa Emilia, Grace Trent, Constance Phipps, Annette Chatry de la Fosse, and Philippa Champion Orme.
2. RICHARD EDWARD TOKER, baptized at Feversham, in March, 1807, married Mary Elizabeth Thomson, and having assumed, by Royal licence, in 1851, the surname and arms of Thomson, in compliance with the will of Sarah Thomson, is the present RICHARD EDWARD THOMSON, Esq., of Kenfield, Kent. The Thomsons came originally from Sandwich, and purchased Kenfield, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth.
3. Charles Brooke Toker, died unmarried, at the Oaks, 4th September, 1832, aged 22, in consequence of a fall from his horse.
4. Claude Buck Toker, born 6th Dec., 1811, drowned in Lake Sturgeon, Upper Canada, 1841.
5. George John Toker, born 27th Sept., 1817; married, 9th November, 1840, Elizabeth, daughter of Commander Rubidge, R.N., and died in Upper Canada, in 1842.

1. Clarissa Mary Josephine, now of Mall House, Feversham, under her father's will.

2. Georgiana Maria, died unmarried, 25th July, 1821.

3. Thomasina Fanny, married 10th June, 1816, to John Bridges Kenrick, Esq.

Edward Toker, Esq., of the Oaks, died 25th April, 1849, aged 71, and was buried in the family vault in Osprunge Church.

11. THOMAS RICHARD, Captain R.N., baptized at Osprunge, 12th Aug., 1780; died in London 27th June, 1816. This gallant and highly-distinguished officer, still well remembered for his eminent professional services, his noble and generous spirit, and his untiring benevolence, commenced his honourable career in July, 1794, on board the *Venerable*, 74, and was shortly afterwards transferred to the *Alceme* frigate, which ship was attached to the Expedition under Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh C. Christian and Major-General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, when they experienced the terrific gales of wind on their passage to the West Indies in 1795 and 1796. In 1798, Mr. Toker joined the *Defence*, 74, and was Master's Mate in her at the Battle of the Nile, when she sustained for three hours the galling fire of the *Peuple Souverain*, which ship had upwards of 300 of her crew killed and wounded; the *Defence* then veered cable to abreast the *Franklin* (the French Admiral's ship), which surrendered to her, having lost her main and mizen masts, and nearly half her crew. In 1799 Mr. Toker was removed to the *Poudroyant*, and afterwards to the *Vanguard*, and was attached to the Brigade of Seamen under Captain Hood, at the storming of the castle of St. Elmo, at Naples. In Feb., 1801, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and appointed to the *Prince William*. He successively served in the *Windsor Castle*, *Fisgard*, *Naiad*, and the *Leopard*, under Lord Nelson at the attack on the French Flotilla off Boulogne in 1803; and in September, 1804, he was appointed to the *Colossus*, of which ship he was First Lieut. in the ever memorable Battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st of Oct., 1805: the *Colossus* being the sixth ship in the Division led by Vice-Admiral Collingwood, reached the enemy's line at about one p.m., just at the time the Commander-in-Chief, in the *Victory*, closed with the *Redoubtable*, and received a galling and raking fire from three line-of-battle ships of equal force to herself, two of which struck their colours to her, and the third was annihilated in ten minutes, with the loss of 160 killed and wounded! The *Colossus* subsequently was warmly engaged by the French *Swiftsure*, and the Spanish *Bahama*, 80; about three p.m. the latter, in consequence

of the *Swiftsure* dropping astern, became the immediate object of attention, but on the mainmast falling over the side, the Spanish ship showed an English jack, to denote that she had surrendered. The *Swiftsure* again endeavoured to get her broadside to rake the *Colossus*, but the latter wearing more quickly, poured in her starboard broadside, double-shotted, which brought down the French ship's mizenmast, and almost at the same moment her tottering mainmast was knocked away by the fire of another antagonist.

As the *Colossus* hauled up to take possession of her two prizes, her wounded mizenmast fell over the larboard quarter. Her loss amounted to 40 killed, and 160 wounded; among the latter was Captain Morris, afterwards Sir James Morris, severely. Lieutenant Toker, for his share in this glorious and decisive action, was made Commander; and in March, 1808, was given the command of the *Zebra*, in which ship he was in attendance on Sir John Moore's expedition from Gottenburg to Vimiera Bay. Subsequently he received special charge of a victualling-ship, of 400 tons, crippled in the Channel, and had intrusted to him forty-six transports, (with the French General, Baron de Grain d'Orge on board) being the third and last division of the Cintra Convention from Lisbon. On paying his respects to the First Lord of the Admiralty on his return, he was told he was known at the Admiralty, and the following year he was appointed to the command of the *Cruizer*; in which vessel he captured, on the 8th of May, the French cutter *Tilsit*, of 18 guns, and 130 men, after a close action of 15 minutes. On the same day, with great perseverance and activity, he succeeded in re-capturing the *Experiment*, of 700 tons, off the heel of Dantzic. He also took, on the 31st of the same month, the Danish brigantine, *Christianburgh*, of 16 guns, and 120 men, off Bornholm, of which island he was governor for a short time in 1809, with a line-of-battle-ship's company for its protection. The *Cruizer* suffered severely in several gun-boat engagements, when in charge of convoys through the Cattegat and Great Belt, and at different times assisted in destroying seven of the enemy's gun-boats. Whilst this vessel was attacking the Fort of Earthohn in the East Sea, Capt. Toker had a narrow escape, a shot from the battery having cut one of the hammocks in two, and knocked his hat off his head. The men, seeing he was unhurt, ran aft, and gave him three cheers, and immediately returned to their guns. During the five years Captain Toker was in com-

mand of the *Cruizer*, he was engaged with the enemy between seventy and eighty times.

In December, 1813, Commander Toker was raised to post rank, and in March, 1815, appointed to the *Tartarus*, thirty guns. While commanding that ship, with the flag of Sir Pulteney Malcoln on board, he was selected to quell the serious disturbances among 45,000 to 50,000 seamen at Sunderland and Shields. Eight men-of-war were placed under his command, and his broad pendant displayed in the *Tartarus*. The Seamen's processions were made three times a-week in 2,000 boats with twelve men in each. Captain Toker's judicious conduct on that occasion, and the temper and moderation he evinced in settling the disturbances, were so highly commendable as to draw forth the approbation of the Prince Regent, which was conveyed to him in the following letter:—

“Admiralty Office, October 28th, 1815.

“SIR,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that they have received his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's commands, signified by the Secretary of State, to convey to you his Royal Highness's entire approbation of the exemplary conduct of yourself and the Officers, seamen and marines, serving under your orders in the river Tyne, during the late disturbances at Shields and its vicinity, and especially of your and their zealous and effective aid in support of the civil power in re-establishing its authority in the harbour of Shields, and in restoring the free navigation of the river.

“I am, Sir, &c.,  
Signed “JOHN BARROW.”

It was generally supposed at the time that a patent of Baronety would have been conferred on Captain Toker for this important service. Captain Toker next commanded the *Persens*; in February, 1817, he was appointed to the *Tamar*, and in that vessel introduced, at his own expense, the use of the “sliding dead-lights,” which were in consequence ordered by the Lords of the Admiralty to be generally adopted in all single-deeked ships.

111. RICHARD TOKER, Captain in the Army, baptized at Ospringe, January, 1782, accompanied the Expedition to Ferrol, and eventually died at Antigua of yellow-fever in 1805.
- IV. JOHN BUCK TOKER, Esq., R.N., born 9th July, 1795, now of the Oaks, Ospringe, Kent, entered the naval service of his country in 1811, and served through the French war.
  1. Martha, died unmarried 20th January, 1837, and was buried in the family vault in Ospringe Church.
  11. Susanna, married Thomas Smith, Commander R.N., and died 3rd January, 1836.
  111. MARGARET GRACE, unmarried.

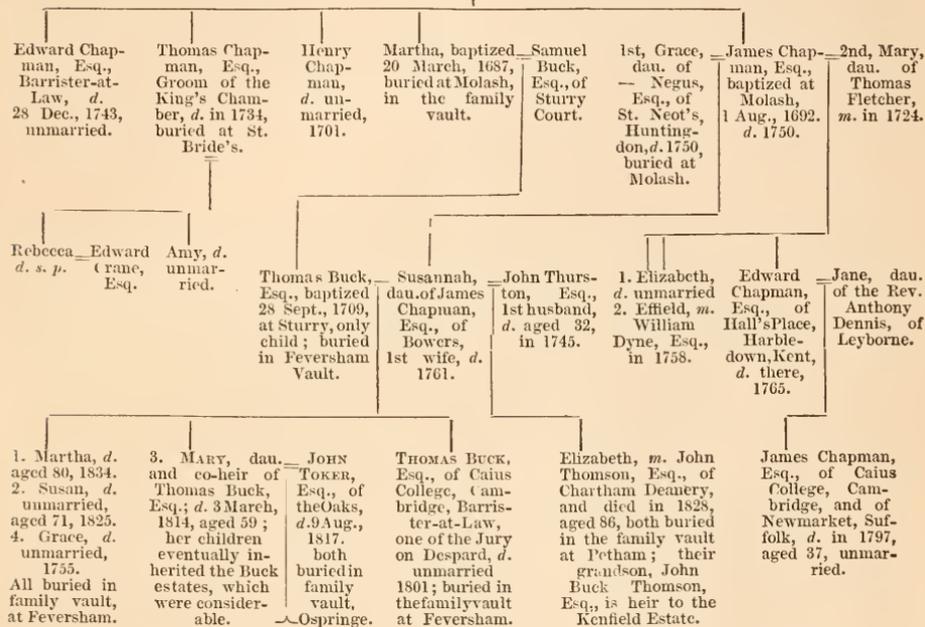
*Arms.* Quarterly, 1st and 4th, vert., on a bend engr. arg. with plain cottises or., three hearts gules, for TOKER; 2nd, arg. on a bend az. cottised wavy sa. three mullets or., for BUCK; 3rd, per chev. arg. and gu. a crescent counterchanged, for CHAPMAN.

*Crest.* A heart gu. encircled by a ducal coronet arg. between two branches of palm ppr.

*Motto.* Providentia tutamen.

## PEDIGREE OF CHAPMAN.

Edward Chapman, Esq., of Bowers, in Molash, co. Kent, son of Henry Chapman, Esq., of Bowers, in Molash.



## WORRALL, OR WYRRALL,

Formerly of Bicknor, and now of Clifton, co. Gloucester, a family of great antiquity, of which was Matthew Wyrall, who served as High Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1259. His descendant John Wyrall, who died 33 EDWARD III., was direct ancestor of Jenkyn Wyrall, who married Margaret Machen, of St. Briavels, and died 7 EDWARD IV.: he was buried in the churchyard of Newland, under a raised tomb, upon which is the figure of a man in full proportion, with a horn hanging at his right side, and a falchion at his left, his feet resting on his faithful dog. His son John Wyrall married the daughter of Price, and was father of William Wyrall, Esq., who married Anne, daughter and heir of John Ashhurst, and had a son and successor, John Wyrall, Esq., whose wife was Isabel, daughter and heir of Robert Milton. Their son and heir, William, was father of William Wyrall, who married Maud, daughter of Thomas Baynham, of Clowerhall, and died *temp.* HENRY VIII.,

and was succeeded by her son, GEORGE WYRRALL, Esq., who married Bridget, daughter of George Wintour, of Churcham, and was father of WILLIAM WYRRALL, Esq., who married Catherine, daughter of Michael Chadwell of Chipping Norton, co. Oxford, and had a son, GEORGE WYRRALL, Esq., whose wife, Mary, was only daughter of Dennis Compton. Their son, WILLIAM WYRRALL, Esq., married Anne Kyrle, and was father of JEPHTHA WYRRALL, who married Martha, daughter of Thomas Pury, Esq., of Taunton, and had a son and successor, GEORGE WYRRALL, Esq., who possessed a good house and estate in the parish of Bicknor, co. Gloucester, at the beginning of the 18th century. Of this family were JOSHUA WORRELL, Esq., Sheriff of Gloucester in 1709; and SAMUEL WORRELL, Sheriff in 1723 and 1730, and Mayor in 1740. Samuel's son, SAMUEL WORRALL, Esq., who settled at Clifton, married Miss Vaughan, and left two sons, Samuel and George: the elder, SAMUEL WORRALL,

Esq., of Clifton, married Elizabeth Lechmere, great-niece of Lord Lechmere, and daughter of Richard Lechmere, Esq., of Boston, Massachusetts, and left two sons, SAMUEL WORRALL, Esq., of Clifton, county Gloucester, who is unmarried; and COLONEL HENRY LECHMERE WORRALL, of the Bengal Cavalry, who resides at Clifton, and is married to Catherine Barron, widow of Lieutenant Bruce, E.I.C.S., and daughter of William Spottiswoode, Esq., of Glenfergate, co. Perthshire. By her he has four daughters, of whom the eldest, Catherine

Henrietta, married 28th November, 1850, Simeon Henry Stuart Esq., eldest son of Sir Simeon H. Stuart, Bart. The Worralls of Clifton are the only remaining branch of the Wyralls of Gloucestershire,—the alteration in the spelling of the name occurred three hundred years ago.

*Arms.*—Gu. a chev. or. between three cross crosslets arg., in chief, a lion passant of the third.

*Crest.*—A lion's gamb erect gu. holding a cross crosslet fitchée arg.

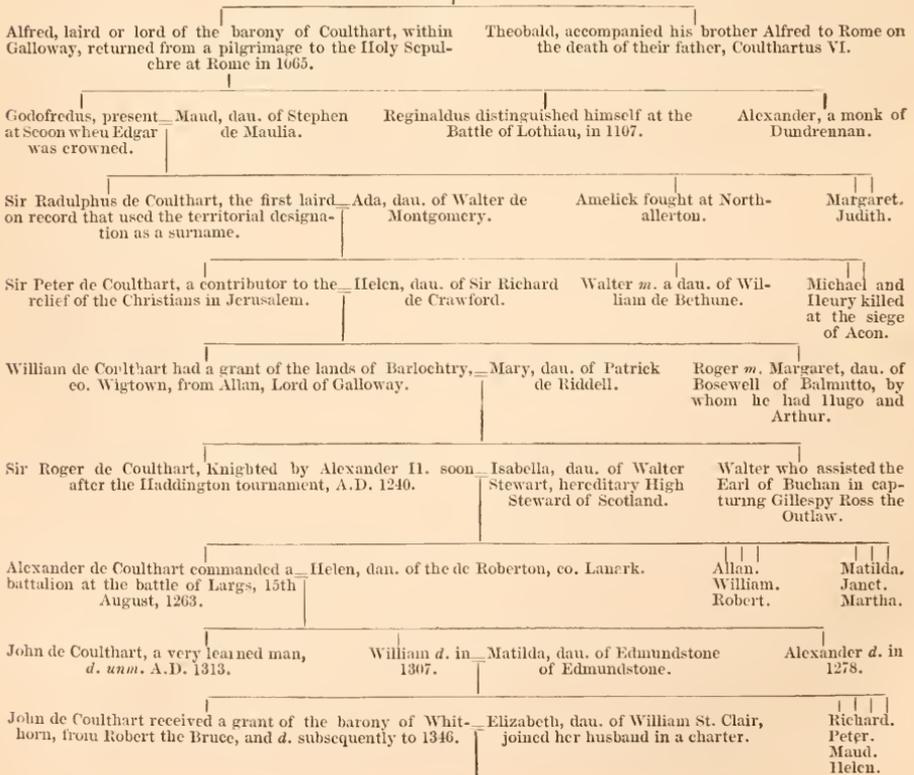
*Motto.*—Propositi tenax.

### C O U L T H A R T.

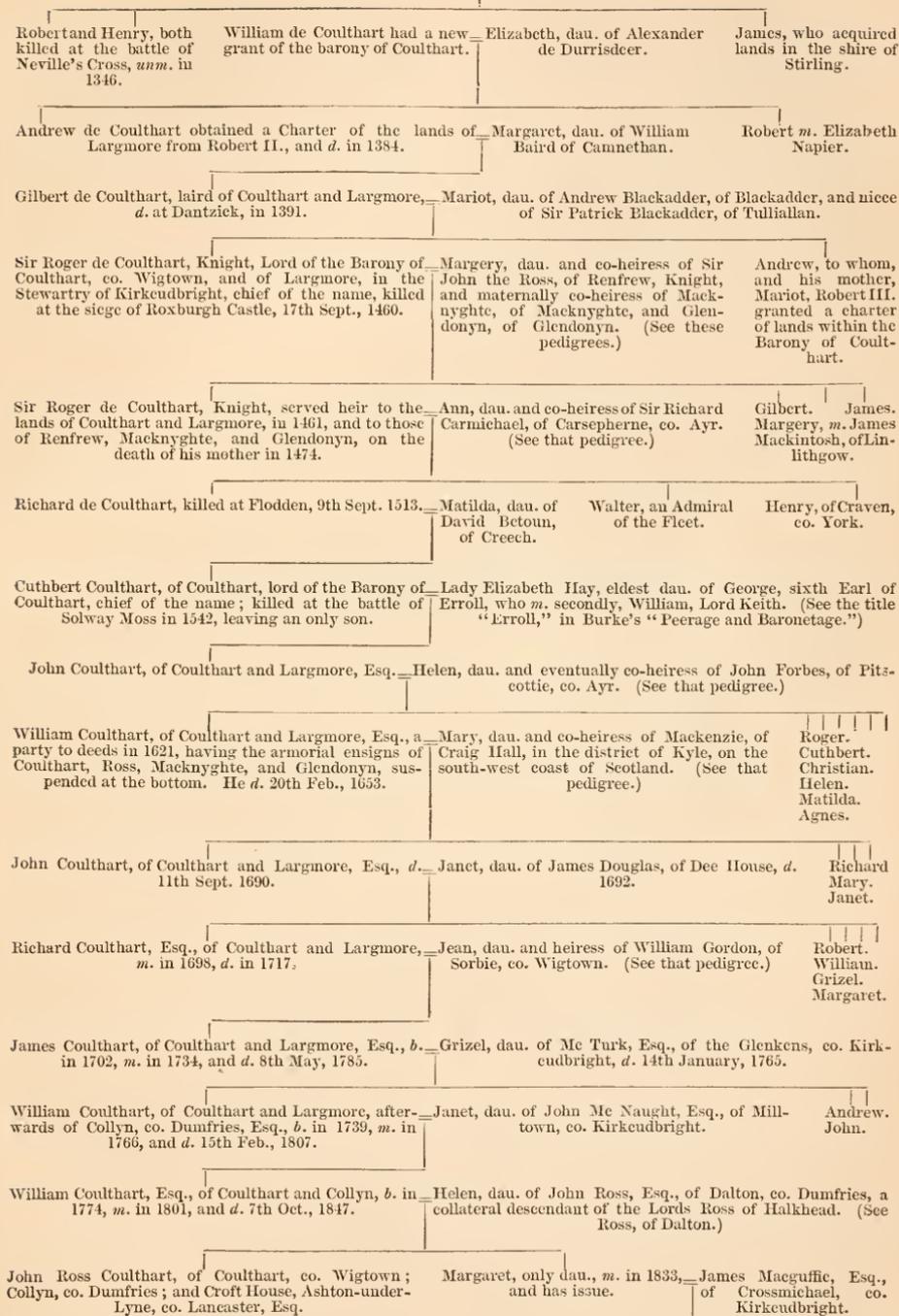
C O U L T H A R T O F C O U L T H A R T A N D C O L L Y N : a family of the highest antiquity in the south of Scotland, which traces its pedigree from C O U L T H A R T U S, a Roman lieutenant, and which is now represented by John Ross Coulthart, Esq., of Ashton-under-Lyne, co. Lancaster, only son of the late William Coulthart, Esq., of Coulthart, co. Wigtown,

and of Collyn, co. Dumfries, chief of the name, by Helen, his wife, second dau. of the late John Ross, Esq., of Dalton, co. Dumfries, a scion of the ennobled house of Ross of Halkhead, and collaterally related, through that family, to the Boyles, Earls of Glasgow. (See "Ross of Dalton," in this volume, and the title "Glasgow" in BURKE'S Peerage.)

Coulthartus VI. living at the Restoration of King Malcolm III., A.D. 1059.



A



Arms.—QUARTERLY OF EIGHT:—

I.—Ar. a fesse between two colts in chief, and one in

base, courant, sa., for Coulthart of Coulthart; in allusion to three horses that the Coultharts were

anciently bound to furnish the Sovereigns of Scotland in time of war for the barony of *Coulthart*, in the co. of *Wigtown*.

- II.—Ar. a chev. chequy, of three tracks, sa. and or. between three water-bougets, of the second, for *Ross*, of *Renfrew*.
- III.—Sa. an inescutcheon, chequy, ar. and or. between three lions' heads, erased, of the second, for *Macknyghte*, of *Macknyghte*.
- IV.—Quarterly, ar. and sa., a cross parted per cross, in-grailed, counterchanged, for *Glendonyn*, of *Glendonyn*.
- V.—Ar. a bend cotised, potentée, sa., charged with a tilting-spear of the first, for *Carmichael*, of *Carsepherne*.
- VI.—Erm. a chev. chequy, ar. and sa., between three boars' heads, coupéd of the last, muzzled gu., within a bordure nebulée, of the second, for *Forbes*, of *Pitscottie*.
- VII.—Quarterly, first and fourth, az. a stag's head cabossed, or.; second and third, ar., three human legs,

armed ppr., united in the centre at the upper part of the thigh, triangularly flexed, garnished and spurred, of the second; in surtout, an escutcheon erm., charged with a stag's head cabossed, sa., within a bordure, palletée, of the third, for *Mackenzie*, of *Craighat*.

VIII.—Erm. a fesse, sa., charged with a spear, ar., the point to the dexter side, between three boars' heads erect, and erased, of the second, for *Gordon*, of *Sorbie*.

*Supporters*.—On the dexter, a war-horse, ar., completely armed for the field, ppr., garnished, or.; on the sinister, a stag of the second, attired, and dually gorged, of the third; being a rebus on the name *COULT* (or *Colt*).—*HART*.

*Crest*.—A war-horse's head and neck, coupéd ar., armed and bridled, ppr., garnished or.

*Motto*.—*Virtute non verbis*; in allusion to the horses in the arms.

## HAMILTON,

Of *Barns*, representative of *Raploch*.

This is the head of one of the most distinguished and widely-spread branches of the house of *Hamilton*.

*Sir John Hamilton*, Lord of *Cadzow*, the grandfather of the first Peer, had a younger son,

*THOMAS*, of *Darngaber*, who, by *Helen*, daughter of *Sir Henry Douglas*, of *Lochleven*, had two sons—*JAMES*, ancestor of this family, and *THOMAS*, ancestor of the house of *Torrance*, represented by *Hamilton* of *Westburn*.

*JAMES HAMILTON* had a charter of the lands of *Raploch*, in 1440, from his cousin, the first Lord *Hamilton*.

His son, *WILLIAM HAMILTON*, of *Raploch*, had by a daughter of the ancient family of *Baillie*, of *Lamington*, a son,

*JAMES HAMILTON*, of *Raploch*, who, by *Isabel*, daughter of *Vere*, of *Blackwood*, had several sons:—

- I. *JAMES*, the eldest, married the heiress of the *Montalts*, of *Stanehouse*. His line appears to have become extinct in the middle of the seventeenth century.
- II. *THOMAS*, who succeeded to *Raploch*, and died without issue.
- III. *ARCHIBALD*, also succeeded to *Raploch*, and died without male issue. From his illegitimate son is sprung the Earl of *Clanbrassil*, in *Ireland*.
- IV. *GAVIN*, of whom hereafter.
- V. *JOHN*, of *Neilsland*, ancestor to Lord *Belhaven*, of the elder line; *Hamilton*, of *Wishaw*, Lord *Belhaven*, of the younger line; *Hamilton*, *Bart.*, of *Rosehall*; and various other families.

*GAVIN HAMILTON* succeeded to *Raploch*. He was *Commandator* of *Kilwinning*, and co-adjutor to the *Archbishop* of *St. Andrew's*. He was a person of great political importance. Though a churchman, he embraced the *Reformation*, and married a daughter of *Hamilton*, of *Broomhill*. His son,

*GAVIN HAMILTON*, of *Raploch*, had—to-

gether with two daughters, married to Lord *Ross* and Lord *Somerville*—two sons:

1. *GAVIN*, of *Raploch*, whose line failed about the beginning of the eighteenth century;
2. *CLAUD*, of *Barns*, who carried on the line of the family.

*CLAUD HAMILTON* had a charter of the barony of *Barns* in 1575. By a daughter of *Knox* of *Ranfurliegh*, he had a son—

*ROBERT Hamilton*, of *Barns* and *Cochnoch*, whose son,

*CLAUD HAMILTON*, of *Barns*, was a great sufferer for religion during the persecutions of *Charles II.* and *James II.* He was long Member of Parliament for the county of *Dumbarton*. In 1670, he married *Anne*, daughter of *Sir Walter Steuart*, of *Allanton*, by *Margaret*, sister of the first Lord *Belhaven*, and had a daughter, *Margaret*, wife of *Archibald Hamilton*, of *Westburn*, (ancestress to Mr. *Hamilton Dundas*, Admiral *Sir Charles Napier*, and the Rev. *John Hamilton Gray*,) and a son,

*JAMES HAMILTON*, of *Barns*. He married *Grizzel*, sister of *Sir John Maxwell, Bart.*, of *Poloc*, and was father of

*JOHN HAMILTON*, of *Barns*, who had issue, a daughter, *GRIZZEL*, wife of *John Hamilton Dundas*, of *Westburn* and *Duddingston*, and two sons, *JAMES* and *CLAUD*, a Major in the army, whose son *Claud*, is now heir male of the family.

*JAMES HAMILTON*, of *Barns*, married *Eleanor*, daughter of *John Dun*, of *Tennochside*, by whom he had a son,

*JAMES HAMILTON*, of *Barns*, who had no issue by his wife, *Margaret*, daughter of *Hugh MacLean*, of *Coll*; and several daughters, of whom the eldest surviving,

*GRACE*, is now heiress of the estates of *Barns* and *Cochnoch*, and representative of this very ancient family.

*Arms*.—Gules, a human heart, or. between three cinque foils pierced ermine.

*Crest*.—A human heart gules, charged with a cinque foil pierced ermine.

*Motto*.—*Fidelis in adversis*.

## FLETCHER,

Of Lawneswood House, co. Stafford. THOMAS WILLIAM FLETCHER, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., a Deputy-Lieutenant for the co. of Worcester, and Captain of the 1st Regiment of King's Own Staffordshire Militia, bears a quartered coat, Fletcher and Keelinge, and impales the arms of Russell and Best quarterly, in right of his wife, Jane Maria, daughter of James Russell, Esq., of Bescot Hall, co. Stafford, and of Endwood Court, in that county; and Sarah, his wife, eldest daughter and co-heir of the Rev. John Best, M.A., Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, Sub-

dean and Prebendary of Wolverhampton, Vicar of Sedgley, and Incumbent of Bilston, co. Stafford.

*Arms.*—Quarterly 1st and 4th, argent a cross engrailed sable, between four pellets, each charged with a pheon or., on a canton azure a ducal crown or. 2nd and 3rd, Gules between two lions rampant or. a bend engrailed of the 2nd, charged with three scaling-ladders of the field. Impaling, quarterly 1st and 4th, argent a fesse ducetee ermines, between three crosses crosslet fitchée in chief, and two in base, sable for Russell. 2nd and 3rd, Argent on a chevron gules, between two martlets in chief sable, and a book closed in base, ppr., three pheons or.

*Crests.*—1st, a horse's head erased argent, gorged with a ducal crown azure. 2nd, on a chapcau gu., a scaling-ladder or.

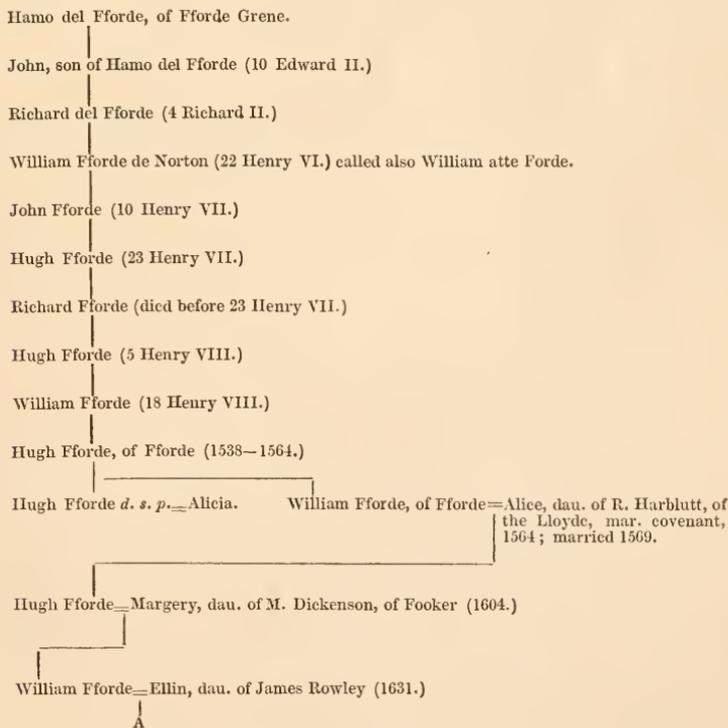
*Motto.*—Sub cruce salus.

## FORD,

Of Ellell Hall, co. Lancaster, Morecambe Lodge, and Enfield Old Park, co. Middlesex; descended from Hamo del Fforde, of Fforde Green, co. Stafford.\*

*Arms.*—Per fesse or. and erm. a lion rampant, az.

*Crest.*—A lion's head erased az.; another, a demi-lion rampant.



\* "Norton Court, ye same being held before John Bruerton, Steward of the same, on Thursday after the Feast of the Holy Trinity, anno R. R. Henrici Sec. di post co'quest Angl'æ XIII<sup>o</sup>. To this Court came Hugh Forde, and again returned into the hands of Lord Audley one message and xxviii. acres of land, in Norton Fforde Grene, to the use of Ann, his wife, and the said

Hugh Forde and the longer liver, and their heirs legally issuing, to whom the said Lord Audley grants seizon; the said Hugh Forde, and Ann, and the longer liver, and their heirs legally issuing, paying to the said Lord, the ancient rent and usage, and giving to the said Lord, a fine of three shillings and fourpence, and were truly made and admitted tenants."



d'argent." This family continued in the county of Lincoln for many centuries. In 1634, Fuller says of Sir Edward Harwood, that "his birth was gentle, and from a root fit to engraft his future education and excellency." Sir Edward was one of the four standing Colonels in the Low Countries, in the long war in support of the King of Bohemia, and was killed at the siege of Mastricht, in 1632; and in the visitation of London, in 1634, his brother, George Harwood, is recorded as bearing the same arms as were borne by the above Sir Robert Herward. Families of this line were subsequently settled in the counties of Stafford and Ox-

ford, spelling their names Horwode, Whorwood, and Harwood; and bore for their arms, arg. a chevron between three stags' heads cabossed, gules, and were of Compton, Sandwell, and Stourton Castle, in the former county, and of Holton in the latter. For the subsequent pedigree of this ancient family, see a full and detailed account in BURKE'S "Landed Gentry."

*Arms*.—Arg. on a chev. between three stags' heads cabossed, gu., as many eagles displayed or. AN ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE, arg. a chev. engr. between three griffins segreant gu.

*Crest*.—A stag's head cabossed gu. holding in its mouth an oak bough, ppr., acorned or. between the attires, a bugle horn stringed.

*Motto*.—Suaviter.

### DE DUFFELD, DUFFELD, OR DUFFIELD,

Of Ripon and Coverdale, co. York. This family is of great antiquity in the county of York. The name itself is local, and derived from the township of Duffield, about ten miles from the city of York. We trace the existence of this family so early as the reign of King Edward II., when Richard De Duffeld was bailiff of York, having served that honourable office in the year 1315. One of the family was at this period an ecclesiastic, since we find that Nicholas De Duffeld was instituted to the Rectory of Bolton Percy, Yorkshire, in 1327, having in that year succeeded Robert de Byngham, who held that preferment for about four years. In 1348, Thomas De Duffeld discharged the duties of Bailiff of York, and in 1375, Robert De Duffeld held the same office. In the church of St. Saviour's, York, was the following inscription in black letters, which doubtless referred to the last-named person:—  
Orate pro anima Roberti De Duffeld et pro anima  
Relicte, uxoris eius.

It is easy to account for not being able now to discover the epitaph, when it is stated, that some years ago, several pews were erected in St. Saviour's Church, at which time the pulpit was carried back nearer to the altar-rails. A memorandum-book kept by the sexton has the following entry "*Gentl. Duffield under the pulpit.*" In the 11th year of the reign of Henry IV., 1410, Ralph Duffeld or Duffield died seized of the manor of Skelton, near York, as parcel of the manor of Raskelf, and of land in Galtres Forest, called Cortburn, and of other property in Yorkshire. Richard Duffeld died 3 Henry V., seized of an estate in York. Among the probations atatis 1415, is one of Thomas Duffeld, son and heir of Richard Duffeld. Thomas Duffeld died 16 Henry VI., 1430, seized of Skelton as parcel of the manor of Raskelf. Elizabeth Duffeld, widow of Thomas Duffeld, died 17 Henry VI. Cardinal Kemp, Archbishop of York, seems to have patronised the family, since William Duffeld, who held stalls in the

collegiate churches of Beverley and Southwell was, on the 3rd of May, 1433, collated to the Prebend of Wystowe in the church of York, and in 1434 was admitted to the Archdeaconry of Cleveland, vacant at the time by the death of William Pelleson. Archdeacon Duffeld is mentioned in the "White Book" in possession of the Chapter of Southwell, for the support of the fabric of which church he was a benefactor. In 1452, the Archdeacon died, and his will was proved 11th of March in that year. He gave his soul to God Almighty, St. Mary and All Saints, and his body to be buried in the Cathedral Church of York, before the altar, where they celebrate the Mass of St. Mary. He bequeathed to John Duffeld, "Esquire," his brother, £20 towards his sustentation, and to his kinsmen, William and John Duffeld, £10 each. The Duffelds enjoyed great privileges connected with the Forest of Galtres above referred to, since certain rights were confirmed to them by one of the English sovereigns. In speak- of the rights established to one of the family, it is stated "et quod possit in eadem foresta venari et capere vulpes, lepores, &c. cum alijs amplis libertatibus que concess' fuerunt per Stephun Regem cuidam Johni Larderario unacum ministro suo de Lardario ut ad eadem pertin' tenend' de Rege in capite." Anciently, a toll was levied, for which guides were supplied to conduct persons and their cattle through the Forest of Galtres and defend them from wild beasts and robbers. Galtres Forest extended from York to Aldboro', about six miles from Ripon, in the neighbourhood of which city the Duffeld family continued to possess property. Entries relating to them are to be found in the oldest register-books belonging to Ripon Cathedral. The name is spelt in various ways in the different register-books—Duffeld, Duffelde, Duffylde, and Duffield. Members of the family are described as inhabitants de Grant-

ley, de Muncton, and de Wynxley, within the parish of Ripon. One of the Duffields of Grantley is registered in the Herald's Visitation of the co. of York made in 1666, as having married Mary, daughter of James Favell, of Keireby, in the parish of Kirby Overblows. Mary Duffield's brother was steward to Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and secretary to Oliver, Lord Grandison, and Mary Duffield's sister Margaret is stated to have been "wife of .....Speare of .....Harbinger to the Prince of Leigne." In a record, marked Arms A, page 51, now remaining in the Ulster Office of Arms, the right to the ancient arms of the family was duly entered as belonging to Thomas Duffield of Ripon, who was baptized 28th of November, 1714. He was grandson of Francis Duffield, of Ripon Park, whose great grandfather, Tristram Duffield, was buried in the Parish Church of Kirkby Malzeard, near Ripon. Thomas Duffield mentioned above, married Mary, one of the coheiresses of Matthew Dawson, of Ilton—her sister, Beatrice, having married on the 18th of May, 1730, at Kirkby Malzeard, Richard Duffield, brother of the said Thomas. This Thomas Duffield died 22nd of April, 1782, and was buried at Ripon, leaving issue an only son, Richard Duffield, who married Anne, only surviving daughter of Matthew Dawson of Carlton in Coverdale. Upon the death of her only brother, Roger Dawson, in 1795, without issue, Anne Duffield became representative of the Carlton branch of the ancient family of Dawson, which, according to a pedigree officially attested by one of the Heralds, was, during the

reign of William the Conqueror, seated at Greystock in Cumberland. This official pedigree proves the Dawsons to have intermarried with the Nevills, Scropes, Greys of Northumberland, Talboys, Lawsons, Dacres, &c., and states that Bertram Dawson, the grandfather of Sir Roger Dawson, accompanied Edward the Black Prince to France. By Anne Dawson, who was married at Coverham on the 15th of June, 1775, Richard Duffield left two sons, Richard Duffield, and Matthew Dawson Duffield, of Carlton in the Parish of Coverham, co. of York—the latter of which has issue, Roger Dawson Duffield and a daughter. Roger Dawson Duffield has issue two daughters and one son, Roger Dawson De Coverdale Dawson Duffield.

*Arms*.—I. Sa., a chev. ar. between three doves of the last, beaked and membered gu. for DUFFIELD. II. Quarterly 1st and 4th, az., a chev. erm. between three arrows or., feathered and barbed ar., on a chief of the last three daws sa. beaked and membered gu., a canton also gu. charged with a mullet of the third for DAWSON. 2nd and 3rd, erm. on a canton az. a stag lodged or.\* the more modern coat for DAWSON. III. Az. a chev. erm. between three arrows or., feathered and barbed, arg., on a chief of the last three daws, sa., beaked and membered gu. a canton also gu. charged with a mullet of the third. IV. Ar. three calves passant sa. for METCALFE. V. Ar. on a bend az., three dolphins or., each charged with an annulet of the second, for FAWCETT. VI. As first.

*Crests*.—I. A dove, in its beak an olive branch all ppr. for DUFFIELD. II. An eagle's head erased ar., beaked or. gorged with a ducal coronet ppr. for DAWSON.

*Motto*.—Ego semper fidelis.

\* Gilbert Dawson, of Azerley, in the parish of Kirkby Malzeard, near Ripon, a younger brother of Roger Dawson, of Coverdale, and grandson of Sir Roger Dawson, appears from the Visitation marked C 13, folio 200, now remaining in the College of Arms, London, to have adopted for his arms, erm. on a canton az., a stag lodged or.; but each coat having been duly assigned to the family by the heraldic authorities, has been used by both the Coverdale and Azerley branches.

#### HAMILTON OF WESTBURN,

Representative of Torrance. This family, in common with that of Raploch, is descended from Sir John Hamilton, fourth Lord of Cadzow, grandfather of the first Lord Hamilton,

His younger son, Thomas, of Dangaber, by a daughter of Douglas, of Loch-Leven, had two sons, James, ancestor of Raploch, and

Thomas, who married the heiress of Torrance, of Torrance, by whom he acquired that estate.

His son, John Hamilton of Torrance, who was alive in 1475, had a son,

James Hamilton of Torrance. He married a daughter of the ancient house of Makewell, and had issue,

James Hamilton of Torrance, who, about 1540, married Christian, daughter of Stewart of Minto, ancestor to Lord Blantyre.

His son, Robert, had a son,

Matthew Hamilton of Torrance, who, by a daughter of Muirhead of Lachope, had a son, James, who carried on the line of Torrance, now extinct: and,

Archibald, the ancestor of this family, which now represents that of Torrance,

Archibald's son, Andrew Hamilton, was proprietor of the estate at Westburn in 1601—he was alive in 1618.

His son, Gabriel Hamilton, of Westburn, lived during the protectorate of Cromwell, and the reign of Charles II., by whom he was severely persecuted on account of religion, and was fined a thousand pounds. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Cunningham, by a daughter of Hamilton, of Udston. By her he had Gabriel, his successor, Archibald, who succeeded his brother, and Elizabeth, wife of James Hamilton, of Newton, by whom she had a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of John Gray of Dalmarnock and Carntyne, and great-grandmother of the Rev. John Hamilton Gray of Carntyne.

Archibald Hamilton of Westburn, married first a daughter of Hay of Craignethan, by whom he had no issue, and secondly, Margaret,

daughter of Claud Hamilton of Barns, by Anne, daughter of Sir Walter Stewart, of Allanton, and niece to Lord Belhaven. He died before 1773, and was succeeded by his son,

Gabriel Hamilton, of Westburn. He married Agnes Dundas, heiress of Duddingston, daughter of George Dundas of Duddingston, by Magdalen Lindsay Crawford, granddaughter of John, 17th Earl of Crawford, Earl of Lindsay, sister of Viscount Garnock, and niece to the Duke of Hamilton. By her he had numerous issue, of whom only three left descendants; viz., 1, John, his heir; 2, Christiana, wife of the Honorable Charles Napier, of Merchiston Hall, by whom she had Admiral Sir Charles Napier, Count Cape St. Vincent, and General T. E. Napier; and 3, Mary Anne, wife

of Robert Gray of Carntyne, by whom she had the Rev. John Hamilton Gray, of Carntyne. The son,

John Hamilton Dundas, of Westburn and Duddingston, was heir to his paternal and maternal estates. He was Vice-Lieutenant of West-Lothian. He married Grizzel, daughter of John Hamilton, of Barns, by whom, with other issue, he had his successor,

Gabriel Hamilton Dundas, of Duddingston and Westburn. He married Isabella, daughter of James Dennistoun, of Colgraine, by whom he had issue.

*Arms.*—Gules, three cinquefoils pierced ermine, within a border potent, and counter potent ermine and gules.

*Crest.*—A dexter hand holding a spear.

*Motto.*—Et arma et virtus.

### ASHBY MADDOCK,

Of Naseby, co. Northampton, and Greenfields, co. Salop. The present GEORGE ASHBY MADDOCK, Esq., of Naseby and Greenfields, an officer in the 11th Hussars, represents the senior line of the very ancient family of Ashby, which can be authentically traced from RICARD DE ASHBY, lord of the manors of South Croxton and Quenby, co. Leicester, A.D. 1297. This eminent house preserved for centuries a male succession, and ranked amongst the first in the county of Leicester.

ROBERT ASHBY, Esq., grandson of William Ashby, Esq., of Quenby, living in 1489, succeeded in 1536 to the family estates, at the decease of his cousin, Anne Ashby, of Quenby, wife of George Skevington, of Skevington. He *m.* Barbara, daughter of George Ashby, Esq., of Loseby, co. Leicester, and sister of Edward Ashby, Esq., of Loseby, whose son, William Ashby, Queen Elizabeth's ambassador to James VI., died *s.p.* in Scotland, in 1589, and whose daughter, Elizabeth, wife of William Naunton, Esq., of Alderton Hall, Suffolk, was mother of Robert Naunton, of Letheringham Priory, Secretary of State 1618-20, whose daughter and heiress, Penelope, was Countess of Pembroke.

By Barbara, his wife, Robert Ashby left at his decease, 24th Aug., 1557, four daughters and one son, viz. :—

GEORGE ASHBY, Esq., of Quenby and Loseby, High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1601, who *m.* Mary, daughter of Andrew Gedney, Esq., of Enderby, and left, with other issue, a son and heir,

GEORGE ASHBY, Esq., of Quenby, who erected, in 1636, the present mansion-house, and sold the lordship of Loseby to Mr. Paramore. He *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of George Bennet, Esq., of London, and of Welby, co. Lincoln, and died in 1653, leaving issue,

GEORGE, his heir.

John, of London, merchant, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Alderman Sir Benjamin Thorowgood, and had a son, John, of Carolina.

William, a Turkey merchant, father of William, of Thorpe Sacheville, who *d.* about 1768, leaving issue.

Elizabeth, *m.* to Richard Inge, Esq., of Thorpe Constantine.

Anne, *m.* to Robert Cotton, Esq., of London.

Mabel, *m.* to Sir John Onebye.

The eldest son,

GEORGE ASHBY, Esq., of Quenby, *b.* 29th of July, 1629, served as High Sheriff of Leicestershire 18 and 19 Charles II. He *m.* 24th June, 1652, Mary, daughter and heir of Euseby Shukbrugh, Esq., of Naseby, co. Northampton, and by her (who *m.* secondly George Hewett, Esq., of Rotherby, and died 15th April, 1721, aged 93) had issue—

1. GEORGE, his heir.

11. Shukbrugh, whose grandson, Shukbrugh Ashby, Esq., F.R.S., M.P. for Leicester, *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Hinde, Esq., and *d.* in 1792, leaving two daughters, his co-heiresses, viz., Mary-Elizabeth, *m.* to William Latham, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., of Eltham; and Dorothea, *m.* to Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, Bart.

111. Euseby, Fellow of Trinity College, *d. s.p.*

1. Mary, *m.* to John Ekins, Esq., of Rushden.

11. Elizabeth, *m.* to Sir Nathan Wrighte, the Lord Keeper.

111. Lucy, died young.

1v. Margaret, *m.* to William Boothby, Esq., of Marston.

George Ashby, Sen., died 29th May, 1672, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

GEORGE ASHBY, Esq., of Quenby, *b.* 16th July, 1656, M.P. for Leicestershire in 1695 and 1707, and High Sheriff in 1688-9. This

gentleman, usually styled "honest George Ashby, the Planter," from his attachment to that pleasing pursuit, became acquainted with Mr. Evelyn, who paid him a visit at Quenby. Nine fine cedars of Lebanon were planted by him, probably from a cone brought over by his uncle, William Ashby, who was a Turkey merchant: they long graced the demesne at Quenby. He married, 7th November, 1682, Hannah, daughter and co-heir of Major Edward Waring, of Humphreston, High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1657, and M.P. for Bridgenorth in 1658, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Ashe, Esq., of Freshford, co. Somerset, and had, with other children, who died *s.p.*,

1. JOHN, of whom presently.
- ii. Edmund, father of the Rev. George Ashby, President of St. John's College, Cambridge.
- iii. Waring, who succeeded to Quenby, and served as High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1733. By Elizabeth Cumberland, his wife, sister of the Bishop of Dromore, he left at his decease in 1770, one son,  
 GEORGE, of Hazlebeech Hall, near Naseby, who sold Quenby to Shukbrugh Ashby, Esq., and died *s.p.* in 1802, having bequeathed the Naseby estate to his cousin, Hannah Maria, the wife of John Maddock, Esq.
- i. Elizabeth, who *m.* 17th Feb., 1706, John Freeman, Esq., of Wellingborough, and had two daughters, viz., Elizabeth, wife of Pudsey Jesson, Esq., of Langley, co. Warwick; and Hannah, who *m.* William Ash, Esq., of Paston, near Peterborough, and was mother of three daughters; Hannah, *m.* to William Jesson, Esq., of Sutton Coldfield; Elizabeth, wife of Edmund Ashby, Esq., of the Lynehes; and Mary, wife of the Rev. Richard Biss Riland, Rector of Sutton Coldfield.
- ii. Mary, *m.* to Henry Hall, of London.
- iii. Hannah, *m.* to George Cheselden, M.D.
- iv. Anne, *m.* to Robert Norton, of Leicester.

The eldest son,

JOHN ASHEY, Esq., of the Lynehes, near Shrewsbury (his mother's jointure), born 27th November, 1687, died 20th July, 1756, leaving, by Hannah, his wife, two sons and one daughter, viz.,

1. JOHN, of the Lynehes, *b.* 9th May, 1722, one of the esquires to Lord Clive, on his installation as a Knight of the Bath. He *m.* Jane Wingfield, relict of Anthony Kin-

nersley, Esq., of Leighton, but died *s.p.*, 29th January, 1779.

- ii. EDMUND, of whom we treat.
- i. Hannah, *b.* 14th August, 1723, *m.* to Charles Stamford, Esq., of Wellingborough. The second son, (but the only one to leave issue,)

EDMUND ASHEY, Esq., of the Lynehes, *m.* Elizabeth Ash, his cousin, daughter of William Ash, Esq., of Paston, near Peterborough, and by her, (who *m.* secondly Æmilian Holbech, Esq.,) he left at his decease, 20th November, 1785, two daughters, his co-heiresses, (in whom vested the representation of the ancient house of Ashby of Quenby,) viz.:

- i. ELIZABETH FREEMAN ASHEY, who *m.* in 1784, Robert Hale, Esq., and had four daughters, Elizabeth, Lucia, Jane, and Frances. Of these the third married Capt. Whitfield, 18th regiment, and had issue, Major Henry Whitfield, of the 2nd West India regiment, and Robert Philpote Whitfield, who died unmarried, June 23rd, 1842, aged 31 years.
- ii. HANNAH MARIA ASHEY, *m.* 9th January, 1787, John Maddock, Esq., of Shrewsbury, son of John Maddock, also of Shrewsbury, by Elizabeth, his wife, and grandson of John Maddock, of Shrewsbury, who was son of Thomas Maddock, of Chester. The second daughter and co-heiress,  
 HANNAH MARIA ASHEY, wife of JOHN MADDOCK, Esq., of Shrewsbury, died 25th November 1830, leaving a son and heir,  
 The Rev. GEORGE ASHEY MADDOCK, of Greenfields, Shrewsbury, and of Naseby, co. Northampton, who *m.* July 22, 1833, Anne, daughter of Mr. George Procter, of Carron Cottage, Argyllshire, and died in 1836, leaving an only child, the present  
 GEORGE ASHEY MADDOCK, Esq., of Naseby, co. Northampton, and of Greenfields, co. Salop, born 3rd June, 1834, now an officer in the 11th Hussars, representative of the ASHBYS of QUENBY and NASEBY.

*Arms*—Quarterly 1st, per pale az. and gu., two lions passant in pale or, for MADDOCK. 2nd, or., three boars' heads sa. a chief indented of the last, for JESS. 3rd, az. a chev: erm. between three leopards' faces, or, for ASHEY. 4th, sa. a chev., engr. between three mullets arg. for SHREWBURGH. 5th, sa. a chev., between three pewit's heads, erased arg., for WARING. 6th, ASH arg. two chevrons, and in chief as many erecents, sa.

*Crests*—1st, a demi-lion rampant, holding a sword erect for MADDOCK. 2nd, on a mural crown arg., a leopard's head, or, for ASHEY.

*Motto*—Be just and fear not.

#### McCUMMING.

RICHARD HENRY JOHN BEAUMONT McCUMMING, Esq., Major in the army, and Seigneur of Grande Vallée des Monts, in Lower

Canada, is only son of the late John McCumming, Esq., Captain 31st Regiment, by Charlotte his wife, eldest daughter and co-

heiress of John Beaumont, Esq., of Whitley Hall, co. York, and grandson of Bryce Cumming, Esq., who was born at Maybole, co. Ayr, and who first assumed the prefix of *Mac*. This Bryce McCumming (the son of a gentleman ruined by his Jacobin principles) having left his home, to join as a volunteer in the Low Countries, the army under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, obtained a commission in the 31st, or Huntingdonshire Regiment of Foot, and became afterwards Captain in the 5th West India Regiment. He was taken prisoner when Acting Quartermaster-General at St. Vincent, in the Carib war, and released from a dungeon by his son, John, at Lucia, on the reduction of that island by Sir Ralph Abercrombie. Captain Bryce McCumming married Mary Lindesay, natural daughter of the celebrated John, Earl of Crawford and Lindesay, by a lady of royal birth, and died at Montreal, Lower Canada, 15th June, 1805, aged 67, having had by her (who died the preceding year), to survive infancy, two sons and two daughters.

James, *b.* 9th Sept., 1763, Lieut. 29th Regiment, *m.* Mary Ann Desonier, a Canadian lady, descended from the French noblesse, and *d.* 5th Feb., 1831, leaving six daughters, but no male issue.

John, of whom presently.

Margaret, *m.* to Lieut.-Col. Fearon, 31st Regiment, Acting Quartermaster-General in the West Indies, and *d.* 9th Dec., 1841, leaving issue.

Jane, *d.* unmarried, 5th June, 1840.

Captain Bryce McCumming, became Proprietor and Seigneur of Grande Vallée des Monts, in Lower Canada.

His second son,  
JOHN McCUMMING, Esq., Seigneur of Grande Vallée des Montes, *b.* at Pensacola, 30th July, 1767, Capt. in the 31st Regiment; served at the reduction of the West Indies, in 1796; in Holland, in 1799; and at Ferrol and Gibraltar. *He m.* Charlotte, eldest daughter and co-heiress of John Beaumont, Esq., of Whitley Hall, co. York, the representative of the ancient and eminent family of Beaumont, of Whitley Beaumont, and *d.* at Farnham, co. Surrey, 11th Aug., 1835, having had by her (who *d.* 16th Aug., 1815), one son, RICHARD HENRY JOHN BEAUMONT, and three daughters, viz., 1, Charlotte Beaumont, *m.* to Major-Gen. John Spink, K.H.; 2, Mary Ann, *m.* Kenrick Bacon, Esq., of Spencer Lodge, Rochampton, second son of the late Charles Bacon, Esq., of Moore Park, Surrey, and has issue, a daughter, Emily Beaumont Bacon, *b.* 20th Sept., 1836, and a son, Kenrick Verulam Bacon, *b.* 22nd March, 1838; and 3, Sarah Elizabeth, *d.* young, in 1815. The only son, the present

Major RICHARD HENRY JOHN BEAUMONT McCUMMING, *b.* 1st May, 1804, *m.* Elizabeth Marianne, eldest daughter of John Kirsopp, Esq., of Broombaugh and Palmstruther, Northumberland, and has issue—

Richard Henry Beaumont, *b.* 12th Dec., 1841.

Alexander Spink, *b.* 24th June, 1843.

Lindesay Beaumont, *b.* 8th June, 1848.

Charlotte Julia.

Elizabeth Beaumont.

*Arms.*—Az. three garbs or. quartering BEAUMONT, of Whitley Beaumont.

*Crest.*—A mailed arm, holding a scimitar.

*Motto.*—Courage.

## FETHERSTON,

Of Hopton Court, co. Worcester. This branch of the ancient family of Fetherstonhaugh, of Fetherstonhaugh Castle, and of Barhaugh, co. Northumberland, has continued in direct male descent to the present time, and still possesses by inheritance Windy Hall, a small estate in Kirkhaugh.

HELIAS DE FETHERSTONHALME gave to the church and friars of Hexham, lands in his free fee of Featherstonhalght, in consideration of their taking him and his heir into their fraternity, in the time of King John. Richard de Marisco, Archdeacon of Northumberland, from 1212 to 1217, when he became Bishop of Durham, was witness to the deed.

THOMAS DE FETHERSTONHALME, about 40th Henry III., held of the Barony of Nicholas de Bolteby, in Tindale, the manor of Fetherstonhalgh, in socage, and by half a mark; and in 1244, and 1277, acquired property in Wyden. He also gave lands within the

territory of Fetherstonhalgh to the church of St. Andrew, in Hexham. He was Bailiff of Tindale, and Seneschal of the Barony of Langley, and died before 1312, leaving Mariota, his wife (who was living in 1336, and who entailed Fetherstonhaugh on her eldest son, Thomas, with remainder to her other sons in succession) five sons:

THOMAS, his heir.

ALEXANDER, of whom presently, as inheritor of Fetherstonhaugh.

Peter, had Fetherstonhaugh for life, after his brother Alexander's death.

William and Richard.

The eldest son,

THOMAS DE FETHERSTONHALGH, of Fetherstonhaugh, in 1272, took the inquest after the death of Thomas, Lord Lucy, Baron of Langley; and in 1309, with his son Thomas, was inquisitor at Haydon Bridge, of the death of Thomas, Lord Lucy, second Baron of

Langley. In 1327, he and his son, and others, were conservators to a truce between England and Scotland, made in that year. He was made by the King, Keeper of the Peel of Haworth, and for his good services received the custody of the manor of Werk, in Tyndale, and other marks of favour. His son,

Thomas, was joined with his father in the inquest on Lord Lucy, in 1309; and Thomas de Fetherstouhaugh, jun., released to the Prior of Hexham, and his successor, all the lands they had by the gift of his ancestors. He left a widow, Margaret, living in 1374, who held lands in the manor of Fetherstonhalgh for her life.

Thomas de Fetherstonhalgh's brother,

ALEXANDER DE FETHERSTONHALGH, succeeded to the estates under the entail of their mother, Mariota. He died about 1365; for, by an inquest taken that year, he held the Ville of Fetherstonhaugh of the manor of Langley, by homage, and the service of two shillings and sevenpence. He left three sons:

THOMAS, his heir, who held the manor of Fetherstonhaugh by homage and fealty, as appears by an inquest (after his death), held in 1368.

ALEXANDER, of whom presently.

Francis, in remainder with his brothers, in his father's entail of lands in Wyden and Redepeth.

The second son, and eventual inheritor,

ALEXANDER DE FETHERSTONHAUGH, upon whom, his wife, and their heirs, the manor of Fetherstonhaugh was settled in 1374, had, by Isabella, his wife, two sons: ALEXANDER, his heir, and Ralph. The former,

ALEXANDER FETHERSTONHAUGH, of Fetherstonhaugh, was living 18th January, 1461, when he entered into the contract of his son's marriage. By Armitruda, his wife, who was living his widow in 1464, and who *m.* 2ndly John Brandaley, he had two sons: NICHOLAS, his heir, and Alexander.

The elder son,

NICHOLAS FETHERSTONHAUGH, of Fetherstonhaugh, *m.* (contract dated 18th January, 1461,) Malde, daughter of Sir Richard Salkele, of Corkby, Cumberland, and by her had issue,

ALEXANDER, his heir.

Richard, D.D., Chaplain and manager for Queen Catharine of Arragon, in her divorce. Refusing to subscribe to the king's supremacy, he suffered death, 30th July, 1540.

Rowland.

Anne, *m.* to Ralph Brooke.

The eldest son,

ALEXANDER FETHERSTONHAUGH, Esq., of Fetherstonhaugh, *m.* (dispensation to marry, dated 9th December, 1501,) Anne, daughter of

John Crakenthorpe, of Crakenthorpe, co. Westmoreland; and by her had numerous issue. His will bears date 31st July, 1544.

His children were,

ALBANY, his heir.

Thomas, of the gentlemen of the Middle Marches, in 1550.

John.

Nicholas.

Ellen, *m.* to Robert Thirlwall, of Thirlwall.

Elizabeth, *m.* to George Goldsbrough, of Goldsbrough.

Dorothy, *m.* to Thomas Blenkinsop, of Blenkinsop.

Winnifred, wife of Richard Carnaby.

Beatrix, wife of Hugh Crawhawe.

Jane, wife of George Blenkinsop of Bellister.

The eldest son,

ALBANY FETHERSTONHAUGH, Esq., of Fetherstonhaugh, High Sheriff of Northumberland, in 1560, *m.* Lucy, daughter of Edmund Dudley, Esq., and sister of Richard Dudley, Esq., of Yanwath, co. Westmoreland, (contract dated 1st July, 1543,) and by her had issue:

ALEXANDER, his heir.

Henry, *m.* Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Wyberg, Esq., of Clifton, co. Westmoreland, and was ancestor of the Fetherstonhaughs, of Kirkoswold.

Nicholas.

Anne.

Jane, wife of George Bellister, of Bellister.

The eldest son and heir,

ALEXANDER FETHERSTONHAUGH, Esq., of Fetherstonhaugh, served as High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1590. He *m.* Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Lowther, of Lowther, Lord Warden of the West Marches, *temp.* ELIZABETH, and by her had three sons:

I. ALBANY, of Fetherstonhaugh Castle, upwards of 21 years old at the taking of the inquest after his father's death, in 1596. He had special livery of the lauds of his inheritance. He *m.* Frances, daughter of John Barwise, Esq., of Hekirk, Cumberland, and was father of Albany Fetherstonhaugh, of Fetherstonhaugh Castle, Esq., who was 12 years old at the Visitation of 1615.

II. GEORGE, ancestor of the line we treat of.

III. Christopher, in holy orders, Rector of Bentham, co. York; was father of Alexander, also in holy orders, Rector of Wolverton, Bucks, and Prebendary of Colwick, in Lichfield Cathedral; aged 60 in 1678.

Mr. Alexander Fetherstonhaugh died 3rd July, 38th Elizabeth, 1596. His second son,

GEORGE FETHERSTONHAUGH, was father of ALBANY FETHERSTONHAUGH, Esq., who was Lord of Barhaugh in 1632, in which he was succeeded by his son,

ALEXANDER FETHERSTONHAUGH, Esq.,

Lord of Barhaugh, who *m.* a daughter of Harry Stephenson, Esq., of Knaresdale, and died in 1691, leaving issue :

ALBANY, his heir; Thomas Henry William Richard, Alexander, and Anne.

The eldest son,

ALBANY FETHERSTONHAUGH, Esq., Lord of Barhaugh, *m.* Anne, daughter of R. Whitfield, Esq., of Kirkhaugh, and died in 1734, leaving, with other issue, a son and heir,

ALEXANDER FETHERSTONHAUGH, Esq., Lord of Barhaugh, who *m.* first, Dorothy, daughter of — Gill, Esq., and by her had issue :

Albany, who married Frances Wallis, and died in 1813, leaving his manors and estates to the children of his two daughters.

Henry Alexander, *d.* young.

John.

Elizabeth.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh *m.*, secondly, Hannah, relict of R. Wallace, Esq., of Whitelaw, and by her had

Alexander, who, by settlement from his father, had the estate of Windy Hall, in which he was succeeded by his brother Richard.

Robert and Thomas, both *d.* young.

RICHARD, of whom presently.

Dorothy, *d.* young.

Hannah.

Mr. Fetherstonhaugh *d.* in 1776. His youngest son,

RICHARD FETHERSTONHAUGH, Esq., succeeded to his brother Alexander's estate. He *m.* Mary, daughter of J. Stephenson, Esq., and died in 1821, having had issue :

i. ALEXANDER STEPHENSON, now of Hopton Court, *b.* at Alston, near Barhaugh, 23rd January, 1798; succeeded his father in the estate of Windy Hall, in Barhaugh, in 1821; *m.*, 1st May, 1823, Emma, daughter of William Kimber, Esq., of North Cerncy, co. Gloucester.

ii. Thomas.

iii. Joseph.

iv. John, *d.* young.

i. Maria.

ii. Hannah, *d.* young.

*Arms*—Gu., a chevron between three ostrich feathers, argt.

*Crest*—An antelope's head gu., crowned and armed or., charged on the neck with an ostrich feather and an amulet of the last.

*Motto*—Ne vile velis.

## WOODYEARE,

Of CROOKHILL, co. York, a family of Kentish origin, derived from Richard Woodyeare, D.D., of Cowley, county of Kent, prebendary of Rochester, son of William Woodyeare of Cowling, and grandson of Edward Woodyeare, of Cowling, whose will is dated 1583—and now represented by the Rev. JOHN FOUNTAIN WOODYEARE WOODYEARE, of Crookhill, eldest son and heir, by Frances, his wife, youngest of the three daughters and co-heirs of John Woodyeare, Esq., of Crookhill, J.P. and D.L., (son of William Woodyeare, Esq., of Crookhill, by Catherine his wife, sister and co-heir of William Revel, Esq., of Ogston)

of Fountain John Elwin, Esq. (grandson of Peter Elwin, Esq., of Boston, county Norfolk), who assumed, in 1812, on the death of his father-in-law, the surname and arms of WOODYEARE, only, instead of those of Elwin.—(See BURKE'S *Landed Gentry*.)

*Arms*—Sa. semee-de-lis, or., three leopards' faces two and one argt., quartering, REVEL.

*Crest*—A demi griffon segreant regardant, wings inverted sa., beaked, membered, and semè-de-lis, or.

These arms, &c., were allowed by the Visitation of Kent in 1663, to George Woodyeare, and exemplified to the present Rev. J. F. W. Woodyeare, by the College of Arms, 11th December, 1845, in pursuance of the marriage settlement of his father and mother.

## TATCHELL-BULLEN,

Of Marshwood, in the co. of Dorset. JOHN TATCHELL TATCHELL, Esq., of Marshwood, now resident at Sydling House, in the parish of St. Nicholas, Dorset; a Justice of the Peace for that shire, eldest son and heir of William Fitzherbert Bullen, Esq., late of Stoke Abbott, in the same county, was authorised, by Royal License, to take the name of Bullen, after that of Tatchell, and the arms of Bullen quarterly with those of Tatchell.

*Arms*—Quarterly 1st and 4th; Ermine on a chevron azure between three bulls' heads, erased, sable two swords ppr. pomels and hilts or., the points saltierways, encrested by a wreath of laurel gold, for BULLEN. 2nd and 3rd, azure a cross nebuly or., in the first and fourth quarters a lion rampant, and in the second and third a cross patée argt., for TATCHELL.

*Crest* of BULLEN.—Out of a naval crown or., the sails argent., a bull's head of the first, charged on the neck with an anchor sable, between two wings azure.

*Crest* of TATCHELL.—A mount vert. thereon, in front of an oak tree fruited proper, a bow and arrow in saltire or., surmounted by a lion's face gules.

*Motto*—A regere et victoria.

## ROBERTS.

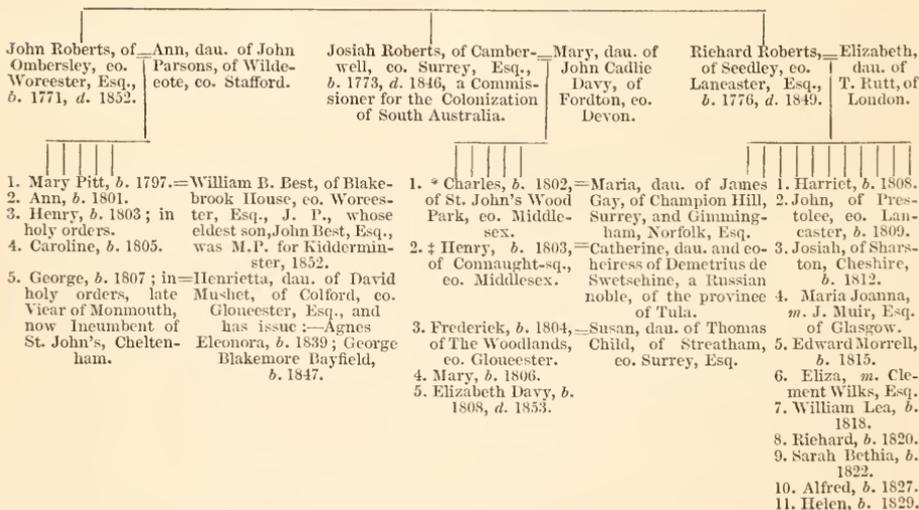
This family is of Welsh descent, and prior to its removal into Shropshire was settled in the neighbourhood of Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.

It appears from MSS. pedigrees of Welsh families, in the British Museum, and in private collections, as well as from "The Display of Heraldry in the counties of North Wales, by John Davies, of Llan Selin, Denbighshire. Printed at Salop, 1716," that the Vaughans of Llwydiarth, the Vaughans of Rhandir and Caorgai; John Vaughan, of Myvod; Lloyds, of Ffynnant, of Dolobran, and Aberbechain; Davies, of Duffrins; Jones, of Penjarth; Gruffiths, of Brecheheie, and Roberts, of Hob, or Hope, near Welshpool, all descended from Celynyn, of Llwydiarth, in Powys Baron, and according to the Heraldic Visitation of Wales, by Lewis Dwn, vol. 1., p. 294, confirmed by other authorities, Celynyn was sixth in descent from Aleth, Lord of Dyvet, who was living in the eleventh century.

Mr. Roberts's immediate ancestor, Reece Roberts, removed to the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury, where his son, John Roberts, was born in 1710; his son, John Roberts, born in 1741, was of Abberley, co. Worcester, and died in 1811, leaving issue by his wife, Hanna Lea, John, of Ombersley, co. Worcester; Josiah, of Camberwell, co. Surrey; and Richard, of Seedley, co. Lancaster, with daughters.

*Arms*—Ermines, a goat passant argent, horned and unguled, and between three annulets or, *Crest*, on a mount vert., a holly tree, prr., in front thereof, a goat statant, argent armed and unguled or., gorged with a collar gemet sable, and in the mouth a sprig of holly, also prr. On the escutcheon of pretence are the Arms of *Swetschine*—Per pale, the dexter side per fess gules and argent, a lion rampant, crowned, and the tail curled, the upper half or., the lower part natural; the sinister side of the shield is argent, a river flowing bendwise wavy, prr. The *Crest*, borne with these arms on the ordinary helmet of nobility issuing out of a coronet, two eagle's wings erect.

*Motto.* Ewch Ymlaen—*Anglice*, Go forward.



(Davy.) Descended through the Medland branch from William de la Wey, a Norman, who at the Conquest settled in the north of Devon, and was the common ancestor of the Davies, of Creedy Park; Davies, of Cannonteign, and Davys, of Sandford, and of Medland, co. of Devon.

(Swetschine.) In the general archives of the arms of all the nobility of the Russian Empire, published in 1797, with the authority of the Emperor, it is stated that "the Family of *Swetschine* descend from a man of the name of Doll, who coming from Germany, entered the town of Pskov, and after having been baptized, received the name of Basil, and had estates given to him; he afterwards served the Grand Duke Alexander of Tver, as a Boyar. This Basil had a great-grandson who was called Andrew, son of Constantine *Swetcha*, whose descendants, the Swetschine, have served the Russian throne as war chiefs, in the Imperial Household, as Boyars, and in several other important offices, and have been endowed by the Emperors with estates; the whole of which may be proved by reference to the common archives of the Swetschines."

\* Charles Roberts has issue by Maria, dau. of James Gay:—Anna Maria, b. 4th Sept., 1834; Emma Frances, 11th Nov., 1836; Charles Gay, 11th Aug., 1838; Louisa Jennings, 3rd Nov., 1839; Mary Davy, 2nd Aug., 1841; Clara Susannah, 16th Feb., 1843; Frederiek Albert, 23rd May, 1848.

† Henry Roberts has issue, by Catherine, dau. of Demetrius de Swetschine:—Olivia Maria Pauline, b. 31st May, 1843; Lydia Anastasia Davy, b. 12th June, 1851.

## WALLACE,

Of Philadelphia, United States, a scion of the ancient Scottish house of WALLACE, of Ellerslie, of which was the renowned patriot, Sir WILLIAM WALLACE. This family, since the death *s.p.* of Charles Wallace, Esq., the representative of his grandfather, Archibald Wallace, Esq., in the beginning of the present century, has been immediately represented, it is believed, in America only.

The Rev. JOHN WALLACE, *b.* 1674, after officiating in his sacred charge, in the parish of Drummelzier, upon the Tweed, for twenty-eight years, from May 10th, 1705, died June 3, 1733, and, with his wife, of whom presently, is buried beside the ancient church in which he so long ministered. A monument upon its walls still does honour to the memory of himself, his wife, and son. He *m.* March 5th, 1705, as is proved by the parish register of Drummelzier,\* “Christian, lawful daughter to the deceased William Murray, of Cardon,” who, as is proved by the writs and title-deeds of Cardon, now owned by Sir John Murray Naesmyth, of Dawick, in Peebles, Bart., to whose ancestor it passed from the Murrays, was son and heir to Adam Murray, Laird of Cardon, in 1657. This Adam, the first of the Murrays, of Cardon, was a younger son of William Murray, of Stanhope, and Romano, (See Dugdale’s “Baronage of Scotland,” Edin. 1798, p. 108); and through this family, which is descended immediately from that of Murray, of Fallahill and Philiphaugh, the descendants of this lady (who *d.* November 21st, 1755, ætat 79) may trace, by incontestable proofs, their lineage through the Earls of Bothwell and Morton, and through James I. of Scotland, to ROBERT BRUCE, and by another line, through the Earls of Somerset, to the Royal family of Plantagenet, of England. (See Burke’s “Royal Descents.”) The issue of the Rev. John Wallace, by this lady, were—

1. Christian, baptized February 9th, 1707; *m.* Alexander Stevenson, of Smithfield, Esq., and had issue:—
  - Christian, *d.* unmarried.
  - Agnes, *d.* unmarried.
  - Alexander, afterwards Sheriff of the county of Tweeddale.

\* EXTRACTS.—“Feb. 16th, 1706.—Mr. John Wallace, minister at Drummelzier, and Christian Murray, lawful daughter to ye deceased William Murray, of Cardon, now in the north west parish, Edr. gave up yr. names to be proclaimed in order to marriage. March 5th, they were married.” “January 7th, 1718.—Mr. John Wallace, minister at Drummelzier, had a son baptized by Mr. Thomas Simson, minister at Broughton, called John.” “Nov. 21, 1751.—Christian Murray, relict of the deceased Rev. Mr. John Wallace, late minister of the gospel in Drummelzier, a gentlewoman, aged 79 years, was buried.”

Inscription on Tombstone against the Church.—“Here ly the Reverend Mr. John Wallace, Minister of the Gospel at Drummelzier, who died 3rd June, 1733, aged 59; and Christian Murray, his spouse, who died, November 21, 1755, aged 79 years.”

11. WILLIAM, baptized May 2, 1708. Having entered into holy orders, this gentleman, on his father’s death, succeeded to his sacred ministrations, and, after a faithful discharge of their high duties during a term of fifty-three years, making EIGHTY-ONE YEARS, in which the father and son were in the ministry of this parish, *d.* unmarried, July 11th, 1786. A cenotaph inscription thus commemorates his virtues:—

Vir Venerab.  
Dom. Gul. Wallace,  
Evangelii Minister in Vico Drummelzier.  
Insignis tam comitate tam dignitate morum.  
Communis infinis  
At cum summis facile versari potuit.  
Non specie sed vero Religionis cultu eminebat.  
Rebus gregis sui, et ad presentem et ad futuram  
Vitam pertinentibus juxta consulabat.  
Benevolentia sincera  
Non tantum amicis notosque  
Sed genus humanum amplectebatur.  
Literarum imprimis anans, aliis auctor fuit  
Ut ea studia colerent, quæ sibi tantum solatii  
Voluptatisque præbebant.  
Si opes animo liberali pares fuissent, alter Mæcenas  
extitisset;  
Multi enim testari possunt  
Liberalitatem ejus majorem fuisse  
Quam res ferre posse viderentur.  
Perstitit indefessus benefaciendo ad usque finem vite  
utilissimæ  
Cum tamen diu morbo gravi vexaretur, quem mira  
Patientia ac fortitudine pertulit.  
Hunc amici notique diu desiderabant.  
Quoniam autem ad nos redire nequæ  
Suppliciter speremus, seduloque nitamur  
Ut ad lætum illum beatum veniamus  
Quo eum pervenisse haudquaquam dubitandum est.  
Diem obiit supremum  
V Idus Julias anno salutis MDCCCLXXXVI.  
ÆTATIS ANNO LXXXVIII.

111. Helen, baptized July 9, 1710, *d.* unmarried.
- iv. Archibald, baptized March 13, 1712, *d.* unmarried.
- v. Andrew, baptized August 21, 1713.
- vi. Agnes, baptized February 27th, 1715, *d.* July 15, 1784.
- vii. JOHN, the progenitor of the American family, of whom we treat.  
The youngest child,

JOHN WALLACE of Hope Farm, in Somerset county, New Jersey, America, Esq., baptized January 7th, 1708, by Mr. Thomas Simson, minister at Broughton, was the first of this family who went to the New World. He sailed for the British Plantations in America, February 20, 1742, arrived in New Port, Rhode Island, and, with his fellow-countryman and friend, Thomas Moffat, M.D., was a member of that Society, by which “the Redwood Library” in this place was afterwards formed. Subsequently he went to Philadelphia, where, in 1748, his name is found as one of four managers of the first City Assembly; and, in 1749, as a founder of the St. Andrew’s Society, of the State of Pennsylvania; as a signor,

in October, 1765, of the celebrated "Non-Importation-Resolutions;" and as a Member—from 1755, when he was associated in this body with his father-in-law, till the suspension of the city charter in 1776—of the Common Council of Philadelphia. The war of this country with her American colonies breaking out at this date, he retired to his seat of Hope Farm, upon the Raritan, at which place the illustrious Commander-in-chief of the American forces, who was his guest, had for some time his head-quarters. He *d.* there Sept. 26, 1783. This gentleman *m.* Mary, only daughter of Joshua Maddox, Esq., (one of His Majesty's Justices, during a term of more than twenty years, for the province of Pennsylvania, a warden of Christ Church, Philadelphia, in 1731-32-33; one of the founders and an original trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; a Member, from 1739 till 1759, of the Common Council of Philadelphia, who *m.* Mary, dau. of John Rothero, of West New Jersey, and *d.* April 18, 1754). By this lady (who *d.* Jan. 21, 1784), Mr. Wallace had issue,

- i. Joshua-Maddox, of whom presently.
- ii. William, *b.* 1763, who retained his paternal seat on the Raritan, and was High Sheriff of the county of Somerset, in New Jersey, *d.* Sept. 26, 1796.

iii. Agnes.

The eldest son,

THE HONOURABLE JOSHUA MADDOX WALLACE, of Ellerslie, in Somerset county, and Burlington, in New Jersey, Esq., *b.* at Philadelphia, Oct. 4, 1752; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, Nov. 17, 1767; and was appointed, Aug. 31, 1784, by the Council and General Assembly of New Jersey, a Judge of the Pleas and Justice of the Peace of that state; in 1787, he was a member of the convention which ratified, in behalf of the State of New Jersey, the Constitution of the United States of America; in 1795, he was admitted an honorary Member of the St. Andrew's Society of Pennsylvania; and was a representative in 1786, 1795, 1808, 1811, 1814, and 1817, from the State of New Jersey to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church (the Church of England) in the United States of America; he *d.* May 17, 1819, and is buried in the grounds of St. Mary's Church at Burlington, where a monument is thus inscribed:—

In memory

of

JOSHUA MADDOX WALLACE,  
Born October 4th, 1752,  
Died May 17th, 1819.

A man of eminent piety,  
Disinterested Benevolence,  
And active usefulness.

A scholar, and a promoter of learning;  
Brought up in the bosom of the Church,  
And attached to her principles.

He was ever active in her service;  
Frequently in her councils;  
And, for many years, a Warden  
of this Congregation.

He *m.*, Aug. 4, 1773, Tace, daughter of Colonel William Bradford, of the Continental Army of 1776, and by this lady (who surviving him, *d.* Feb. 29, 1829) had issue:—

1. JOSHUA-MADDOX, *b.* Sept. 4, 1776, *d.* Jan. 7, 1821, *m.* in 1805, Rebecca, daughter of William McIlvaine, of Burlington, in New Jersey, M.D., by which lady he left issue—
  1. Mary Coxé, *b.* May 5, 1807; *d.* Feb. 11, 1826, *umm.*
  2. Elizabeth.
3. Joshua-Maddox, *b.* Jan. 13, 1815, *d.* Nov. 10, 1851; *m.* June 7, 1847, Alice Lee, daughter of William Shippen, of Farley, M.D., and left issue:—
 

WILLIAM-McILVAINE, *b.* Aug. 28, 1848, the present representative at law of the family.

Shippen, *b.* Feb. 26, 1850.

Mary Coxé, *b.* Oct. 25, 1851.
4. William Bradford, *b.* May 4, 1817, *d.* *umm.* Nov. 9, 1841.
5. Ellerslie, *b.* June 15, 1819, *m.* April 13, 1847, Susan, daughter of Bartholomew Wistar, of Philadelphia, Esq., by which lady he has issue:—
 

Ellerslie, *b.* Oct. 22, 1849.
- ii. JOHN BRADFORD, of whom more particularly.
  1. Mary Maddox, *d.* *umm.*, 19th Oct., 1843.
  - ii. Rachel Budd, *d.* *umm.*, 10th March, 1848.
  - iii. Elizabeth.
  - iv. Susan Bradford.

The second son,

JOHN BRADFORD WALLACE, of Philadelphia, Burlington, and Meadville, Esq., an eminent barrister of Pennsylvania, and an extensive landholder in the north and west of that state. He assumed the name of Bradford (having been baptized with the name of his grandfather and great-grandfather, John,) in honour of his maternal uncle, the Hon. William Bradford, Esq., one of the most pure and illustrious characters of his time, Attorney-General of the United States, under the Presidency of Washington. Under the peculiar and immediate care of this eminent lawyer, Mr. Wallace received his professional training. An inscription by his wife upon a massive monument of marble, in the grounds of St. Peter's parish church, at Philadelphia, records her sense of his exalted character, and supplies a record of necessary dates:—

IN THE VAULT UNDERNEATH LIE THE REMAINS OF

JOHN BRADFORD WALLACE,

BORN AT ELLERSLIE, HIS FATHER'S FARM, SOMERSET COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, AUGUST 17TH, 1778. DIED IN THIS CITY, JANUARY 7TH, 1837.

Long a Vestryman and Warden of the United Churches,  
of which this Parish was formerly one.

His understanding was comprehensive, vigorous, and  
steady ;

Its objects high and useful :  
Trained after early models,

Its discipline was strict, its investigations patient, its  
judgments true.

His education was eminently regular and liberal,  
And fitted him for distinguished attainments in the Law,  
In the most dignified ranks of which he was acknowledged  
to stand.

#### HIS POLITICAL PRINCIPLES

Were derived from the honourable and great names  
Whose patriotism settled, and then first administered  
this Government.

From these he never swerved ;

And labouring to sustain their purity and aims,  
Would have averted that decline in their administration,  
Which, unable to prevent, he had yet the misfortune  
to see.

#### AN HEREDITARY CHURCHMAN,

He understood his whole duty ; and he practised it :  
A faithful counsellor, a considerate parishioner, a con-  
stant worshipper.

Led by the providence of God to a remote part of the  
Diocese,

He bore Her venerable liturgy thither, and the Church  
of his forefathers

Rose on streams then first responsive to Her majestic  
antems.

An exalted humanity pervaded his nature :

No mean or sordid temper mingled with it.

Discerning and delicate, yet active, open and sincere,

The loveliness of his moral dispositions

Was invigorated by contrariety of manly energy,

And his instinctive generosity ennobled

By permanent principles and settled convictions of duty.

#### AS HUSBAND AND FATHER,

In his home he was the centre and safeguard of  
happiness.

Of commanding stature, and elevated mien ; manners  
gracious and refined.

His death was as favoured as his life :

Without pain or sickness,

In the calm of peaceful slumber and the silence of night,  
His Spirit was taken to the Paradise of the Just.

He *m.*, April 2nd, 1805, Susan, daughter of  
Barnabas Binney, M.D., a surgeon in the  
American army of 1776, and one of those  
distinguished characters, who in "cantonment  
upon Hudson's river, in the year 1783," at the  
close of their long and memorable war, and  
before the separation of that army, made the  
original institution of "THE ORDER OF THE  
CINCINATI." By this lady (who, surviving  
him some years, died at her country residence  
at Burlington, in New Jersey, July 8th,  
1849,) he had issue,

i. Susan-Bradford, *d.* 18th April, 1842 ; *m.*  
June 16th, 1841, Charles Macalaster.

ii. WILLIAM BRADFORD, *b.* October 29th,  
1809 ; *d.* April 28th, 1812.

iii. Mary Binney, *d.* May 13, 1852 ; *m.* Nov.  
21st, 1837, John Sims Riddle, by whom  
she had issue,

John-Wallace, *b.* November 3rd, 1838.

James, *b.* December 18th, 1840.

Susan Bradford Wallace, *b.* September 20th,  
1844 ; *d.* May 3rd, 1852.

iv. Marshall, *b.* September 16th, 1812 ; *d.*  
September 30th, 1813.

v. JOHN-WILLIAM, *b.* February 17th, 1815.

vi. Horace-Binney, *b.* February 27th, 1817,  
a distinguished member of the Bar of Phila-  
delphia, and an able writer on the law.

This amiable and accomplished gentleman  
died, deeply lamented, on the 16th Decem-  
ber, 1852, at the early age of thirty-five.

vii. Elizabeth, *d.* August 23rd, 1824.

*Arms*—Gu. a lion rampant, arg., within a bordure  
gobonated of the last and az.

*Crest*—A demi-lion rampant.

*Motto*—Pro Patria.

## SYMONS,

Of Mynde Park, co. Hereford ; now repre-  
sented by THOMAS GEORGE SYMONS, Esq.,  
of that place, J.P., elder son and heir of the  
late Thomas Hampton Symons, Esq., of the  
Mynde Park, and grandson of Thomas Ray-  
mond, Esq., who inherited the estate in 1796,  
on the death of his kinsman, *s. p.*, Sir Richard  
(Peers) Symonds, Bart., of Mynde Park, and  
assumed the surname of Symonds in lieu of  
Raymond.

The estate of Mynde Park was purchased  
about 1740, by Richard Symons, citizen of  
London, whose only surviving daughter,  
Anna Sophia, married Richard Peers, citizen  
of London, and was mother of Richard Peers,  
Esq., who inherited the Mynde estates, and  
assumed the surname of Symons. He was  
created a Baronet in 1774, but died unmarried  
in 1796, when the estate devolved on the  
grandson of Ann, youngest sister of Richard

Symons, the purchaser of Mynde Park, viz.,  
Thomas Raymond, Esq., who thereupon as-  
sumed the surname of Symons. He was grand-  
father, as above stated, of the present pro-  
prietor, Thomas George Symons, Esq., who  
bears on his family shield, an escutcheon of  
pretence quarterly, for Symons, Tolson, &c.,  
in right of his wife, Mary Louisa, only child  
and heiress of Captain Richard Harcourt  
Symons, by Jane Dimmes, his wife, only child  
and heiress of Richard Henry Tolson, Esq.,  
of Woodland Lodge, co. Somerset. (See  
BURKE'S *Landed Gentry*.)

*Arms*—Per fesse az. and erminois, a pale counter-  
changed, three trefoils slipped, two and one, an es-  
cutcheon of pretence of six quarterings for Symons,  
Tolson, &c., &c.

*Crest*—On a mount vert. an ermine passant, per pale  
erm. and erminois, holding in the mouth a trefoil,  
slipped as in the arms.

*Motto*—Nil Admirari.

## HAMILTON, OF NEWTON.

The Hamiltons, of Silverton Hill and of Newton, are the nearest branch to the Ducal head of the house of Hamilton, next to the great family of Abercorn. Their immediate ancestor was Alexander, next brother to James, first Lord Hamilton, so created in 1445, and husband to the Princess Mary, of Scotland.

Alexander Hamilton was possessed of the estate of Silverton Hill, and his son,

James, acquired that of Newton, by marriage with a daughter of the house of Douglas.

His descendant, Sir Andrew Hamilton, was a faithful adherent of Queen Mary. He died in 1592.

His son, Sir Robert, greatly added to his estate, by marriage with the daughter and sole heiress of Sir William Baillie, of Provan, Lord President of the Court of Session. He had several children.

His eldest son, Edward Hamilton, was father of the first Baronet of Silverton Hill, and from him the present Sir Frederick Hamilton, Bart., of Silverton Hill, is lineally descended.

A younger son, James, is the ancestor of this branch of the family.

His son, James Hamilton, was seated at Newton, in 1672. He was twice married. By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Gabriel Hamilton, of Westburn, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Cuninghame, of Gilbertfield, he had a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of John Gray, of Dalmarnock, of whom hereafter. By his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Robert Montgomery, of Macbie Hill, by a daughter of Lockhart, of Lee, he had a son,

Thomas Hamilton, of Newton, who *m.* a daughter of Cleland, of Cleland, by whom he had a son,

James Hamilton, of Newton, *m.*, first, Anabella, daughter of Sir Robert Pollock, Bart., of Pollock, by Anabella, daughter of Walter Stewart, of Pardevan. By her he had a son, James. He *m.*, secondly, a daughter of Buchanan, of Ross and Drummakill, by whom he had a son, who died young.

James Hamilton, of Newton, was succeeded by his son, James.

But as he died unmarried, his aunt, Elizabeth, became heiress of Newton. By her husband, William Gray, of Wellhouse, she had two daughters,

Elizabeth, wife of her mother's cousin, James Gray, of Dalmarnock, who died without issue;

And Janet Hamilton, who succeeded her mother in the estate of Newton. She married Colonel Richard Montgomery, cousin of Sir George Montgomery, Bart., of Macbie Hill, and Sir James Montgomery, Bart., of Stan-

hope, and by him she had a son and daughter who died before her.

Mrs. Montgomery died in 1823, and was succeeded in the representation of this branch of the house of Hamilton, by her second cousin, Robert Gray, of Carntyne, grandson of her grand-aunt, Elizabeth, daughter of James Hamilton, of Newton.

She was born 1688, and *m.* John Gray, of Dalmarnock and Carntyne. By him she had a numerous family. James; John; Gabriel, of Eastfield, who had a son, John Gray, of Eastfield; Andrew, who had two sons and two daughters, of whom one, Elizabeth, survives; Elizabeth, wife of John Spens, of Stonelaw, by whom she had a son, General John Spens, of Stonelaw; Anabella, wife of Henry Woddrop, of Westthorn; Rebecca, wife of William Ross, heir male of the Lords Ross; Jane, wife of Thomas Buchanan, of Ardoch.

John Gray was succeeded by his eldest son, James Gray, of Dalmarnock and Carntyne, who *m.*, first, his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Elizabeth Hamilton, of Newton, and, secondly, Jane, daughter of John Corbett, of Tollcross, grand-daughter of Porterfield, of Porterfield, and niece to the Earl of Kilmarnock.

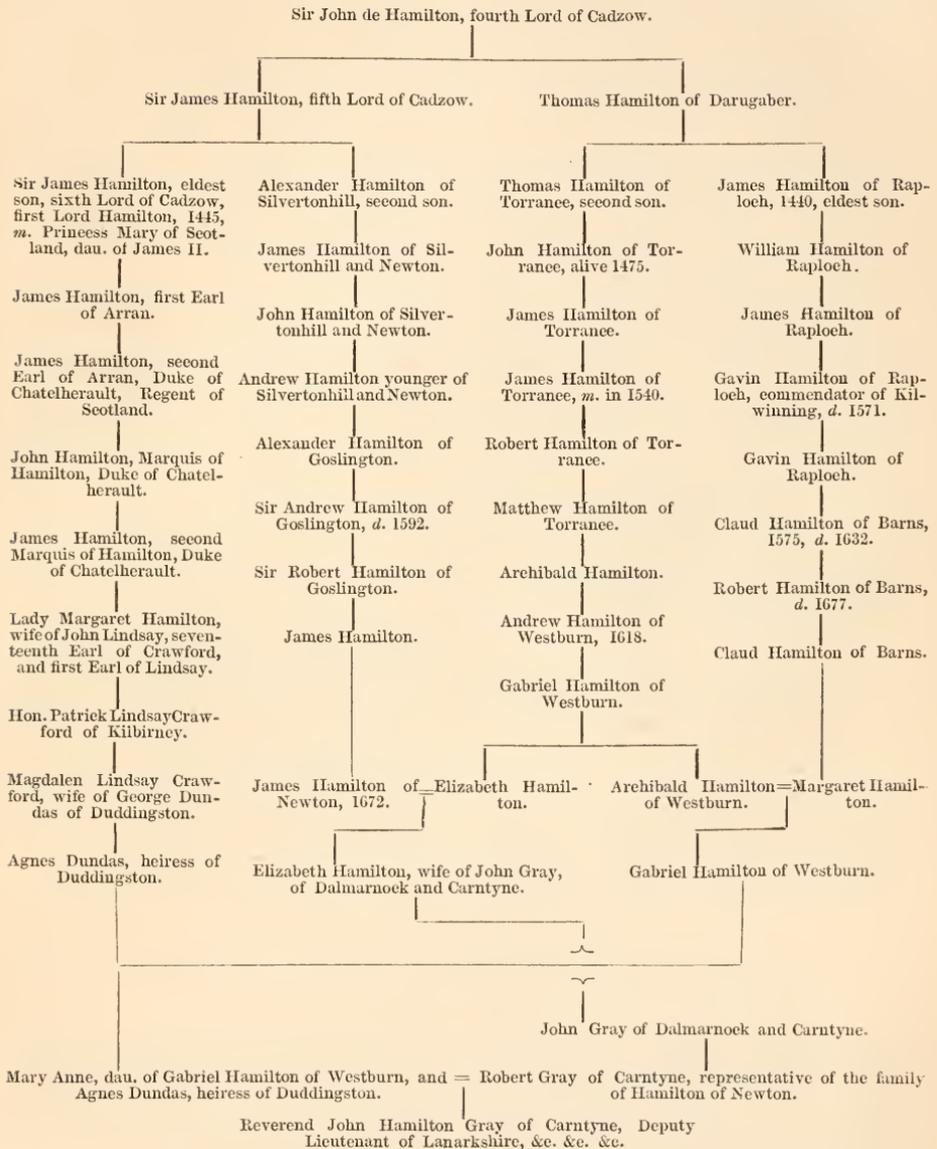
Having no issue, he was succeeded by his next brother, John Gray, of Dalmarnock and Carntyne. He married Isabella Chapman, only daughter and heiress of John Chapman, Commissary of Glasgow, by Jean, daughter of Thomas Pollock, of Balgray, a cadet of Pollock, Bart., of Pollock, and maternally descended from Boyd, of Trochrig, Archbishop of Glasgow, a cadet of Lord Boyd. Besides other children, who died young or unmarried, John Gray had a son, Robert, and a daughter, Helen, wife of William Woddrop, of Dalmarnock.

In 1784, John Gray sold his principal estates of Dalmarnock, Newlands, Kennyhill, &c., and was succeeded in Carntyne by his son,

Robert Gray, of Carntyne, since 1823 representative of the Hamiltons of Newton. He married Mary Anne, daughter of Gabriel Hamilton, of Westburn, and Agnes Dundas, heiress of Duddingston, grand-daughter of the Earl of Crawford and Lindsay, and grand-niece of the Duke of Hamilton.

Robert Gray was succeeded in 1833 by his only son, John Hamilton Gray, of Carntyne, Deputy-Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, Vicar of Bolsover, in the county of Derby. In 1829, he *m.* Elizabeth Caroline, eldest daughter of James Raymond Johnstone, of Alva, by Mary, sister of Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart., of Easton; by whom he has an only child, Caroline Maria Agnes Robina, *m.*, in 1852, to John Anstruther Thomson, of Charleton, in the county of Fife.

Descents of Rev. John Hamilton Gray, from different branches of the Hamilton family :—



*Arms.*—Gules, three cinque foils, pierced ermine, within a border ermine, a crescent surmounted by a mullet argent, for difference.

*Crest.*—An oak-tree transixed by a hand-saw, issuing from a ducal coronet proper.

*Motto.*—Through.

*Arms of GRAY.*—Gules, a lion rampant between three cinque foils, pierced argent, within a border, engrailed argent.

*Crest.*—An anchor cabled, stuck fast in the sea proper.

*Motto.*—Fast.

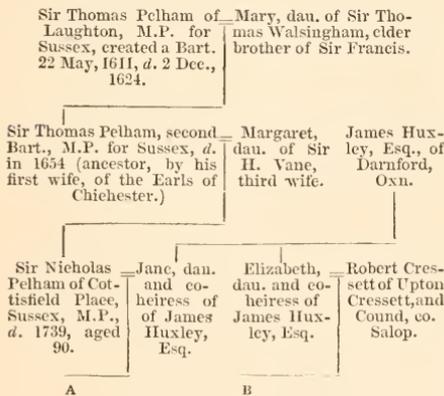
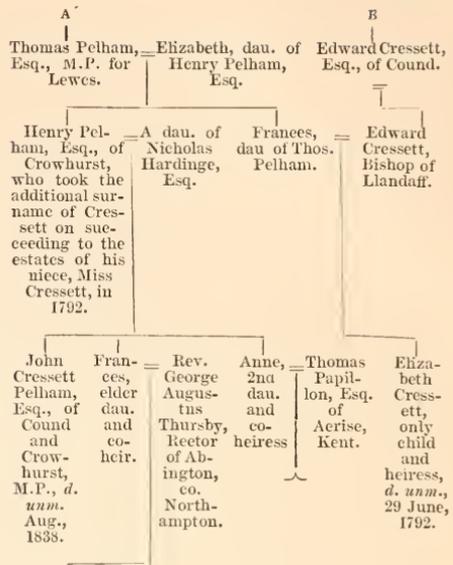
## PELHAM,

Of Crowhurst, co. Sussex; and Cound, co. Salop.

The surname of Pelham was assumed from a lordship in Herefordshire, where anciently

stood a castle, the owner of which, in 1265, was amerced in the then very large sum of forty pounds, for a contempt in not coming to an inquest to be taken concerning a tres-

pass of the Mint. This lordship of Pelham is recorded to be part of the possessions of WALTER DE PELHAM, in the 21st of Edward I., and it is believed that his ancestors held it prior to the Conquest. From the earliest period it is certain that the family enjoyed very high consideration; and its members have, in different reigns, distinguished themselves as warriors and statesmen. The Pelhams of Crowhurst and Cound were a younger branch of the Pelhams of Laughton and Stanmer, ancestors of the Earls of Chichester. The last direct male heir, JOHN CRESSETT PELHAM, Esq., of Crowhurst and Cound, M.P., died *unm.* in 1838, when his estates were equally divided between his two sisters; the Shropshire property being assigned to the elder, Frances, wife of the Rev. George Augustus Thursby; and the Sussex, to the younger, Anne, wife of Thomas Papillon, Esq., of Acrise, Kent. Mrs. Thursby's son, the present possessor, took, by Royal licence, in 1852, the additional surname of PELHAM, and is now the REV. HENRY THURSBY PELHAM, of Cound.



*Arms.*—In the first and fourth quarters, PELHAM; viz. first and fourth, azure, three pelicans arg., vulning themselves ppr. 2nd and 3rd, Gules, two belts in pale, issuing from the base argent, with buckles and stnds or.

In the second and third quarters, THURSBY. Argent a chevron between three lions rampant, sable.

*Crest of PELHAM.*—A peacock in his pride, argent.

*Crest of THURSBY.*—A curlew with wings expanded argent, the beak and legs proper.

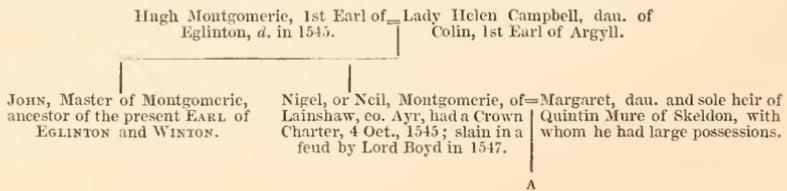
PELHAM *Motto.*—Vineit amor patriæ.

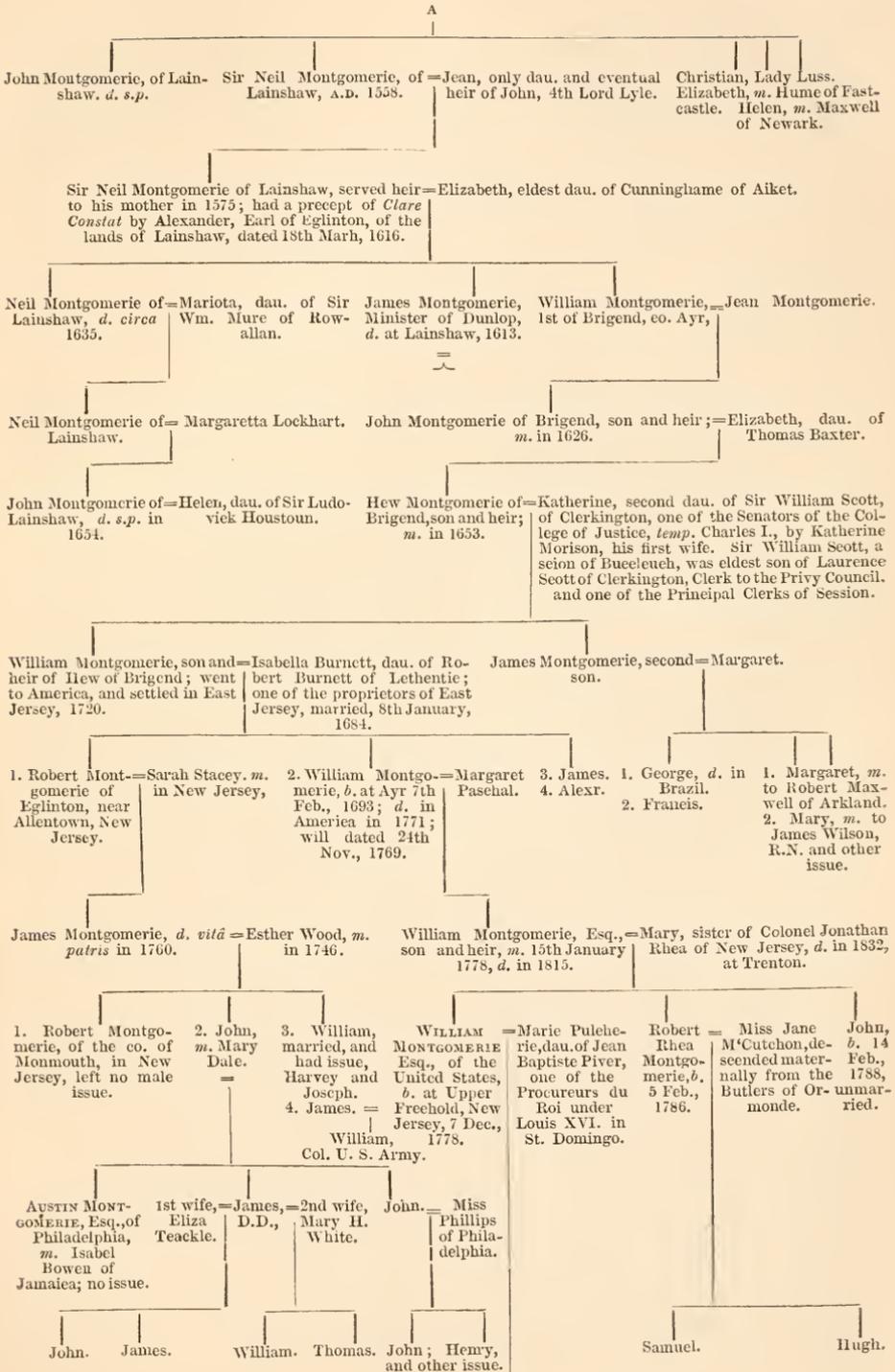
THURSBY *Motto.*—In silentio fortitudo.

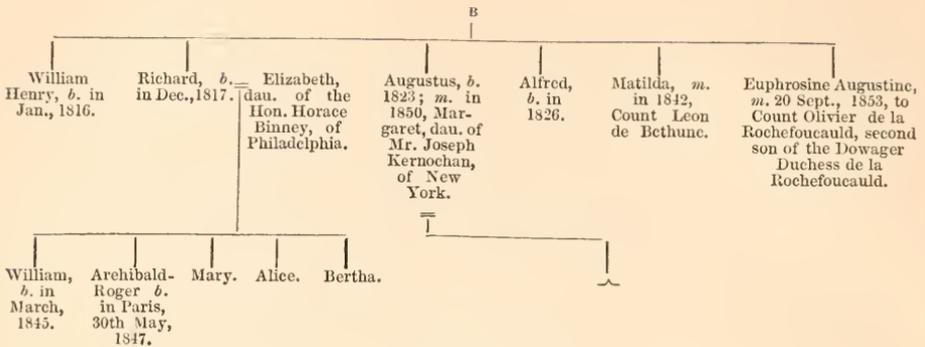
MONTGOMERIE.

MONTGOMERIE of Lainshaw and Brigend, co. Ayr, descended from NIGEL MONTGOMERIE of Lainshaw, second son of HUGH, first EARL of EGLINTON. The direct male line of the Lainshaw family having become extinct, the representation of this distinguished branch of the noble house of Eglinton vested in the family of Montgomerie of Brigend, sprung from William Montgomerie, third son of Sir

Neil Montgomerie of Lainshaw; its heir, WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, had migrated to New Jersey, America, and there his descendants have subsequently resided until recently, when a portion of the family removed to Paris. Though thus expatriated, they have preserved, continuously, the evidences of their Scottish ancestry, and are enabled, by positive proof, to establish every link of the annexed pedigree:







### HAMILTON, LORD BELHAVEN.

The present and eighth LORD BELHAVEN, and his six predecessors, are a younger branch of a younger branch of the great house of Raploch, of which Hamilton of Barns is chief. However, the first Lord Belhaven was of a different family. This peerage was conferred, in 1675, on JOHN HAMILTON, of Broomhill, great-grandson of John Hamilton, of Broomhill, illegitimate son of James, first Lord Hamilton.

JOHN, first LORD BELHAVEN, married Margaret, illegitimate daughter of James, second Marquis of Hamilton, by whom he had three daughters. Of these, the second, the Honourable Anne Hamilton, married Sir Robert Hamilton, Baronet, of Silvertonhill, descended from Alexander, next brother of James, first Lord Hamilton. Sir Robert and Lady Hamilton had several children. Among others, SIR ROBERT HAMILTON, Baronet, who carried on the line of the Silvertonhill family; and Margaret, who married John Hamilton, eldest son of Robert Hamilton, of Presmannan. The first Lord Belhaven settled his estate upon this grand-daughter Margaret, and her husband. And, in favour of the latter, he resigned his peerage, getting a new grant of it with remainder to him.

JOHN HAMILTON, accordingly, became second LORD BELHAVEN. This nobleman was descended from a younger son of a younger son of the ancient and distinguished house of Hamilton of Raploch, whose descent has been stated in treating of its heir and representative, Hamilton of Barus. James Hamilton, of Raploch, had a fourth son, JOHN HAMILTON, of Nielsland, who married the daughter and heiress of Hamilton of Udston. His descendant, JOHN HAMILTON, of Udston, had a numerous family. JOHN, his eldest son, carried on the line of Hamilton of Udston, of whose descendants hereafter. JAMES, the second son, was of Barncloth, and was grandfather to the second Lord Belhaven. WILLIAM, the third son, was of

Wishaw, of whose descendants hereafter. The second son, James, of Barncloth, had, among other children, a third son, ROBERT HAMILTON, of Presmannan, who, in 1689, was one of the Judges of the Court of Session, and died in 1696. He had two sons, first JOHN, who, as aforesaid, married Margaret Hamilton, and upon whom his wife's grandfather, the first Lord Belhaven, settled his title and estate; second, JAMES HAMILTON, of Pencaitland, of whose descendants hereafter.

JOHN HAMILTON, second Lord Belhaven, was a very eminent man, and a distinguished patriot. He died in 1708. His son, JOHN HAMILTON, third Lord Belhaven, had two sons, JOHN, fourth, and JAMES, fifth Lord Belhaven. The last of these peers died unmarried, in 1777. Upon his death, his estates of Biel, &c., &c., went to his nearest relation, the descendant and representative of the younger brother of his grandfather, the second Lord Belhaven. But as this descendant was a female, the title could not devolve upon her. James Hamilton, of Pencaitland, the second Lord's younger brother, had a son, Alexander Hamilton, of Dechmont, whose only child, MARY HAMILTON, heiress of Pencaitland and Dechmont, succeeded also to the estate of Biel, on the death of her cousin, the fifth Lord, in 1777. In 1747, she married William Nisbet, of Dirleton. Her son, WILLIAM HAMILTON NISBET, of Biel and Dirleton, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Lord Robert Manners, had an only child, MARY, who married the Earl of Elgin; and her eldest daughter, LADY MARY BRUCE, the wife of the Right Hon. Robert Adam Dundas Christopher, is heiress apparent of Biel and Dirleton. William Nisbet, of Dirleton, and Mary Hamilton, of Biel, had also a daughter, MARY, who inherited the Pencaitland and Dechmont estates. She married Walter Campbell, of Shawfield, by whom she had two daughters: first, HAMILTON CAMPBELL, heiress of Pencaitland,

wife of Robert, eighth and present Lord Belhaven; second, MARY, wife of James, sixth and late Lord Ruthven.

On the death of the fifth Lord Belhaven, in 1777, the title continued for some time dormant. It was claimed by CAPTAIN ROBERT HAMILTON, the nearest descendant and heir male of John Hamilton, of Udston, eldest brother of the father of the second Lord Belhaven. His descent was undoubted; but his right to the title was defective, because there existed descendants and heirs male of William Hamilton, of Wishaw, youngest brother of the father of the second Lord Belhaven. Thus the heir to the title was the descendant of the youngest, rather than of the eldest uncle of the second Lord. WILLIAM HAMILTON, of Wishaw, therefore, became, *de jure*, sixth Lord Belhaven, on the death of the fifth Lord, in 1777. His son, WILLIAM, assumed the title, as seventh Lord; and his son Robert is the eighth, and present Lord

Belhaven. He married Hamilton Campbell, daughter of Walter Campbell, of Shawfield, by Mary Hamilton Nisbett, heiress of Pencaitland, by whom he has no issue. His Lordship's sister, Susan Mary, married her cousin, Peter Ramsay, by whom she has issue. Thus, the Hamiltons of Wishaw are a younger branch of the Hamiltons of Udstone, which was a younger branch of the great family of Raploch, whose head is now Hamilton of Barns. There are several younger branches of the family of Wishaw; among others, William Richard Hamilton, late minister at the Court of Naples.

*Arms*—Quarterly, grand quarters, 1st and 4th, gules, a sword in pale, proper, hilt or., between three cinque foils, argent for LORD BELHAVEN; and 2nd and 3rd, quarterly; 1st and 4th, gules, a man's heart or., between three cinque foils, ermine for HAMILTON of Raploch; and 2nd and 3rd, gules, a mullet argent between three cinque foils, ermine for HAMILTON of Udston.

*Crest*—A horse's head couped argent, bridled, gules.

*Supporters*—Two horses argent, bridled, gules.

*Motto*—Ride through.

## WINTHROP,

Or WINTHORPE, formerly of Groton, in Suffolk, now of New England. The Winthrops were settled at Groton, *temp.* of Henry VII. Adam Winthrop, Esq., son of Adam Winthrop of Groton, had a grant from the crown of the manor of Groton, on the dissolution of the Monasteries. He presented to the church of Groton, 5th Edward VI., and died in 1562. His son, Adam Winthrop, was father (by Anne, his wife, daughter of Henry Browne, Esq.,) of JOHN WINTHROP, Esq., of Groton, Justice of the Peace, who settled with his family in America, where his descendants have enjoyed great reputation and eminent position—three members of the family, his successors, having been governors of the Colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and others, members of Council, and of Congress. He was himself the first Governor of the Province of Massachusetts, and is styled "The father of Massachusetts." His son, by his first wife, Mary, dau. and heir of John Forth, Esq., of Standon, Essex, John Winthrop, Esq., was member of Council of Massachusetts, and assisted to establish the colony of Connecticut, for which he procured a charter from the King, and was, for many years, up to his decease, in 1676, Governor of Connecticut. He also came as agent for the colony to England, and, while here, aided in the formation of the Royal Society, to which he afterwards was a frequent contributor of papers and curiosities. His eldest son, Fitzjohn Winthrop, Esq., F.R.S., was likewise Governor of Connecticut in 1698, and continued in that office for nine successive annual elections, up to his death, in 1707, and his second son, Wait Still Winthrop, Esq., was many years Member of Council, and subsequently became Chief Justice of Massachus-

setts. The son of Chief Justice Winthrop, John Winthrop, Esq., of New London, F.R.S., married in 1707, Anne, daughter of Governor Joseph Dudley, and died in 1747, leaving a son and heir, John Still Winthrop, Esq., of New London, who died in 1776—having married twice. By his first wife, a daughter of William Sheriff, Esq., an officer in the British service, he left, among others, Benjamin Winthrop, Esq., of New York, and Robert Winthrop, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue, in the British Navy; and by his second wife, Jane, only daughter of Francis Borland, Esq., of Boston, he left three daughters and five sons,—1, John, of Hansard College; 2, Francis Borland, of New York; 3, William, also of New York; 4, Joseph Henry, of Charleston; and 5, Thomas Lindall Winthrop, Esq., of Boston, many years Lieut.-Governor of Massachusetts, and President of the Massachusetts Historical and Antiquarian Societies, who died 22nd February, 1841, leaving, by Elizabeth-Bowdoin, his wife, daughter of Sir John Temple, H.B.M.'s Consul-General for the United States, and grand-daughter of James Bowdoin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—several sons and daughters, viz.—

James, who assumed, in compliance with the will of his maternal great-grandfather, Governor Bowdoin, the name of Bowdoin, and *d.* in Cuba in 1833.

General Grenville Temple Winthrop.

Francis William Winthrop.

George Edward Winthrop.

The Hon. Robt. Charles Winthrop, A.B., *b.* 1809; some years Speaker of the House of Representatives, in Massachusetts, subsequently member for Boston, in the Con-

gress of the United States, and late Speaker of that Assembly. He eventually succeeded Daniel Webster as United States Senator for Massachusetts.

A daughter, *m.* to the Rev. Benjamin Sappan, of Augusta, Maine.

Another daughter, *m.* to George Sullivan, Esq., formerly of Boston, now of New York.

A third daughter, *m.* to Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.

*Arms.*—(As still preserved on the tomb of Adam Winthrop, in the church at Groton)—Quarterly, 1st and 4th argt., three chevrons gu., over all, a lion rampant sa., for WINTHROP. 2nd and 3rd, Gu. two bends vairé argt. and sa., on a canton, or., a demi greyhound courant, of the third, for FORTH.

*Crest.*—On a mount vert a hare courant, ppr.

## C O O P E R,

Of Failford, County of Ayr. The surname of this family was originally written "Couper," or "Cowper." It is stated by Playfair, in his Baronetage, to be nearly as old in Scotland, as the time of Malcolm Canmore. Sir George Mackenzie, in his Science of Heraldry, 1680, says that the arms of the Cowpers "signify their descent from France, and from Bretagne, in that kingdom." They anciently bore fleurs-de-lis, and ermine in one shield, although subsequently the fleurs-de-lis were changed to slips of laurel, as appears from Nisbet's Heraldry. The Coupers appear as landholders, in various counties, at an early date. The principal family of the name was Couper, of Gogar, in Mid-Lothian, of whom the Lyon Register, and Playfair, both state that their first ancestor on record was *Simon Couper*, one of the Barons of Scotland, who was compelled to swear fealty to Edward I., in the year 1296, and whose name accordingly appears on the Ragman Rolls. This family was raised to the baronetage of Nova Scotia, in 1638, in the person of *John Couper*, or *Cowper*, of Gogar, who was killed in 1640, along with the Earl of Haddington and many gentlemen, in the blowing up of Duglass Castle, when that fortress was held by the Scotch army. From William Couper, the third son of the first baronet, the family now settled in Ayrshire claim descent.

WILLIAM COUPER, or COWPER, born 1629, was an officer of Dragoons during the civil war; he married Christian Scot, and settled in the county of Dumbarton. He had, with other issue,

JOHN COUPER, or COWPER, who resided at the Tower of Banheath, county of Dumbarton; he married Christian Gray in 1676, and died in 1687. His son and successor,

JOHN COUPER, born 1677, also resided at the Tower of Banheath; he married Margaret Thom in 1708, and had a numerous issue.

THE REVEREND JOHN COUPER, the eldest son, was settled as a clergyman in the county of Lincoln. He changed his name to "Cooper," and died, unmarried, at Glasgow, in 1789, when the representation of the family devolved on his brother,

WILLIAM COUPER, of Smeithston and Failford, who also changed his name to "Cooper," which name he entailed upon his successors

along with his estates. He married in 1754, Mary, eldest daughter of Hugh Stewart, Esq., and by her, who died 1768, had issue,

William, born 1761, died 1768.

Alexander, born 1765, of whom afterwards.

Samuel, born 1768, of whom afterwards,

Cecilia, born 1757, married Lieutenant-General David Shank, an officer, who highly distinguished himself in the American war. She died in 1842.

Also three daughters, of whom two died in infancy, and the other unmarried.

William Cooper died in 1793, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

ALEXANDER COOPER, of Failford, who held a commission in the army, and served abroad. He was afterwards appointed Captain-Commandant of the Manxline Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Ayrshire Local Militia, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Ayr. He died, unmarried, in 1829, and was succeeded by his brother,

SAMUEL COOPER, of Failford, and of Ballindalloch, in the county of Stirling; who married, in 1795, Janet, daughter and heiress of Henry Ritchie, Esq., of the family of Craighton, by Esther Craufurd, representative of the Crafurds of Balshagray and Scotstoun, a family possessed of valuable estates in the counties of Lanark and Renfrew, and descended from the very ancient house of Craufurdland, in the county of Ayr. Soon after his marriage, Samuel Cooper acquired the barony of Ballindalloch, in the county of Stirling. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Western Battalion of Stirlingshire Local Militia, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for that county. He died in 1842. His issue were—

Janet Craufurd, who married William Wallace, Esq., of Busbie, county of Ayr, and has issue.

Mary.

Cecilia, who married Robert Struthers, Esq., and died in 1841, leaving issue.

William, born 1801, died the same year.

Henrietta, who married John Crooks, Esq., of Levan, county of Renfrew.

Frances, who married Herbert Buchanan, Esq., son of Herbert Buchanan, Esq., of Arden, county of Dumbarton, and died in 1843, leaving issue.

Anne, who married George Ross Wilson, Esq., late of Benmore, in the county of Argyle, and has issue.

William, of whom afterwards.

Ellinor, who married Thomas Gray Scott, Esq., W. S., Edinburgh, and has issue.

Esther-Ritchie, who married Alexander Graham Dunlop, Esq., younger, of Gairbraid, county of Dumbarton, and died in 1844, leaving one son, who died the same year.

Henry-Ritchie, of Ballindalloch, who married Mary Jane, daughter of Gerald Butler, Esq., of the county of Wexford, and has issue.

WILLIAM COOPER, of Failford, and of Sols-girth, county of Dumbarton, the eldest surviving son, succeeded his father. He married, in 1835, Isabella, daughter of Robert Clarke, Esq., of Comrie Castle, in the county of Perth; but by her, who died in 1841, he had no issue. He married, secondly, in 1845, Margaret, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hill, Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, by Margaret, only daughter of Major Crawford, of Newfield, county of Ayr, and has issue,

William-Samuel.

Margaret-Crawford.

Janet-Ritchie.

Alexander-Hill.

The family of COOPER, of FAILFORD, is descended, by several different lines, from the Royal Family of Scotland; and, consequently, from that of England. They represent the family of Craufurd of Balshagray, as also one of the co-heiresses of Fletcher of Cranstown, in Mid-Lothian; the other co-heiress being represented by the Earl of Stair.

*Arms.*—The arms of this family have been several times recorded in the Lyon Register. They are, quarterly, first, argent, on a bend engrailed between two lions rampant, gules, three crescents of the field, all within a bordure chequé argent and azure, for COOPER. Second and third quartered, first and fourth, argent on a chief, gules, three lions' heads erased of the first, all within a bordure ermine for RITCHIE; second and third, gules, a fess ermine, and in chief a mullet of the last, for CRAWFORD. Fourth, argent a chevron, gules, surmounted of another ermine' between three laurel slips vert., all within a bordure chequé as the former, for COOPER, or COWPER.

*Crests.*—On the dexter side, issuant out of a wreath argent and gules, a dexter hand holding a garland of laurel, both proper, and over the same, this motto, "Virtute;" and on the sinister, upon a wreath argent and azure, an oak tree, with a branch borne down by a weight, both proper; and over the same, this motto, "Resurgo."

## EDWARDS,

Of Hardingham Hall, co. Norfolk, as borne by the late Rev. JOHN EDWARDS, of that place, who left Hardingham Hall and estate to his widow, Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Robert Marsham, Esq., of Stratton Strawless, co. Norfolk, for her life, and afterwards to his eldest son, HENRY WILLIAM B. EDWARDS, Esq.

*Arms.*—Quarterly 1st and 4th argt. on a fesse between three martlets sa., a cinquefoil or. for EDWARDS. 2nd and 3rd per chev. argt and gu; a crescent in centre counter-changed for CHAPMAN, impaling for MARSHAM; argt. crutely fitchee sa., a lion passant gu. between two bendlets az., each charged with three crosslets or.

*Crest.*—A martlet sa., charged on the wing, with a cinquefoil, or.

*Motto.*—Quid leges sine moribus.

## SPOFFORTH OF YORKSHIRE.

The family of Spofforth have, for the last 240 years, been settled at the town of Howden, in Yorkshire, and have been the owners of considerable property in that Lordship. ROBERT SPOFFORTH, Esq., of Easthorpe Hall, near Castle Howard, is still the owner of a large portion of the estate.

Before the portioning of England amongst the retainers of the Duke of Normandy, the Lordship or manor of Spofforth or Spofford, (near Wetherby, Yorkshire,) was held by a Saxon family of the same name. It is mentioned in Domesday that Gamelbar de Spofford held lands there, previous to the time of that survey, after which, the Percys had a grant. The present family of Spofforth may be authentically traced to within a few miles of the place; and, from the scarcity and singu-

larity of the name, there is no doubt they are descendants of the former possessors.

In 1265, Nicholas de Spofford lived in the neighbourhood, and in 1313, Roger de Spofford obtained a pardon from Edward II. for his participation in the conspiracy of the Earls of Warwick, Lancaster, and Arundel, to expel Gaveston, the King's favourite. Friar Walter Spofford was Prior of Helaugh, in 1320. Thomas Spofford, or Spofforth, was made Abbot of St. Mary's, York, June 8th, 1405, was mitred, and had a seat in Parliament. In 1422, he was elected Bishop of Rochester; but, being appointed by the Pope to the see of Hereford, he accepted the latter, 1422; built the Palace there, and resigned in 1448, when he returned to his Abbey at York, where he died.

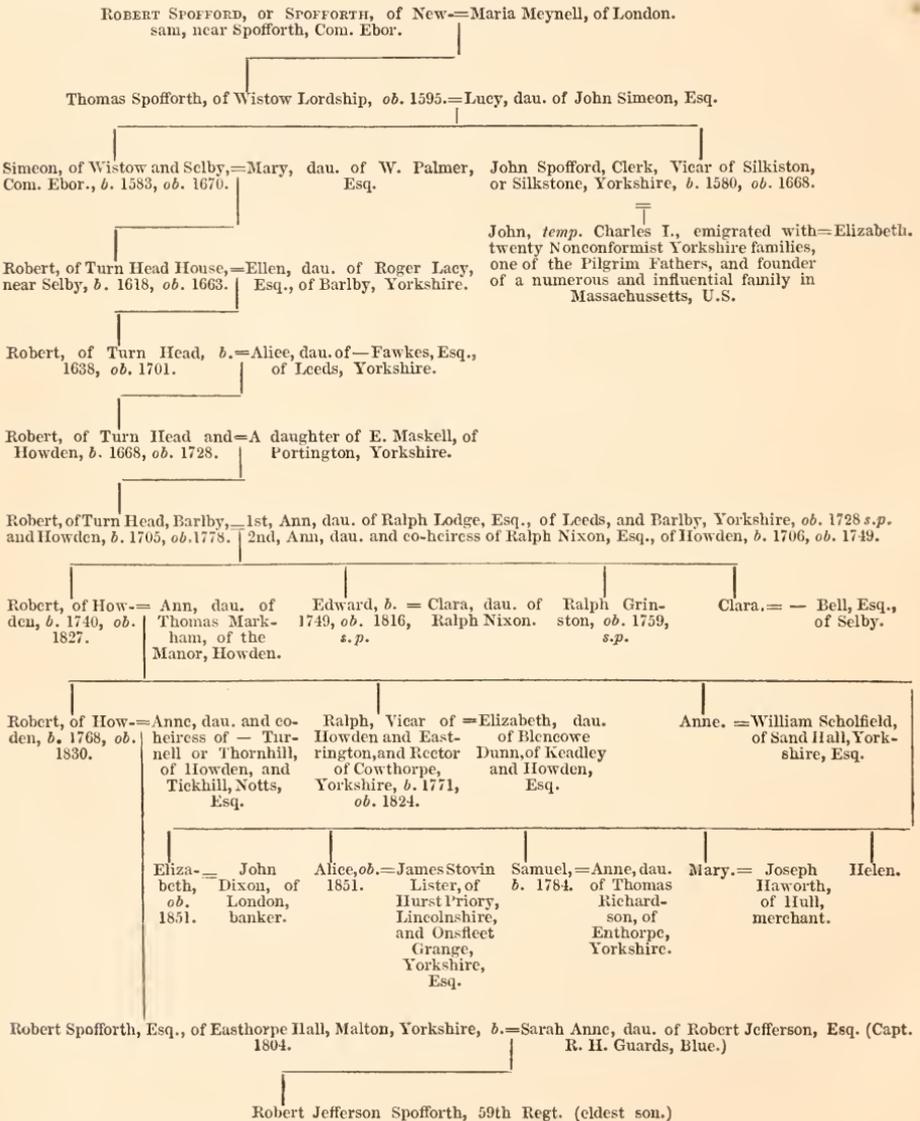
In Catwick Church, York, is the following inscription—"Orate pro animâ Domini Thomæ Spofford, Abatis Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ, Ebor."

After this time, the family became converts, and John Spofford was many years vicar of Silkiston, Yorkshire, from which he was ejected in 1663. John, his son, was, with many of the old families from that part of Yorkshire, driven, during the civil wars, to America; where, as one of the Pilgrim Fathers, he was the founder of a large and influential family in Massachusettes, some of them having re-

peatedly represented the county in the States Senate.

After the Restoration, the family property was in Wistow lordship, Turnhead Hall, and Barlby manor, Yorkshire; and alliances were made with the Fawkes', Nixons, Thornhills, Lacys, Lodges, Listers, &c. They migrated, subsequently, to Howden, and have since intermarried with some of most influential families in the district.

*Arms.*—Gu. within a bordure, two chevronels, or.  
*Crest.*—A chess rook gules.  
*Motto.*—Tempus meæ opes.



## WALDIE,

Of Hendersyde Park, co. Roxburgh.

JOHN WALDIE, Esq., of Hendersyde Park, co. Roxburgh, and of Kingswood, co. Northumberland, justice of the peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for both shires, lineally derived from John Waltho or Waldoe, Esq., of Kelso, co. Roxburgh, living in 1579. (See BURKE'S *Landed Gentry*.) Bears his paternal arms quartered with those of Ormston, as the re-

presentative of the families of Waldie and Ormston, of the county of Roxburgh.

*Arms*.—1st and 4th, or, a bend between three leopards, faces azure, for WALDIE, 2nd and 3rd arg. three pelicans, gules, within a bordure wavy vert. for ORMSTON.

*Crest*.—A dove and olive branch, all pp. for WALDIE. 2nd., an anchor pp., surmounted with the words, "Felicior quo certior," for ORMSTON.

*Motto*.—"Fidelis."

## BENSON,

Of Utterby House, co. Lincoln. This family, originally resident in Yorkshire, was a near branch of that from which Robert Benson, Lord Bingley—who was born 25th March, 1676, and *d.* 9th April, 1731, descended; GEORGE BENSON, (first consin of his Lordship,) *b.* 1662, *m.* 23rd Oct., 1692, Ann Coulton, and *d.* 5th April, 1738; being then Lord Mayor of York: by her he had issue:—

- i. John, *b.* 2nd Oct., 1693, and *d. unm.*, 2nd March, 1754.
- ii. George, *b.* 13th June, 1695, and *d. unm.*
- iii. Ann, *b.* 4th Nov., 1697; *m.* 9th May, 1721, Christopher Coulton, of York.
- iv. Richard, *b.* 9th May, 1700, *d.* 8th July, 1701.
- v. Jane, *b.* 13th July, 1701; *d. unm.*, 23rd Sept., 1748.
- vi. Robert, *b.* 12th Dec., 1703; *d.* 19th Dec., 1703.
- vii. Frances, *b.* 20th Jan., 1705; *d. unm.* 25th Jan., 1777.
- viii. Dorothy, *b.* 1st Jan., 1707; *d.* 20th Feb., 1707.
- ix. Robert, *b.* at York, 14th Jan., 1708, *m.* firstly, 6th Jan., 1742, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Handcock, of Leeds, goldsmith, and by her (who *d.* 24th Nov., 1743,) had issue, one son, John, who died the same day.

He *m.* secondly, 27th June, 1754, Mary, *b.* 1st April, 1721, daughter of Mr. Thomas Bridges, of Leeds, and by her (who *d.* 22nd Dec., 1816,) had issue:—

- 1\* Robert, *b.* at Leeds, 11th May, 1755; A.M. of Christ's College, Cambridge; and for thirty-seven years patron and vicar of Heckington, co. Lincoln; *m.* 8th Dec., 1778, Lucinda, only daughter of Matthew Fretwell, Esq., of Snaith, co. York, and had issue—

- 1 Lucinda Maria, *b.* 23rd Dec., 1779; *d. unm.* 21st Jan., 1816.
- 2 Robert-Haggard, *b.* 29th Nov., 1782;

formerly of University College, Oxford, who *d. s.p.*, 2nd Feb., 1829.

- 3 Harriett-Frances, *b.* 12th Jan., 1787, *m.* 27th July, 1820, John Skipworth, of York, solicitor; and has issue:—

Harriett Mary, *b.* 11th May, 1821.

Lavinia, *b.* in 1823; *m.* 17th Oct., 1847, Rev. William George, only son of Lieut.-Col. Jervis, of Barley Hall, Herts, and has issue.

George, *b.* 17th July, 1825, Lieut. 41st Regiment.

- 4 HENRY BRISTOWE, present representative of the family, A.M., a magistrate for Lincolnshire, and late Vicar of Heckington; *b.* 9th Aug., 1793, *m.* 15th Oct., 1829, Mary Catherine, only child of the late Sapsford Harrold, Esq., of Utterby House, co. Lincoln.

- 2\* John, Son of Robert and Mary, *b.* at Leeds, 22nd June, 1756, *m.* 3rd Aug., 1780, Martha, daughter of Paul Tate, Esq., of Gauber Hall, co. York, and had issue:—

Robert Michael, Mary Ann, James, Martha, William, John, Thomas, and Richard.

- 3\* Thomas, Son of Robert and Mary, *b.* at Leeds, 11th Nov., 1757, was one of the Hon. Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

He *d. unm.* 9th April, 1794, being accidentally drowned, in attempting to ride through the stream caused, near the Castle mills, York, from the unusual swell of the rivers Ouse and Foss.

- x. Mary, *b.* 18th June, 1710; *m.* the Rev. Philemon Marsh, Rector of St. Martin's-cum-Gregory, York, and had issue, one daughter, who died an infant.

*Arms*.—Arg. three trefoils sa. between two bendlets gu. AN ESCUTCHEON OF PLETFENCE for HARROLD.

*Crest*.—A bear's head erased, arg., muzzled, gu.

*Motto*.—Inconcuſsa Virtus.

## CARMICHAEL, OF CARSPHERNE,

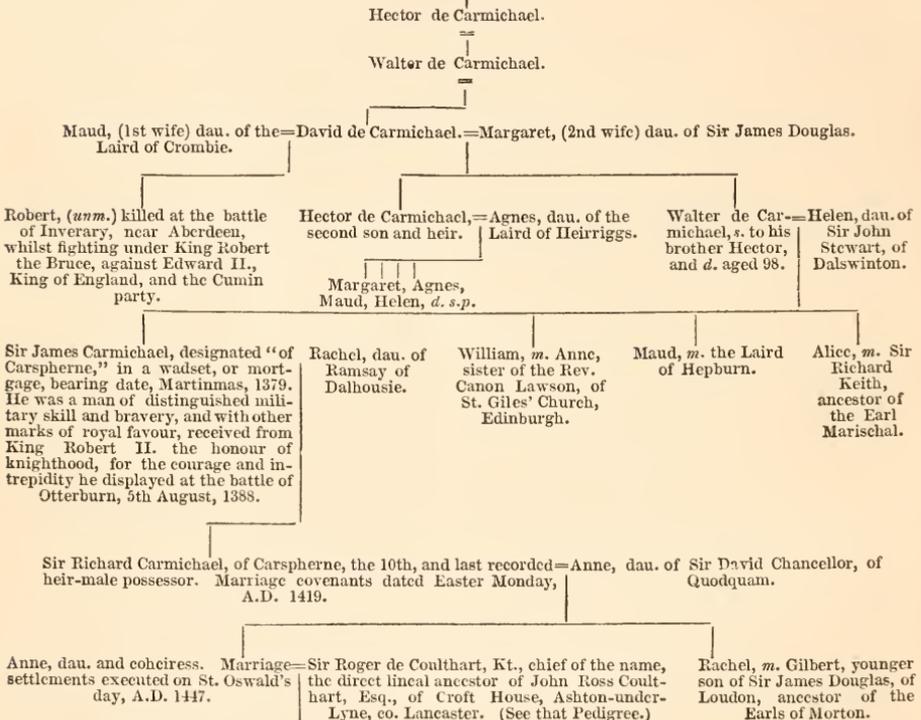
A family of considerable note in Ayrshire, in the 15th century, which by the marriage of Anne, daughter and co-heiress of the last Sir Richard Carmichael, of Carspherne, to Sir Roger de Coulthart, Kt., chief of the name,

*temp.* James II. of Scotland, is now represented by John Ross Coulthart, of Coulthart, co. Wigtown; Collyn, co. Dumfries; and Croft House, Ashton-under-Lyne, co. Lancaster, banker.

Hector de Carmichael grants by charter certain lands called "Craighead," to Jorworth de Boyce, A.D. 1141.

Hector de Carmichael, the son, confirms the grant of lands to Jorworth de Boyce.

David de Carmichael seems to have been largely engaged in fisheries on the Ayrshire coast, and paid one Duffus sixteen marks for repairing sundry boats employed in the enterprise.



*Arms.*—Ar. a bend cottised potentée, sa., charged with a tilting spear of the first.

*Crest.*—A dexter hand and arm in armour, brandishing a tilting spear, ppr.  
*Motto.*—Toujours prest.  
(See *Illustration*, Pl. iv.)

## CAMPBELL,

Of Colgrain, co. Dumbarton; as borne by COLIN CAMPBELL, Esq., of Colgrain, third son of John Campbell, Esq., of Morreston, co. Lanark, who was third son of Alexander Campbell, captain in the old "Black Watch," of the family of Kinloch, Perthshire, descended from Sir John Campbell, of Lawers, who was raised to the peerage, in 1633, by the title of

Baron Farringham and Mauchline, and became ancestor of the Earls of Loudon.

*Arms.*—Gyronny of eight or. and sa. in chief a mullet counterchanged; all within a bordure embattled az., charged with eight buckles of the 1st.

*Crest.*—A boar's head erect, and erased or, armed and langued arg.

*Motto.*—Fac et spera.

DU BOULAY,

TROYTE-BULLOCK,

Of Donhead Hall, co. Wilts, as borne by JOHN DU BOULAY, Esq., of Donhead Hall.

Of North Coker House, co. Somerset, as borne by GEORGE TROYTE-BULLOCK, Esq., who assumed the additional surname of TROYTE in 1852.

Francois Houssemayne Du Bou-  
lay (son of the Marquis D'Argen-  
gon of Le Boulay, in France), a  
Huguenot; left France at the revo-  
cation of the edict of Nantes in  
1685, and took refuge in Holland.

Cicely Wrothe, = 1st husband, = 2nd husband,  
dau. and heir of Sir Hugh Acland, The Rev. Thomas  
Sir Thomas Bart. Troyte, m. in 1729.  
Wrothe, Bart.

Benjamin Francis Houssemayne = Louisa La Motte.  
Du Boulay, Minister of the French  
Protestant Chapel in Thread-  
needle-street, London; d. in 1765,  
and was interred in the French  
Protestant Church at Southamp-  
ton.

Arthur Acland, = Elizabeth, dau. of William Troyte,  
third son of Wm. Oxenham, m. Arundel Berke-  
Fairfield, d. of Oxenham. ley.

Elizabeth Ac- = Charles Grove, The Rev. Edward  
land, second dau. = M.D., of Salis- Berkeley Troyte,  
bury. LL.D., d. 1852.

Francis Houssemayne = Marianne, dau. of A. Two  
Du Boulay, only son, Paris, Esq., of Wan- daus.  
d. in 1818. stead.

1. Wil- 2. Charles, Maria = George Frances-  
liam Preben- Grove. Bullock, Harriet,  
Chafyn dary of Sarum, Esq., of m. her  
Grove, and Rector of North William  
of Zeals, and Odstock, Coker House, co. Grove,  
Wilts. Wilts. Somerset. Esq., of  
3. Harry- Thomas. Ferne  
Thomas. House, Wilts.

Four JOHN DU BOULAY, Esq., = Mary Farr, b. 6  
sons. fifthson, now of Don- June, 1821, Three  
head Hall, Wilts, b. youngest dau. of  
24 June, 1811, m. the Rev. H. F. d. 6  
Feb. 17, 1841. Yeatman of Stock House, Dorset.

Arthur Housse- Bertha-Dalbiac, b. Ernest deVysme,  
mayne, b. 11 31 July, 1848. b. 7 Oct., 1852.  
March, 1843.

GEORGE TROYTE-BULLOCK, Esq.

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Bullock—Gules on a chevron between three bulls' heads cabossed arg. armed or., another chevron erm. charged with as many annulets az. 2nd and 3rd, Troyte—or., an eagle displayed with two heads ppr., within a bordure invected erm., for distinction in chief a cross pattee sable.

Crest of BULLOCK.—On a mount vert. five black bills erect, banded with a wreath of olive ppr., therefrom pendant an escutcheon az., charged with a cross crosslet or.

Crest of TROYTE.—An eagle's wing, sable, charged with five estoiles or., environed with a snake ppr., the wing charged for distinction with a cross pattee gold.

Motto.—Nil conscire sibi.

Arms.—Arg. a fesse wavy gu.

Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet, a dog's head, collared.

Motto.—Semper fidele.

ROSS,

Of Dalton, co. Dumfries, as borne by George Ross of that place, and of Ross House, near Newport, co. Salop, Esq., fourth son of the late John Ross, Esq., of Halifax, co. York,

by Anne, his wife, relict of the late Charles Warner, captain R.N., and dau. of John Walker, Esq., of Knaresborough, co. York.— (See BURKE'S Landed Gentry.)

Sir John Ross, of Halkhead, one of the conservators of a treaty between Scotland and England, 20th September, 1484, was ennobled by the title of Lord Ross, of Halkhead, co. Renfrew. He left a son,

John, second Lord Ross, of Halkhead, killed at Flodden, = Christian, dau. of Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath.  
9th September, 1513.

Ninian, Third Lord Ross, = Lady Janet Stewart,  
who m. secondly, Eliza- third dau. of John,  
beth, dau. of William, Earl of Lennox.  
Lord Ruthven.

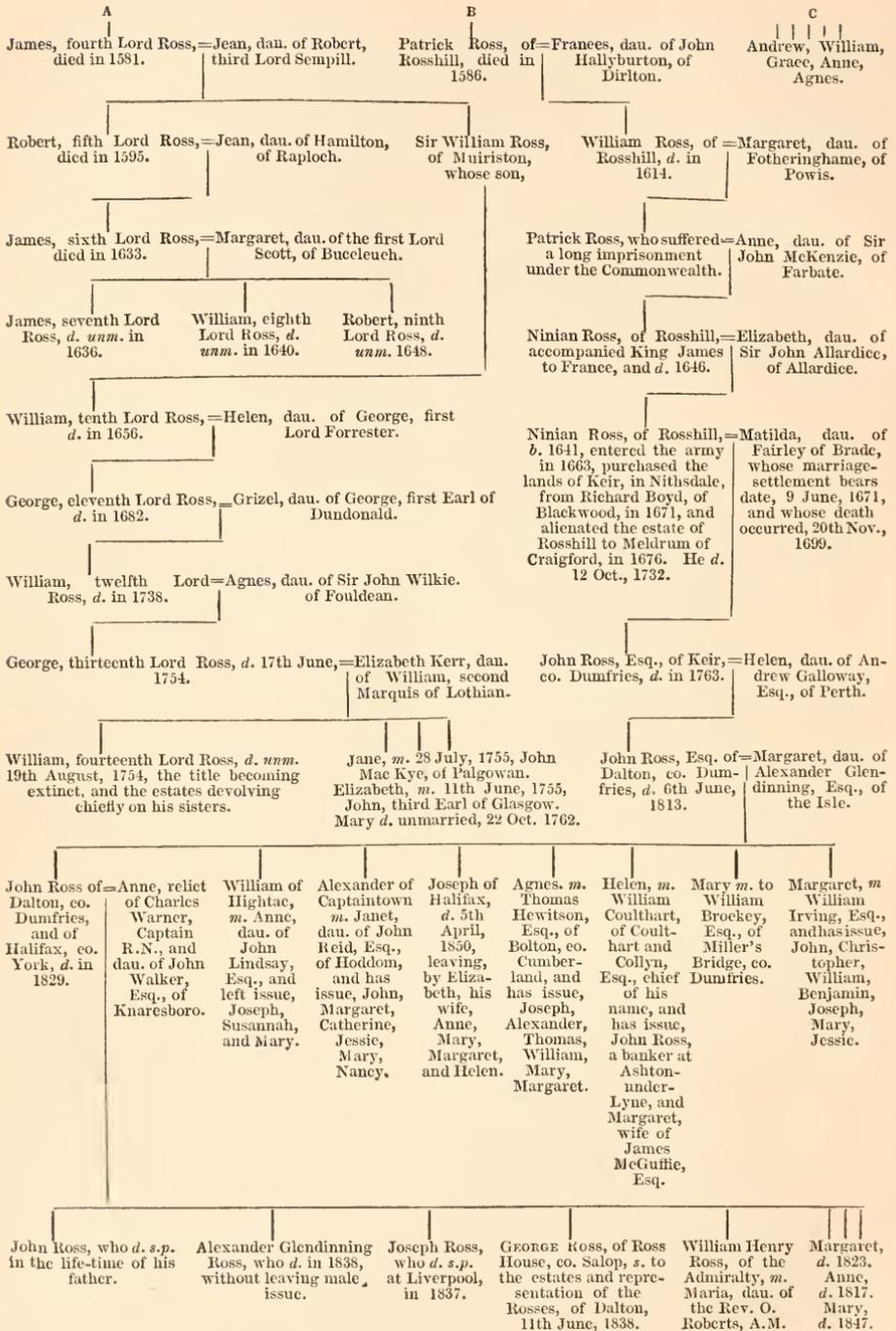
Randolph Ross of = Anne, dau. of  
Rosshill, co. Ayr, Lindsay of  
killed at Pinkie, in Crawford.  
1547.

Agnes, m. in 1520, John Boyle, of Kelburn, ances-  
tor of the Earls of Glasgow.

A

B

C



Arms.—Gu., three water-bougets, ar.  
Crest.—A hawk's head, coupé, ppr.

Motto.—Think on.  
(See Illustration, Pl. iv.)

## MURRAY OF CARDONE.

ADAM MURRAY, the first of Cardone, was a younger son of William Murray of Stanhope, and Romano, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Howeson, of Braehead, (see BURKE'S *Peerage and Baronetage*, and DOUGLAS'S *Baronage of Scotland*.) Mention of Adam's lands occurs in a Roll of the free rent of the lands and tiends within the shire of Tweeddale set down by the Commissioners of Assessment, Anno 1657, to be the ground of a valuation deduced by them the year aforesaid to "The Laird of Cardone, Adam Murray, for his lands of Cardone, Smellhope, and Glenheighton, rentall at 800, whereof deducible for the minister's stipend 100 so rests of free rent 700." As appears by an "Inventory of the writs of Cardone belonging to Sir James Nasmyth, 20th September, 1785," these estates descended to William Murray, son of the aforesaid Adam, on whose death they came to "Adam Murray of Cardon, as heir to William Murray late of Cardon, his father." Adam Murray the second had two sons, Alexander, who went to the West Indies, and another who was resident in London. No issue of either is known to survive. His sister, CHRISTIAN MURRAY, was married to the Rev. John Wallace, minister of Drummellier, and had a son, JOHN WALLACE, as appears by the following extracts from the "Register of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, for the parish of Drummelzier, in the county of Peebles, Scotland,"—"February 16, 1706, Mr. John Wallace, Minister at Drummellier, and Christian Murray, lawful daughter to ye deceased William Murray of Cardon, now in ye north-west parish Edr. gave up yr names to be proclaimed in order to marriage. March fifth they were married." "January 7, 1718, Mr. John Wallace, minister att Drummelzier, had a son baptized by Mr. Thomas Simson, minister att Broughton, called

John." "Nov. 21, 1755, Christian Murray, relict of the deceased Rev. Mr. John Wallace, late minister of the Gospel in Drummelzier, a gentlewoman aged 79 years, was buried."

This son, John Wallace, went in 1742 to America. After passing a short time at New Port, Rhode Island, where his name is found among the members of a society which afterwards founded the Redwood Library at that place, he fixed his residence in Philadelphia, where his name is found as one of the four Managers of the first City Assembly in 1748; one of the founders of St. Andrew's Society in 1749, and as a member of the Common Council of that city from 1755 to 1776. He married, prior to 1752, Mary, only daughter of Joshua Maddox, Esq., one of his Majesty's Justices for the Province of Pennsylvania; and died at his seat, Hope Farm, Somerset County, New Jersey, 26 Sept., 1783, where he had retired on the breaking out of the American Revolution. Their son was the Honourable Joshua Maddox Wallace, of Ellerslie and Burlington, in New Jersey, Esq., who married, Aug. 4th, 1773, Tace, daughter of Col. William Bradford, of the Army of the United States of 1776; by whom he had issue, sons, Mr. Joshua Maddox Wallace, Jun., for many years a distinguished merchant of Philadelphia, and John Bradford Wallace, of Philadelphia, Burlington, and Meadville, Esq., an eminent barrister of Pennsylvania. The family of Murray of Cardone would appear therefore to be represented by the descendants, now resident in Philadelphia, of John Wallace, Esq., who went to that country from Drummellier on the Tweed, in 1742.—(See *Pedigree of Wallace*.)

*Arms*.—Arg. a hunting horn sa. stringed and garnished gu., on a chief az. three estoiles of the field.  
*Crest*.—A dove and olive branch ppr.

## GORDON, OF SORBIE,

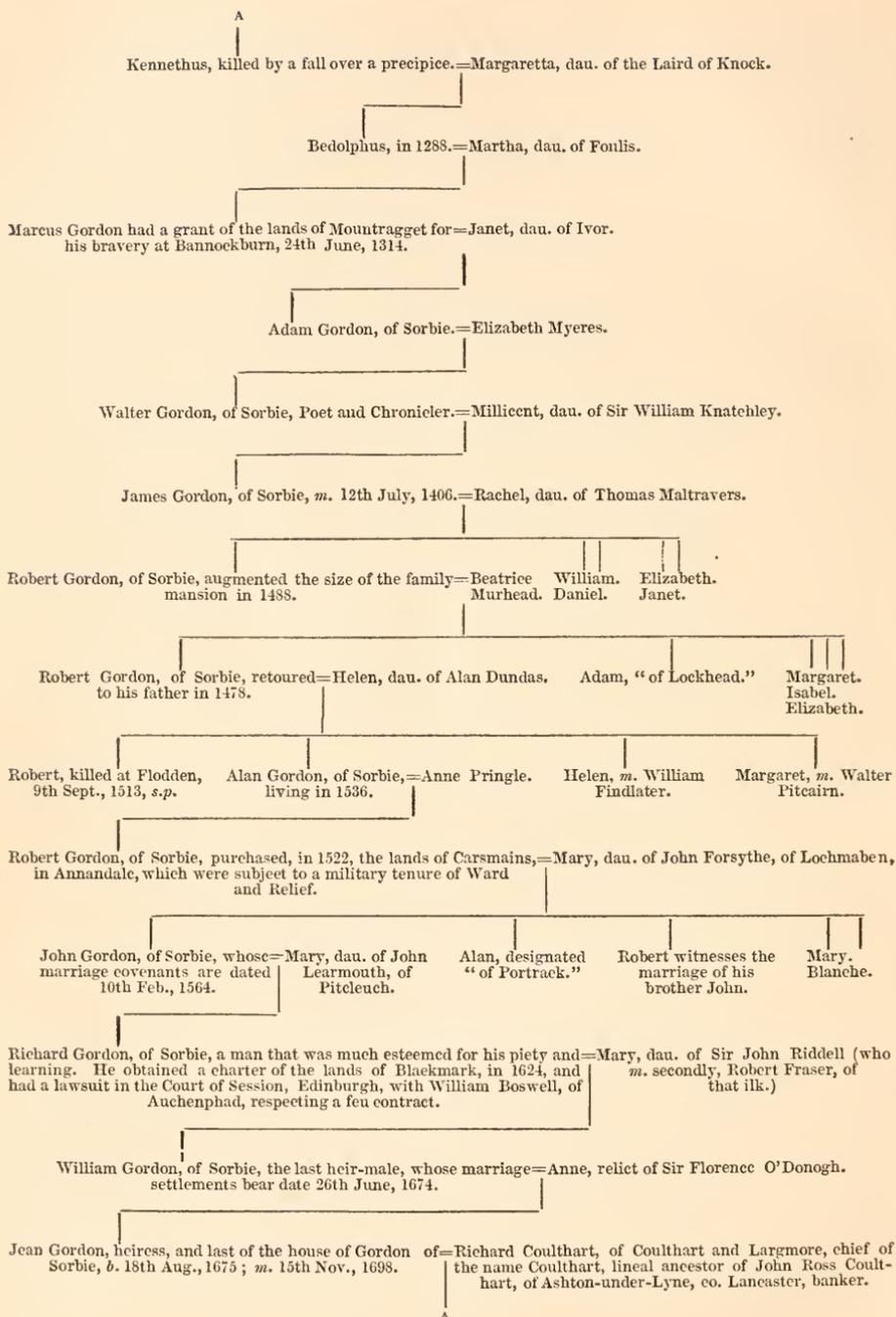
An ancient Scottish family, whose pedigree is traceable from a period anterior to the 13th century. It eventually merged into that of the Coultharts of Coulthart, chiefs of their name, in 1698, by the marriage of Jean, dau. and heiress of William Gordon, Esq., the last male heir of Sorbie, to Richard Coulthart,

Esq., of Coulthart in the co. of Wigton, and of Largmore in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, whose lineal heir-male representative is John Ross Coulthart, of Ashton-under-Lyne, in the county of Lancaster, Esq., banker.

Kennethus.=Marcella.

Jorworth, surnamed "Longfoot."=Griseldus.

A



*Arms.*—Erm. a fesse sa. charged with a spear ar., the point to the dexter side, between three boars' heads, erect and erased, of the second.

*Crest.*—Out of a mural crown a boar's head, as in the arms, all ppr.

*Motto.*—Forward and fear not.

## STEPHENS,

Formerly of Eastington, and of Little Sodbury, co. Gloucester.

The family of Stephens was seated, up to the end of the seventeenth century, in the co. of Gloucester, where it had been for upwards of two centuries, in possession of large landed estates. It suffered like many other families during the civil war, and lost the greater part of its possessions. It was eminently attached to the royal cause during those eventful times. The family appears to have separated, one branch having settled in the co. of Essex, and the other in the co. of Leicester. Of the former no member now survives.

HENRY STEPHENS is the first of the name that is handed down as a landed proprietor, in the county of Gloucester. He lived at Frocester, and was buried in the church of St. Peter there. He married the daughter and heir of Edward Lugg, of Herefordshire, Esq. His will was proved March 6th, 1552. He had many children, and was succeeded by his eldest son and heir,

EDWARD STEPHENS, who purchased the Manor of Eastington, in the county of Gloucester, of Henry, Lord Stafford, in 1573. He married Jane, daughter of R. Fowler, of Stonehouse, county of Gloucester, Esq. They died in 1587, and were buried at Eastington, having had issue three sons and three daughters.

I. RICHARD, eldest son and heir, of Eastington, buried there 1599. Left issue,

II. JAMES, of Eastington, Esq., died, aged 19, 1594.

III. JOHN, of whose descendants we treat.

The third son,

JOHN STEPHENS, Esq., of Over-Lypiate, parish of Stroud, county of Gloucester, Attorney-General to Prince Henry, and King Charles I., some time Reader of the Middle Temple, London, died April 26th, 1613, æt. 55. Will proved November 24th, 1613. *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Stone, of Over-Lypiate, Esq., and had issue, with several daughters, three sons.

I. EDWARD, of Little Sodbury, co. Gloucester, Esq., *d.* 1670. He *m.* Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, of Stene, co. Northampton, Knight, Serjeant-at-Law, and sister of 1st Lord Crewes, of Stene. They had issue one son,

Sir Thomas Stephens, of Sodbury, co. Gloucester, Knight, living 1681, *m.* Catherine, daughter of W. Combes, Esq., of Stratford-upon-Avon.

II. John Stephens, of Over-Lypiate, Esq., Bencher of the Middle Temple; had four wives; he *d.* and was buried at Stroud, August 12th, 1679, æt. 76. Left issue.

III. Nathaniel Stephens, of whom presently.

I. Elizabeth Stephens, *m.* Samuel Codrington, of Dodington, co. Gloucester, Esq., and had issue.

The third son,

NATHANIEL STEPHENS, of Horton, and Cheriton, co. Gloucester, Esq., *d.* 1640, æt. 30. he *m.* Elizabeth, daughter, and eventually sole heir of Robert Tyringham, of Weston-upon-Plavell, co. Northampton, and of Barkby, co. Leicester, Esq., and had issue:

- I. Edward, of Alderley, Horton and Cheriton, county of Gloucester, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, bapt. July 25th, 1682, *m.* Mary, daughter of John Raynsford, of Staverton, co. Northampton, and of Wolfhamcote, co. Warwick, Esq., elder brother of Sir Richard Raynsford, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
- II. TYRINGHAM, of whom presently.

The second son

TYRINGHAM STEPHENS, of the Castle, near the Borough of Leicester, Archdeacon of Leicester, *b.* and bapt. at St. Martin's Leicester, May 29th, 1635; buried at St. Mary's Church June 21st, 1710. He *m.* first, Isabel, fourth daughter of George Rayson, of the Borough of Leicester, Esq., but by her (who *d.* about 1688) he had no issue. He *m.* secondly, Millicent, daughter of William Inge, of Thorpe Constantine, co. Stafford, Esq. She *d.* November 23rd, 1731. They had issue six sons and several daughters.

I. Tyringham, of St. Mary's Leicester, *b.* April 30th, 1672. *d.* June, 1710.

II. Walter, *b.* February 27th, 1675. *d. s.p.*

III. THOMAS, of whom presently.

IV. Nathaniel, *b.* 3rd July, 1697, in Holy Orders, Rector of Alphanstowe, county Essex, *m.* May 25th, 1709, Ellis, daughter of P. Deane, of Harwich, gent. He *d.* and was buried at Harwich, Essex, April 28th, 1730. They had issue: Tyringham, Nathaniel, Captain R.N., Philip,\* Sir, Bart., and other issue.

\* Issue of Rev. Nathaniel Stephens, by Ellis, his wife:

- I. Tyringham, a Commissioner in the Victualling Office, *b.* March 20th, 1713; *d.* unmarried, February 18th, 1768, and was buried at Harwich.
- II. Nathaniel, *b.* October 13th, 1721, in the Royal Navy, Captain of "Lively;" *d.* and buried at Fort St. Dand's East Indies, March 23rd, 1747.
- III. Sir Philip Stephens, of St. Faith's, and Horsford, co. Norfolk, and of Fulham, county Middlesex, *b.* at Bores, county Essex, October 11th, 1725; represented the Borough of Sandwich in Parliament; for many years Secretary to the Admiralty, created a baronet, by patent, bearing date March 17th, 1795; one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. He *d. s.p.*, November 20th, 1809, and was buried at Fulham.
- I. Ellis, *b.* February 22, 1709; *d.* August 4th, 1710.
- II. Grace, *b.* August 5th, 1719, *d.* unmarried, March 14th, 1783.
- III. Millicent, *m.* W. Howe, of Mistley Thorns, co. Essex, gent., son of Leonard Howe, of Wickham Brook, co. Suffolk, Esq., *d.* 1736. They had issue, five sons and four daughters.
  1. William Howe, Esq., R.N., Captain "Montreal" Frigate; *b.* July 31st 1709, *d.* January 31st, 1765, buried at Gibraltar.
  2. Tyringham Howe, Esq., Post Captain, R.N., *b.* January 22nd, 1748, *d. s.p.*, 1783.
  3. Nathaniel Howe, *b.* July 6, 1741, *d.* young.

- v. Richard, *b.* November 2nd, 1684, *d. s.p.* 1745.
- vi. Charles, *b.* September 12th, 1686, buried 1687, at Leicester.
- vii. Jane.
- viii. Milicent, and other daughters.  
The third son,  
THOMAS STEPHENS, Esq., an officer in the army, *b.* December 10th, 1679, *m.* Hannah, daughter of Francis Ward, of Leicester, Esq., and died January 2nd, 1767, (buried at St. Martin's, Leicester,) having had issue three sons and four daughters:—
- i. JOHN, of whom presently.
  - ii. Thomas, *b.* July 11th, 1710; *m.* Hannah, daughter of — Garratt, Esq., and had issue three sons and four daughters:—
    1. William.
    2. Thomas.
    3. Joseph.
      1. Mary.
      2. Elizabeth, *m.* T. Lockwood, Esq., and had issue.
    3. Sarah, *b.* February 11th, 1746.
    4. Anne, *b.* February 15th, 1743; *m.* R. Kirkwall, of Cosby, co. Leicester, Esq.
  - iii. Francis, *b.* October 5th, and *d.* November following, 1712.
  - i. Elizabeth, *b.* June 11th, 1706; *m.* — Meares, Esq., of Leicester.
  - ii. Hannah, *b.* December 9th, 1703; *m.* J. Cape, of London, Esq.
  - iii. Mary, *b.* October 4th, 1706; *m.* Lawrence Reade, of Leicester, Esq., and had issue.
  - iv. Anne, *m.* — Baddily, of Dudley, co. Gloucester, Esq.,  
The eldest son,  
JOHN STEPHENS, of St. Martin's, Leicester, Esq., *b.* January 10th, baptized February 5th, 1707; *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of John Barfoot, of Evington, co. Leicester, Esq. He died Nov. 15th, 1782, and was buried at St. Martin's, Leicester. They had issue four sons and one daughter.
    - i. John, *b.* December 12th, 1783; *d.* March 7th, 1808, *s. p.*
    - ii. Thomas, *b.* May 14th, 1735; *m.* daughter of — Dell, of Hull, co. York, Esq.; *d.* January 29th, 1790, *s. p.*
    - iii. William, *b.* October 8th, 1737; *d.* Feb. 16th, 1760, *s. p.*
- iv. RICHARD, of whom presently.
- 
4. Philip Howe, of Havant, county Hants, Esq., Captain of Marines, *b.* March 18th, 1750, *m.* Mary Anne, daughter of — Tongue, of Gibraltar, gent.
  5. Stephen Howe, Esq., *b.* at Harwich, March 16th, 1751, M.P. for Yarmouth, Colonel of the Duke of York's and West India Regiments, and Brigadier-General of His Majesty's Forces in the West Indies. A.D.C. to the King. *d.* unmarried.
  1. Grace, *d.* young.
  2. Grace, *d.* 1793.
  3. Milicent, *m.* Thomas Wilkinson, Captain, R.N., *d.* on board "Pearl" frigate, February, 1777. Had issue, one son.
  4. Ellis Cornelia, *d.* 1792.
- i. Sarah, *b.* Sept. 24th; and *d.* November, 1739.  
The fourth son,  
RICHARD STEPHENS, Esq., *b.* June 28th, 1745, *m.* Alice, daughter of the Rev. John Lettice, B.A., Vicar of Boseate, and Rector of Stoixton, co. Northampton; and died August 11th, 1810, having had issue two sons and five daughters:—
  - i. JOHN, of whom presently.
  - ii. Richard, *b.* March 29th, 1785, educated at Rugby, and at Brasenose College, Oxford. Elected Fellow, June 29th, 1810. Entered Holy Orders. Ordained deacon, Dec. 23rd, 1810. Vicar of Belgrave-cum-Birstall, co. Leicester. Married Jan. 7th, 1819, at the British Embassy, Paris, Emily-Anne, youngest daughter of Monsieur Henri de Sievrac, of Creuse, near Toulouse, Departement de la Garonne, France, and has issue:—
    1. Richard, *b.* at Belgrave, September 16th, 1824, educated at Eton College, and at Merton College, Oxford; *m.* at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, Oct. 31st, 1850, Henrietta, only daughter of Major-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., Governor of the Madras Presidency, East Indies, and late Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, and has issue:—
      1. Henry Pottinger Lygon, *b.* September 21st, 1851.
      2. Edward Richard Boyle, *b.* 25th September, 1852.
    2. John Lettice, *b.* March 24th, 1828, *d.* in infancy.
    3. John-Otter, *b.* April 26th, 1832, educated at Winchester College, and at Brasenose, Oxford.
    4. Henry-Euseby, R.N., *b.* March 24th, 1834; educated at Eton College, and afterwards entered the navy.
    5. Prescott-William, R.N., Midshipman of H.M.S. Terrible; *b.* December 11th, 1835.
  1. Alice Maria, *b.* at Paris; *m.* April 4th, 1839, Rev. Charles Pratt Terrot, Vicar of Wispington, co. Lincoln, only son of General Terrot, late of the Royal Artillery, and has issue.
  2. Emily, *b.* at Wold, co. Northampton; *m.* July 15th, 1842, George Vere Lucas, Esq., second son of the Rev. Richard Lucas, of Edith-Weston Hall, co. Rutland, and has issue. Mr. G. V. Lucas, at his father's decease, took by Royal licence, the name and arms of Braithwaite, only in lieu of his patronymic Lucas, according to the will of the late Miss Braithwaite, on his succeeding to the property of Stock Park, co. Lancaster.
3. Eliza.
  4. Rosine-Lettice.

5. Mary-Louisa, *b.* July 20th, 1829; *m.* January 7th, 1852, Thomas Henry Pares, Esq., eldest son of T. Pares, of Hopwell Hall, co. Derby; and of Ulverscroft, and Kirby Frith House, co. Leicester, Esq. (See "BURKE'S Landed Gentry.")
6. Octavia Lettice.
7. Alicia.
8. Agnes Tyringham.
- i. Elizabeth, *b.* October 25th, 1776; *m.* Samuel Bankait, Esq., and has issue one son.
- ii. Alice, *b.* August 12th, 1778; *d.* February 14th, 1780.
- iii. Anne, *b.* June 27th, 1780; *m.* John Caldecott, of Holbrook Grange, co. Warwick, Esq.; and *d. s.p.* September 4th, 1845. (See "BURKE'S Landed Gentry.")
- iv. Maria, *b.* January 9th, 1782; *d.* young.
- v. Alice, *b.* November 11th, 1783; *m.* Rev. Henry Greene, of Upton Snodsbury, co. Worcester, and Rector of All Saints, Bristol, co. Somerset; and has issue.  
The eldest son of Richard Stephens, JOHN STEPHENS, Esq., of St. Martin's, Leicester, *b.* May 23rd, 1775; *m.* Maria,

daughter of Walter Ruding, of Westcotes, co. Leicester, Esq., and dying November, 1823, left issue:—

- i. JOHN-RUDING, *b.* 12th July, 1803, educated at Rugby, *m.* 14th September, 1843, Harriett, daughter of the Rev. Rogers Ruding, late Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; and *d.* in September, 1852.
- ii. RICHARD-RUDING, *b.* December 19th, 1807, in Holy Orders, educated at Winchester College, elected Fellow of New College; tracing through the Rudings, Lord Saye and Sele's family, and others, Founders kin to William of Wykeham.
- i. Elizabeth-Ruding.
- ii. Sarah-Ruding.
- iii. Agnes-Alice-Ruding, *d.* 1842.
- iv. Maria-Ruding.
- v. Catherine-Ruding.

*Arms.*—Per chev. az. and or., in chief two falcons volant or. for Stephens; quartering Lugg and Tyringham.

*Crest.*—A demi-eagle displayed.

*Motto.*—Deus intesit.

## HOLE, OF DEVONSHIRE.

The landed property of this family lies in Chumleigh parish, but as representatives of the Wykes of North Wyke, they possess Cocketree, in Devon—a property which was in the Wykes family from the time that they married, in the early part of the fifteenth century, the heiress of Burnell. In 1713, John Wykes, of North Wykes, Esq.,

sold his paternal estates to his brothers-in-law, George Hunt and Robert Hole, who by the death of this John, and Francis Wykes his brother, became the representatives of the ancient family. The Holes bear as their

*Arms.*—Az. three lozenges arg., in the centre an annulet or.

## KELSO,

Of Kelsoland, Scotland, descended from Hugo de Kelso, whose name appears in the Ragman Roll, anno. 1296. The present male representative of this ancient house is EDWARD JOHN FRANCIS KELSO, Esq., "of Kelsoland," of Horkesley Park, Essex, late Captain 72nd Highlanders.

*Arms.*—Sa. a fesse engr. between three garbs or.

AN ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE, in right of his wife, Frances Læticia Philippa, only child of the late BARRINGTON PURVIS, Esq.: Quarterly I. and IV., az. on a fesse arg. between three mascles or., as many cinquefoils of the field; II. and III. az. a fesse between three dolphins hauriant arg.

*Crest.*—A garb or.

*Supporters.*—Two lions rampant, gu. each charged on the shoulder, with a garb, or.

*Motto.*—Above.—Otium cum dignitate.

## DOD,

Of Cloverly, co. Salop, as borne by JOHN WHITEHALL DOD, Esq., of Cloverly, M.P.

*Arms.*—Arg. a fesse gu. between two cottises wavy sa. Quarterings:—

II. CLOVERLY, arg. a chevron gu. between three sprigs of clover ppr. III. WARREN, chequy arg. and sa. IV.

WHITEBALL, or. a fesse chequy gu. and sa. between three helmets ppr. V. BROUGHTON, erm. a lion rampant sa. VI. WOODEARE, per pale gu. and sa. semée of fleurs-de-lis or. three leopards' faces arg.

*Crest.*—A serpent vert., issuing from and piercing a garb.

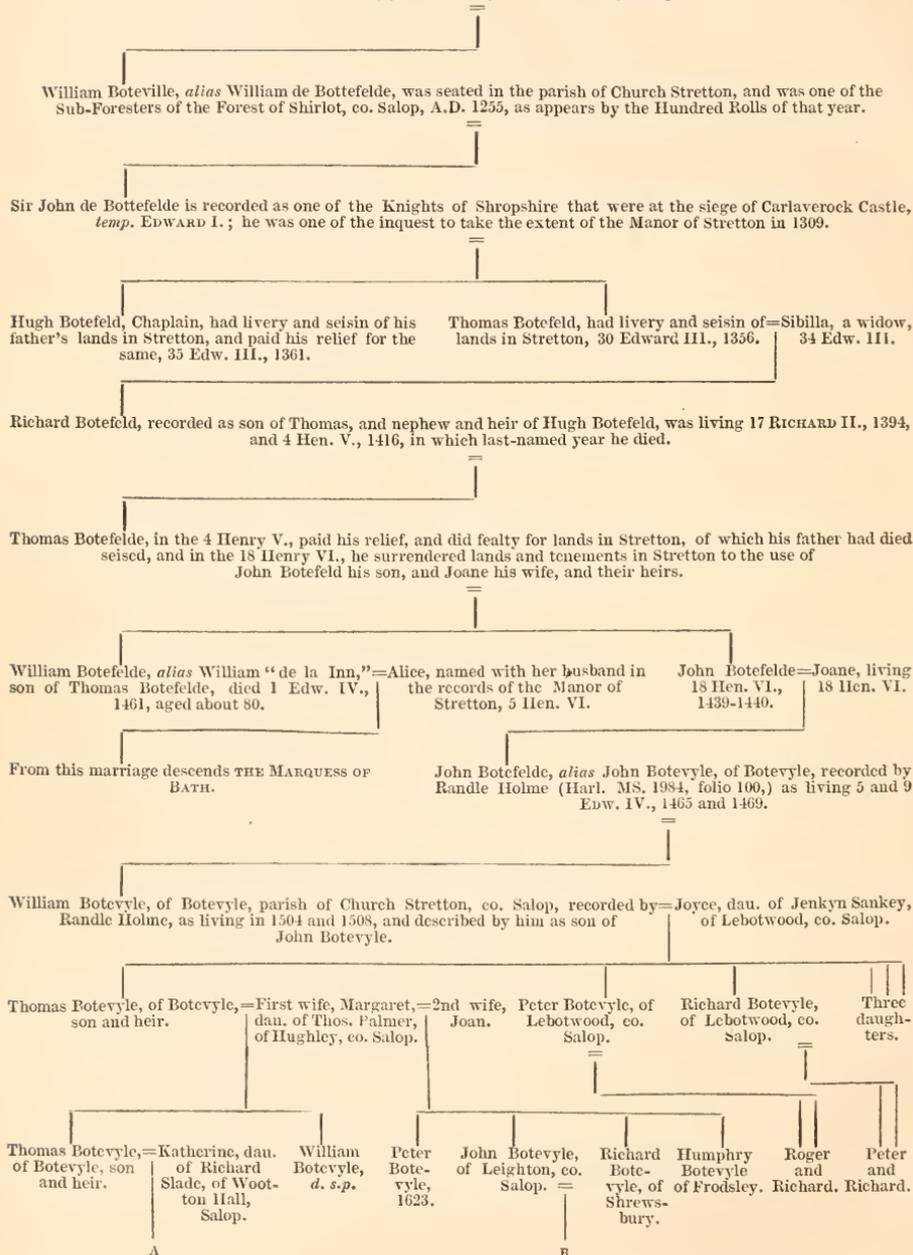
*Motto.*—In copiâ cauta.

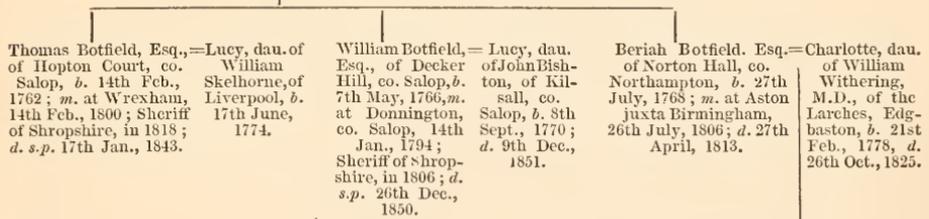
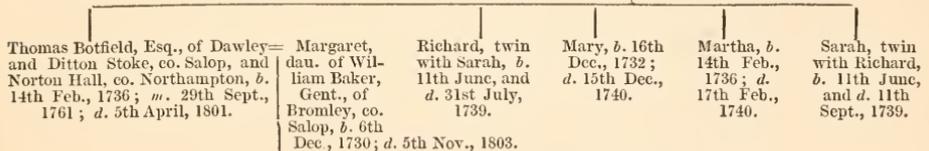
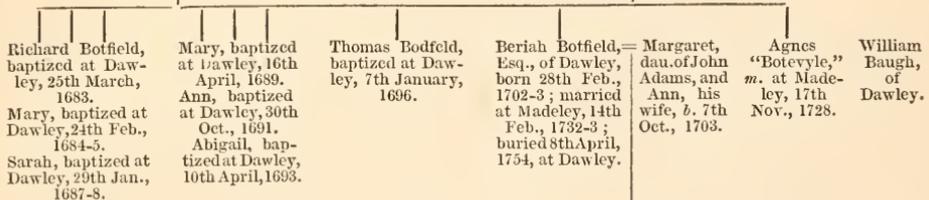
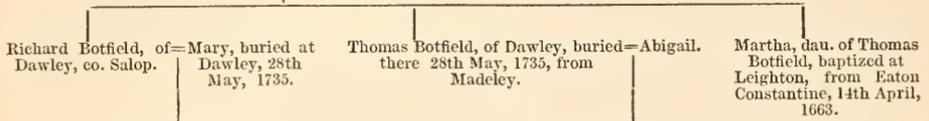
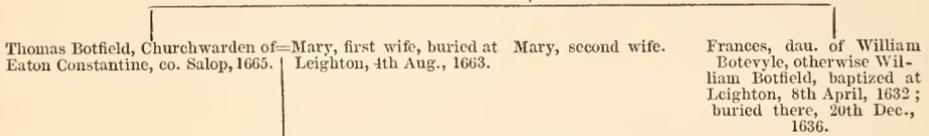
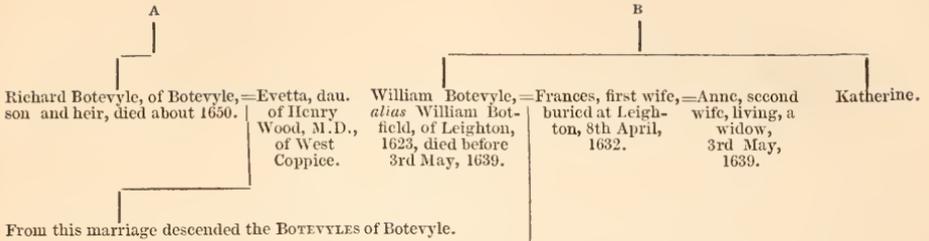
## B O T F I E L D,

Of Norton Hall, co. Northampton, and Decker Hill, co. Salop, (a branch of Botevyle, of Botevyle, co. Salop,) now represented by BERIAH BOTFIELD, Esq., F.R.S., of Norton

Hall and Decker Hill, Chevalier of the Order of Albert the Brave, of Saxony; Knight of the Order of Leopold, of Belgium; M.P. for Ludlow, from 1840 to 1847.

SIR GEOFFREY BOTEVILLE, (mentioned by Matthew Paris) living A.D. 1210.





BERIAH BOTFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., of Norton Hall, co. Northampton, and of Decker Hill, co. Salop, b. 5th March, 1807.

*Arms.*—Barry of twelve or. and sa.  
*Crest.*—A rein-deer, statant or.

*Motto.*—J'ay bonne cause.

## SANDARS,

As borne by JOSEPH SANDARS, Esq., now resident at Taplow House, Bucks.

*Arms.*—Sa. a chev. erm. between three bulls' heads cabossed arg.  
*Crest.*—A demi bull rampant gu. armed or.  
*Motto.*—Nos bos in lingua.

## G R E G O R,

Of Trewarthenick, Cornwall.

*Arms.*—Erm. a chevron gu. between three partridges ppr., a chief of the second, thereon two escutcheons or., each charged with an eagle displayed vert.

*Crest.*—A Saracen's head, face affrontée, surmounting a javelin in bend, all ppr.

*Motto.*—Loyal au mort.

## L E A T H E S,

Of Dalehead Hall, Cumberland, a very ancient family, now represented by THOMAS LEATHES STANGER-LEATHES, Esq., of Dalehead Hall.

*Arms.*—Az. on a bend between three fleurs-de-lis or. as many mullets gu.

*Crest.*—A lion's head affrontée.

*Motto.*—Sat cito si sat bene.

## D U P R E,

As borne by JAMES DUPRE, Esq., of Wilton Park, Bucks.

and a lion passant in base arg. from the centre chief a pile issuant of the second.

*Crest.*—A lion rampant arg. resting the dexter hind paw on a fleur-de-lis gu.

*Arms.*—Az. a chev. or. between two mullets in chief,

## W A T L I N G T O N.

As borne by JOHN HOOPER WATLINGTON, Esq., of Reading, who assumed the additional surname of his maternal ancestors the Watlingtons, in 1852.

*Crest.*—A demi-lion, ppr., semée of spear heads, sable, holding in the dexter paw a sword, also proper, and resting the sinister on an escutcheon sable, charged with a saltire double parted and fretty argent.

*Arms.*—Barry of six argent and sable gutté d'au, on a chief of the second, a saltire double parted, and fretty of the first.

The family of Watlington is of very ancient descent, being lineally descended from Sir Robert de Watlington, living temp. King STEPHEN.

## O ' N O L A N , O F B A L L Y K E A L Y.

The O'Nolans, who were seated at Ballykealy, in the co. of Carlow, from the earliest periods of Irish history *uninterruptedly* down to about the middle of the last century, afford one of the most curious examples that can be adduced of *remote* and *continuous* connection between a family and a territorial possession, not only in this empire, but perhaps in all Europe.

The chief of our ancient writers, the national Records, private muniments, monumental and traditional history, all bear testimony to the origin and pedigree of the O'Nolans.

Keating, the historian, in tracing the royal genealogies of Ireland, comes to CONN CEADH CHATHACH, "the hero of the hundred battles," whom he states to have had two brothers. From EOCHAIHDH FIONN, one of them, descended O'NUALLAIN, otherwise O'NOLAN, in Leinster. Conn's posterity were kings of Ireland, and governed in Tara; Eochaidh Fionn's went into Leinster, at the time when Chucorb, the son of Modhachorb, was king of that province.

After quoting some verses, with which he

closes the reign of "Cormac," who was Eochaidh Fionn's grand nephew, Keating goes on as follows:

"It may not be improper, in this place, the better to illustrate this part of the history, to mention particularly the genealogies of some of the principal persons concerned in the government, and in the public administration of Irish affairs. It must be observed, therefore, for this purpose, that Feidhlimhe Reachtnar had three sons. Their names were Conn Ceadhchathach, who was known by the title of "the hero of the hundred battles," Eochaidh Fionn, and Fiachadh Suidhe, as before mentioned. The posterity of Conn were kings of Ireland, and governed in Tara; the second brother, whose name was Eochaidh Fionn, went into Leinster at the time when Chucorb, the son of Modhachorb, was king of that province.

"Lavighseach Cean More, the son of Connall Cearnach, had his education with the Prince Eochaidh Fionn, and at this time the inhabitants of Munster made incursions into Leinster, and conquered a large portion

of that province; and by the success of their arms they were in possession of Ossory and Lavigheis, as far as the top of Maistean. Cuchorb then reigned in Leinster, and perceiving that the forces of Munster had got footing in his province, and were not easily to be expelled by his own strength, he entreated the assistance of Eochaidh Fionn, to drive them back into their own territories. Eochaidh complied with his request, and sent commissioners to his friends and allies to attend upon him with a competent number of troops to engage in the expedition. His orders were faithfully obeyed, and he advanced his companion, Lavigheach Cean More, who was bred up with him, to be the general of his forces. Cuchorb put himself at the head of what men he could engage to follow him, and joined his ally, who thought it proper that his friend Lavigheach should be Commander-in-Chief of the whole army. Thus united, they marched towards the Momonians, or men of Munster, who, apprehending they should be attacked, prepared to receive them. The two armies soon engaged, and a bloody action followed, where both sides fought with great vigour and bravery, and it was difficult for some time to judge which way the victory would incline; but fortune, after a sharp dispute, declared in favour of the confederate army, who broke the ranks of the enemy with terrible slaughter, and routed them from the top of Maistean to the river Bearbha. The battle was fought at a place called Arthrodain, known now by the name of Athy, situated upon the river Bearbha, now called Barrow; and the Momonians in this engagement were defeated, and the flower of their army lay dead upon the spot. The Lagenians, or men of Leinster, animated with this success, pursued the chase; and perceiving that a strong body of the enemy had rallied, and were drawn up in order at Cainthine, on Maghkiada, now called Lavighis, that is Laisse, or Laissekiada, the victors fell upon them with desperate fury, and put them to flight; then pursued them to Slighe Dhala, now called Bealch Moreossery, where the forces of Leinster made so dreadful a slaughter of the Momonians, that they were forced to desist, for want of enemies to kill; which victory resettled the state of that province, and so discouraged the men of Munster, that they never attempted to enlarge their bounds. Cuchorb, being reinstated in his dominions, by the assistance of Eochaidh Fionn, out of gratitude, thought himself obliged to make a recompense for his services, and therefore he generously bestowed upon him *The Seven Fothartuathis*, and confirmed this donation by perpetuating the rights to his posterity for ever." Keating *authenticates this*, by quoting the *original extract*, in a marginal note in Irish character. He continues, "Lavigheach, the general of the con-

federate army, who had his education with Eochaidh, he rewarded with the Seven Lavighises, to be enjoyed by him and his heirs, &c." \* \* \* "From this instance of gratitude to Lavigheach, the posterity of this general took upon themselves the title of Kings of Leix, or Leise; and the King of Leinster, &c., obliged himself and his successors, &c., to make a perpetual acknowledgement to the kings of Leix, in memory of the service he received from Lavigheach, who restored him to his throne." Here he enumerates the tributes, offices, and privileges, at the court of the King of Leinster, to be enjoyed by Lavigheach and his heirs, and then concludes as follows:—

"It was observed, above, that Lavigheach Cean More, the first king of Lavigheach, or Leix, was brought up, and had his education with Eochaidh Fionn, (son of Feidhlimidh Reachtnar) the first king of Fothartuath; for which reason it was that the kings of Leix were obliged to be ready, upon all occasions, with a competent number of troops, to assist the king of Fothartuath, upon the first summons, and this custom was faithfully observed by the kings of Leix, to the time of Henry II. King of England."

And English corroborative testimony, we find, in the very first mention made of the locality, after the invasion—ample corroborative proof of its being still the property of the descendants of Eochaidh Fionn Fuath-airt, bearing still the same name; and, with this additional corroboration, that, as the Irish nobility had adopted surnames, some century and a half before the invasion, we now find, added to its former designation, the surname adopted by Eochaidh's descendants, thereby giving additional confirmation to the narrative of the ancient histories.

Hamner informs us, that "Hugh de Lacy built a castle, in Fotheret 'O'Nolan,' for Raymond, and another for Griffin, his brother, the sons of William Fitz-Gerald."

Here then, is a clear and distinct proof that, at the earliest period of English acquaintance with the locality, it was found to be possessed by the family, and called by the name of the O'Nolans, and this in an uninterrupted succession from Eochaidh Fionn Fotheret, for none but a genuine O'Nolan, or descendant of Fionn, could have held property in the district prior to the invasion.

Hugh de Lacy was made Lord Deputy, for the second time, in 1179, just seven years after the invasion, by Henry II.; and it is well known that Raymond le Gros was amongst the most conspicuous of the expedition first sent by Strongbow, and was the founder of the Grace family.

By a curious coincidence, the site of the castle, built for Raymond, by de Lacy, is contiguous to Ballykealy, and forms the outside

boundary of Fotheret O'Nolan, in that direction. It is called, to this day, "Castle Grace," although few of the ruins remain.

Thus commenced the first spoliations of Fotheret O'Nolan on this side of the boundary, (the O'Nolans had been already driven in from the *other* side, viz., the "Barony of Forth," in the county of Wexford, which, doubtless, formed originally part of the "Seven Fothartuaths,"); and, as must naturally be expected, the history of the locality, for the next couple of centuries, is scarcely anything but details of conflicts and collisions between the O'Nolans (defending themselves, no doubt, from such encroachments, as that above referred to, on the part of de Lacy) and the English adventurers.

The accounts, however, meagre as they are, of this continued warfare, afford, at all events, additional confirmation, that "Foghird" still continued to be the recognised "country" and property of the O'Nolans.

Camden's 3rd vol. of the "Britannia" gives the following:—

MCCXXXIX. "Philip Staunton was slain, and Henry Lord Traherne was treacherously taken in his own house at Kilbeg, by Richard, son to Philip O'Nolan. James Lord Botiller, Earl of Ormond, burnt Foghird in revenge to O'Nolan, for his brother Henry's sake." Cox. Hib. an. p. 109, describes the same circumstance thus:—"Sir Philip Staunton had the ill luck to be slain by the Irish, and Sir Henry Traherne, by means of O'Nolan, was surprised in his own house at Kilbeg; but in revenge of it, the Earl of Ormond burnt Foghird in O'Nolan's country." . . . He goes on to say, "The Lord Chief Justice prosecuted the O'Birnes so effectually, that, after the slaughter of some of the best of them, they were forced to submit; but the Lord Chief Justice finding himself too weak to deal with such a vast number of rebels as were now in arms in all parts of the kingdom, he invited Maurice (afterwards Earl of Desmond) to take the field, and promised him the King's pay. Maurice came accordingly, with a very considerable army, and advanced against the O'Nolans. He routed them, and burnt their country; so that they were forced to submit, and give hostages. He did the like to the O'Morrhoughs, and took the castle of Ley from the O'Dempseys. But the Lord Chief Justice was not able to pay so great an army, being near 10,000 men, and therefore he was fain to connive at their extorting coyn and livery, which now was first practised by the English," &c.

This is related by Camden in the following way—"The same year John, Lord Darcy, Chief Justice, and the King's Council in Ireland, about the Feast of our Lord's Circumcision, commanded Maurice, Lord Fitz-Thomas of Desmond, to march with his army

against his majesty's enemies, to subdue them; adding that the king would take care to defray the charge he might be at, both for himself and his army. So that Lord Fitz-Thomas, accompanied by Briene O'Brene, came with an army of 10,000 men, with which he marched against the O'Nolans, and conquered them, having got a considerable booty, and wasted their country by fire. The O'Nolans fled: but afterwards delivered hostages, who were sent to the Castle of Dublin. Hence he marched against the O'Morches, who gave hostages, with a promise of living quietly, and then to the Castle of Ley, &c., &c."

It is needless to multiply proofs of the continuous connection between the O'Nolans and Fotheret.

It is obvious Henry II. received homage from the O'Nolans, and confirmed to them their possessions and "rights," in the same way as he did to other chieftains and Irish princes "whom," we are told in several instances, "he dismissed to 'their terretories,' laden with royal gifts."

In the reign of Richard II., Cox tells us how [after the landing of the King at Waterford] "Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, and Earl Marshal of England, had received, on the part of his Majesty, homage and oaths of fealty from the Irish of Leinster; by virtue whereof," he says, "Gerald O'Birne, Donald O'Nolan, Malachias O'Morrhough, Rore Oge O'More, Arthur O'Connor, and others, made their humble submission by an interpreter, in the open field at Baligory, near Carlow, on the 16th of February." He says: "They laid aside their girdles, skeins, and caps, and falling on bended knee, did homage; which being performed, the Marshal gave each of them the Osculum Pacis." That "they were bound in large penalties; O'Birne, for instance, in 20,000 marks, and O'Nolan in £10,000 sterling."

An Inquisition of 3rd September, 1637, finding Caher O'Nolan the owner of Bally-Keally from "the King in capite," finds also "that he died seized thereof, in January, 1592," that is, in the reign of Elizabeth. It is obvious he could not have received the "re-grant" from her, nor from her predecessor, Mary, as it would then have been found that he "held of the Queen;" as is the case in another Inquisition [1632], in which "Walter O'Nolan" is found seized of Cappagh, "which he held of Queen Elizabeth by military service."

Neither is it likely to have been received from Edward VI. It is therefore clear that either Caher himself, or his ancestors, must have had the "re-grant" from Henry VIII., or from some of Henry's predecessors.

There is enrolled in the Exchequer, however, a grant dated the second year of James I., which throws light on the various points of

this subject. It gives incontestible proof of the early and complete recognition and admission of several of these ancient titles, whether on the grounds of "special writs," consequent upon submission to the Henrys, the Johns, the Edwards, and the Richards; or in the shape of the more formal and more recent "re-grants," by letters patent from "the king in capite."

This grant gives away a whole tract of country, admitting, in the fullest manner, that it belonged, up to that period, to seven or eight of the O'Nolans, whom [with their respective properties] it describes minutely by name, as the owners and proprietors thereof.

The following Inquisitions of Office, copied from the Rolls in the Chief Remembrancer's Office, Court of Chancery, Dublin, carry on the family history:—

"Inquisition held at Catherlough, on the 3rd September, 1627, finds on the oath of a jury, that CAHER O'NOLAN, late of Ballykealy, held the lands of Ballykealy of the King in capite, by Knight's service; that he died 15th January, 1592; that Teige O'Nolan is his son and heir, of full age, and married."

The second is as follows:—

"Inquisition held at Catherlough, the 27th April, 1637, finds that Thadeus, alias Teige O'Nolan, was possessed of Ballykealy, Ballymorenan, Bally-my-coll, and Conniger, held of the King in capite (in the Barony of Ffort O'Nolan), which he conveyed for certain uses to Gerald Fitz-Gerald, also possessed of Garrenegowne Cloghevannahan, Banoge Domnoghavane, Bally-ranell, Rathsessin, Tarrantallon:" that "He died 6th January, 1636; that Teige O'Nolan is his son and heir, and of full age; and that Gerald O'Nolan was another son of said Teige; that they mortgaged certain of the premises to Pat Murphy, of Kilkenny, alderman; that Daniel O'Nolan claims part of the lands."

It is obvious that the above inquisition (1627) found, "on the oath of a jury," that the then late proprietor of Ballykealy was

CAHER (alias Charles) O'NOLAN; that he held it of the king in capite, by knight's service; and died 15th January, 1592; his wife's name is not known, but he was succeeded by his son,

TEIGE (or Thadeus) O'NOLAN, who married twice, and had by his second wife, Onora O'Byrne,

THADEUS (alias Teige) O'NOLAN, who died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

GERALD, whose wife (there are reasons for believing) was "Joan Fitz-Gerald," and who had issue, daughters and sons. The eldest of the latter is supposed to have been named "Gerald Fitz-Gerald," and another, John; but both died young, and Gerald was succeeded by his youngest son,

GARRET, born about 1670, or 1672, who died 18th August, 1746, and had been twice married. By his first wife, who, it is believed, was Elinor Warren, he had a daughter, Elinor, who married — Grymes (or Grimes), Esq., and had issue, the celebrated "Marcus," and other sons.

(Mrs. Grimes succeeded her father Garret, and was the last of the O'Nolan family that had resided, from time immemorial, at Ballykealy. She continued down to the purchase of it by the present owner.

By Garret's second wife, Anastacia Wall, daughter of Valentine Wall, he had three sons. The eldest of them,

JOHN NOLAN, Esq., also married twice, and died at the age of 91, in 1801, or 1802. By his first wife, Elizabeth Whelan, sister to James Whelan, of Laragh House, he had a daughter, Mary, who *m.* William MacDarby, Esq., but had no issue. By his second wife, Mary Delahunty, daughter of John Delahunty, of Cherry Orchard, (by his wife, Miss Dillon,) he had several sons, but most of them died young. The third was—

JAMES NOLAN, Esq., *b.* 1758, who *m.* 1787, or 1788, Mary Moore, and *d.* 3rd July, 1819, having issue, two daughters and the following sons, viz.:—

- I. JOHN, *b.* 1792, *m.* in 1820, Catherine Walsh, and died in 1824, leaving issue, two sons and a daughter.
- II. EDWARD, *b.* 1793, the Right Rev. Dr. Nolan, R. C. Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, who died, universally esteemed and regretted, 14th Oct., 1837, aged 44. To shew the high esteem in which his lordship was held in his native country, the Carlow Quarter Sessions were adjourned, until the interment of Dr. Nolan had taken place, both as a mark of respect to the memory of that prelate, and on account of the inconvenience that would arise from the difficulty of procuring jurors.
- III. THOMAS, of whom presently,
- IV. PATRICK, *b.* in 1797, graduated, as M.D. at Trinity College, Dublin, and died at Rome in 1841.
- V. JAMES, died an infant.
- VI. DANIEL-FRANCIS-DELANY, in holy orders, *b.* June, 1806.

The third, but eldest surviving son, is the present

THOMAS NOLAN, Esq., the senior existing descendant of the O'Nolans of Ballykealy, *b.* 3rd March, 1795, who *m.*, 20th May, 1828, Juliana Mary Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Michael Blount, Esq., of Maple Durham, co. Oxford, by Catharine, his second wife, only daughter and heiress of John Petre, Esq., of Belhouse, Essex, and had an only child,

Julia Agnes Mary, *b.* 22nd April, 1829, died 1st July, 1845.

*Arms*.—Arg. on a cross between four daggers, in pale gu., a lion passant between four martlets of the field.

*Crest*.—On a mount vert, a falcon arg.

## LEATHAM,

Of the High Hall, Hemsworth, co. York, as borne by WILLIAM HENRY LEATHAM, Esq., of that place, second son of the late William Leatham, banker at Wakefield, Pontefract, and Doncaster, by Miss Walker, his wife, daughter and heiress of Joshua Walker, M.D.,

*Arms*.—Quarterly, 1st. and 4th. arg. on a chief indented az. three plates, for LEATHAM. 2nd and 3rd. arg. a chev. between three crescents, sa.

*IMFALING, GURNEY, ARG.* a cross engr. gu.

*Crest*.—An eagle with wings elevated, preying on an infant, ppr., swaddled az., banded arg.

*Motto*.—Virtute vinces.

William Leatham, Esq., of Hemsworth Hall, banker at Wakefield, Pontefract, and Doncaster, deceased. Miss Walker, daughter and heir of Joshua Walker, M.D., and his wife, Mary Arthington, of Leeds.

WILLIAM HENRY LEATHAM, Esq., of Hemsworth Hall, co. York, J.P. and D.L., b. 6th July, 1815. Priscilla, daughter of Samuel Gurney, Esq., of West Ham, Essex.

1. Samuel Gurney, b. December, 1840.
2. William Henry, b. December 1844.
3. Edmund Ernest, b. December, 1847.
4. Charles Alfred, b. September, 1849.
5. Gerald Arthur Buxton, b. April, 1851.
6. Herbert Barclay, b. November, 1852.

## BANKES,

As borne by the Rev. FREDERICK BANKES, M.A., Magdalene Hall, Oxford, of Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, descended from a branch of the Bankes family, which settled in Shropshire about one hundred and fifty years ago: Mr. Bankes derives maternally from Edward Payne, Esq., of Bexley, co. Kent, living A.D. 1583,

*Arms*.—Az. a cross parted and fretty, between four fleurs de lis, or., in the centre point a rose arg. QUARTERING PAYNE.

*Crest*.—An eagle's head erased or., gorged with a collar gemel az. between two wings of the last, crusilly gold.

*Motto*.—Follow good and fear not.

## EVERS,

Of York, descended from a branch of the old baronial family of Eure, or Ever, and now represented by Richard Evers, Esq., Lord Mayor of York, whose eldest son, FREDERICK EVERS, Esq., is of Trinity College, Oxford.

*Arms*.—Quarterly or. and gu.; over all on a bend, sa. three escallops arg.

*Crest*.—Two lions gambes or., supporting an escallop arg.

*Motto*.—Fuiumus.

## MAYNE,

Of Powis, Clackmannan.

The surname of Mayne is of great antiquity, and the Scottish records prove that there were free barons of the name in the north and south parts of the country many centuries ago, viz., the Maigns of Auchluchry in Aberdeenshire, the Maynes of Auchterhouse in Forfarshire, the Maynes of Lochwood in Clydesdale, &c. The family of which we treat, descended from the Maynes of Lochwood, were settled near Stirling, and have been landed proprietors in that neighbourhood since the commencement of the fifteenth century.

WILLIAM MAYNE, living temp. Queen Mary and James VI., held in fee, from the Baron of Tullibodie, the lands of Pile, within a few miles of Stirling, then the chief residence of the family, in which, as well as in the possessions in Clackmannanshire, he was s. by his son,

JOHN MAYNE, Esq., b. in 1586, who m. 1st, Catherine Kerr, of the family of Fairneyhirst, and had with three daus. Margaret, Janet, and Mary, one son, JOHN, who m. Margaret, sister of Captain Robert Anderson of Glasgow, and was father of WILLIAM, Edward, who d. at Lisbon, and Catherine, wife of James Burn, of Stirling. He m. 2ndly, Margaret, sister-

german of Sir James Hall, of Dunglass; and 3rdly, Janet Burn, but had no other children. He died at the unusually advanced age of 110, in 1696, and was s. by his grandson,

WILLIAM MAYNE, Esq., who was, by his brother Edward, put in possession of the lands of Powis and Logie in 1731. He m. 1st, Eupham Christie, of Lecropt, and had, with several daus., three sons, viz.

- i. JOHN, a merchant in London and Lisbon, whose issue is extinct.
- ii. JAMES, of St. Ninians, whose only dau. EUPHEMIA m. 1st, James Henderson, Esq. of Westerton; and 2ndly, James Alexander, Esq., of Stirling.
- iii. Edward, of Powis, who m. Janet, dau. of James Henderson, Esq., of Westerton, by whom he had (with several daus., one of of whom m. Alexander Cunningham, of Capeston) two sons, JAMES, a major in the army, who m. Mary, dau. of Henry Crawford, Esq., and was father of Helen-Elphinstone Mayne. EDWARD, d. unm.
- iv. Catherine, m. to James Burn, Esq. of Galeside.
- v. Margaret, m. to Sir Alexander Cunningham, of Capeston.

William Mayne *m.* 2ndly, Helen, dau. of William Galbraith, Esq., of the Balgair family, and grand-dau. of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart., by whom he had issue,

VI. WILLIAM, BARON NLWHAVEN, of Carrickmayne, in the county of Dublin; a Baronet and a Privy Councillor; created a peer 1776; he *m.* Frances, daughter and co-heiress of Joshua, Viscount Allen, and had only one son, who died young; consequently his honours became extinct at his death, 1794.

VII. Robert, *b.* in 1724, of Upper Gattou, Surrey, for many years M.P. for that borough, *m.* first, Anne, daughter of John Knight, of the co. of Gloucester, which lady *d.* without issue; and, secondly, in 1775, Sarah, daughter and co-heiress of Francis Otway, Esq., of Lincolnshire, and by her, who *d.* March, 1780, left at his decease in 1783,

1. William, *b.* 1776, Colonel in the Life Guards, *m.* 1805, Elizabeth, daughter (and co-heiress on the death of her brother, Sir Simon Taylor, Bart.,) of Sir John Taylor, Bart., and *d.* 11th December, 1843, leaving issue,

1. Simon William, Captain H. M.'s 40th Regt., *m.* in 1829, Charlotte, relict of R. Balland, Esq., and *d.* 25th December, 1843, leaving issue,

1. WILLIAM SIMON, *b.* 1831.

II. John, Major H. M.'s 1st Royals, *m.* 25th March, 1829, Mary, daughter of Sir R. Armstrong, K.C.B., who *d.* in 1830 without issue. He *m.*, secondly, 19th October, 1841, Lucy, daughter of the late N. Ives, Esq., who *d.* in 1851, without issue.

III. Charles Frederic, Captain in H. M.'s 61st Regt., *m.* in 1839, Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Lockwood, and *d. s.p.*

IV. Taylor Lambarde, H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons.

1. Eliza, *m.* 6th October, 1830, M. E. Impey, Esq.

II. Sarah Otway, *m.* 26th September, Rev. Richard Hollings.

2. Robert, in Holy Orders, M.A., Rector of Limpsfield, and Deputy-Lieutenant for co. Surrey, *b.* February 26th, 1778, *m.* June 8th, 1803, Charlotte Cunningham, youngest daughter of Colonel Graham, of St. Lawrence House, near Canterbury, and by her (who died 1827) he left at his decease, 7th March, 1841,

1. Frederic, *b.* July 25th, 1804, *d.* June 27th, 1820, unmarried.

II. Charles Otway, *b.* September 6th, 1807, M.A., Prebendary of Wells, and rural Dean and Vicar of Midsomer Norton, Somerset, *m.* in 1833, Emily, daughter of the late G. R. Smith, Esq., M.P., of Selsdon, Surrey, and has issue,

1. Ashton George, *b.* June 15th, 1834.

2. Robert Graham, *b.* August 3rd, 1841.

3. William Otway, *b.* August 11th 1843.

4. Moseley, *b.* August 9th, 1845.

5. Charles Cunningham, *b.* August 12th, 1847

1. Emily Charlotte.

2. Catherine Frances.

3. Augusta Anne, *d.* 1848.

III. George, *b.* December 29th, 1808, *d.* February 9th, 1830, at Meerut, a Lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery.

IV. Henry Blair, *b.* August 23rd, 1813, Student of Christ Church, Oxford, Barrister-at-Law, and one of the Officers of the House of Commons.

V. William, *b.* October 28th, 1818, a Major in the Bengal Army, Honorary A. D. C. to the Governor-General of India, and Brigadier commanding H. H. Nizam's Cavalry; *m.* in 1844, Helen Cunliffe, eldest daughter of the late T. R. Davidson, Esq., B.C.S., resident Nagpore, and had issue,

1. Charles Harding Hawtreay, born August, 1848.

VI. Robert Graham, *b.* February 18th, 1820, H.E.I.C.'s Service, *m.* in 1849, Eliza, daughter of — Landal, Esq., and has issue,

1. Robert-Graham.

2. Richard.

1. Anne.

2. Frances.

3. Mary Charlotte, *d.* an infant.

4. Charlotte Mary.

5. Frederica Eliza Graham.

3. Frederic, *b.* in 1779, lost at sea, off the Scilly Islands, in a French gun-boat taken by H.M.S. Naiad, *circa* 1799.

4. CHARLES-OTWAY, *b.* 12th March, 1780, of the manor house, Great Stanmore, a Captain in H.E.I.C.'s maritime service, *m.*, 14th August, 1815, Emma, eldest daughter of Harry Taylor, Esq., M.C.S., and has issue,

1. Otway, *b.*, 10th November, 1816, *d.*, 8th February, 1820.

II. Henry-Otway, *b.* 11th March, 1819, in the H.E.I.C. Madras cavalry, *m.*, 12th January, 1850, Mary Ewer, youngest daughter of T. J. Turner, Esq., B.C.S., and has issue,

1. Grace Otway.

2. Aurea Otway.

III. Frederic-Otway, *b.* 5th August, 1823, M.A. of Trin. Coll. Camb., a Chaplain on the H.E.I.Co.'s Bengal establishment, *m.* 13th February, 1849, Elizabeth Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Colonel James Blair, Brigadier-Colonel H.H. Nizam's cavalry, and has issue,

1. Charles James, *b.* 20th November, 1849,

2. Frederic George, *b.* 7th October, 1852.  
 1. Mary Louisa.  
 iv. Francis Otway, *b.* 29th September, 1827, in the H.E.I.C. Bengal Civil Service.  
 v. Augustus Otway, *b.* 23rd January, 1829, in the H.E.I.C. Bengal Horse Artillery.  
 vi. Jasper Otway, *b.* 16th July, 1830, in H.E.I.C. Madras Engineers.  
 vii. Charles Thomas Otway, *b.* 6th February, 1835.  
 1. Emma Otway.  
 11. Mariame Otway.  
 111. Helen Otway.  
 viii. Helen, *m.* to John Graham, Esq. of Kernock.  
 ix. Barbara, *m.* to James Duncanson, Esq. of Glasgow.  
 x. Isabel, *m.* to James Duncanson, Esq. of Inverary.

William Mayne *m.* 3rdly, Helen, dau. of the Rev. Mr. Stark, and had by her,  
 THOMAS, of Lisbon, who *m.* 1st, Miss Clever; and 2ndly, Charlotte, dau. of Alexander Pringle of Whytbank, and had a dau., Susan Allan.  
 Elizabeth, *m.* to the Rev. Archibald Smith of Fintry.  
 Jean, *m.* to John Brown, of Glasgow, merchant.  
 Mr. Mayne had by his three wives twenty-one children, and the cradle is said to have rocked in his house for fifty years.

*Arms.*—Matriculated in the Lyon Office, in 1660, as descended from Mayne of Lochwood. Arg. a chev. gu. voided of the field, between two pheons in chief sa., and a fleur-de-lis in base, az., all within a bordure wavy of the last; quartering OTWAY, &c.

*Crest.*—A dexter mailed arm erect, hand ppr., holding a plain cross gu.

*Motto.*—Virtuti fortuna comes.

## MACKENZIE,

Of Clarendon, in the island of Jamaica.

This is a branch of the noble houses of Seaforth and Cromarty in Scotland. The first of the name is said to have been COLIN FITZGERALD, descended from Otho, a Baron of England in the 16th year of Edward the Confessor, who married Nesta, daughter of Rhese, Prince of South Wales. This Colin Fitzgerald was of the family in Ireland, whence sprang the great houses of Leinster, Desmond, &c. He came with a few volunteers from that kingdom, in 1263, to the assistance of Alexander III. of Scotland, against Haco, King of Norway, and behaved so well at the battle of Largs, in Conyngham, that the king took him into great favour, and by his charter, dated at Kincardine 1266, gave him the barony of Kintail; and also, for saving his life in a stag-hunt, assigned him for his coat armour a golden stag's head, cabossed, on an azure field.

This Colin Fitzgerald, the first feudal Baron of Kintail, married a daughter of Walter, Lord High Steward of Scotland, and dying in 1278, was succeeded by his son,

KENNETH, second Baron of Kintail, and he was succeeded in 1304, by his son,

KENNETH, third Baron, who, in the Gaelic, was called Kenneth MacKenneth, after the Highland fashion, which soon became corrupted into Mackenny or Mackenzie, and from him descend all the branches of this great family. He was succeeded by his son,

KENNETH, fourth Baron, and he by a son,  
 KENNETH, fifth Baron, and he by a son,  
 MURDOCH, sixth Baron, and he by a son,  
 ALEXANDER, seventh Baron, who *m.* the

Lady Agnes Campbell, and had by her one son (he afterwards *m.* Margaret, daughter of John MacDougal, Lord of Lorn, and had by her a son, Hector Mackenzie, ancestor of the Gairloch family),

Sir KENNETH, eighth Baron, slain at Flodden, 1513; he *m.* Agnes, only daughter of Hugh, second Lord Lovat, and had four sons. Of these, the eldest was JOHN, ninth Baron, Privy Councillor to James V., ancestor of the noble houses of Seaforth and Cromarty, for whose further descent see *Extinct and Dormant Peerage*; and the fourth was

KENNETH MACKENZIE, of Killichrist, who obtained a charter, from James V., of the lands of Suddy, dated 1526; he *m.* Helen, daughter of Robert Soosal, of Balumbie, 1539, and his eldest brother and himself became parties contractors, whereby, in case of his decease before her, she was to have an annuity of 600 marks per annum: by her he had four sons, of whom the eldest, Alexander Mackenzie, succeeded his father, and got a charter, from King James V., of the lands of Suddy, in 1571, and was ancestor of the Mackenzies of Suddy. The second son,

THOMAS MACKENZIE, was of Ord, co. Ross; he *m.* Annabella, daughter of Murdoch Mackenzie, of Fairburn, and had issue, Murdoch, who *d. s.p.*, and

JOHN MACKENZIE, of Ord, who *m.* Isabel, daughter of Alexander Cuthbert, of Drakies, and had

1. JOHN, of Ord, ancestor of the Ord branch.
2. THOMAS, of Highfield, ancestor of the Highfield branch.

3. GEORGE, ancestor of the Jamaica branch.

The third son,

GEORGE MACKENZIE, *m.* Janet, daughter of Mr. Linen, minister of Fairabee, and had one son,

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, who joined the Darien expedition, and afterwards returned and settled in Jamaica, where he acquired considerable possessions. He was born in 1663, and died 20th December, 1744, having married Mary, daughter of Arthur Gressel Jenners, and leaving two sons,—Arthur, the younger, and

GEORGE MACKENZIE, of Clarendon, who *m.* Mary Stevens, and by her (who died 10th Oct., 1798) left two sons and eight daughters.

i. George Mackenzie, of Clarendon, *m.* Miss Israel, and had issue living in Jamaica.

ii. Peter Mackenzie, *b.* 1754, *m.* 27th June, 1778, Mary, daughter and heiress of Ennis Read, Esq., of Harmony Hall, in Jamaica. He came and settled in England, at Grove House, Middlesex, and *d.* 8th September, 1807, leaving three daughters.

1. Mary Stevens, *b.* 16th December, 1784; *m.*, 4th June, 1804, Colonel John Byng, afterwards Earl of Strafford; and *d.* 17th June, 1806, leaving one son, George Stevens Byng, Viscount Enfield.

2. Sarah Mackenzie Mackenzie, *b.* 14th August, 1788; *m.* 30th May, 1809, Frederick Garsham Carmichael, Captain 9th Dragoons.

3. Dorothy Parker, *b.* 18th June, 1793; *m.* 30th May, 1811, Henry Bellairs, Lieut. 15th Hussars, who afterwards took holy orders, and is Rector of Bedworth, co. Warwick, Rural Dean, and Honorary Canon of Worcester (*Vide* Bellairs of Kirkby Bellairs).

i. Sarah *d.* unmarried, 1836.

ii. Mary, *m.* Philip Cornish, Esq., of Teignmouth (whose sister *m.* John, Lord Teignmouth), and had issue, Eliza Rhodes, *m.* John Hill, Esq., eldest son of Sir John Hill, Bart.; and had issue, Rowland Viscount Hill, and other sons.

Rachel, *m.* Sir Andrew Corbet, Bart.

Miriam, *m.* Andrew Corbet, Esq., of Sundorne Castle.

iii. Paulina, *m.* William Hugo, Esq.

iv. Joanna, *m.* William Bryan, Esq.

v. Anastacia, *m.* William Hewitt, Esq.

vi. Rachel Stevens, *m.* John Thomas Parker, Esq., of Bath.

vii. Elizabeth, *m.* Dr. Airey, M.D.

viii. Jane, *m.* Rev. James Carington, Chancellor of Exeter.

*Arms.*—Quarterly 1st, Or. a mountain per pale az. and gu. inflamed ppr. 2nd, gu. three legs armed, ppr., conjoined in the fess point at the upper part of the thighs, flexed in triangles, garnished and spurred, arg. 3rd, arg. a stag's head cabossed, or. 4th, arg. on a pale sa. within a double tressure flory counterflory, gu. an imperial crown, or.

*Crest.*—A sun in splendour.

*Motto.*—Luceo non uro.

## W O R N A C K,

Of Norwich, as borne by, and duly registered in H.M. College of Arms to, GEORGE WORNACK, Esq., of Norwich.

*Arms.*—Gules a cross parted and fretty between four crosses patonce argent.

*Crest.*—A goat's head erased argt. semée of cinquefoils, and in the mouth a cinquefoil slipped gules.

*Motto.*—Esse quam videri.

## TENNYSON D'EYNCOURT.

The Right Hon. CHARLES TENNYSON D'EYNCOURT, of Bayons Manor, and Usselby Hall, both in the co. of Lincoln, long M.P. for Lambeth, M.A. of Cambridge, F.R.S. and F.S.A., High Steward of Louth, &c., &c., superadded the name and arms of d'Eyncourt to those of Tennyson, by royal licence, dated 27th July, 1835, in compliance with a condition attached to the enjoyment of certain manors and estates by a codicil to the will of his father, George Tennyson, Esq., of Bayons Manor, "in order to commemorate his descent from the ancient and noble family of d'Eyncourt, Barons d'Eyncourt of Blankney, and his representation in blood, as co-heir of the

Earls of Scarsdale, Barons d'Eyncourt, of Sutton."

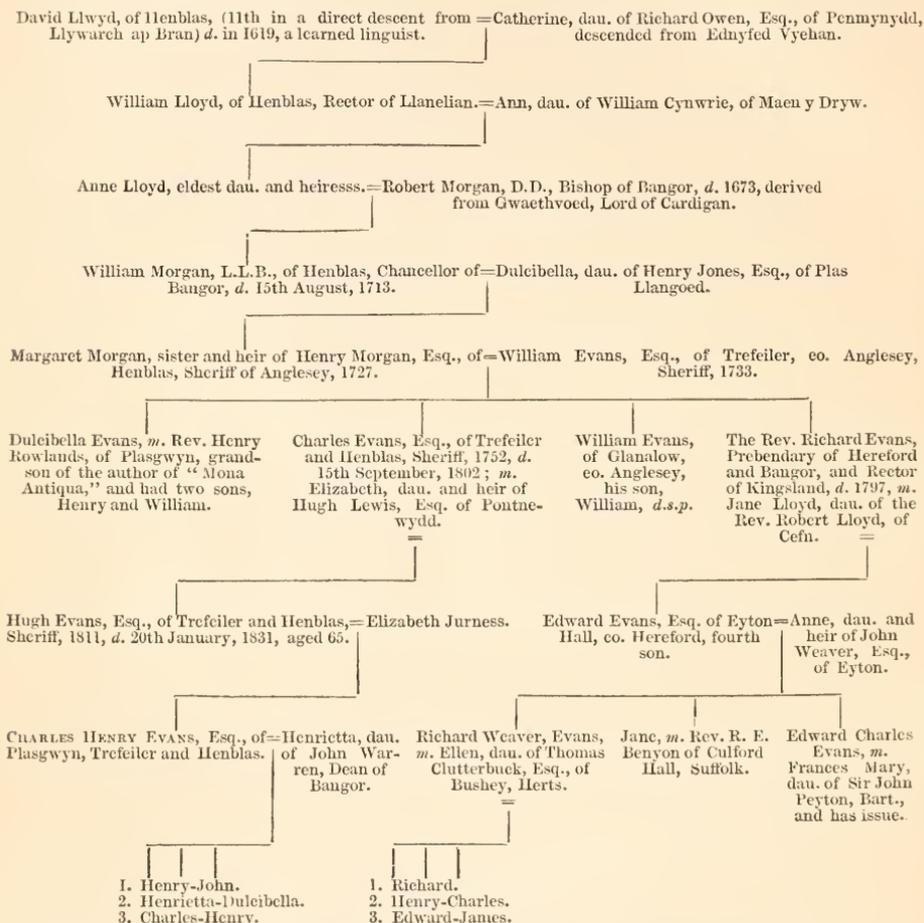
*Arms.*—Quarterly. First, az., a fesse dancettée between ten billets, four and six or. for D'EYNCOURT. Second, gu., three leopards' faces or., jessant fleurs de lis az., over all a bend of the last, for TENNYSON. Third, arg., on a saltire engr. sa. nine annulets or., for LEKE (Earl of Scarsdale and Baron d'Eyncourt). Fourth, vairé arg. and az. a fesse gu., for MARMON. Fifth, Barry of six arg. and az. a label of three points gu. on each, three bezants, for GREY. Sixth, az., three cinquefoils or. for BARBOLPI.

*Crests.*—First, for D'EYNCOURT, a lion passant guardant arg. on the head a crown of fleur de lis or., the dexter fore paw supporting a shield, charged with the arms of d'Eyncourt. Second for Tennyson, a dexter arm in armour, the hand in a gauntlet or. grasping a broken tilting spear, enfiled with a garland of laurel, ppr.

*Mottos.*—"En avant," for D'EYNCOURT. "Nil temere," for TENNYSON.

## E V A N S,

Of Plasgwyn, Trefeiler and Henblas, co. Anglesey, now represented by CHARLES HENRY EVANS, Esq., of Plasgwyn, Trefeiler, and Henblas, descends from the Morgans and Lloyds of Henblas, and quarters their arms.



*Arms.*—Quarterly 1st arg. three war saddles two and one, sa. stirrups or. 2nd. oi, a lion rampant, regardant sa. 3rd. arg. a chev. sa. between three choughs ppr. each holding in his bill an ermine spot; 4th. sa. a

lion rampant, arg. within a bordure engr. or. 5th. or. a chev. between three mullets sa. 6th. as first.

*Crest.*—A cubit arm erect, holding in the hand a torch inflamed, also erect, all ppr.

*Motto.*—Heb Dduw heb ddim Duw a Digion.

## C R E A G H,

Of the co. of Cork, a very ancient family claiming to be a branch of the "High Niall" race, descended from Eogan, son of Niall, of the Nine Hostages: some writers and family tradition account for the change of name from O'Niall to Creagh, as follows:—One of the Princes of the Hy Niall Dynasty

led his clan from Ulster to the assistance of Limerick against the Danes, and they being expelled therefrom through his timely aid, the citizens placed green boughs in the head-stalls of their deliverers' horses: thence the chief was named "O'Niall na Creavh," signifying, "O'Niall of the Green Branch."

In commemoration of this event, the crest of the family has since been, "The head of a War Horse bearing a laurel branch in the head-stall of his bridle."

*Arms.*—Ar. a chev. gu. between three laurel leaves vert, on a chief az. as many bezants.  
*Crest.*—A horse's head fully caparisoned with a laurel branch on the head-stall of the bridle.  
*Motto.*—Virtute et numine.

## C R E A G H,

Of Laurentinum, co. Cork, descended from Michael Creagh, Esq., of Laurentinum, sixth son of John Creagh, Esq., of Kilowen, co. Cork, by Elinor, his wife, daughter of Colonel John Barret, of Castlemore. The last MICHAEL CREAGH, Esq. of Laurentinum, *d.* 17th Oct.,

1845, leaving, by Sarah Dobson, his wife, daughter of Shapland Carew, Esq., of Castleboro', co. Wexford, and aunt of Lord Carew, an only child, ISABELLA CAREW, *m.* to John Singleton, Esq., of Quinville, co. Clare.

Michael Creagh, Esq., of Laurentinum, sixth son of John Creagh, Esq., of Kilowen, co. Cork, *d.* 11 Nov., 1781. = Mary, dau. and heir of Arthur Gethin, Esq., whose Royal descent from King Edward III. is given in BURKE'S "Royal Descents."

Arthur Gethin Creagh, Esq., of Laurentinum, *b.* in 1746; *m.* in 1770; *d.* 13th May, 1833. = Isabella, dau. of William Bagwell, Esq., M.P. for Clonmel.

1. Michael Creagh, Esq., of Laurentinum, *b.* in 1771, *d.* 17 Oct., 1845. = Sarah Dobson, dau. of Shapland Carew, Esq., of Castleboro'.

2. The Rev. John Bagwell Creagh, of Bally Andrew, co. Cork, Vicar of Carrig, and Rector of Rinecurran in that co., *b.* in 1772; *d.* 12 Feb., 1846. = Gertrude, dau. of John Miller, Esq., of Toonaghmore, co. Clare, *m.* in 1797; *d.* 11 March 1844. Three younger sons and five daughters.

Isabella Carew, only child of Michael Creagh, Esq. = John Singleton, Esq., of Quinville, co. Clare.

2. John, *b.* in 1802, *m.* in 1831, Mary, dau. of St. John Galway, Esq., of Mallow, and *d.* 9 March, 1841, leaving a son, Arthur Gethin, *b.* in 1836.

3. Thomas Miller, an officer in the Army, *b.* in 1803, *m.* in 1843, Eliza Hewitt, of Glancoole, co. Cork.

4. Michael, *b.* in 1811, *m.* 24 May, 1843, Louisa-Emma, dau. of James Dominick Burke, Esq. of Bevan, co. Mayo, and has John, *b.* in 1844, Michael-Clayton, Randolph-Gethin, Arthur-Gethin.

5. Richard Gethin, *b.* in 1813, *m.* in 1842, Isabella Mellefont, and has John, and other issue.

6. Benjamin Bousfield. Three surviving daus.

1. ARTHUR-GETHIN CREAGH, Esq., of Bally Andrew, co. Cork, eldest son; *b.* in 1799, *m.* in 1827, *d.* 25 Feb., 1849. = Mary, only dau. and heir of James M'Gee, Esq., of Carahan, co. Clare.

1. JOHN BAGWELL CREAGH, Esq., now of Bally Andrew, *b.* in 1828.

2. Arthur Gethin, *b.* in 1833.

3. Thomas-Miller, *b.* in 1833.

4. Rebecca-Victoria.

*Arms, Crest, and Motto, same as the preceding.*

## B E L L A I R S,

Of Kirkby Bellairs, in the co. of Leicester.

This family deduce their origin from Judith, sister of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, nephew of King William the Conqueror. This Judith *m.* Richard de Aquila, and had issue, Maud de Aquila, *m.* first to Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, and 2ndly to Nigel de Albini, younger brother of William de Albini de Pincerna. By this Nigel she had two sons:—

1. ROGER MOWBRAY, ancestor of the ducal house of Norfolk.
2. HAMON DE BELER, ancestor of the

Bellairs' family. He was Lord of Eye Kettleby, in Leicestershire, A.D. 1160.

RALPH DE BELER, of Eye Kettleby (son of Hamon) *m.* Emma, daughter of Sir Walter de Folvile, of Ashby Folvile, Kt., and had issue, two sons. The younger, Roger, Sheriff of Lincolnshire, 1256, died 1277. The elder,

WILLIAM DE BELER, of Eye Kettleby, living in 1235 and 1273, *m.* Isabel, daughter of Sir Robert Dangervile, Kt., and had issue, two sons, the second, William de Beler, and the elder,

HAMON DE BELER, of Kettleby, living in

1288, who *m.* Mabel, daughter of — Mansel, Kt., and had issue, a son,

HAMON DE BELER, of Kettleby; who died in 1304, leaving

SIR RALPH BELER, of Kettleby, who died before 1345. He married Agatha, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Bingham, of Bingham, Kt., and left a son,

SIR HENRY BELER, Kt., 1388, who *m.* Lettice, daughter and heiress of Walter Prest, of Melton, and left issue,

SIR JAMES BELLARS, of Kirkby Bellars, co. Leicester, *m.* Margaret, daughter of Richard Barnard, of Holfingham, by Ellen, sister of Sir Philip Limbrey, Kt., and left issue,

JOHN BELLARS, Esq., of Kirkby Bellars, 1461, who *m.* Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Anthony Howby, Esq., and had issue,

1. Anthony, *d. s. p.*

2. JOHN, of whom presently.

3. Marina, *m.* Sir Thomas Greene, of Greenes Norton.

4. Joanna, *m.* Jasper Villiers of Brocklesby.

5. Margaret, Prioress of Langley.

6. Eleanor, *m.* William Ruskin, of Melton.

The second son,

JOHN BELLARS, Esq., of Kirkby Bellars and Billesdon, *m.* Katharine Digby; he was attainted of high treason—and died in 1473. From him we pass to

JOHN BELLARS, Esq., born 8th August, 1629, who *m.* Esther Greene, and had issue,

1. JAMES, his heir.

2. Tobias Bellars, died 1682.

3. Ann, *m.* John Goodyer, Esq.

The eldest son,

JAMES BELLARS, Esq., of Uffington, co. Lincoln, and of Billesdon, co. Leicester, born May, 1680, died in 1744. He *m.* 1714, Catherine, daughter and heiress of John Lea, of Bracebrough, Esq., (by Catherine, daughter and heiress of Thomas Foot, of Ryhall, Esq.,) and by her, who died 21st January 1757, had issue,

1. JAMES, his heir.

2. Elizabeth, *m.* William Pank, Esq., of Wansford, whose daughter Mary *m.* John Mansfield, Esq., M.P. for Leicester.

3. Esther, born 1716, *m.* Richard Boar, Esq., of Maxey.

4. Alice, born 1718, *m.* William Clark, Esq., of Lobthorpe; and was grandmother of William Stevenson, who died in 1844, leaving his large possessions to the Bellairs' family.

5. Ann, born 1723, *m.* J. W. Davie, Esq., of Stamford.

The son and heir,

JAMES BELLARS, Esq., of Uffington, co. Lincoln, and of Billesdon, born 5th Sept., 1720, died 5th Dec., 1799. He married twice (his second wife was Martha, daughter of William Barker, Esq., of the family of Sir

Abel Barker, Bart.): his first wife was Mary, daughter and heiress of Abel Walford, Esq., by Susanna, daughter and heiress of J. Venour, Esq., an ancient Warwickshire family; by her he had issue:—

1. ABEL, his heir.

2. John, Captain 46th Regiment.

3. James, Major 12th Regiment.

The elder son.

ABEL WALFORD BELLAIRS, Esq., (inserted the letter "I" into the name) of Uffington and Billesdon, born 8th February, 1755. He was High Sheriff, co. Rutland, Deputy-Lieutenant and J. P. for Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire; he died 23rd April, 1639, having married 15th October, 1781, Susanna, only daughter of Miles Lowley, Esq., of Oakham, and had issue,

i. James Bellairs, Esq., of Uffington, who assumed by Royal Sign Manual in 1844, the name of Stevenson, in compliance with the will of William Stevenson, Esq.: born 9th August, 1782, died 18th August, 1853; he married 29th January, 1807, Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Lawrence Peel, Esq., and niece of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., and has issue,

James Peel Bellairs, Esq., born 20th June, 1808, married Maria, daughter of Colonel Mackenzie.

And other issue.

ii. George Bellairs, Esq., of Stockerston, born 25th February, 1787; married Miss Linwood and has issue,

Stevenson Gilbert Bellairs, in holy orders, George Clarke, and Dora Mary.

iii. Henry Bellairs, born 29th August, 1790, entered the navy and was wounded at Trafalgar, afterwards Lieutenant 15th Hussars, and subsequently in holy orders: Rector of Bedworth, co. Warwick, Rural Dean and Honorary Canon of Worcester; married, 30th May, 1811, Dorothy, daughter and co-heir (with Mary, wife of John Earl of Strafford, and Sarah, wife of Captain Carmichael), of Peter Mackenzie, Esq., of Grove House, Middlesex, and has issue,

1. Henry-Walford, H. M., Inspector of Schools, born 14th March, 1812; married 15th July, 1839, Mary Hannah Albina, daughter of George Watkin Kenrick, Esq., of Woore Hall, Salop, by Isabella, daughter of William flarington, Esq., of Worden, Lancashire, and has issue.

2. William-Oswald-Mackenzie, born 22nd July, 1814.

3. Charles, in holy orders, born 3rd March, 1818, married Anna Maria, eldest daughter of John Isherwood, Esq., of Marple Hall, Cheshire, and has issue.

4. Arthur-Heathcote, born 27th September, 1826,

5. George-Byng, born 7th March, 1828.

1. Dora-Ennis, *m.* Reginald Simpson Gra-

- ham, Esq. Both accidentally drowned, 1845.
2. Mary Ellen, *m.* Thos. Bradshaw Isherwood, Esq., of Marple-hall, co. Chester.
  3. Rosamira, *m.* Benjamin Lancaster, Esq.
  4. Laura; 5. Frances; 6. Nona; and 7. Agnes, *m.* Rev. Bertram Brooke Hulbert.
  - iv. Sir William Bellairs of Mulbarton Lodge, Norfolk, Capt. 15th Hussars; served in the Peninsular War, and at Waterloo, created a Knt. Bachelor: *m.* Cassandra, daughter and heir of Edmund Hooke, Esq.; has issue, Edmund, Leopold, and William.

1. Emilia, *m.* Rev. John Wood, of Swanwick Hall, co. Derby.
11. Frances, *m.* James Higgon, Esq., of Scolton House, co. Pembroke.
111. Catherine, *m.* 1st, Rev. J. Lindsay Young, and 2ndly, Rev. George Maclear.
- 1v. Anna Maria, *m.* William Matthew Harries, Esq., of Haverfordwest.

*Arms.*—Per pale gules and sable, a lion rampant argent.  
*Crest.*—A lion's gamb gules.  
*Motto.*—In cruce mea fides.

### CALVERLEY.

JOHN CALVERLEY, Esq., of Oulton Hall, Wakefield, who has dropped the name of Blayds, and resumed that of CALVERLEY, bears for

*Arms.*—Quarterly: 1st, Sa. an inescutcheon ar. within an orle of owls argent.  
 2. Gu. a garb, or.

3. Az. a chev. ermine, in base a sword ar., hilt and pommel or.; on a chief silver two leopards' heads proper.
  4. Party per fess gu. and or. a lozenge counterchanged.
  5. Gules, on a chev. between three ostrich feathers ar. three roundles sa.
  6. Ar. a cross engrailed per pale, gules and sable.
  7. Ar. three pales wavy, gules.
  8. As first.
- Crest.*—A horned owl ar.

### SPERLING,

Of Dynes Hall, Essex.

*Arms.*—Quarterly: 1st, for Sperling: arg. on a mount in base vert, three cornflowers proper, stalked and leaved of the second; a chief arg. charged with four mullets of six points or.

2nd, for Piper. Gules, a chevron embattled argent between two falcons, with bells on their legs in chief or., and a dexter gauntlet in base barwise, holding a sword erect proper.

- 3rd, for Milner. Azure, three horse-bits proper.
- 4th, for Foxall. Argent, a chev. az. between three foxes' heads, coupé proper.

*Crests.*—Sperling. A mullet or. between a pair of wings argent.

2nd, Piper. A demi-griffin regardant ppr., supporting an antique shield, charged with a dexter gauntlet barwise, holding a sword erect proper.

*Motto.*—"In veritate Salus."

### POLHILL-TURNER.

FREDERICK CHARLES POLHILL, Esq., of Howbury Hall, co. Bedford, Esq., late Captain 6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, and EMILY FRANCES, his wife, were authorized by Royal licence, dated 21st February, 1853, in compliance with a direction contained in the last will of Dame Frances Page Turner, relict of Sir Gregory Page Turner, of Ambrosden, co. Oxford, Bart., to take the surname and arms

of TURNER, in addition to and after those of POLHILL.

*Arms.*—1st and 4th, TURNER: Arg. a mill-rind sable (for distinction), a canton also sa.

2nd and 3rd, POLHILL: Arg. on a bend gu. three cross crosslets or.

*Crests.*—1st, TURNER: A lion guardant arg., ducally crowned or., holding in the dexter paw a mill-rind sa., and charged for distinction with a cross crosslet gules.

2nd, POLHILL: Out of a mural crown or. a hind's head between two sprigs of oak, fructed proper.

### MACKNYGHTE,

Of Macknyghte, an ancient Scottish family, seated on their patrimonial estate in the regality of Galloway, as early as 1114, when, according to the Selkirk chartulary, Uchtred was the feudal possessor; but which, by the failure of male heirs in 1408, and the intermarriage of Jauret, the daughter and heiress of Donald de Macknyghte, with Sir John the

Ross of Renfrew, the estates and family identity passed with their daughter and heiress, Margery, to Sir Roger de Coulthart, Knight, chief of the name, who is now represented by John Ross Coulthart, of Coulthart, co. Wigtown; Collyn, co. Dumfries; and Croft House, Ashton-under-Lyne, co. Lancaster, banker.

Uchtred de Macknyghte, mentioned in the chartulary of Selkirk Abbey.

Hugh de Macknyghte.

Felyx, *alias* Phenwycks de Macknyghte, living *temp.* William the Lion, he having obtained from that prince, in the 39th year of his reign, a charter of lands in Twyneham, in exchange for other lands situated at Kyrkandrew.

Uchtred de Macknyghte devised, 12th Alexander II., a portion of the lands of Macknyghte, in pure and perpetual alms for the good of his soul to the monks of Whithorn.

Fergus de Drumore, *m.* Richinda, dau. of Harvey Cunningham, ancestor of the ennobled house of Cunningham of Glencairn.

Hugo de Macknyghte, so designated in a charter of land, sans date, granted to Richard de Borgué, the said charter having had at one time the ensigns-armorial of Macknyghte, of Macknyghte, appended to the bottom, but the impression is now in so effaced a condition, that the charges borne cannot be deciphered. This Hugo de Macknyghte was buried before the high altar in the priory of Whithorn, and dying *sine prole*, the estates went to his cousin.

William de Macknyghte, the sixth recorded possessor.—Sarah, second daughter of Angus oig Macdonald, of the Isles, whose eldest daughter, Mora, *m.* Farquhard, laird of Mackintosh, father, by her, of Angus de Mackintosh, who *m.* A.D. 1291, Eva, only dau. and heiress of Gillipatrik Macdougald, CHIEF OF THE CLAN CHATTAN.

Fergus de Macknyghte *m.* firstly,—Helen (second wife), Margaret, dau. of Maldain de Macfarlane, who appears to have *d. s.p.*

Angus, *m.* Matilda, dau. of Stephen de Carrick.

Ninian, killed at the battle of Byland, near York.

Fergus de Macknyghte, the eighth recorded possessor, appears by the chartulary of the priory of Whithorn, to have been a very generous contributor to that religious fraternity, for, by a deed of mortification, dated Martinmas 1364, he bestows on the order for all time coming, there located, one-twentieth portion of his lands of Macknyghte and Drumore, on condition that weekly intercession should be perpetually made for the salvation of his soul and that of his wife Elizabeth.

Elizabeth, dau. of Gilbert de Wedderburn.

Adam de Macknyghte, ninth recorded possessor.—Mary, daughter of Adam Gordon.

John, William, Helen, Anne, *d. unm.*

Donald de Macknyghte, tenth and last recorded heir male possessor.—Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert de Glendonyn. (See the pedigree of "Glendonyn of Glendonyn.")

Janet, daughter and heiress.—Sir John the Ross of Renfrew, Knight. (See the pedigree of "Ross of Renfrew.")

Margery, daughter and co-heiress.—Sir Roger de Coulthart, Knight, chief of the name, ancestor of John Ross Coulthart, Esq., of Coulthart, co. Wigtown; Collyn, co. Dumfries; and Croft House, Ashton-under-Lyne, co. Lancaster.

Anne, daughter and co-heiress, *m.* John de Murdistone.

*Arms.*—Sa. an inescutcheon chequy, or. and ar. between three lions' heads, erased of the last.

*Crest.*—A demi-lion rampant, ar.  
*Motto.*—Omnia fortunæ committo.

## NICHOLSON,

Of Ballow, co. Down, originally from Cumberland, seated for upwards of two centuries in the county of Down, and now represented by ROBERT NICHOLSON, Esq., of Ballow, J.P.

*Arms.*—Gu. two bars erm. in chief, three suns in glory or.

*Crest.*—Out of a ducal coronet or. a lion's head erm.

*Motto.*—Deus mihi sol.

## FORTEATH,

As borne by GEORGE ALEXANDER FORTEATH, Esq., of Newton House, Elginshire.

*Arms.*—Gu. on a chev. or. between three bucks

trippant ppr. as many boars heads sa. a chief of the second charged with a griffin of the third.

*Crest.*—A buck's head erased ppr.

*Motto.*—Tam animo quam mente sublimis.

## DRAFFEN,

As borne by JOSEPH WRIGHT DRAFFEN, Esq., of 78, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, London.

*Arms.*—Az. a fleur-de-lis, or. between two lions rampt., arg. on a chief of the third, three mullets gu.

*Crest.*—Out of a ducal coronet or. a demi-lion rampt. gu. gorged with a chaplet of trefoils ppr. supporting a spear, thereon a banner of the second, charged with a fleur-de-lis, as in the arms. Over the *Crest* in scroll, "Lesmahagow."

*Motto.*—Per ardua surgo.

## RYDON,

As borne by HENRY RYDON, Esq., of Pyrland House, Highbury New Park, Middlesex.

*Arms.*—Or. a gryphon, segreant, gules, gutté d'or., chief engrailed, chequy, argent and gules.

*Crest.*—A gryphon segreant gules, wings chequy argt. and gules, holding between the claws a shield gules, charged with a bezant.

*Motto.*—Fortuna et honos ab alto.

## WALKER,

Of Berry Hill, Notts, as borne by SIR EDWARD SAMUEL WALKER, Knight, of Berry Hill, a magistrate for the counties of Nottingham and Chester, and Mayor of Chester in 1838, son of Joseph Walker, Esq., of Eastwood, near Rotherham, co. York, and grandson of the celebrated Samuel Walker, of

Rotherham, the principal Founder of the Iron-Works.

*Arms.*—Arg. on a chev. gu., between two anvils in chief and an anchor in base sa., a bee between two crescents or.

*Crest.*—A dove encircled by a serpent.

*Motto.*—Juncti valemus.

## HUYSHÉ,

Of Clysthydon and Sand, Devon, as borne by the REV. JOHN HUYSHÉ, of Clysthydon, present male representative of the very ancient family of Huyshé, of Sand. (*See Plate XI.*)

*Arms.*—Arg. on a bend sa. three roches ppr.

This was anciently the bearing of Roche. It was assumed by Oliver Huyshé, of Doniford, in consequence of his marriage with the heiress of Simon de la Roche, 4, Edward III.

## QUARTERINGS.

II. HYWYS. One of the ancient coats of Hywys, a chevron between three roundlets.

III. HYWYS. Another of the old coats of Hywys, a chevron, on a chief, three leaves.

IV. AVENEL. Oliver Huyshé, of Doniford, married a co-heiress of Avenel, 30, Henry VI.

V. BOURCHIER. James Huyshé married the heiress of Robert Bouchier or Bowser, 1553.

VI. SEYMER.

VII. LAPFLODE, of Sidbury.

VIII. GAMBON.

IX. BURNELL, of Cocketree, in Devonshire.  
 X. TREMAYLE, in Devon. This is an unique bearing. Argent a fess gules, between three trammels, or tremayles, of the second. These trammels are the ornaments used at the bits of the horses in tournaments and ancient battles.

XI. REYNELL of Credy-Wiger, in Devonshire. James Huyshe married Deborah Reynell, a co-heiress with her brother, about the year 1623.

XII. BASSINGBOURNE, of Cambridge.

XIII. LA FRAUCES, also of Cambridge.

XIV. STIGHULL (Devonshire).

XV. MALSTON; a Devonshire family.

XVI. BURDON; a Cornish family.

XVII. . . . .

XVIII. ROUSE or ROUS, of Combe, Devonshire.

XIX. BRANCH. This coat was assumed by Peryam, instead of the paternal coat of that family, on the marriage of one of the Peryams with the heiress of Branch.

XX. PERYAM. The ancient paternal coat of that family before the marriage just mentioned above.

XXI. HONE. An old Devonshire family.

The quarterings are brought in by three heiresses—Avenel, Bouchier, which brought in 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; and Reynell, which brought 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

*Crest*—An elephant's head, coupé arg., crowned and husked or.

*Motto*—Fide et taciturnitate.

## M I L N E S,

Of Alton Manor, co. Derby.

*Arms*—Ermine, a millrind palewise, between two fhaunches sable.

*Crest*—A garb, ermineois, between two trefoils vert.

*Motto*—Non sine labore.

## S M A R T,

Of Trew hitt, Northumberland, lineally descended from the Rev. Peter Smart, born in 1570, who derived from the Smarts of Harton, county Durham. The present representative is WILLIAM LYNN SMART, Esq., of Trew hitt, who has three younger brothers, and three surviving sisters, all the children of John Smart, Esq., of Trew hitt, and Dorothy, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Robert Lynn, Esq., of Mainsforth, Durham. (See *Burke's Landed Gentry, New Edition.*) The brothers and sisters are as follows—

- i. WILLIAM LYNN SMART, Esq., of Trew hitt, *b.* in 1781; *m.*, first, Rosamond, daughter of John Longley, Esq., of Boley Hill and Angley, which lady *d.* in 1841; and secondly, Charlotte Catherine, second daughter of William Hesse Gordon, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service.
- ii. John Smart, Esq., of Bridgen Hall, Enfield, *b.* in 1794, *m.*, 1823, Mary Ann, dau. and co-heiress of Thomas Gregory, vicar of Henlow, Beds., and Mary Ann Prichard, his wife, has issue,
  - 1 William Lynn, *b.* 1824.
  - 2 John Henry, *b.* 1825.
  - 3 Thomas Gregory, *b.* 1827.
  - 4 Robert Williamson Hunt, *b.* 1829.
  - 5 Newton Reginald, *b.* 1831.
  - 6 Eleanor Mary.
- iii. Robert Smart, Esq., of Mainsforth, Captain, R.N., K.H., *b.* 1795, *m.* 1848, Elizabeth Isabella Sharpe, daughter of John Sharpe, Esq., Fleet Street, banker, and has

issue, Robert William John, *b.* 1849, and Dora Isabella, *b.* 1853.

- iv. Newton Smart, prebendary of Salisbury and vicar of Alderbury, *b.* 1798, *m.*, first, in 1822, Mary Susan, heiress of Stephen Groombridge, of Gowdhurst, Kent, and had by her, (who *d.* 1824,) Newton Groombridge, *b.* 1824. He *m.*, secondly, 1834, Frances Charlotte Josephine de Berniere, daughter of General de Berniere; and by her has,

Henriette Louisa de Berniere, *b.* 1842.

Elizabeth Dorothea, *b.* 1843.

Henry John de Berniere, *b.* 1845.

Robert Lynn, *b.* 1847.

Edith Mary, *b.* 1849.

- v. Jane, *m.* 1805, Alexander Whalley Light, Colonel 25th Regiment, son of Alexander Light, Paymaster-General to the forces in India, and has issue.
- vi. Dorothy Smart, *d.* 1797.
- vii. Eleanor Smart, deceased.
- viii. Sarah Smart, *d.* 1795.
- v. Mary Smart.
- vi. Margaret Bewicke Smart, *m.* 1834, the Rev. John Cecil Grainger, vicar of St. Giles, Reading, and eldest son of Thomas Cecil Grainger, of Bridge House, Sussex, and has issue, one son, John Cecil, 1836.

*Arms*.—Argent. A chevron, between three pheons, sa. quartering LYNN and NEWTON.

*Crest*.—A demi-falcon rising, bearing in the beak a scotch thistle slipped and leaved ppr.

*Motto*—Virtus præ nummis.

## P O R R I T T,

As borne by WILLIAM HENRY PORRITT, Esq., of Armley, Leeds, now resident at Gressenhall Hall, East Dereham, Norfolk, son of David Wright Porritt, deceased.

*Arms.* Or. on a bend nebulé between two lions' heads erased gu., three bezants.

*Crest.* A demi heraldic antelope gu. plain collared or., resting the sinister paw on a shield of the last, charged with a lion's head of the arms.

*Motto.* Fortiter et sapienter ferre.

## P L A T T,

Of Dean Water, co. Chester, as borne by ROBERT PLATT, Esq., of Dean Water, a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Lancaster and Chester, son and heir of the late George Platt, Esq., of Staly Bridge, in the parish of Stockport, Cheshire.

*Arms.* Per fesse dancettée arg. and gu, a pale and three frets, one and two, counterchanged.

*Crest.* A demi wolf gu. semée of plates, armed and langued az., holding in his dexter paw a wreath arg. and gu.

*Motto.* Labitur et labitur.

## P E N N Y M A N,

Of Ormesby Hall, co. York, as borne by JAMES WHITE PENNYMAN, Esq., late of Thornton-le-Moor, in the North Riding, and now of Ormesby Hall, aforesaid, Captain in the Royal Engineers.

*Arms.* Gu. a chev. erm. between three broken spears or., headed arg.

*Crest.* On a mural crown gu. a lion's head erased or., pierced through the neck with a broken spear in bend gold, the head towards the sinister arg.

## P E N R U D D O C K E,

Of Compton Park, Wilts, one of the most ancient and eminent families among the untitled aristocracy, originally seated at Arkelby, Cumberland; and now represented by CHARLES PENRUDDOCKE, Esq., of Compton Park, the lineal descendant of Sir George Penruddocke (the purchaser of Compton Chamberlayne), who was Standard-bearer to William first Earl of Pembroke, of the name of Herbert, at the siege and battle of St. Quintin, in Picardy. Of this family, also,

was the ill-fated Sir John Penruddocke, whose unjustifiable execution forms so dark an episode in the history of the Great Civil War. The present Mr. Penruddocke IMPALES the Arms of LONG, in right of his wife, the daughter of Walter Long, Esq., of Rood Ashton, Wilts, M.P.

*Arms.*—Gu. a bend raguly arg., IMPALING sa. semée of cross-crosslets, and a lion rampant, arg.

*Crest.*—A demi-dragon, sans wings, argent vert., between two eagles' wings expanded, or.

## C A R N E G I E,

Of Southesk, co. Forfar; the present male representative of the Earls of Southesk, is Sir JAMES CARNEGIE, Bart., Lord-Lieutenant of Kincardineshire, and hereditary Cup-Bearer of Scotland.

The head of the family has, for two or three hundred years, borne a "covered cup, or," on the breast of the azure eagle on the shield, as a mark of the office he holds, as hereditary

Cup-Bearer of Scotland. The second and following Earls of Southesk took Talbots instead of Greyhounds for supporters. The reason of, or authority for, the change is not known.

*Arms.*—Or. an eagle displayed az., armed and beaked gu.

*Crest.*—A thunderbolt, ppr., inflamed at both ends, winged or.

*Supporters.*—Two greyhounds, arg., collared gu.

*Motto.*—Dread God.

## WINGROVE,

As borne by RICHARD FOWNES WINGROVE, of the Grove, in the parish of Worth, co. Sussex, Esq., late in the civil service of the East India Company, on the Bengal establishment, and sometime judge at the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, third son of Geo. Fownes

Wingrove, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, deceased.

*Arms.*—Per chev. az. and or. in chief two tridents, and in base, on a mount a hurst ppr., IMPALING arg. on a chev. sa. three besants.

*Crest.*—On a Roman fasces lying fessewise, a phannix in flames ppr. Wings expanded and charged, each with a cinquefoil or.

*Motto.*—Fear God and dread nought.

## WOODWARD,

Of Butlers Marston, co. Warwick.

LETITIA ATKINS, of Butlers Marston, widow of John Atkins, of St. Lawrence, Jersey, Esq.; and ANN CATHERINE ANDREWS, otherwise Woodward, of Butlers Marston aforesaid, spinster, only surviving daughter of Thomas Andrews, late of Hoxton, gent., by Amy, his wife, and sister of Richard Wood-

ward (formerly Richard Andrews) late of Islington, Esq., were authorized by Royal licence in 1853, in compliance with the will of the Rev. Richard Woodward, to take the name and arms of WOODWARD.

*Arms.*—Az. a pale between two eagles displayed arg.

## GLOVER, OF MOUNT GLOVER.

JOHN GLOVER, Esq., the first of the family who settled in Ireland, early in the seventeenth century, was a near relative of Robert Glover, Esq., the famous genealogist, of the sixteenth century, and Somerset herald-at-arms. This JOHN GLOVER was captain in command of a large and efficient regiment of troops under one of the Percivals, and signalized himself in many battles with the native Irish, but more particularly distinguished himself by his obstinate and valiant defence of the "Rath of Anna," which he succeeded in holding against the attacks of an immense body of the Irish, who continued to charge his small but gallant band for three days, when they were compelled to retire with much slaughter. For his remarkable bravery and success on this occasion, as well as for his many other services in the local wars of the times, he obtained possession of many extensive estates in the counties of Cork and Limerick. He *m.* a Miss Mills, sister of Thomas Mills, Esq., and had issue, one son and three daughters, viz.,

1. EDWARD, of whom presently.

1. Mary, *m.* to James Hennesy, Esq., of Gervane, co. Cork.

II. Jane, *m.* to — Webb, Esq., of Newmarket, co. Cork.

III. Catherine, *m.* to John Purcell, Esq., of Kanturk, co. Cork, eldest brother of Richard Purcell, Esq., of Temple-Mary, ancestor of the Purcells of Burton.

The son,

EDWARD GLOVER, *b.* in 1663, *d.* 24 April,

1753. He *m.* in 1695, Eleanor, daughter of James Barry, Esq., of Ballinvonere, and had issue, four sons,

1. Edward, *b.* in 1696, and *d.* 23 April, 1742, aged forty-five, *m.* Miss Quin, and left only one dau., who *m.* her first cousin, Phillip Barry, of Ballinvonere.

II. James, of Four-Mile Waters, *b.* in 1705, *d.* in April, 1753, aged forty-eight, *m.* Miss Maunsell; he leaving no issue, his estates devolved on his third brother, Thomas.

III. Thomas, of whom presently.

IV. Philip, *m.* Frances, dan. of William Thornhill, Esq., of the family of the Thornhills of Castle Kevin, and by her he had a large family,

1. James Philip, who died *unm.* This gentleman was well known as "The Chancellor," a sobriquet which was given him by the celebrated Curran, in one of his humorous moods, upon hearing Mr. Glover decide, with remarkable clearness and impartiality, some very knotty point of law, left to him for arbitration: "Well done, Glover; that decision entitles you to be made Chancellor," cried the witty and facetious Curran; and if Mr. Glover gained none of the honors, patronage, or emoluments of that distinguished office, yet he was hardly known by any other name than that of "The Chancellor," until the day of his death. With him the orator and wit spent many of his young and

happiest days. They were great friends.

2. Edmund Thornhill, who died leaving a large family.
3. William Philip, of Burton Park, who married the eldest daughter of James Magrath, Esq., of Ballyaddam, by whom he left a large family.
4. John, of John's Grove, *m.* to Miss Pole, of Kinsale, but died without issue.

The third son,

THOMAS GLOVER, of Mount Glover, *b.* in 1712, *d.* 22 April, 1772, aged sixty years. He *m.* 1st, in April, 1751, Mary, only dau. and heiress of William Martin, Esq., of Curroclonbro, by his wife, Ann Purdon, of Ballyclough Castle; and 2ndly, Mary, only dau. of Edward Brailing, Esq., of Dublin, and widow of Charles M'Carthy, Esq., of Rathduff: by the former only he had issue, two sons and three daus.,

- i. Edmund, *m.* Isabella, only dau. of Captain Patterson, of Pine Grove, but had no issue.

ii. JAMES, of whom presently.

l. Anne, *m.* to — Crane, Esq.

ii. Mary, *m.* to Thomas O'Donnell, Esq.

iii. Sarah, *m.* to Nicholas Carpenter, Esq. The second and eventually only surviving son,

JAMES GLOVER, Esq., *m.* Mildred,\* eldest dau. of Robert Freeman, Esq., of Ballingule Castle, † by his wife, Mildred, dau. of William Seeley, Esq., and his wife, Mildred, dau. of Col. Frederick Mullins, direct ancestor of Lord Ventry. By this lady Mr. James Glover had fourteen children, ten alive at his death, viz., six sons and four daus.

- i. Thomas, who *d.* in 1811, *unm.*
- ii. Edward, M.D., *d. unm.*
- iii. JAMES, of Mount Glover, the present representative of the family.
- iv. William, a Lieut. in the army, *d. unm.*
- v. Stirling-Freeman, now Lieut.-Col. in the 12th Foot, who *m.* in 1833, Georgina, second dau. of Lord Charles Henry Somerset, second son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort.
- vi. George-Freeman, who *m.* Miss White, of Cork, and *d.* leaving two sons, Robert and George.

\* Her only sister, Ellen, *m.* Marlborough Parson Stirling, colonel of the 36th Regiment, and Governor-General of Pondicherry. He left his estates to his wife, having no issue, and after death, to his nephew-in-law, Stirling Freeman Glover, now Lieut.-Colonel in the 12th Foot.

† This Robert Freeman was eldest son of John Freeman, of Ballingule Castle, by his wife, Alice, daughter of Henry Wrixon, grandfather of the present Sir William Wrixon Beecher, of Ballygiblin.

- i. Mildred, who *m.* Maurice Newman, Esq., and has issue,

Philip Glover Newman, and Mildred Lavinia, *m.* to Eyre Ivers, Esq., of Castle Ivers, in the county of Clare, by whom she has a large family.

- ii. Ellen, who *m.* William Hudson, Esq., M.D., and has issue,

The Rev. James Hudson, a clergyman at Miramichi, in North America; Edward H. Hudson, a distinguished advocate at the New York bar; and Ellen, *unm.*

- iii. Mary, *d. unm.*

- iv. Bridget, *m.* to Edward Powell, Esq., of Kildare.

The third son.

JAMES GLOVER, Esq., of Mount Glover, co. Cork, *s.* his two elder brothers, Thomas and Edward. He *m.* in 1813, Ellen, only dau. of John Power, Esq., of Rosskeen, (only son of Pierce Power,\* ) by Abigail Bullen, † and has had issue, five sons and four daus.,

- i. EDWARD-AUCHMUTY, barrister-at-law.
- ii. James, M.D., *d. unm.*
- iii. John-Power.
- iv. Marlborough-Parsons-Stirling-Freeman, *d. unm.*
- v. Pierce-Power, *d. young.*
- i. Ellen-Alicia-Crofts.
- ii. Mildred-Lavinia-Freeman, *m.* to Townsend McDermott, barrister-at-law, by whom she has two sons, William Freeman and James.
- iii. Anna-Maria-Stirling.
- iv. Mary-Georgina-Somerset, *m.* to J. O'Halloran, Esq.

Arms.—Sa., a chev., erm., between three crescents, arg.

Crest. An eagle displayed, arg., charged on the breast with three spots of ermines.

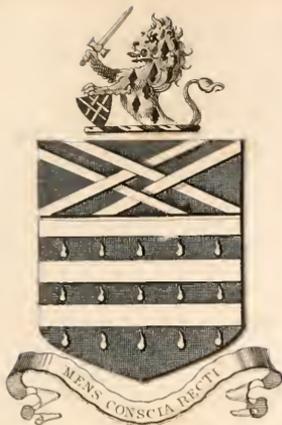
Motto. Nec timeo, nec sperno.

Seat. Mount Glover, co. Cork.

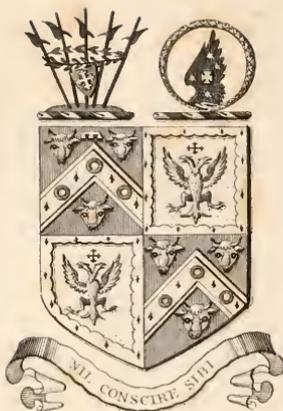
\* This Pierce Power was eldest son of Francis Power, of Rosskeen, by his wife, Mary O'Callaghan, great-grand-dau. of Donough O'Callaghan, alias "O'Callaghan," chief of his name in 1641, and ancestor of the Lismore family. Francis Power was the only son of Richard Power, of Carrigaline, near Cork, and one of the family of that name in the county of Waterford, by Alice Denis, of the Tracton family.

† This Abigail Bullen was dau. of Robert Bullen, of Kinsale, descended from the Bullen family, who came and settled in Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, and who are stated to have been not remotely related to that Queen. After the death of John Power, she married secondly, — O'Grady, Esq., of co. Limerick, by whom she had no issue. On his death, she married, thirdly, the Rev. Richard de Burgh, by whom she had an only child, Anna de Burgh, unmarried. Abigail had two sisters: the eldest is still alive, and unmarried; the second, Eliza Bullen, married Captain Jerome Burdett, and died leaving an only child, Sir Charles Wentworth Burdett, Bart., of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, Madras.





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READING



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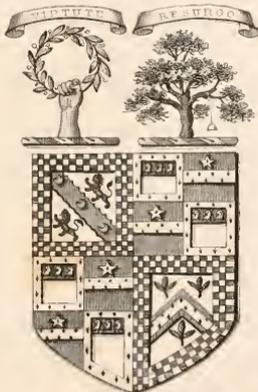
RUSSELL, STURGIS, ESQ.  
LONDON.



THE EARL OF PERTH



BERLIAH BOTFIELD, ESQ.  
NORTON HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.



WILLIAM COOPER, ESQ.  
SMITHSTONE, HOUSE AYRSHIRE

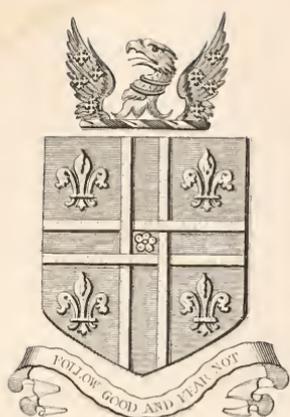


JOHN DU BOULAY, ESQ.  
DONHEAD HALL, WILT.

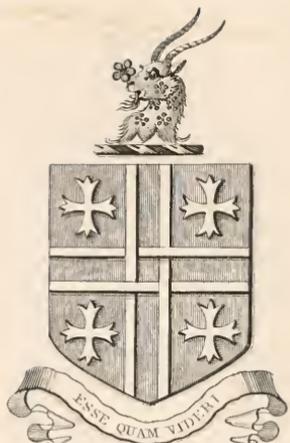




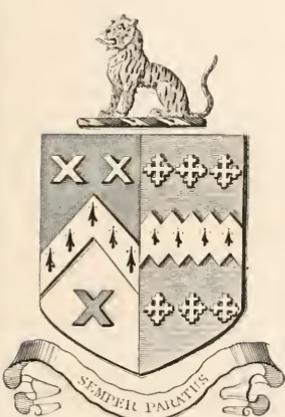
GEORGE ALEXR FORTEATH, ESQ.  
NEWTON, HILGINSHIRE



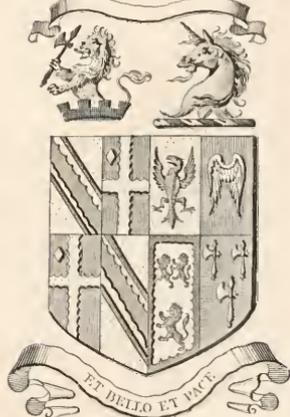
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JOHN GREENWOOD, ESQ.  
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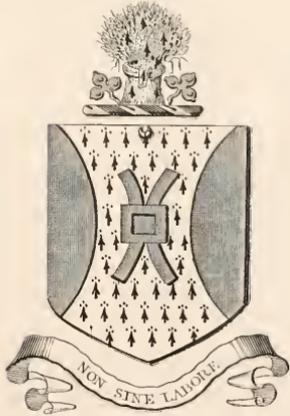
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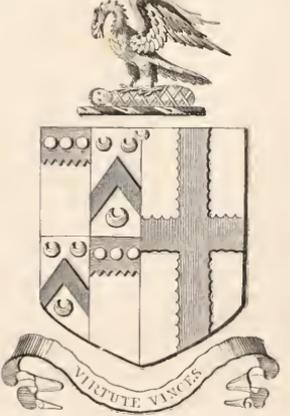
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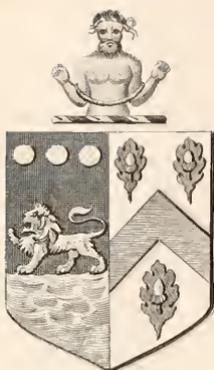


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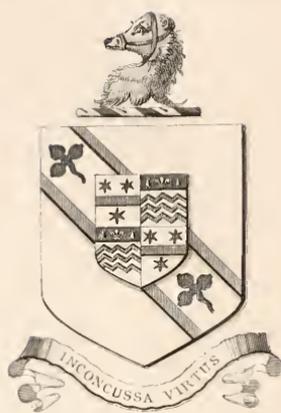




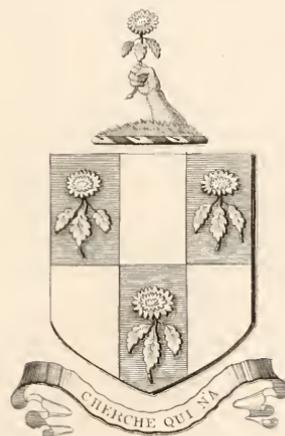
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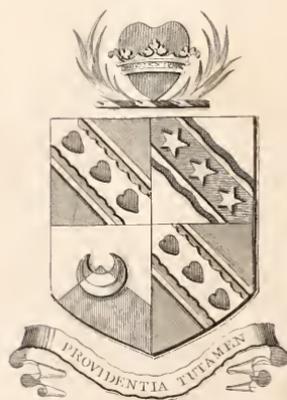
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JOHN H. PIDCOCK, ESQ.  
DEVONPORT ST HYDE PARK.



THOMAS HUGHES, ESQ.  
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JOHN BUCK TOKER, ESQ. R.N.  
THE OAKS, OSPRINGE, KENT.

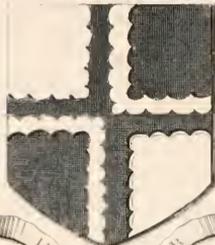




ROSS OF RENFREW.



MACKNYGHTE OF MACKNYGHTE.



GLENDONYN OF GLENDONYN.



CARMICHAEL OF CARSPHERNE.

Fac Simile of an impression from a Seal of the Coultharts of Coulthart, Chief of the name, appended to a Charter in favour of Robert de Agnew assigning certain lands in Galloway called Fellmore.

Seal of the Coultharts of Coulthart, Chief of the name, appended to a Charter in favour of Robert de Agnew assigning certain lands in Galloway called Fellmore.



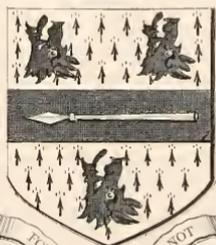
COULTHART OF COULTHART AND COLLYN.



FORBES OF PITSCOTTIE.



MACKENZIE OF CRAIG HALL.



GORDON OF SOBIE.

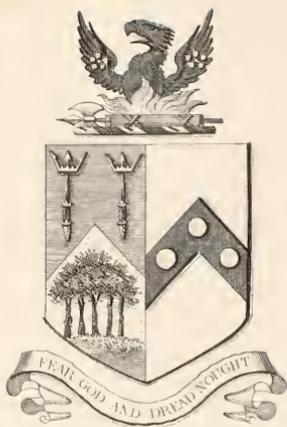


ROSS OF DALTON.

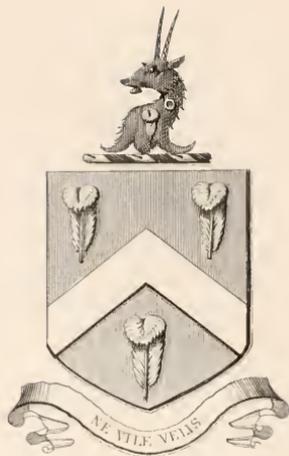




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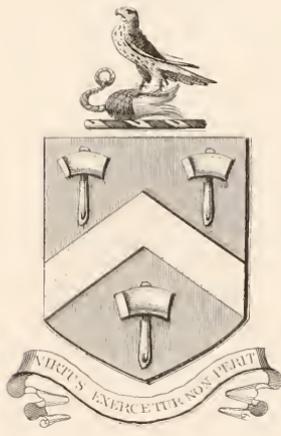
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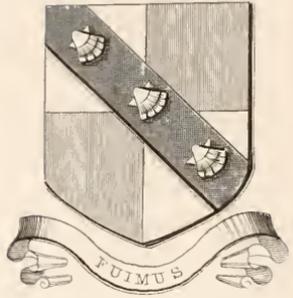


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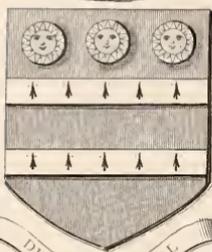
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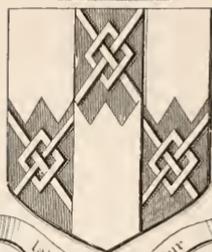
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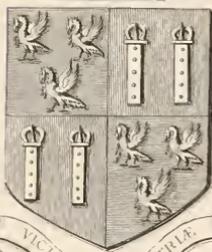
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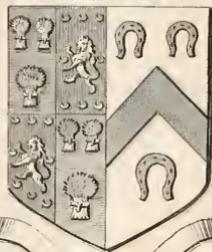
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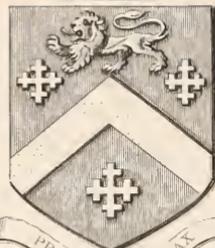
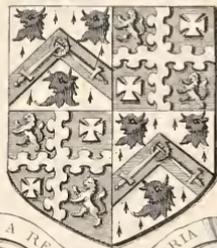
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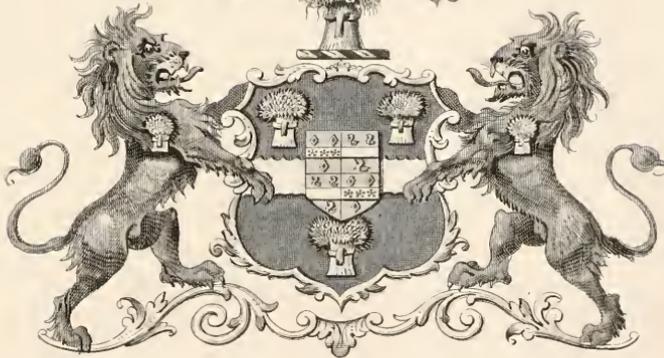
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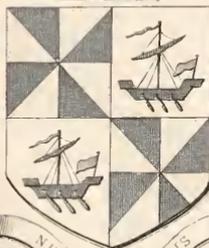
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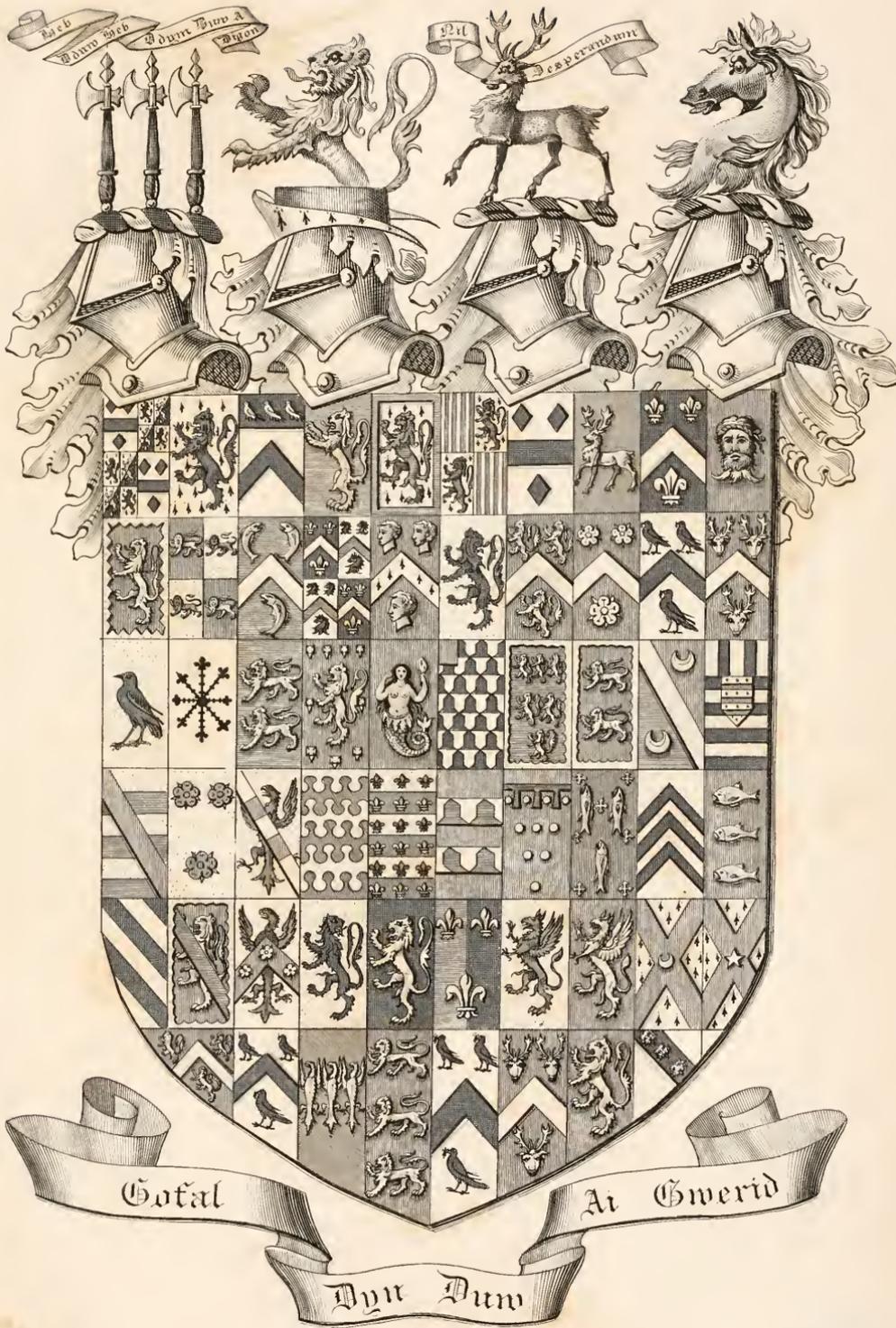
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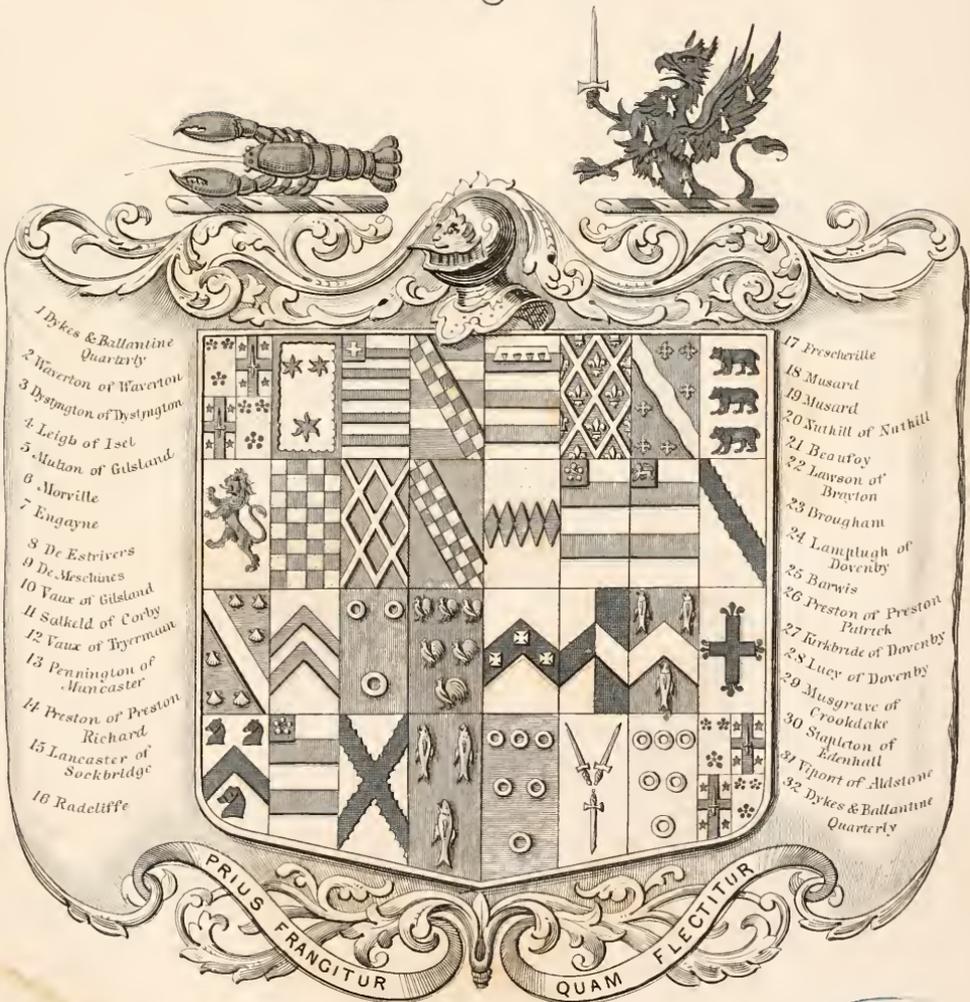




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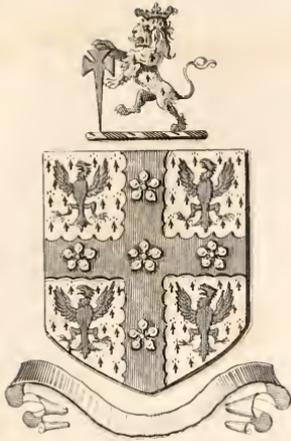
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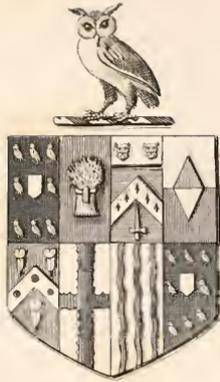
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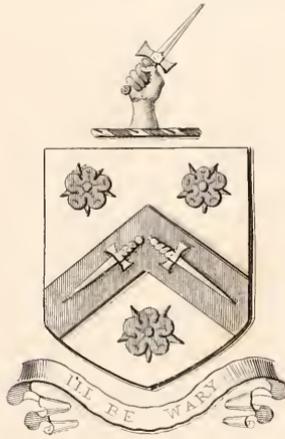
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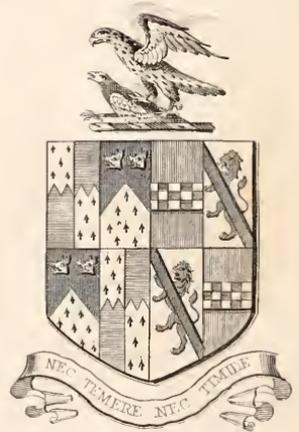
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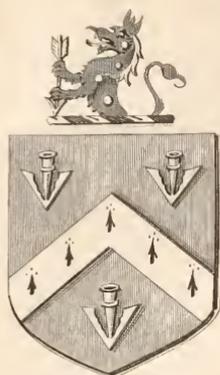
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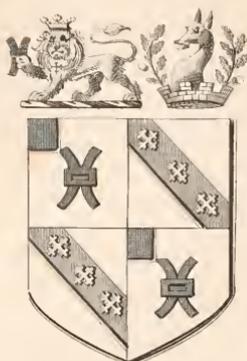






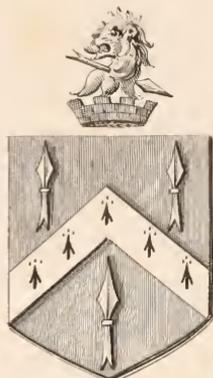
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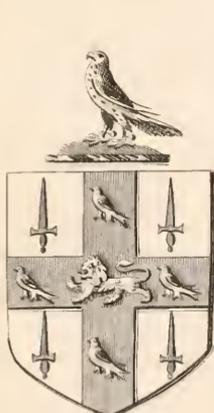


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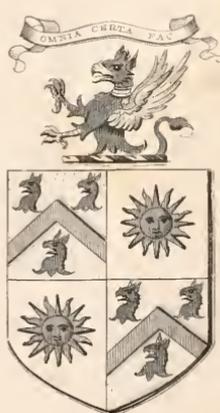


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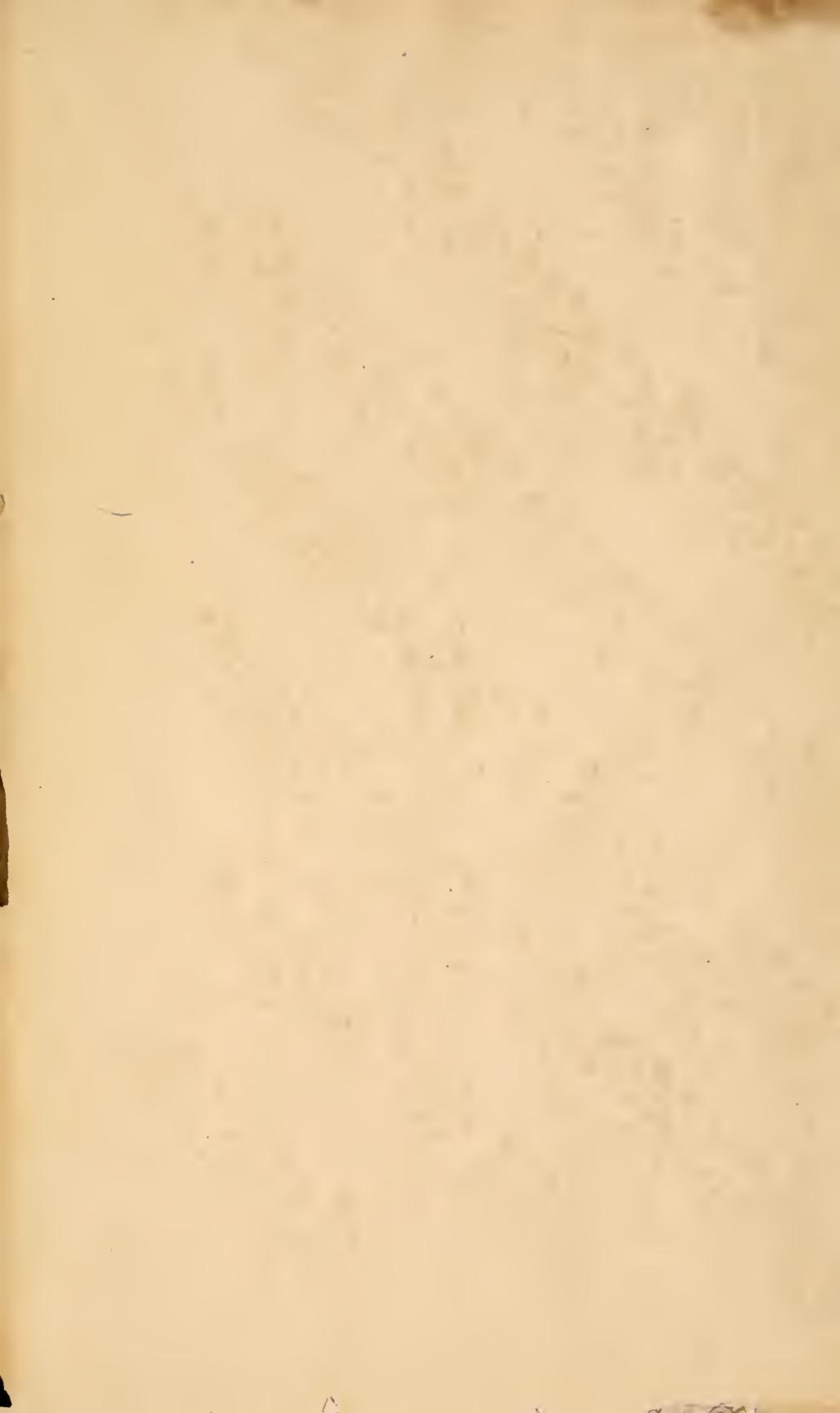




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