



A MAP of
those
PARISHES
in
the Counties of
KENT AND ESSEX
which lie within Twelve Miles
of
LONDON.

J. Cary sculp.

THE
ENVIRONS of *LONDON*
BEING
AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND HAMLETS,
Within Twelve Miles of that Capital:

INTERSPERSED WITH BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES.

By the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, A.M. F.A.S.
Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of ORFORD.

VOLUME THE FOURTH.
COUNTIES OF HERTS, ESSEX & KENT.



View of Greenwich.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR T. CADELL, JUN. AND W. DAVIES (SUCCESSORS TO M^{rs} CADELL) IN THE STRAND.

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THIS Volume (being the conclusion of the Work) treats of thirty-one Parishes in Hertfordshire, Essex, and Kent, which have been already described by preceding writers. Where the Author has availed himself of the labours of his predecessors, their authority is quoted. Having been indulged with such liberal access to the public offices, he has, in all matters of record, consulted and referred to the originals, whence he has obtained many particulars hitherto unpublished. The descent of property, through the liberality of the present owners, has been continued. The church notes and extracts from parochial registers are, for the most part, now published for the first time.

To this Volume is annexed a General Appendix, in which are contained such Additions to the account of each Parish as have been procured since the publication of the former Volumes. All changes in existing circum-

VOL. IV.

A

stances,

stances, as far as they have come to the Author's knowledge, are noted; all errors likewise, which have been discovered or pointed out, are corrected, either in the Appendix, or in a general Table of *Errata* at the end of the Volume.

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CHIPPING BARNET.

THE town of Chipping Barnet lies in the hundred of Caisho, and is situated on the Northern road, at the distance of eleven miles from London. Situation.

The parish is bounded by Hadley, South Mims, and Hendon, in Middlesex, and by East Barnet, Ridge, and Totteridge, in Hertfordshire. It contains about 1050 acres of land, of which 10 only are arable, 740 pasture, and 300 waste¹. The soil is a mixture of gravel and loam. Boundaries.

This parish pays the sum of 562l. 7s. 6d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 3s. 2d. in the pound. Extent, &c.

A weekly market (on Mondays) was granted to the Abbots of St. Alban's, then lords of the manor, by Henry the Second². It is still continued, and is noted for its sale of pigs. There is an annual fair on the fourth, fifth, and sixth of September, principally for Welch, Scotch, and English cattle. Land-tax.

Near this town was fought, in the year 1471, the famous battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, which terminated in the defeat and death of the Earl of Warwick, and established King Edward the Fourth upon the throne. An obelisk was erected near Market, and fair.

¹ A hundred and thirty acres of the common were inclosed and leased to James Duke of Chandos, by an act of parliament passed 2 Geo. II. but on his successors neglecting to pay the stipulated rent of 50l. per annum to the parish, the inclosures were thrown down about the year 1746. The inhabitants of East Barnet have a right of pasture upon Barnet common. Battle of Barnet-field.

² Chauncy's Hertfordshire, p. 495.

Barnet in the year 1740, by Sir Jeremy Sambrook, in memory of this battle. Antiquaries have differed in their opinions, nevertheless, concerning its site, some supposing that it was fought near the obelisk; others, on Monkey Mead plain, more to the North, within Enfield Chace³.

The manor. The whole of this parish, with that of East Barnet, forms but one manor⁴, now the property of Edward Beeton Long, Esq.

Greenhill
Grove *alias*
Pricklers. Within this parish, but adjoining to that of East Barnet, is Greenhill Grove *alias* Pricklers, the seat of Andrew Reid, Esq. This house (with the lands adjoining) was sold by the crown, in the year 1558, to John Marth⁵, and came by descent and intermarriage to Sir John Wolfe, who died in 1703. His great nephew Thomas Brand, Esq. sold it to the late John Pybus, Esq. of Cheam in Surrey. General Prevost purchased it of Mr. Pybus in 1781, and his heirs sold it to Mr. Reid the present proprietor⁶.

The church. The parish church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure. Mr. Newcome, in his History of St. Alban's⁷, informs us, that it was built about the year 1400, at the expence of John Moot, Abbot of St. Alban's⁸, as a chapel of ease to East Barnet. It consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, separated by clustered columns and pointed arches. At the west end is a square embattled tower. In the nave is the following inscription, now much mutilated: "Ora pro animâ Johs. Beauchamp, hujus operis "fundatoris." Mr. Newcome supposes this Beauchamp to have been the architect; might he not rather have been a contributor to the work, or with Abbot Moot, the joint founder? Over the

³ See Gough's Camden, vol. i. p. 350.

⁴ See its descent in the account of East Barnet, where is the manerial site.

⁵ Newcome's History of St. Alban's, vol. ii. p. 499, 500.

⁶ Title-deeds, obligingly communicated

by Mr. Reid.

⁷ Vol. ii. p. 499, 500.

⁸ From 1396 to 1401.

arches of the nave there are several coats of arms nearly obliterated by the whitewasher.

Against the south wall of the chancel is a monument, with Gothic arches, supported by pillars of the Doric order, to the memory of Thomas Ravenscroft, Esq.⁹, whose effigies (in veined marble) is represented recumbent upon an altar tomb. He died in the year 1630, having been twice married (to Thomafine Smith and Bridget Powell). James, his eldest son, who erected the monument, married Mary, daughter of William Peck, Esq.—his daughter Thomafine married Godfrey Copely, Esq. of Yorkshire. On the north wall of the chancel is an altar tomb in memory of Eleanor, daughter of Edward Cheseman, Esq. cofferer to Henry VII. married, 1. to Edward Taylor; 2. to John Palmer, Esq. of Kentish-town; *ob.* 1558. On the east wall is the monument of Thomafine, wife of Thomas Ravenscroft, 1611; on the floor are gravestones to the memory of William Noell, Esq. of Kirkby Mallory in Leicestershire, (who married Frances, daughter of Richard Cresheld, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas,) 1654; George Proctor, citizen of London, 1656; his wife Sarah, (daughter of Henry Owen,) married, after his death, to Walter York, *ob.* 1661; Isabel, wife of Edward Bellew, citizen of London, 1666; George, son of James Ravenscroft, Esq. 1683; Dame Margaret, daughter and heir of William Marsh, Esq. and relict of Sir John Wolfe (the date concealed); and Mrs. Anne Wolfe, 1765. Monuments.

⁹ Arms—Arg. a chevron between three ravens heads erased Sab.—Ravenscroft. 2. Az. femée de lis and a lion ramp. Arg.—Holland. 3. Arg. three bulls heads erased Sab.—Skevington. 4. Sab. three garbs and a border Or.—Brickhill. 5. Arg. on a bend Vert three shovels of the field.—Swettenham. 6. Ravenscroft.—Under the arch, Ravenscroft impaling Per pale Az. & Gul. three lions ramp. Arg.—Smith; & Ravenscroft impaling Arg. a lion passant regardant Sab. a mount Vert.—Powell.—On the altar tomb, beneath, Ravenscroft impaling Arg. on a chevron engr. Gul. three crosses formée Arg.—Pecke, and Gul. three chevrons Vaire—Copely, impaling.—Ravenscroft.

In the nave are the tombs of John Marsh, Gent. of the Middle Temple, 1685; William Woodley, 1720; and Stebbing Egerton, Esq. 1783.

In the north aisle is a monument to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes, 1776; and the tomb of Thomas Denton, Gent. 1731. In the south aisle are the tombs of Edward Bosworth, 1653; John Meakins, 1722; William Sumner, 1723; Henry Hart, Gent. 1727; Elizabeth his daughter, wife of George Stead, 1732; William Smith, citizen of London, 1736; and John Wilfon, Esq. 1769.

In the vestry is the monument of James Ravenscroft, Esq. 1680; and on the floor a stone in memory of John Ravenscroft, Esq. (his brother), 1681.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Job Marsh, 1736; John Godden Wolfe, Esq. 1742; Marsh Wolfe, Esq. 1748; and John Batley, Esq. 1782.

The cure of
the chapel.

Chipping Barnet is in the diocese of London, and in the deanery of St. Alban's. The chapel here has been always annexed to the church of East Barnet¹⁰. In the year 1471, Sir Richard Bennet, then Parson of Barnet, "considering that in Cheping Barnet there "was then a greater number of people, and more receipt of "strangers than in East Barnet," entered into an agreement, for himself and his successors, that they should, "on every Sunday and "Holiday sing or say, either in person or by deputy, matins, "mass and evening song at Cheping Barnet, and minister sacra- "ments and sacramentals; and the same in their own person only, "at East Barnet". The patronage of the church of East Barnet, with the chapel annexed, belonged formerly to the Abbots of St. Alban's; and since the dissolution of monasteries, has been vested in

¹⁰ See more particulars of it in the account of that parish.

¹¹ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 804, 805.

the crown ¹². Twenty-seven acres of the rector's glebe are in this parish. The chapel of Chipping Barnet is still served by a curate, appointed by the rector of East Barnet. The present curate is the Reverend William Stringer.

There is no register of baptisms in this parish of an earlier date than 1705, nor of burials earlier than 1678. Parish register.

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.		Compara- tive state of population.
1730—9	-	$23\frac{2}{5}$	-	$27\frac{7}{10}$	
1780—9	-	$45\frac{4}{5}$	-	$32\frac{2}{5}$	
1790—4	-	$50\frac{4}{5}$	-	32	

The present number of houses is about 220, of which about two-thirds are cottages and small houses.

Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1573, gave to this parish a house and garden (situated in the town) for a free-school, in which nine children should be taught *gratis*, and all other children of the parish at five shillings per quarter. The Queen vested the management of this school in 24 governors. Alderman Owen, in 1677, gave 3l. per annum to the school, and the same sum annually for the repairs of the house; and in case the physic well ¹³ should become of no use to the parish, a benefaction of 1l. per annum, which he had left to keep it in repair, to go also to the school. The Rev. Henry Hall, in 1734, gave the sum of 100l. to this school. It was laid out in the purchase of lands which now produce 10l. 10s. per annum. Queen Elizabeth's school.

Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, in the year 1725, gave, by will, 16 acres of freehold land in Barnet, (now let at 36l. per annum,) to erect or provide a school-house, and to pay a master to teach all the children of Barnet, male and female, to read the Bible and cast Mrs. Allen's school.

¹² Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 804, 805.

¹³ See p. 8.

accounts. She left also towards the same endowment, a piece of copyhold land, which fell into the hands of the lords of the manor, and is now subject to the payment of 1 l. per annum, to the school.

Jesus Hos-
pital.

In the year 1679, James Ravenscroft, Esq. being then 84 years of age, built an hospital, or alms-house, “for six poor antient women, being widows or maidens,” on a piece of ground which he had bought for that purpose. Having appointed the pensioners, he incorporated them by the name of the Sisters of Jesus Hospital, and made one of them governess; nominating, at the same time, nine visitors, which number he directed to be continued, the churchwardens of Barnet being always two of that number, two others to be elected from among the aldermen of St. Alban’s, the remainder to be gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood, but not inhabitants of Barnet. It is directed by the statutes of the founder, that the pensioners shall be fifty years of age, inhabitants of Barnet¹⁴, “neither common beggars, common drunkards, backbiters, talebearers, common scoulds, thieves, or other like persons of infamous life or evil name or repute; or vehemently suspected of forcerie, witchcraft, or charming, or guilty of perjury; nor any idiot or lunatic.” They are to take precedence, after the governess, according to priority of admission.

The founder, by his indenture, bearing date 1679, gave certain lands in the parishes of Stepney and Chipping Barnet for the support of this hospital, and directed that two-thirds of the profits should be equally divided amongst the pensioners; the remainder to be appropriated to repairs, reasonable wages for the collector, treasurer, &c. and for emergencies. If there should be any overplus at the year’s end, it is to be divided among such of the pensioners as by age or sickness shall be most in want; allowing such a portion

¹⁴ But if there should be none found properly qualified, they may be chosen from East Barnet, or from any of the neighbouring villages.

to the governess as the visitors shall think reasonable. By a subsequent proviso, he allots the profits of a garden, then valued at 10s. per annum, to the governess. In case of any great destruction by war or fire, the visitors are empowered to diminish the pensions, or, if necessary, for a time, not to elect any new pensioners. The present value of the lands given by the founder to this hospital is 42l. per annum; besides which, the trustees have a stock of 700l. 3 per cent annuities, arising from fines for digging brick earth and gravel. Mrs. Barcock, anno 1731, bequeathed to the poor of this hospital, the residuary profit (after answering some specific donations) of certain lands purchased with a sum of money then given by her¹⁵. This now produces 9l. per annum to the hospital.

John Garrett, Gent. by his will, bearing date 1729, left the sum of 800l. to build and endow an alms-house for six poor widows; the remainder, after the building was finished, purchased the sum of 400l. in the 3 per cents. Isaac Delafont, Esq. anno 1767, gave, by will, to the poor of this alms-house, an exchequer annuity of 36l. per annum, which will expire in the year 1808, when the sole income of this alms-house will be 12l. per annum being the interest of 400l. above mentioned.

Garrett's
alms-house.

Various Benefactions.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donors Names.</i>	<i>Nature and present Value.</i>	<i>Use.</i>
Unknown.	Valentine Poole.	Lands let at 46l. per ann. ¹⁶	Poor.
Unknown.	Thomas Pratt.	Rent-charge of 2l. per ann.	Poor.
Unknown.	James Silverlock.	Interest of 20l. -	Bread.
Unknown.	Daniel Gregory.	A house let at 2l. per ann.	Poor.
Unknown.	Simon Owen and Anthony Knightly.	Money laid out in a barn, the site now let at 1l. per ann.	Poor.

¹⁵ She left 500l. to be laid out in lands; lands purchased were at BeauchampRuthing; out of the profits of which, 10l. per annum they now produce 20l. per annum. was to be given to the poor of Chipping Barnet, 1l. to the trustees for their trouble, and the remainder to the hospital. The

¹⁶ In 1718 they were let at 16l., in 1757 at 42l. (Table of benefactions in the church.)

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donors Names.</i>	<i>Nature and present Value.</i>	<i>Use.</i>
1558.	Eleanor Palmer.	Two-thirds of some land ¹⁷ , now let at 42l. per ann.	Poor.
1677.	John Owen, Esq. Alderman of London,	2l. 12s. per ann. -	Bread.
1678.	James Ravenscroft, (before mentioned).	Lands now let at 14l. 14s. per ann. - -	Repairs of his tomb, the vestry, &c.
1726.	Henry Smith.	10l. per ann. - -	Bread and great coats.
1731.	Mary Barcock.	10l. per ann. - -	Poor.

Barnet wells. A spring of mineral water, containing a considerable quantity of calcareous glauber, with a small portion of sea salt ¹⁸, was discovered upon Barnet common about the middle of the last century ¹⁹. John Owen, Esq. in the year 1677, left the sum of 1l. per annum, to keep the well in repair as long as it should be of service to the parish ²⁰. It is now in decay, and the water little used.

Horse-races. Races were formerly held annually on the common; they had been dropped for several years, but were last year revived.

¹⁷ About three acres at Kentish-town, held under the prebend of Cantelows. It was formerly let at 4l. per annum; afterwards at 12l. It is now let at the above rent for 20 years from last Michaelmas.

¹⁸ Monro on Mineral Waters, vol. i. p. 144.

¹⁹ The following notice of the discovery was given in the public papers: "There is lately found at Barnet, ten miles from

"London, an excellent purging water; it
"springs from a salt nitre mine; half the
"quantity works as effectually as that of
"Epsom water-mill; it is much approved
"of by several eminent physicians. They
"that have occasion to make use of it, may
"repair thither and have it free." Perfect
Diurnal, June 5, 1652.

²⁰ See p. 5.

E A S T B A R N E T.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Caiſho. The village is Situation.
 ſituated at the diſtance of one mile to the Eaſt of the North
 road, and ten miles from London.

The pariſh of Eaſt Barnet is bounded by Chipping Barnet, Friarn Boundaries,
 extent, &c.
 Barnet, and Enfield. It contains about 900 acres of land, of
 which about 150 are arable, the remainder paſture. The ſoil is
 for the moſt part cold and ſpongy, being a mixture of clay and
 gravel. This pariſh pays the ſum of 350l. to the land-tax, which
 is at the rate of 2s. 3d. in the pound.

The manor of Barnet, including both Chipping and Eaſt Barnet, The manor.
 belonged to the Abbey of St. Alban's; upon the diſſolution of
 which monaſtery it came into the hands of the crown. Queen
 Mary granted it, in the year 1554, to Anthony Butler, Eſq. whoſe
 deſcendants ſold it, in 1619, to Sir John Weld. Frances, relict of
 Humphrey Weld, conveyed it, in 1645, to William Small and
 Thomas Urmſtone, who, in 1658, granted it to Thomas Monday,
 Eſq. In 1665, it was aliened by Mr. Monday to John Elſome,
 Gent. and by the latter, the ſame year, to John Latten, Eſq. In
 1687, it was purchaſed by John Nicolls, Eſq. of Hendon-Place,
 who, in 1695, ſold it to Sir Thomas Cooke, Alderman of London^{*},

^{*} The deſcent of this manor, to the year Hertfordſhire; for the remainder I am in-
 1695, is given from Chauncy's Hiſtory of debted to the politeneſs of Mr. Long.

who, the next year, mortgaged it to Atwell and others. In 1720, John Cooke, Esq. son of Sir Thomas, joined with the mortgagees in conveying this manor to James Duke of Chandos, whose successor, Henry, the second Duke, sold it, in the month of January 1747-8, to John Thomlinson, Esq. Upon the death of Mr. Thomlinson, which happened in 1767, it became vested, under his will, in his granddaughter and sole heir, Mary, now the wife of Edward Beeston Long, Esq.

Manor-
house.

At the dissolution of monasteries this manor was valued at 48l. 3s. 6½d. per annum². The ancient site of the manor is supposed to have been near the church at East Barnet. A house, which was purchased by Mr. Thomlinson of the Miss Montagu's, has of late years been considered as the manor-house. It was, in 1724, the seat of Lord Binning, from whom it passed to Mr. Spearman. In 1736 it was purchased by Thomas Trevor, Esq. who gave it to the daughters of Brigadier-general Montagu, brother of the Earl of Halifax³. In 1779 this house was in the occupation of Miss Julia Yonge⁴, (now Mrs. Sandford,) author of various essays, and a commentary on the Bible.

Sir Edward
Alston's
park.

Monken
Frith-house.

In the year 1660, Sir Edward Alston had the Royal licence to impark 160 acres of land at East Barnet⁵. The fields are particularly described in the grant. The lands adjoining to the Frith-house being there mentioned, denote it to have been the estate on which is the seat of John Kingston, Esq. now called Oak-hill, but formerly Monken Frith-house. This seat was for many years the residence of Lord Chief Justice De Grey. The park has been long ago converted again into tillage.

² Newcome's History of St. Alban's, vol. ii.

³ For the particulars relating to this house, and much other valuable informa-

tion concerning this parish, I am indebted to Mr. Underwood the present rector.

⁴ Sister of Sir George Yonge.

⁵ Pat. 12 Car. II. pt. 35. N^o 33.

In the year 1686, James the Second granted to Sir Richard Allibon, afterwards one of the Justices of the King's Bench, a messuage, then or late in the occupation of Charles Lord Dunbarton, with some lands in Barnet forfeited to the Crown by the attainder of Sir Robert Peyton ⁶.

Grant to Sir Richard Allibon.

Trevor-park was, in 1732, the seat of the Hon. Thomas Trevor, afterwards Lord Trevor. In 1739, it was the property of William Pritchard Ashurst, Esq. (grandson of Sir William Ashurst, Alderman of London,) who bequeathed it to Dr. Hugh Smith. It is now the property and residence of his widow ⁷.

Trevor-park.

Buckskin Hall, on the borders of the Chace, and partly within the parish of Enfield, was the property of Mrs. Trevor, on whose decease it came to the late Lord Dacre. It is now the property of the dowager Lady Dacre, and in the occupation of the Hon. William Elphinstone.

Buckskin Hall.

Little Grove was the seat of the late Mr. Justice Willes, who purchased it of Fane William Sharpe, Esq. Mr. Sharpe's father had at this place a Canada goose, which formed an extraordinary affection for a house dog. The story is extremely well attested, and furnishes a very curious anecdote in natural history. It was drawn up by Mr. F. W. Sharpe, and inserted in his copy of Willoughby's Ornithology :

Little Grove.

Remarkable story of a Canada goose and a dog.

“ The following account of a Canada goose is so extraordinary, that I am aware it would with difficulty gain credit, was not a whole parish able to vouch for the truth of it. The Canada geese are not fond of a poultry-yard, but are rather of a rambling disposition ; one of these birds was observed, however, to attach itself, in the strongest and most affectionate manner, to the house-

⁶ Pat. 2 Jac. II. pt. 2. N^o 5.

skin Hall, &c. is taken from Mr. Under-

⁷ The account of Trevor-park, Buck-

wood's notes.

“ dog, would never quit the kennel except for the purpose of feeding, when it would return again immediately. It always sat by the dog, but never presumed to go into the kennel, except in rainy weather. Whenever the dog barked, the goose would cackle, and run at the person she supposed the dog barked at, and try to bite him by the heels. Sometimes she would attempt to feed with the dog; but this the dog, who treated his faithful companion rather with indifference, would not suffer. This bird would not go to roost with the others at night, unless driven by main force; and when in the morning she was turned into the field, she would never stir from the yard gate, but sit there the whole day in sight of the dog. At last, orders were given that she should be no longer molested, but suffered to accompany the dog as she liked: being thus left to herself, she ran about the yard with him all night; and what is particularly extraordinary, and can be attested by the whole parish, whenever the dog went out of the yard and ran into the village, the goose always accompanied him, contriving to keep up with him by the assistance of her wings, and in this way of running and flying, followed him all over the parish. This extraordinary affection of the goose towards the dog, which continued till his death, two years after it was first observed, is supposed to have originated from his having accidentally saved her from a fox in the very moment of distress. While the dog was ill, the goose never quitted him day nor night, not even to feed; and it was apprehended that she would have been starved to death, had not orders been given for a pan of corn to be set every day close to the kennel. At this time the goose generally sat *in* the kennel, and would not suffer any one to approach it, except the person who brought the dog’s or her own food. The end of this faithful bird was melancholy; for when the dog died she would still keep possession of the kennel,

“ and

“ and a new house-dog being introduced, which in size and colour
 “ resembled that lately lost, the poor goose was unhappily deceived,
 “ and going into the kennel as usual, the new inhabitant seized her
 “ by the throat and killed her.” A similar affection was observed
 between a cat and a pigeon some years ago, at the house of the late
 Robert James, Esq. of Putney, with this difference that it appeared
 to be reciprocal. What rendered it more extraordinary was, that
 they were both found one day on the wall of the garden, and both
 became domesticated at Mr. James’s, where they continued to be
 inseparable companions.

Bohun Place, the seat of Jacob Baker, Esq. was purchased by the
 present proprietor in the year 1775, of Robert Udney, Esq. who
 formed there the valuable collection of pictures, which he after-
 wards sold to the Empress of Russia.

Bohun
Place.

Mount Pleasant, formerly the residence of the celebrated Elias
 Ashmole^s, was, a few years ago, the seat of Sir William Henry
 Ashurst, one of the Justices of the King’s Bench, who made con-
 siderable improvements there when Enfield Chace was inclosed.
 In 1786, he sold it to William Franks, Esq. It is now the property
 of William Wroughton, Esq.

Mount
Pleasant.

West Farm, near Enfield Chace, is the residence of Sir William
 Dolben, Bart. M. P. for the university of Oxford.

West Farm.

The parish church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a small
 structure, consisting only of a chancel and a nave. At the west end
 is a low tower.

The church.

On the south wall of the chancel is the monument of Lieut. Col.
 Isaac Eaton, who died in 1789, “ after a long period of military
 “ service in several parts of Asia.” On the floor are the tombs of
 Mrs. Isabel Conyers, 1644; William Green, Esq. 1645; Grace,
 his widow, 1685; Elizabeth, wife of Henry Wickham, D. D.

^s See his Diary, affixed to Lilly’s Life, (anno 1635,) p. 291.

1659; Richard Baldwin, Esq. 1677; John Keene, Esq. 1770; and Lancelot Andrewes, Esq. 1772. Chauncy mentions also Jane, wife of Matthew Thwaites, Gent. 1650.

In the nave are the tombs of Mrs. Ann Chauncy, 1760; Thomas Boehm, of London, merchant, 1770; Thomas Plukenett, Esq. 1772; Hannah, his daughter, wife of Ambrose Nickson, Esq. 1780; and Anna Maria, daughter of George Fawell, who married Letitia Eleonora, another of Thomas Plukenett's daughters.

Tombs in
the church-
yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Katherine, daughter and coheir of Sir John Fitzjames, of Leweston (Dorf.) 1712; George Hadley, her husband, 1728; Elizabeth, wife of John Cox, merchant, and daughter of George Hadley, 1720; James Rawlins, Gent. 1715; Robert Tayler, rector of East Barnet 40 years, 1718⁹; Elizabeth, wife of Charles Mawson, Chester herald, 1718; Elizabeth, wife of George Hill, Gent. daughter and coheir¹⁰ of John Richardson, Esq. 1718; Sarah, second wife of George Hill, and daughter of Richard Richardson, Esq. serjeant at law, 1728; Catherine, wife of John Richardson, 1731; Mary, wife of John Moore, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Simpson, rector of Laycock, Wilts, 1730; John Moore, her husband, 1746; John Duprie, merchant, 1734; Esther, his sister, wife of John Fuller, 1734; Mrs. Milicent Matthews, her sister, 1771; John Hadley, Esq. 1743; Richard Mawson, Esq. 1745; the Rev. Francis White, canon residentiary of Wells, and rector of Christian Malford, 1755; John Sharpe, Esq. 1756; Fane William Sharpe, Esq. " (his son), 1771; John Brown, Esq. 1767; Samuel Grove, LL.B. rector of East Barnet, 1769; Edward Grove, Esq. of Shippon, Berks, 1775; Samuel

⁹ By his will he bequeathed a copy of the Whole Duty of Man to every family in his parish.

¹⁰ Margaret, her sister and coheir, died unmarried.

¹¹ This tomb was erected by Mary, only daughter and heir of the deceased. She married first, Osmund Beauvoir, D. D. and secondly, Andrew Douglas, M. D.

Grove, Esq. 1782; William Pritchard Ashurst, Esq. 1773; James Charles Booth, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, (an eminent conveyancer,) 1778; Aaron Eaton, Esq. 1780; Major General Augustin Prevost¹², 1786;

¹² Inscription—Sacred to the memory of Augustin Prevost, Esq. Major General in his Majesty's army, Colonel of the second battalion of the 60th regiment of foot, &c. &c. By birth a native and citizen of Geneva. He entered into the service of Great Britain in 1756, in the rank of Major, and uniformly distinguishing himself with the zeal and honour of a true soldier, he merited, and, on repeated occasions, received the thanks, both public and private, of the Generals under whom he served. He finished his more active military career with the memorable defence of Savannah in Georgia in 1779, where he commanded, and in a post, entrenched merely on the spur of the occasion, sustained a formal siege against the combined armies of France and America, commanded by the Count D'Estaing, of about three times his own number, supported by a powerful fleet, and furnished with a numerous and well-served artillery: he repulsed them in a general

and well-maintained assault, and finally compelled them to raise the siege, thirty-three days from its being closely invested, twenty-six of open trenches, and fifteen of open batteries. As a man he was mild, unassuming, and modest, perhaps, approaching to a fault; as a soldier, manly, firm, determined; possessing himself equally in the hour of danger as in that of the calmest retirement: his solicitude on every occasion of public import was solely directed to the honourable discharge of his duty to the king and country he had chosen for *his*.—A kind husband, a tender father, a sincere friend, a humane man.—He was also eminent in all the virtues and duties of private life. This monument is erected by the companion of some of his most trying scenes*, now his afflicted widow, in pious and affectionate testimony of her gratitude to him who was the best of husbands and the best of men. Ob. May 4, 1786. æt. 63.

* Mrs. Prevost's situation during the siege of Savannah, whither she had followed her husband from Florida, is thus admirably described in Madam De la Fite's "Lettres et Dialogues," vol. ii. p. 400—408, from Mrs. Prevost's own communications.—"C'est au bruit du canon, c'est d'une main tremblante que je trace ces lignes, au fond d'un caveau ténébreux éclairé seulement par la faible lumière d'une lampe. Il y a trois jours que le Comte D'Estaing, suivi d'une flotte Française, et à la tête d'une armée de François et d'Américains, est venu sommer M. Melford (Prevost) de se rendre. Je le vois résolu à tout hasarder pour la défense de la place, quoique très-inférieur en nombre à ceux qui viennent l'assiéger; mais une partie de son armée étoit à Beaufort; il lui importoit donc de cacher son dessein, & de tenir l'ennemi en suspens. Par un réponse adroite, il est parvenu à son but, & a donné le temps à ses troupes de le joindre à Savan-

nah. Dans l'intervalle, il s'est préparé à tous les événemens que l'avenir peut amener; & sa mort est un de ceux qu'il sembloit prévoir. Enfermé dans son cabinet, il brûle les drapeaux Américains pris dans les campagnes précédentes; il brûle une partie de ses papiers, & me confie les autres. J'avois encore le temps de sortir de la ville avec mes enfans; mais ma fuite eût fait naître des soupçons, et il fut décidé que nous aurions pour demeure & pour asyle un souterrain à l'abri du canon. Trop occupé des devoirs de General pour veiller sur nous, le père et l'époux le plus tendre nous a remis aux soins d'un Capitaine de Vaisseau, qui, prisonnier sur la parole, ne put lui rendre aucun autre service.—— Nous sommes entourés de la flotte ou de l'armée combinée, et nous avons à soutenir le feu croisé des lignes & celui de vaisseaux. M. Melford est éloigné de moi que d'un quart de lieue, & cependant je n'ai pas la consolation de le voir. Occupé à descendre

1786; Hugh Smith, M. D. 1789; Edward Mounslow, 64 years clerk of the parish, (aged 82,) 1791; Julia, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Dechair, 1793.

The rectory.

East Barnet is a rectory (in the diocese of London, and the deanery of St. Alban's), to which, as has been already observed, the chapel of Chipping Barnet is annexed. The advowson, since the dissolution of the Abbey of St. Alban's, to which it formerly belonged, has been vested in the crown. The commissioners

“ défendre son armée et à tenir la flotte dans l'inaction,
 “ il n'ose point quitter son camp. — Nous avons changé
 “ de retraite et de souterrain. L'ingénieur m'avait avertie
 “ que, jusqu'au moment où l'on jeteroit des bombes, je
 “ serois en sûreté dans ma maison; mais qu'il faudroit
 “ en sortir alors de peur d'être ensevelie sous ses ruines.
 “ Le Capitaine qui prend soin de nous m'a offert la
 “ sienne; elle est bâtie en bois plus petite & moins
 “ exposée. L'espérance me soutient encore; mais le
 “ sommeil, cet autre ami des malheureux, m'a presque
 “ abandonné. Si je m'endors pour quelques instans, des
 “ cris d'effroi me réveillent. Mes enfans ne s'accoutument
 “ point au bruit redoublé des canons et des bombes;
 “ & moi je ne puis écarter de mon esprit cette pensée
 “ funeste: Peut-être un de ces coups meurtriers a-t-il
 “ atteint mon mari, avant que le son redoutable en soit
 “ parvenu jusqu'à moi. — A peine avois-je cessé
 “ d'écrire qu'un bruit affreux s'est fait entendre: c'est
 “ la chute d'une bombe qui a ébranlé le frêle édifice où
 “ nous sommes, écroulé la maison voisine embrasée des
 “ tonneaux pleines de liqueur spiritueuses. Je n'étois
 “ point remise du premier saisissement quand on vint
 “ me dire qu'il falloit quitter notre asyle et la voisinage
 “ d'une maison embrasée. Entraînée par le Capitaine
 “ qui portoit mon fils dans ses bras, je prend ma fille entre
 “ les miens; je fors du caveau et traverse en frémissant
 “ une partie de la ville. Nous évitons ainsi le danger
 “ du feu, mais notre fuite nous expose à celui de canon
 “ & des bombes. L'ennemi, qui s'étoit aperçu de
 “ l'embrasement, tire de tous côtés pour empêcher
 “ qu'on arrête les progrès de la flamme. Cependant le
 “ ciel veilloit sur nous; et sans éprouver d'accident,
 “ nous arrivons au bord de la rivière, près d'un banc de
 “ sable, assez élevé pour nous servir de rempart: là, je me
 “ couchai avec mes enfans, épuisée de fatigue, privée de
 “ la faculté de penser; seulement l'instinct maternel me
 “ ramenoit à mes enfans, et je veillois encore sur eux.

“ Plus à plaindre que nous, M. Melford voyoit de son
 “ camp une maison embrasée, la maison même (il le
 “ croyoit ainsi) qu'habitoient sa femme et ses enfans, & ne
 “ pouvoit envoyer personne à leur secours. Les ennemis
 “ menaçoient alors d'un assaut; il n'osoit dégarnir ses
 “ lignes, ne les quitter un moment. Je passai la nuit
 “ sous le banc de sable, enveloppée d'une couverture de
 “ laine qu'un matelot eut la charité de me prêter.
 “ Nous apprîmes le matin que la maison du Capitaine
 “ avoit été sauvée, contre toute attente, et nous retour-
 “ nâmes dans le caveau. M. Melford demanda ce jour-là
 “ au Comte D'Esling la permission de faire sortir de la
 “ ville les femmes et les enfans, & ne put l'obtenir.
 “ J'ignore encore ou nous passerons la nuit. — Il est enfin
 “ décidé que nous irons à bord d'un de nos vaisseaux.
 “ — 8 Oct. Elle est enfin passée cette nuit terrible. On
 “ avoit rapproché trois vaisseaux de transport, & posé
 “ des planches pour faciliter le passage de l'un à l'autre,
 “ en cas d'accident. Malgré ces précautions, je me
 “ voyois plus exposée que jamais, et regrettais bientôt
 “ l'asyle qu'on m'avait fait quitter. Comment sortir
 “ précipitamment d'un vaisseau, me disois-je; comment
 “ emporter mes enfans si nous sommes forcés de fuir?
 “ Pour la première fois aussi j'apercevois une vive inqui-
 “ tude sur le visage de mon guide: nos alarmes re-
 “ doublent en voyant que toutes les bombes sont dirigées
 “ vers nous; il en tombe une dans le vaisseau qui touche
 “ le notre, et j'apprends qu'elle a tué un homme: le
 “ danger devient imminent; nous ne balançons plus à
 “ sortir du vaisseau, & nous allons chercher un refuge
 “ près du banc de sable, où j'ai passé le reste de la nuit.
 “ — Ils vont se livrer bataille! Grand Dieu! daigne
 “ avoir pitié de moi: s'il perit — je le sens, je ne pourrai
 “ lui survivre. Et mes enfans! Qu'entends-je, O Ciel!
 “ — Il est vivant! il est vainqueur! je l'ai revu — O
 “ moment le plus beau de ma vie, combien de maux il
 “ rachète, il efface!”

appointed

appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, in 1650, found by their inquest that East Barnet was a rectory, valued at 54*l.* per annum; that Chipping Barnet was a chapel of ease to it, but had its own officers for church and poor; that the glebe was 32 acres; that John Goodwin, who had been sequestered from both churches, did then officiate at East Barnet; and Mr. Edward Bulstrode at Chipping Barnet¹³. This rectory is rated in the king's books at 22*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.* per annum. The present parsonage-house was purchased by Sir Robert Berkeley in 1631, and by him appropriated to the use of the rectors, to be held of him and his heirs on a lease of 99 years, renewable from time to time¹⁴. The old house, which stood near the church, was then in ruins.

Edward Grant, D.D. instituted to this rectory in 1591, was master of Westminster school during the space of 20 years. He was esteemed a good Latin poet, and one of the best classical scholars of his time. Dr. Grant composed a copious grammar of the Greek language, which was abridged by Camden, to whom he resigned the school in 1592¹⁵.

Rectors.
Edward
Grant.

Gilbert Burnet, instituted to the rectory of East Barnet in 1719, was son of Bishop Burnet. He was supposed to have been a contributor to Hibernicus's Letters, and was certainly one of the authors of the Free Thinker: during the Bangorian controversy he proved an able assistant to Bishop Hoadly, in whose defence he wrote three pamphlets. In 1719 he brought out an abridgment of his father's history of the Reformation¹⁶. Mr. Burnet died in 1726, and lies buried at East Barnet.

Gilbert
Burnet.

Richard Bundy, D.D. instituted to this rectory in 1733, translated Pere Lamy's Biblicus Apparatus, and a Roman History, in six

Richard
Bundy.

¹³ Parliamentary Surveys. Lamb. MSS. renewed by Dr. Bundy in 1739.
Library.

¹⁵ Bentham's Ely, vol. ii. p. 257.

¹⁴ Note in the parish register. It was

¹⁶ Biograph. Brit. edit. 1789.

Daniel
Beaufort.

volumes folio. He died in 1739, being then one of the prebendaries of Westminster, and was buried at the Devizes, the place of his nativity". Two volumes of his practical discourses (with lectures on the church catechism) were published in 1740, and two other volumes in 1750. Dr. Bundy's successor at East Barnet was Daniel Beaufort, author of a History of Ireland. He resigned this rectory to Mr. Grove in 1743, and died a few years ago at a very advanced age.

The present rector of East Barnet is Benjamin Underwood, M.A. Prebendary of Ely, who was instituted in 1779, on the death of Mr. Grove.

Parish
register.

The earliest date of the register of baptisms at this place is 1553; that of burials, 1568; of marriages, 1582.

Compara- tive state of population.	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
1581—1590	-	$6\frac{4}{5}$	-	$2\frac{3}{10}$
1681—1689	-	$5\frac{1}{2}$	-	—
1731—1740	-	$8\frac{3}{10}$	-	$10\frac{3}{5}$
1770—1779	-	$8\frac{3}{10}$	-	$11\frac{4}{5}$
1780—1784	-	$10\frac{3}{5}$	-	$12\frac{4}{5}$
1784—1789	-	10	-	$9\frac{1}{5}$
1790—1794	-	$13\frac{1}{5}$	-	$8\frac{1}{5}$

The present number of houses is about 60.

Extracts from the Register.

Sir Robert
Berkeley.

" Thomas, son of Sir Robert Barkeley, and Dame Elizabeth his wife, baptized the 24 day of June 1630; Katherine and Isabel their daughters, August 18, 1631." Sir Robert Berkeley, who resided many years at East Barnet, was made one of the Justices

" From the information of Mr. Underwood.

of the King's Bench in 1632. He was arrested by order of the Parliament (while sitting in his court) in the year 1640, and imprisoned in the Tower, for having determined against Hampden on the business of the ship money. He died in the year 1656, aged 72. There is a print of him by Hollar.

" George Brookes alias Cobham, the son of S^r John Brookes " alias Cobham, Kn^t, and Frances his wife, born Oct. 11th, and " baptized the 15th of the same, 1636." I suppose this S^r John Brooke to have been the same person to whom the title of Lord Cobham was restored in 1645. He died without surviving issue in 1651.

" Col. William Whichcote and Dame Margaret South married " May 21, 1650."

" Thomas the eldest son of Henry Bellasis, heir apparent to his " Grandfather L^d Viscount Falconbridge, and Mildred Saunderfon " the only daughter of L^d Castleton, married July 3, 1651." Thomas Belafyse succeeded to the title of Viscount Fauconberg on the death of his grandfather in 1652. His wife Mildred dying, he married Mary, daughter of Oliver Cromwell.

" Lady Mary Ingram, buried May 16, 1661."

" S^r James Hay, Bar^t, and Anne Laxton, married July 20, 1674."

Six children of Richard Gough were buried within the space of four months in the year 1684.

Remarkable
mortality in
one family.

" The Hon^{ble} Helen Mary Hamilton, daughter of the R^t Hon. " Charles Visc^t of Binning and L^d of Byres (eldest son of the R^t " Hon. the Earl of Haddington) and of Rachael his wife, the " Lady Binning and Byres, was born Oct. 8, and baptized Oct. " 23, 1724;" Charles was born Oct. 6, 1725; John, Oct. 22, 1726; Charles James, Oct. 3, 1727.—Charles Lord Binning died before his father; his eldest son Thomas was the late Earl of Haddington.

“ The R^t Hon^{ble} Charles Earl of Sunderland ¹⁸ and the Hon^{ble} Elizabeth Trevor ¹⁹ were married May 23, 1732.”

“ Trevor Charles Roper ²⁰, son of Charles and Gertrude, baptized July 1, 1745; Henry, born Oct. 29, 1747; Gertrude, born Mar. 9, 1748-9; buried Mar. 22.” Charles Roper their father was eldest son of Lord Teynham by his third wife.

“ Spencer Compton Earl of Northampton and Anne Hougham of East Barnet married May 16, 1769.”

Sir Alexander
Cuming.

“ S^r Alexander Comyns, Bar^t, pensioner in the Charter-house, buried Aug. 28, 1775.” He was son of Alexander Cuming of Coulter, created a baronet in 1695. It appears by his journal (in the possession of Isaac Reed, Esq. of Staple Inn) that he was bred to the law of Scotland, but was induced to quit that profession in consequence of a pension of 300l. per annum being assigned him by government, either, as he intimates, for services done by his family or expected from himself. This pension was withdrawn in 1721, at the instance, as he suggests, of Sir Robert Walpole, who had conceived a pique against his father for opposing him in parliament. It is more probable, that he was found too visionary a schemer to fulfil what was expected from him. In 1729 he was induced, by a dream of Lady Cuming's, to undertake a voyage to America, for the purpose of visiting the Cherokee nations. He left England on the 13th of September, and arrived at Charles-Town on the 5th of December. On the 11th of March following he set out for the Indians Country; on the 3d of April 1730 he was crowned commander and chief ruler of the Cherokee nations in a general meeting of Chiefs at Nequisee among the mountains; he returned to Charles-

¹⁸ Afterwards Duke of Marlborough, and father of the present Duke.

¹⁹ Daughter of Thomas Lord Trevor.

²⁰ The present Lord Dacre, which title he inherited in right of his grandmother Ann Lennard.

Town the 13th of April with six Indian Chiefs, and on the 5th of June arrived at Dover; on the 18th he presented the Chiefs to George II. at Windsor, where he laid his crown at his Majesty's feet; the Chiefs also did homage, laying four scalps at the King's feet, to shew that they were an overmatch for their enemies, and five eagles' tails as emblems of victory. These circumstances are confirmed by the newspapers of that time, which are full of the proceedings of the Cherokees whilst in England, and speak of them as brought over by Sir Alexander Cuming. Their portraits were engraved on a single sheet. Sir Alexander says in his journal, that whilst he was in America in 1729 he found such injudicious notions of liberty prevail, as were inconsistent with any kind of government, particularly with their dependence on the British nation. This suggested to him the idea of establishing banks in each of the provinces dependent on the British exchequer, and accountable to the British parliament, as the only means of securing the dependency of the colonies. But it was not till 1748 (as it appears) that he laid his plans before the Minister", who

" To the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq. &c. The humble Memorial of Sir Alexander Cuming, Bart. July 14, 1748, sheweth: " That, in order to preserve the " dependency of the British Plantations on " Great Britain their mother country, as " being their natural and true interest, and " as being the surest means to secure their " rational liberties and properties against " all invaders whatsoever, it is humbly " proposed, that the current specie of Great " Britain may be made the current lawful " money of the said Plantations, as the " proper measure of property in all countries depending on the British crown and " nation.
" It is also humbly proposed, that " 200,000l. sterling may be coined at the

" Tower of London for that purpose, to " be lent, upon good and sufficient securities in the said provinces, at the present " legal interest there.

" It is also humbly proposed, that the " said sum should be made the foundation " of a provincial bank for all the British " Plantations in America; that the said " bank should issue out bank notes to the " value of the said sum, and that the " planters should be obliged to pay their " quit-rents in such bank notes as are " authorized by the British exchequer for " the said purpose; which notes, being payable by the said provincial bank in gold " and silver specie, on demand, cannot fall " under any discount, so long as the managers act agreeably to their several trusts.

" It

who treated him as a visionary enthusiast, which his journal indeed most clearly indicates him to have been. He connected this scheme with the restoration of the Jews, for which he supposed the time appointed to be arrived, and that he himself was alluded to in various passages of Scripture as their deliverer. He was not, like a late enthusiast, to conduct them to the Holy Land, but proposed to take them to the Cherokee mountains: wild as his projects were, some of the most learned Jews (among whom was Isaac Netto, formerly Grand Rabbi of the Portuguese synagogue) seem to have given him several patient hearings upon the subject. When the Minister refused to listen to his schemes, he proposed to open a subscription himself for 500,000*l.* to establish provincial banks in America, and to settle 300,000 Jewish families among the Cherokee mountains. From one wild project he proceeded to another; and, being already desperately involved in debt, he turned his thoughts to alchemy, and began to try experiments on the transmutation of metal. He was supported principally by the contributions of his friends; till at length, in 1766, Archbishop Secker appointed him one of the pensioners in the Charter-house, where he died at a very advanced age.

Sir Alexander Cuming appears to have been a man of learning, and to have possessed talents, which, if they had not been under a wrong bias, might have been beneficial to himself and useful to his country. Lady Cuming was buried at East Barnet, Oct. 22, 1743. His son, who succeeded him in the title, became deranged in his intellects,

“ It is humbly conceived, that this regulation is requisite to abolish the paper money in New England and Carolina, and for setting aside the currency of the clipt Spanish money in Jamaica or elsewhere; and as altering or debasing the lawful money of this kingdom is truly high treason, and as the paper money of

“ the above-mentioned provinces does really alter the value of what ought to be the current lawful money of these countries as subjects to the Crown of Great Britain, so these regulations would remove many temptations they are now under to commit high treason.”

and died about three years ago, in a state of indigence, in the neighbourhood of Red-Lion-street, Whitechapel. He had been a captain in the army; the title became extinct at his death.

“ Hugh Smith, M.D. of Trevor-park, aged 53, buried July 4, “ 1789.” Dr. Smith was author of “ Philosophical Inquiries into the Laws of Animal Life,” and a popular work intitled “ Letters to Married Women,” treating principally of the diseases and management of infants. Dr. Hugh Smith.

In the year 1631, Sir Robert Berkeley, holding a small piece of land with a decayed cottage upon it, belonging to the poor of this parish, let formerly at 1l. 3s. 4d. per annum, but then not worth half so much, did, in lieu of it, charge the site of the parsonage-house at East Barnet with the payment of 1l. 6s. 8d. per annum for the use of the poor. Benefaction to the poor.

E L S T R E E.

Etymology.

THE name of this place has been variously written;—Eagle-free, Elstree, Ilstrye, Idlestrye, &c. Norden says that it is called, in Offa's grant to the Abbey of St. Alban's, Eaglestree, that is, says he, "*Nemus aquilinum*, a place where it may be thought "that eagles bred in time past'." It has been derived also from Idel-street, i. e. the noble road; and Ill-street, the decayed road¹. May it not have been, rather, a corruption of Eald-street, the old road, i. e. the ancient Watling-street, upon which it is situated?

Situation,
boundaries,
extent, &c.

Elstree lies in the hundred of Caisho, about three miles beyond Edgware, and eleven from London. The parish is bounded by Edgware and Whitchurch on the south and south-west; by Aldenham and Shenley on the north; and by Chipping Barnet on the east. It is to be observed, that the village stands in four parishes, a few houses only, near the church, being in that of Elstree; the remainder are in Edgware, Whitchurch, and Aldenham. The parish of Elstree contains about 3000 acres of land, which is divided between arable and pasture nearly in an equal proportion. The soil is, for the most part, clay. Boreham Wood, a waste of nearly 700 acres, was inclosed about the year 1778, and is now in culture. This parish pays the sum of 151l. 11s. to the land-tax, which is raised by a rate of about 1s. 9d. in the pound.

¹ Spec. Brit. Hertfordshire, p. 16.

² See Gough's Camden, vol. i. p. 350.

Elstree was formerly included in the manor of Parkbury, which belonged to the abbey of St. Alban's, and was granted, on the dissolution of that monastery, to Anthony Denny, Esq. whose grandson Edward, in the year 1607, sold that part of the estate, which was within this parish, with all manerial rights, to Robert Briscoe, Esq.³; in whose family it continued till about the year 1748, when it was sold to James West, Esq. M. P. for St. Alban's, who, in or about 1751, aliened it to — Gulston, Esq. of Widdial: Mr. Gulston sold it to Pigfatt, a gunsmith, who, within a few years, conveyed it to Thomas Jemmet, Esq. In 1774 it was purchased of Mr. Jemmet by the late George Byng, Esq. M. P. for Middlesex, whose son is the present proprietor. This estate is now called the Manor of Boreham⁴.

Manor of
Elstree, or
Boreham.

The parish church, a small structure, is supposed to have been built out of the ruins of the ancient city of Sulloniacæ, about a mile distant. It is dedicated to St. Nicholas; and consists of a chancel, nave, and south aisle, separated by octagonal pillars and pointed arches. On the east wall of the chancel is the monument of William Sharpe, Esq.⁵; on the north that of Olive, daughter and

Parish
church.

³ Chauncy's History of Hertfordshire, p. 494.

⁴ For the descent of this manor from the Briscoes, I am indebted to the Rev. Mr. Newcome of Shenley.

⁵ Inscription—"Underneath this place lies interred the body of William Sharpe, Esq. who died of an operation for the stone, to which he submitted himself with the greatest patience and resignation, and with the same firmness and constancy of mind which he showed in all the circumstances of life. He was for 40 years employed in the service of the Crown, wherein he acquitted himself with the

"greatest justice and integrity; and out of
"a just regard thereto his employments
"were continued to his family. His diligence and capacity in business were equal
"to his fidelity; and in all his transactions,
"whether public or private, he distinguished himself by the clearness of his
"apprehension and the soundness of his
"judgment. He was a sincere good
"Christian, without guile or ostentation,
"and as such was a friend to every virtue
"and an enemy to every vice. He was
"equally to be esteemed in his several
"relations of husband, father, and friend;
"and he embraced all opportunities that
"offered

and heir of James Harman, Esq. and wife, first of Nicholas Atwood of Sanderstead in Surrey, and secondly of John Buck of Aldenham, Gent.⁶; ob. 1603. On the floor was formerly the tomb of John Blake, minister of Elstree, who died in 1638. There is now only a memorial for Mrs. Elizabeth Baldwin, 1712.

On the south wall of the aisle is the monument of Samuel Nicoll, Esq.⁷ of Hillingdon, who married Margaret, daughter of Robert Beale of Gray's Inn, ob. 1723; on the north wall, that of Jane, wife of P. Buhet, 1767. In the nave is the tomb of Mary Oxenham, 1773.

Rectory.

The church of Elstree is a rectory, in the deanery of St. Alban's. The advowson, which formerly belonged to the monastery at that place, has since its dissolution been vested in the crown. The commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices in 1650, found by their inquest that the rectory of Illestrey, with two acres of glebe, was worth 40*l.* per annum; that it had been sequestered from Abraham Spencer (to whose family a fifth of the rectory was allowed); and that the cure was supplied by William Marketman, put in by the committee of plundered ministers⁸. This rectory is rated in the King's books at 8*l.* per

" offered of doing charitable and good
" offices. After a life thus spent, he died
" the 19 day of January 1732-3, in the
" 68th year of his age, leaving behind him
" his most disconsolate widow, Margaret,
" the daughter of Thomas Beake, Esq.
" by whom he had sixteen children, whereof
" nine sons and four daughters survived
" him."—Arms—Arg. three falcons' heads
erased Sab. within a border Az. charged
with eight bezants, impaling G. a cross
cercelé, Or—Beake.

⁶ Arms—G. semée of acorns and a lion
ramp. Arg.—Atwood, impaling, quarter-

ly, 1 and 4. S. three currycombs Arg.—
Harman. 2 and 3. Quarterly, A. and
S. on a bend of the second between two
fl. de lis, three martlets of the first. There
is also the coat of Buck—Per fesse nebuleé
A. and S. three bucks' attires counter-
changed.

⁷ Arms—Az. three lions' heads erased,
Or, impaling Az. a chevron between three
ducal coronets, Or; in chief, a sun in its
glory—Beale.

⁸ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS.
Lib.

annum.

annum. The present rector is the Rev. William Hawtayne, instituted in 1778.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1656.

Parish
register.

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.		Compara- tive state of population.
1680—9	-	$15\frac{1}{3}$	-	$15\frac{1}{3}$	
1730—9	-	$12\frac{2}{3}$	-	$16\frac{3}{10}$	
1780—9	-	$10\frac{9}{10}$	-	$9\frac{1}{5}$	
1790—4	-	$13\frac{3}{5}$	-	8	

The present number of houses is fifty.

Extracts from the Parish Register.

“ John Yates, aged 90, buried Nov. 7, 1690.”

Instances of
longevity.

“ Elizabeth Holland, aged near a hundred years, buried May 12,

“ 1720. Francis Arnott, aged 96 years, was buried April 6,

“ 1729.”

“ John, son of John Paddy, Esq. and the R^t Hon. Lady Anne

“ his wife, baptized Oct. 6, 1738.”

“ Martha Ray, buried April 14, 1779.” The story of this unfortunate victim to the violence of an ungoverned passion is well known. She was shot by her hopeless lover, Mr. Hackman, as she came out of Covent Garden theatre on the evening of the 7th of April. After an unsuccessful attempt to destroy himself, the wretched murderer was seized, tried within a few days at the Old Bailey, and executed at Tyburn on the 19th of the same month.

Martha Ray.

Robert Briscoe, Gent. of Aldenham, anno 1616, gave 2l. per annum to the poor, and 1l. to the repairs of the church, being a rent-charge upon a field called Churchmead. Samuel Nicholl of Elstree, Gent. anno 1684, bequeathed 20s. per annum to the poor,

Benefac-
tions.

charged upon a field called Penscroft. William Nicholl, Gent. anno 1697, charged the same field with a farther rent of 2l. for the poor. John Nicholl, Gent. anno 1709, made another rent-charge of the like amount upon it for the same purpose; since which time, another William Nicholl has given the whole field (now let at 6l. per annum) to the parish. Robert Warren of Elstree, Gent. by his will, bearing date 1735, gave 4l. per annum to the poor of this parish, and 5l. per annum for the purpose of apprenticing poor children.

John Rudge, Esq. pays 2l. 10s. for a piece of ground allotted to the poor when the common was inclosed.

T H E O B A L D S.

THE site of Theobalds palace lies a little to the north of the road to Ware at the distance of twelve miles from London, in the parish of Cheshunt, which village is beyond the limits prescribed for this work. Situation.

The manor of Theobalds was originally called Cullynges, afterwards Tongs, and since the year 1440 Thebaudes, Tibbolds, or Theobalds. Manor of Cullynges, Tongs, Thebaudes, or Theobalds.

In the year 1385 William Attemore of Cheshunt, being indebted to William de Tongge in the sum of 1011. it appears that the Manor of Cullynges in that parish, and an estate called Le Mores, both the property of William Attemore, were made over to Tongge, who thus became proprietor, and for some time gave name to this manor¹. The estate then consisted of a capital messuage, 76 acres of arable, 91 of pasture, 10 of meadow, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ of wood². In the year 1441, the manor of Thebaudes, being then vested in the crown, was granted to John Carpenter, master of St. Anthony's Hospital in London, John Somerset, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and John Carpenter, jun. to be held of the

¹ Esch. 8 Rich. II. N° 109.

² The arable land was valued at four pence per acre, the pasture at one shilling, the meadow at three shillings. There be-
longed to this estate certain rents, payable by the freeholders and copyholders, and profits of court, valued at 13s. 4d. per annum.

crown by the annual render of a bow valued at 2s. and a barbed arrow, value 3d.³ The same year there was a grant of divers privileges and exemptions to the above persons and their successors in the manor of Thebaudes⁴. After this I find nothing relating to it, till it was the property of William Lord Burleigh; whose son, the first Earl of Salisbury, gave it to James the First in exchange for other lands⁵. King Charles the Second, in the year 1661, granted it to George Duke of Albemarle⁶. On the death of Christopher, the second duke, without heirs male, in 1687, it is probable that it reverted to the crown with the park and house at Theobalds⁷, and that it was granted to Ralph Duke of Montagu, who married the Duke of Albemarle's widow. It is certain, that John Duke of Montagu sold it in 1736 to Mrs. Letitia Thornhill⁸; from whom it passed, by marriage, into the family of Cromwell⁹. It is now, under the wills of Eliza and Letitia, daughters of Richard Cromwell, Esq. (who both died unmarried), the property of Oliver Cromwell, Esq. of Gray's Inn, the only male descendant of his celebrated namesake.

When the manor of Theobalds was surveyed by order of parliament, in 1650, the manerial profits were valued at 12l. 2s. 4d. the rent of the lands was 275l. 7s. per annum; the improvements were estimated at 152l. 14s. 7d. per annum¹⁰.

³ Pat. 19 Hen. VI. pt. 2. The substance of this grant is expressed in the calendar of that year at the Tower, but it appears that the roll has been lost.

⁴ Pat. 19 Henry VI. pt. 3. m. 27. N. B. This roll is now marked pt. 2.

⁵ See p. 39.

⁶ Pat. 13 Car. II. pt. 6. N^o 35.

⁷ The palace and park of Theobalds, having escheated to the crown by the death of the Duke of Albemarle, were granted in

1689 to the Earl of Portland. See p. 39.

⁸ Title deeds, obligingly communicated by Mr. Cromwell.

⁹ Richard Cromwell, Esq. grandson of Henry Cromwell, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, married Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer Gatton, and niece, and one of the coheiresses of Sir Robert Thornhill, father of Letitia abovementioned.

¹⁰ Survey in the Augmentation-office.

The original site of this manor was a small moated house, the traces of which are still visible in Sir George Prescott's park ¹¹. Sir William Cecil (afterwards Lord Burleigh) began, about the year 1560, to build upon a new site, what, it is said, he at first intended for a small mansion, to be the residence of his younger son ¹². On the 27th of July 1564, Queen Elizabeth first honoured him with a visit at Theobalds. It is probable that she then expressed an intention of repeating her visit, which induced her minister to enlarge his house for her better accommodation; and that it was completed upon a more enlarged scale before the 22d of September 1571, when the Queen visited him again, and was presented with a copy of verses, and a *portrait of the house*. Her visits were repeated in 1572, 1575, 1577, 1583, 1587, 1591, 1593, 1594 ¹³, and 1596. In 1583, she came with a large retinue, and staid four days; the Earls of Leicester and Warwick, the Lord Admiral, Lord Howard, Lord Hunsdon, Sir Christopher Hatton, and Sir Francis Walsingham were then with her. In Murdin's State-Papers is the copy of a manuscript in Lord Burleigh's own writing, specifying the rooms in which the several persons belonging to her court were to be accommodated. In 1593, her Majesty's stay at Theobalds was prolonged to nine days. Each of these visits is said to have cost the Lord Treasurer from 2000 to 3000l. "The Queen lay there, at his Lordship's charge, some-

Old site of the manor.

Building of Theobalds house.

Queen Elizabeth's visits.

Lord Burleigh's housekeeping at Theobalds.

¹¹ From the information of Mr. J. Ruffel, of Albury-house.

¹² Life of Lord Burleigh in Peck's *Defiderata Curiosa*, vol. i. p. 29. Fol. edit.

¹³ The dates of all these visits, except those of 1594 and 1596, are taken from Lord Burleigh's own diary, printed in Murdin's State-Papers.—See p. 756, 772, 776, 781, 786, 796, and 804. An oration spoken by the Hermit at Theobalds to Queen Elizabeth in 1594, is printed in

Queen Elizabeth's Progresses. It was written by Sir Robert Cecil. Her visit to Theobalds in 1596 is mentioned by the Earl of Monmouth in his Memoirs. The Queen is said to have held her court at Theobalds, Sept. 5, 1598, being a few days after the funeral of Lord Burleigh, who was buried on the 29th of August. See Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, anno 1566, p. 112, in a note.

“ tymes three weeks, or a month together” (says the writer of his life ¹⁴). “ Her Majesty sometymes had also straungers and ambaffadors “ came to her at Theobalds; where she hath byn sene in as great “ royalty, and served as bountifully and magnificently, as at anie “ other tyme or place, all at his Lordship’s chardg: with rich shows, “ pleafant devices, and all manner of sports that cold be devised, to “ the greate delight of her Majesty, and her whole traine; with greate “ thanks from all who partook of it, and as greate comendation from “ all that heard of it abroad.” The ufual expence of his housekeeping at Theobalds was 80l. per week. His stables cost him a thousand marks (666l. 13s. 4d.) per annum. The sum of 10l. a week was allotted to setting the poor to work in his garden; and 20s. a week was distributed by the vicar of Cheshunt, as his almoner ¹⁵. Lord Burleigh was fucceeded at Theobalds by his son Robert, afterwards created Earl of Salisbury, who, like his father, proved one of the ablest statemen of his time. On the 3d of May 1603, he entertained King James the First on his way from Scotland, when he came to take poffession of the crown of this kingdom. Here the Lords of the Council paid their homage; the king appointed feveral new members, both of the Englifh and the Scotch nobility, and made twenty-eight knights. “ His Majesty,” says Stow, “ ftaid four “ days, with entertainment fuch and fo costly as hardly can be “ expreffed, confidering the multitudes that thither reforted, befides “ the train; none going thence unfatisfied ¹⁶.” In 1606, the earl gave a fecond entertainment to King James and to Chrifian the fourth, King of Denmark, who ftaid with him four days ¹⁷. Soon afterwards, to oblige his royal Mafter, who was much pleafed with

King James
entertained
by the Earl
of Salifbury.

Chrifian IV.
King of
Denmark.

¹⁴ In Peck’s *Defiderata Curiofa*, vol. i. p. 33. Fol. edit.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* p. 30.

¹⁶ Stow’s *Annals*.

¹⁷ *Biographia Britannica*.

the situation of Theobalds, he gave him the house, manor, and park, in exchange for the palace and manor of Hatfield. Theobalds became a favourite residence of King James, who frequently retired thither, particularly in the latter part of his reign. He drew his last breath in this palace, on the 27th of March 1625. King Charles resided occasionally at Theobalds. There the petition from both houses of parliament was presented to him, in February 1642; and thence he went immediately afterwards to put himself at the head of his army¹⁸. When the sale of crown lands was in agitation in 1649¹⁹, it was at first resolved, that Theobalds should be excepted, but it was afterwards determined that it should be sold. In the year 1650, the commissioners who were appointed by parliament to make a survey of Theobalds palace reported, that it was an excellent building, in very good repair, by no means fit to be demolished; and that it was worth 200*l.* per annum, exclusive of the park; yet, lest the parliament should think proper to have it taken down, they had estimated the materials, and found them to be worth 8275*l.* 11*s.* Notwithstanding this report, the greater part of the palace was taken down to the ground, and the money arising from the sale of the materials divided among the army.

Theobalds
given to
King James
in exchange.

Theobalds
palace
valued and
pulled down.

The survey above mentioned²⁰ contains a very minute and accurate description of Theobalds palace. It consisted of two principal quadrangles, besides the dial court, the buttery court, and the dove-house court, in which the offices were situated.

Description
of the palace,
from the
survey taken
in 1650.

¹⁸ Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, vol. i. p. 343. fol.

¹⁹ Whitlock's Memorials, p. 411. This was in the month of June.—The subject was again debated on the 12th of July. In an

act which passed soon afterwards, Theobalds is not mentioned among the houses to be reserved from sale. Perfect Summary, July 23—30, 1649.

²⁰ In the Augmentation-office.

The fountain court.

The hall.

Presence-chamber.

Long gallery.

The fountain court, so called from a fountain²² of black and white marble in the centre, was a quadrangle of 86 feet square; on the east side of which was a cloister, eight feet wide, with seven arches. On the ground-floor of this quadrangle was a spacious hall, paved with Purbeck marble; the roof “arched over at the top with carved timber of curious workmanship, and of great worth, being a goodlie ornament to the same;” at the upper end was “a very large picture of the bigneffe of a paire of flagges hornes seene in France.” On the same floor were the Lord of Holland’s, the Marquis of Hamilton’s, and the Lord of Salisbury’s²³ lodging-rooms²⁴; the council-chamber, and the chamber for the king’s waiters. On the second floor was the presence-chamber, “wainscotted with carved wainscot of good oak, painted of a liver colour, and richly gilded with antick pictures over the same; the feelinge full of gilded pendants hanginge downe, settinge forth the roome with greate splendor; as alsoe with verie large windowes, and severall coates of armes sett in the same.” These windows opened south on the walk in the great garden leading to the green gates going into the park; where was an avenue, of a mile long, between a double row of trees. On the same floor were also the privy-chamber, the withdrawing-chamber, the king’s bed-chamber, and a gallery 123 feet by 21, “wainscotted with oak, and paintinges over the same of divers cities, rarely painted, and sett forth with a frett feelinge, with divers pendants, roses, and flower de lucas, painted and gilded with gold; alsoe

²² This fountain was supported by four pillars of black marble, between which was a groupe of Venus and Cupid, in white marble.

²³ William Earl of Salisbury was made keeper of Theobalds house by King James

in 1619, as was William his son, the third Earl, by King Charles, in 1628.

²⁴ Each of these lodgings contained a dining-room, bed-chamber, and some other apartments.

“ divers large flagges heades ” sett round the same, and fastened to
 “ the sayd roome, which are an excellent ornament to the same.”
 The windows of this gallery looked “ north into the park, and so to
 “ Cheshunt.” On an upper floor were the Lord Chamberlain’s
 lodgings, my Lord’s withdrawing-chamber, and several other apart-
 ments. Near the Chamberlain’s lodgings on the east was a leaded
 walk, 62 feet in length, and 11 in breadth, with an arch of freestone
 over it; “ which said arch and walk,” says the survey, “ looking
 “ eastward into the middle court, and into the highway leading from
 “ London to Ware, standeth high, and may easily be discerned by
 “ passengers and travellers, to their delight.” On the west of the
 Lord Chamberlain’s lodgings was another walk of the same dimen-
 sions, looking westward into the fountain court. At each corner of
 these walks stood “ fower high, faire, and large towers, covered with
 “ blue slate, with a lyon and vaines on the top of each; and in the
 “ walk over the hall, in the midst of the fower corners, one faire
 “ and large turrett, in the fashion of a lanthorne, made with
 “ timber of excellent workmanship curiously wrought, standinge
 “ a great height, with divers pinacles at each corner, wherein hang-
 “ eth twelve bells for chiminge, and a clocke with chimes of fundrie
 “ worke.” The walk from the lower gate up to the middle of the
 fountain court is described as leading “ through the severall courtes,
 “ so that the figure of Cupid and Venus maye easily be seene from
 “ the highway, when the gates are open.” This walk, says the sur-
 vey, “ is so delightful and pleasant facing the middle of the house,
 “ and the severall towers, turrettts, windowes, chimneyes, walkes,
 “ and balconies, that the like walke for length, pleasantnes, and
 “ delight is rare to be seene in England”²⁵.

The leaded
walk.

The turrets.

The

²⁵ The flags’ horns in the gallery and in 10s. in the survey.
 the cloisters, being 85 in number, were ²⁶ Norden, in his description of Hert-
 valued (with a few old pictures) at 17l. fordshire, speaking of Theobalds, says,

Middle
court.

The middle court was a quadrangle of 110 feet square; on the south of which were the Queen's chapel (with windows of stained glafs), her prefence-chamber, privy-chamber, bed-chamber, and coffer-chamber. The Prince's lodgings were on the north fide; on the east fide was a cloifter, over which was the green gallery, 109 feet by 12, "excellently well painted round with the feverall shires in "England, and the armes of the noblemen and gentlemen in the "fame." Over this gallery was a leaded walk, (looking eastward towards the dial court and the highway,) on which were "two "loftie arches of bricke, of no fmall ornament to the houfe, and "rendering it comely and pleafant to all that paffed by." On the west fide of the quadrangle was another cloifter (on five arches); over which were the Duke's lodgings, and over them the Queen's gallery, 109 feet by 14.

Cloifter.

On the fouth fide of the houfe flood "a large open cloifter, built "upon feverall large faire pillars of ftone, arched over with seven "arches, with a faire rayle and balifters, well painted with the "Kinges and Queenes of England, and the pedigree of the old "L^d Burleigh, and divers other antient families"; with paintings of "many caftles and battailes, with divers fubfcriptions on the walls." This cloifter was ftanding fo lately as 1765. The whole houfe was built, as the furvey ftates, of excellent brick, with coins, jambs, and cornices of ftone. I have not been able to find any print or painting which conveys any adequate idea of this palace. There is

"Thibauldes, or Theobalde, a moft ftately
"houfe, erected from the firft foundation by
"the right honourable Syr William Cicill,
"Knight, L^d Theaforor of England. To
"fpeake of the ftate and beuty thereof at
"large as it deferveth, for curious build-
"inges, delightfull walkes, and pleafant
"conceites, within and without, and other
"things very glorious and elegant to be

"feene, would challenge a great portion of
"this little treatife; and therefore, leaſte
"I ſhould come ſhorte of that due com-
"mendation that it deferveth, I leave it,
"as indeed it is, a princely feate."

"The mutilated remnants of theſe pedi-
grees, as they exiſted in 1765, were en-
graved for Queen Elizabeth's Progrefſes,
published by J. Nichols.

a ſcarce

a scarce print of it by Stent, upon a small scale, which seems to be a very imperfect representation. The view in the tapestry at Houghton, which was supposed to be Theobalds, and is engraved in Gough's edition of Camden, does not agree with the description in the survey. At Hinton St. George (the seat of Earl Poulet) there is an inside view of Theobalds, by Polenberg²⁸.

The gardens at Theobalds were large, and ornamented with labyrinths, canals, and fountains²⁹. The great garden contained seven acres of ground; besides which there was the pheasant garden, privy garden, and laundry garden. In the former were "nine knots, artificially and exquisitely made; one of which was set forth in "likeness of the king's arms." The fruit and other trees³⁰, the materials of the banquetting house, walls, &c. were valued all together at 590l. 1s. Gardens.

The stables, which are included in the survey of the manor, stood near the road leading from Waltham Cross to Chesshunt. On the west side of the road was the camel stable, 63 feet in length; on the east side were two stables, each 119 feet, and a barn 163 feet in length. These were valued all together at 290l. for the materials, Stables.

²⁸ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. p. 103.

²⁹ Paul Hentzner, in his journey into England, anno 1598, describes the garden as "encompassed with a ditch full of water, "large enough for one to have the pleasure "of going in a boat and rowing between "the shrubs. Here are great variety (says "he) of trees and plants; labyrinths made "with a great deal of labour; a jet d'eau, "with its basin of white marble; and "columns and pyramids of wood and "other materials up and down the garden. After seeing these, we were led by "the gardener into the summer-house; in "the lower part of which, built semicircularly, are the twelve Roman Emperors, in white marble, and a table of

"touchstone; the upper part of it is set "round with cisterns of lead, into which the "water is conveyed through pipes, so that "fish may be kept in them, and in summer-time they are very convenient for "bathing; in another room for entertainment very near this, and joined to it by "a little bridge, was an oval table of red "marble. We were not admitted to see "the apartments of this palace, there being "nobody to shew it, as the family was "in town attending the funeral of their "lord." Translation of Hentzner's Journey (Strawberry Hill, 1758), p. 54.

³⁰ The fruit of four muscadine vines was valued at 4l. 15s. per annum.—Among the trees are mentioned 240 limes.

being

The alms-
house.

Lord Bar-
rington born
at Theo-
balds.

Theobalds-
square built.
The park.

being then much out of repair. Adjoining to the stables was a large building called the Alms-house, built, it is probable, by Lord Burleigh, and appropriated as a residence for some of his pensioners; it had a hall and chapel. This building is still standing, and divided into tenements for poor people. The arms of Cecil are on the front. Some parts of Theobalds palace appear to have been left standing, and inhabited after its dismantlement in 1650. One of the chapels³¹ was kept up, and used by the Presbyterians, as lately as 1689, when the site of Theobalds was granted to the Earl of Portland. It was in some remaining part of the old palace, it is probable, that the first Lord Barrington was born, in 1678³². Every vestige of the palace was destroyed in 1765, when the houses which now form Theobalds-square were erected.

When King James got possession of Theobalds, he enlarged the park, by taking in part of Enfield Chase, and of Northaw and Cheshunt commons, and surrounded it with a brick wall, ten miles in circumference³³. When the survey was taken in 1650, Theobalds park contained 2508 acres³⁴, valued (together with six lodges, one of which was in the occupation of Col. Cecil,) at 1545l. 15s. 4d. per annum. The deer were valued at 1000l.; the rabbits at 15l.; the timber at 7259l. 13s. 2d. exclusive of 15,608 trees³⁵ marked for the use of the navy, and others already cut

³¹ In the year 1658, the sum of 50l. per annum was voted by the committee of plundered ministers to John Spencer, preacher at Theobalds. (Proceedings of the Committee, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. xii. p. 142.)

³² See the Biographia Britannica, new edition.

³³ At the distance of every mile there was fixed in the wall a square stone, with the date of the year and the number of

miles. One of these, with the figure VIII. and the date 1621, still remains in a part of the old wall which forms the boundary of Mr. Ruffel's garden at Albury.

³⁴ Another survey makes the number of acres 2594.

³⁵ Out of this number 9397 were afterwards deducted, and valued at 1229l. 8s. 6d.; 4360 only being reserved for the navy.

down for that purpose. The materials of the barns and wall were valued at 1570l. 16s. 3d.

In the year 1633, Henry Cary Lord Falkland lost his life by an accident in Theobalds park³⁶. After the restoration of Charles the Second, the Duke of Albemarle obtained a grant³⁷ of the site of Theobalds house, the park, and the manor; which all escheated to the crown by the death of Christopher, the second duke, without male issue. King William, in the year 1689, granted Theobalds palace and park to William Earl of Portland³⁸; from him this estate descended to the present Duke; who, about the year 1762, sold it to the late George Prescott, Esq. The old park had long been converted into farms. The present park, which contains 205 acres, was inclosed by Mr. Prescott, who built a handsome brick mansion on a rising ground, about a mile to the north-west of the site of Theobalds palace, and at a short distance from the New River, which runs through the park. Theobalds park is now the property and residence of Sir George William Prescott, Bart.

Death of
Henry Lord
Falkland.

Grants of
Theobalds
park.

³⁶ By breaking his leg on a stand. Lord Falkland was much in the King's confidence, and had been Lord Deputy of Ireland. He is supposed to have been author of a history of Edward the Second, found among his papers. He wrote several other things, which he left in MS. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

³⁷ Pat. 13 Car. II. pt. 6. N° 35.

³⁸ Pat. 1 Gul. and Mar. pt. 3. N° 9.

T O T T E R I D G E.

Etymology.

CHAUNCY supposes the name of this place to be derived from its situation on the ridge of a hill¹. There is a village called Ridge, not far distant, thus situated; Mr. Newcome, therefore, supposes this to be T'other Ridge².

Situation,
boundaries,
extent, &c.

Totteridge lies in the hundred of Broadwater, about a mile to the west of the northern road, and about ten miles from London. The parish is bounded by Hendon and Finchley in Middlesex, and by Chipping Barnet in Hertfordshire. It contains about 1500 acres of land, the whole of which is under grass. The soil is principally clay, in some parts gravel. This parish pays the sum of 425l. 9s. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 2s. 9d. in the pound.

The manor.

The manor of Totteridge belonged formerly to the monks of Ely, and afterwards to the bishop of that diocese. Bishop Cox gave it to Queen Elizabeth with Hatfield, in consideration of an annuity of 1500l. per annum, payable out of the exchequer to the bishop and his successors. In the year 1590, the Queen granted this manor to John Cage, from whom it passed to the Peacock family. Richard, relict of Richard Peacock, having survived her children (who, being fourteen in number, all died without issue), sold it to Sir Paul

¹ History of Hertfordshire, p. 304.

² History of St. Alban's, vol. ii. p. 499.

Whichcote,

Whichcote, Bart.³; by whom, in the year 1720, it was aliened to James Brydges, Duke of Chandos. In 1748, Henry, the second Duke, sold it to Sir William Lee, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, whose grandson, William Lee Antonie, Esq.⁴ is the present proprietor.

The original site of the manor is now a farm-house, in the tenure of Mr Young. The house, of late years occupied by the lords of the manor, was a small hunting-seat, purchased of Lord Bateman by Sir William Lee, who enlarged it, and resided there several years. It is now called Totteridge Park, and is the residence of Mrs. Philadelphia Lee, relict of the late William Lee, Esq. son of the Chief Justice.

Manor-house.

Totteridge Park.

The seat of John Fiott, Esq. was built on the site of an old mansion, which was for many years the residence of the Hare family, and afterwards of Sir Robert Atkyns, K. B.⁵ Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Mr. Fiott's.

Pointers Grove was, in 1652, the property and residence of Lady Gurney, widow of the celebrated Sir Richard Gurney, Lord Mayor of London, who died a prisoner in the Tower, anno 1647. In 1664, Sir John Aubrey and his wife conveyed it to Sir Thomas Aleyne, Bart.⁶ After passing through several hands, it became the property of Sir Peter Meyer, Knt. In 1758, it was sold by his representatives to Edward Williams, Esq. whose widow devised it to her niece Miss D. Capper, late wife of the Rev. William Shippen Willes, vicar of Cirencester. It is now since her decease become the property of Mr. Willes, and is in the occupation of Charles Theluffon, Esq. The

Pointers Grove.

³ The descent of the manor thus far is taken from Chauncy's Hertfordshire, p. 304;

him the estate of Colwarth-house.

for the remainder I am indebted to John Fiott, Esq.

⁵ See more of it, p. 45 and 46.

⁶ The descent of this place is given from title-deeds obligingly communicated by Mr. Willes.

⁴ He took the name of Antonie pursuant to the will of Mr. Antonie, who left

house was considerably improved by Mrs. Williams, and the grounds laid out for her by Brown.

William Manning, Esq. one of the directors of the Bank, has a handsome seat at Totteridge, with extensive gardens.

Eminent
inhabitants.
Richard
Baxter.
John Corbet.
Thomas
Jones.

Richard Baxter, the celebrated nonconformist divine, resided several years at Totteridge⁷. John Corbet, author of the *Military Government of Gloucester* and numerous theological tracts, found an asylum at his house after the Restoration⁸. Thomas Jones, author of some treatises against the Roman Catholics, died at Totteridge in 1682, and was there buried⁹; but the entry of his burial is not to be found in the parish register, which is imperfect about that period. He was a visitor at the house of Francis Charlton, Esq. who was suspected of having been concerned in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion. Lady Rachel Ruffel, widow of the unfortunate Lord Ruffel, (who was executed on the 21st of July 1683,) retired to Totteridge in the month of August 1684. It has been said that she resided there during the greater part of her widowhood; but it appears from her letters, that her residence at Totteridge was accidental, and very short¹⁰.

Lady Rachel
Ruffel.

The chapel. Totteridge chapel, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, was rebuilt in the year 1790. It is a plain oblong brick structure, with a small spire at the west end¹¹. The only monumental inscription is on a flat stone in the nave, to the memory of Capt. Henry Long, who died in 1718.

Monuments
in the old
chapel.

In the old chapel were the monuments of John Hare, Esq. clerk of the Court of Wards and Liveries, 1613; Dorothy, wife of William Taylor, merchant, and daughter of Richard Turner, Esq. 1673;

⁷ Biograph. Brit.

⁸ Ant. Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* vol. ii.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ See her *Letters*, p. 33, 34, 36. being the only instances in which any mention is

made of Totteridge.

¹¹ It is the old spire which was preserved, being supported whilst the church was rebuilt.

Richard

Richard Turner, Esq. 1676; Miss Sufanna Turner, 1672; Andrew Campion, vicar of Edlesborough, Bucks, 1677, &c.

In the church-yard are the tombs of William Campion, Esq. 1719; Sir Peter Meyer, Knt. 1727; Richard Stapler, citizen of London, 1734; Mr. Peter Maber, 1736; Mary, daughter of Maximilian Stevens, Esq. and relict of Capt. Pigott, 1737; Sarah, wife of Bernard Halfpenny, daughter and heir of Charles Ballet of Clement's-Inn, 1746; Benjamin Hunt, merchant, 1758; Margaret Williams, his daughter, 1761; John Ballet, Esq. 1755; Elizabeth, wife of Richard Gildart, Esq. and daughter of George Knipe, 1758; Richard Gildart, Esq. 1771; Edward Williams, Esq. barrister at law¹², 1759; Edward Watfon, Esq. of the Middle Temple, 1759; Mr. John Hale, 1760; Philip Hale, 1761; Mr. John Nicholl, 1764; Rev. Nicholas Buckeridge, 1765; Henry Bainbridge Buckeridge, Esq. 1768; Elizabeth, wife of Robert Browne, Esq. and daughter of Jonathan Alderton, 1772; Mary, wife of Thomas Garle, and daughter of Philip Hale, 1779; Thomas Garle, 1789; Catherine, relict of Francis Fauquier, Esq. governor of Virginia, and daughter of Sir Charles Dalston, Bart. 1781; the Rev. Bexworth Liptrott, 1784; and William Manning, Esq. 1791.

Tombs in
the church-
yard.

In this church-yard is a yew-tree of a very remarkable size, its girth, at three feet from the ground, being 26 feet.

Remarkable
yew-tree.

¹² Inscription, said to have been written by Dr. Hawkesworth: "Here rest the remains of Edward Williams, Esq. late of the Middle Temple, London, barrister at law, who departed this life Feb. 6, 1759, aged 35. At an age when the love of pleasure is most strong, and with a genius to which diligence is least necessary, he was indefatigable in the study of his profession. That superior knowledge and happy elocu-

tion which abilities and application united to give him, integrity directed him to use. In the intercourse of social and domestic life, the active benevolence of his heart, rejoicing in every opportunity of imparting happiness and relieving misery, rendered his life a blessing to mankind, and endeared him to an affectionate wife, who, from the tenderest regard to his memory, caused this monument to be erected."

Chapelry.

Totteridge is a chapelry dependant upon Hatfield ; the rector of which place enjoys the tithes, and appoints a curate here. It is in the diocese of Lincoln, and in the deanery of Hertford. The commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, in 1650, recommended that it should be detached from Hatfield and made a parish-church¹³. In 1652, 50l. per annum was allowed by the committee of sequestrations to William Tutty, then curate of Totteridge¹⁴. The present curate is the Rev. Thomas Cope Marham.

Some wood-lands in this parish having been grubbed up in the year 1605, five acres were allotted in lieu of tithes¹⁵.

Register of baptisms, &c.

The earliest date of the register of baptisms and burials is 1570.

Compara- tive state of population.	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
1580—9	-	$3\frac{4}{5}$	-	$1\frac{2}{3}$
1630—9	-	$5\frac{4}{5}$	-	5
1730—9	-	$6\frac{1}{10}$	-	$10\frac{4}{5}$
1780—4	-	11	-	$12\frac{1}{5}$
1784—9	-	$7\frac{1}{5}$	-	$10\frac{1}{5}$
1790—4	-	8	-	$8\frac{2}{3}$

The present number of houses is fifty-eight¹⁶.

In 1603, there were six burials ; in 1625, 2 ; in 1665, 5.

Extracts from the Register.

Family of Hare.

“ Mr. John Hare, buried May 29, 1613.” Father of the first Lord Colerane.—“ Mr. Hugh Hare, buried Mar. 10, 1619-20.”

¹³ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

¹⁵ Parish register.

¹⁴ Proceedings of the Committees, (Ibid.) vol. xi. p. 155.

¹⁶ Viz. Fourteen mansions, eight farm-houses, four belonging to tradesmen, two public houses, and thirty cottages.

Brother of John. He died without issue.—“ Rebecca, the wife of
 “ Richard Hare, buried May 3, 1627; Lore, wife of Richard,
 “ buried Aug. 13, 1631; Richard Hare, (living lately in L^d Cole-
 “ rane’s house,) buried Feb. 23, 1647-8.”

“ S^r Ralph Hare, of Stow Bardolph in the county of Norfolk,
 “ Kn^t, and Anne Wincott, married Jan. 28, 1621-2.”

“ John, son of Hugh Lord Colerane, baptized Aug. 7, 1627,
 “ buried Nov. 10; Alice, baptized Oct. 20, 1633 (she was married
 “ at Totteridge, Feb. 27, 1654-5, to Sir George Fletcher, Bart.);
 “ Lucie, baptized Dec. 11, 1634, buried Nov. 11, 1635; Henry,
 “ (the second Lord Colerane,) baptized April 21, 1636; Hugh,
 “ Aug. 22, 1637; Sufanna, baptized Dec. 17, 1638, buried Feb. 14,
 “ 1678-9; James, baptized Feb. 11, 1640-1, buried Mar. 26, 1642;
 “ Lucy, baptized July 15, 1642, buried July 17, 1668; Charles,
 “ baptized Dec. 6, 1646; Montagu, baptized Aug. 4, 1648, buried
 “ Sept. 3; The Right Hon. Hugh Lord Colerane, aged 61, buried
 “ Oct. 9, 1667.”

Hugh Lord
Colerane.

Hugh, son of John Hare, was created an Irish baron at the age of 19. During the civil war he attached himself to the Royal party, and gave up his seat at Longford in Wiltshire for a garrison. It was taken and plundered by the parliament, and all his estates sequestered¹⁷. He married Lucy, one of the daughters of Sir Henry Montagu, afterwards Earl of Manchester.

“ Henry, son of Henry Hare, my Lord Colerane’s eldest son,
 “ baptized June 19, 1667, buried Sep. 27; Hugh¹⁸, son of
 “ Henry L^d Colerane, and Constantia, baptized July 2, 1668;
 “ John, baptized May 7, buried May 14, 1672.” Henry Lord Colerane was a great antiquary and medallist¹⁹. The Hare family lived in a house at Totteridge which was built by Robert Taylor,

¹⁷ Irish Compendium, p. 330.

¹⁸ See vol. iii. p. 550, of this work.

¹⁹ Irish Compendium.—See more of him, vol. iii. p. 550, of this work.

teller of the Exchequer, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It became forfeited to the crown for a debt, and the Queen sold it to Hugh Hare, uncle of the first Lord Colerane". This house has been pulled down; on its site is the seat of John Fiott, Esq.

Henry Earl
of Manches-
ter, and his
family.

" S^r Henry Montagu, Knt. L^d Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Margaret Hare of Totteridge, were married April 26, 1620." Henry Montagu was, in the month of December that year, created Viscount Mandevil; and in 1625, Earl of Manchester. He was an eminent lawyer and statesman, having held the high offices of Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the Council, and Lord Privy Seal. He is recorded among the noble authors²¹, as having written a book called Meditations on Life and Death. The Earl of Manchester resided several years at Totteridge, where most of his children, by the marriage above recorded, were born. Margaret Hare was widow of John Hare, Esq. clerk of the Court of Wards, and daughter of John Crouch, Esq.—" Mary, daughter of Henry L^d Visc^t Maundeville, buried Mar. 6, 1623-4; Susanna, his daughter, baptized Mar. 30, 1624 (she was married at Totteridge, Dec. 14, 1637, to George L^d Chandos of Sudely); Sidney, son of the Earl of Manchester, baptized Oct. 21, 1627; S^r Lewis Mansell, Knt, and Lady Elizabeth Montagu²², married Aug. 15, 1627; the Lady Margaret Montagu, Countess of Manchester, buried Dec. 29, 1653."

Family of
Aleyne.

" John Aleyne, Esq. son to the R^t Worshipful S^r Thomas Aleyne, Knt and Bar^t, buried Jan. 12, 1670-1;—S^r Thomas Aleyne, Knt and Bar^t, Alderman of the city of London, and formerly L^d Mayor thereof, that year wherein Charles II. returned from exile,

²⁰ Chauncy's History of Hertfordshire, p. 305.

²¹ Royal and Noble Authors, vol. i. p. 204.

²² Daughter of the Earl of Manchester by a former wife.

“ was buried Sep. 18, 1690.” The title is extinct. Sir Thomas Aleyne was created a baronet, June 14, 1660.

“ Edward Visc^t Cornbury ²³ and M^{rs} Katherine Obrien ²⁴, married
“ July 10, 1688.”

In the year 1712, there is no entry of burials from the month of October till February ensuing. The following note was inserted in a blank space by Mr. Liptrott, late curate of Totteridge: “ Mem. “ L^d Mohun, who was killed in a duel by the Duke of Hamilton “ and Brandon, (who was likewise killed,) Nov. 15, 1712, is sup- “ posed to have been buried in that part called S^r Robert Atkyns’s “ Chapel. At M^r Bannister’s funeral in the same place, 1770, was “ discovered a large leaden coffin, but the wooden one entirely “ decayed. In February 1692-3, he was indicted for the murder “ of Mountfort the player, but acquitted: in 1699, he and the “ Earl of Warwick were tried by the Peers for the murder of Cap^t “ Richard Cooke: in May 1712 he carried a challenge from the “ Duke of Marlborough to Earl Pawlet. Had Hill succeeded in “ his attempt upon M^{rs} Bracegirdle, the coachman had orders to “ drive on to Totteridge.” An anecdote relating to this infamous transaction was communicated to me by the present Earl of Orford. Mr. Shorter, father to Sir Robert Walpole’s first wife, was walking down Norfolk-street just before Mountfort was stabbed; Lord Mohun, mistaking him for that unfortunate man, came up, and embracing him said, “ Dear Mountfort!” Mr. Shorter undeceived him, and walked home: he was scarcely got to his own house, (which was in Norfolk-street,) when he heard the noise and scuffle in the street, which was occasioned by Mountfort’s murder. Lord Mohun’s exclamation was supposed to have been the signal for the

Anecdotes
of Charles
Lord Mo-
hun.

Anecdote
relating to
the murder
of Mountfort
the actor.

²³ Afterwards Earl of Clarendon.

²⁴ Daughter of Henry Lord O’Brien, son and heir of the Earl of Thomond.

assassins to attack their prey ; and it was fortunate for Mr. Shorter that the mistake was so soon discovered.

“ Sir William Fazakerly, late chamberlain of the city of London, “ buried April 3, 1719.”

“ Mr Paul Heeger, merchant, and Sarah, daughter of S^r Peter Meyer, married Ap^l 13, 1726 ; S^r Peter Meyer, buried Jan^y 1727 ; “ Dame Sarah, his relict, Jan. 20, 1732.”

Thomas
Whincop, a
dramatic
writer.

“ Mr. Wincup, a poet, and lodger at Mr. Porker’s, buried Sep^r 1, “ 1730.” Thomas Whincop, author of a tragedy called Scanderbeg, (published after his death,) to which was annexed a brief account of dramatic writers, with portraits. His widow survived him fifty-two years, being buried at Totteridge, March 28, 1782.

“ The R^t Rev^d Charles L^d Bishop of Bangor²⁵ and Elizabeth “ Lumley, married Nov. 17, 1735.”

Benefac-
tions.

Mr. Hugh Hare, who died in 1620, bequeathed the sum of 40l. to the poor of this parish. Mrs. Martha Haydon, about the year 1650, gave 1l. 13s. 4d. per annum to the poor. William Campion, Esq. who died in 1719, gave by will 2l. per annum.

Sunday-
school
established
by Mrs.
Williams.

Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, (relict of Edward Williams, Esq.) who died in 1793, bequeathed the sum of 400l. ; the interest of which (subject to the repairs of her husband’s monument) is to be applied to the benefit of the Sunday-school, which had been instituted by her, and, during her lifetime, kept up at her own expence.

²⁵ Charles Cecil, grandson of James, the third Earl of Salisbury of that family.

WALTHAM CROSS.

THIS hamlet is situated on the road to Ware, eleven miles from London. It is one of the wards of the parish of Cheshunt, and contains 100 houses. Situation
of the
hamlet.

The hamlet takes its name from an ancient cross, erected, as is supposed, by Edward the First, in memory of his beloved consort Eleanor. This cross, which is almost the only thing worthy of notice in the place, adjoins to the Falcon Inn. The following description of its present state is taken from the third volume of the *Monumenta Vetusta*, published by the Society of Antiquaries, who have twice interested themselves in preserving this curious remnant of antiquity from farther decay¹. Ancient
cross.

“ The cross is hexagon ; each side of the lower story divided into
“ two compartments, charged with the arms of England, Castile
“ and Leon, and Ponthieu, in shields pendant each from different
“ foliage. Over these compartments is a quatrefoil ; and over that,

¹ In 1721, posts were put round it, at the expence of the Society, to protect it from injury by carriages. In 1757, at the request of the Society, signified by Dr. Stuke-
ley, Lord Monson, lord of the manor of Cheshunt, surrounded the base with brick-work.

“ in the point of the whole, a trefoil. The pediment of each com-
 “ partment is richly frosted with leaves. The spandrils of each
 “ pediment are carved with eight-leaved flowers in lozenges, and
 “ the pannels are parted by purfled finials divided by two niches.
 “ The cornice over the first story is composed of various foliage
 “ and lions’ heads, surmounted by a battlement pierced with quatre-
 “ foils. The second story is formed of twelve open tabernacles, in
 “ pairs, but so divided, that the dividing pillar intersects the middle
 “ of the statue behind it. These tabernacles terminate in orna-
 “ mented pediments, with a bouquet on the top; and the pillars that
 “ supported them are also purfled in two stories. This story also
 “ finishes with a cornice and battlement like the first, and supports
 “ a third story of solid masonry, ornamented with single compart-
 “ ments in relief, somewhat resembling those below, and supporting
 “ the broken shaft of a plain cross. The statues of the Queen are
 “ crowned; her left hand holding a cordon, and her right a sceptre
 “ or globe.” An engraving of this cross was made by Vertue, at
 the expence of the Society of Antiquaries, in 1721; and another, in
 1792, by Bafire, from a drawing of Schnebbelie’s. There are several
 other engravings of it.

Manor of
 Dacies, alias
 Crossbrooks.

At Waltham Cross is the site of a manor², called Dacies, alias Crossbrooks, which, as far back as I have been able to trace it, has belonged to the same persons as that of Theobalds. It is nevertheless a separate manor, as may be seen by referring to the surveys (in the Augmentation-office) made of each, in 1650. The manerial rights were then valued at 7*l.* 17*s.* 4½*d.* per annum, the land at 20*l.*; but stated to be very improveable. The manor is described as being

² The manor-house is described as situated at Waltham Cross, built with timber and Flemish wall, and in good repair.

intermingled

intermingled with that of Cheshunt in all parts of the parish. A court baron is still held for it.

The survey of Theobalds manor, before mentioned, describes an ancient spital at Waltham Cross, consisting of four rooms below and three above, by prescription and time out of mind, appropriated for poor lame impotent people. It is still used for the same purpose, (being occupied by four poor widows,) and is held under the manor of Theobalds, to which it pays a small quit-rent.

Ancient
spital.

The workhouse for the parish of Cheshunt is situated at Waltham Cross.

C O U N T Y

O F

E S S E X.

B A R K I N G.

THE name of this place, in old records, is written Bereching, Etymology.
 Bereking, Berkyng, &c. now almost universally Barking.
 Morant derives it from the Saxon words *Beorce* and *ing*, signifying
 a meadow planted with birch-trees; but other antiquaries¹ are of
 opinion, that it is to be derived from *Burgh-ing*—the fortification
 in the meadow, some considerable entrenchments being still visible
 not far from the town².

Barking lies in the hundred of Becontree, at the distance of nearly Situation,
boundaries,
and extent.
 eight miles from London. The parish is about 30 miles in circum-
 ference³; and is bounded by Eastham, Little Ilford, Wansted,

¹ See Gough's edition of Camden's Britannia, vol. ii. p. 51. Mr. Lethieullier was of the same opinion.

² See p. 57.

³ It was proposed, in 1650, that this parish and Little Ilford should be divided into three: Barking itself to be one; Great Ilford, with little Ilford annexed, to be another; the church of the third parish to be near a house called Little Geries in the forest; and its boundaries to be as follows:
 "to begin at Strawberry-hill, against Chig-
 "well, and so along the old bounds of the
 "parish of Barking, against Woodford, and
 "so to Clayberry, and down to the river
 "to a place called Soyes-pool, and along
 "the river to Hocklee's-bridge, and thence
 "by the river to Gane-meadow, and so up
 "Cranbrook-rill to Cranbrook-bridge, and

"up the brook against Windelands, to a
 "piece of land part of the Blue-boar, and
 "so up a lane that leadeth to and over the
 "brick-kilne lane, and to the end of that
 "lane, and down the common road to a
 "place called the Seven Kings, and so all
 "along the brook below Goofes; and from
 "thence to Wellriden, and to meet with
 "the boundary between Dagenham and
 "Barking, to meet with Strawberry-hill,
 "which is fifteen miles about; that so the
 "inhabitants may have the word of God
 "preached to them, which they now can
 "seldom partake of, being so far distant
 "from the parish-church; and having no
 "other parish-church near them by two
 "miles, and the ways very bad in the
 "winter-time." Parliamentary Surveys,
 Lamb. MSS. Lib.

Woodford,

Woodford, Chigwell, and Dagenham in Essex, and by Woolwich in Kent; a great part of the marsh-lands belonging to the last-mentioned parish, lying on the Essex side of the river.

Cultivated
lands.

The parish of Barking contains about 7850 acres of cultivated land; of which about 1980 are marsh-land; about 300 cropped with potatoes⁴; 100 with cabbages, &c.; 250 upland meadow; 50 wood; the remainder, excepting a few small closes, arable. The soil is various; clay, gravel, and loam.

Soil.

Hainault
Forest.

A considerable part (viz. about 1500 acres) of Hainault Forest, being parcel of the Forest of Waltham, is in this parish; within the limits of which stands a remarkable tree, well known by the name of Fairlop Oak. The stem, which is rough and fluted, measures, at three feet from the ground, about thirty-six feet in girth. The boughs extend about 300 feet in circumference. Under their shade is held a fair on the first Friday in July. It is said to have originated from a man of singular character going there annually to dine with his friends. The tree is now fenced round with a close paling about five feet high, and Mr. Forsyth's composition has been applied to its decayed branches to preserve it as much as possible from future injury. The Hainault Foresters, one of the societies formed a few years ago for the purpose of enjoying the amusement of archery, held their meetings near Fairlop Oak.

Fairlop
Oak.

Hainault
Foresters.

Wards.

The parish of Barking is divided into four wards, each of which has its separate officers. Barking-town ward has two churchwardens (one appointed by the vicar and the other by the parish) and an overseer. Ilford ward has a churchwarden and overseer.

⁴ Arthur Young, in his "Six Weeks Tour," says, that the potatoe husbandry in this neighbourhood is admirable; and the profit exceedingly great. He mentions an instance of the landlord of the Red Lion at Ilford, in this parish, selling three roods of potatoes as they grew for 9l.; and an instance of some Irishmen, who had hired some land of Mr. Johnson, the brick-merchant, at 4l. an acre, taking up forty sacks per acre of potatoes, valued at 20l. See p. 247, 248.

There is only one churchwarden for the wards of Ripple and Chadwell ; but there is an overseer for each.

Barking-town ward pays the sum of 428l. to the land-tax.

Great Ilford ward — — 500l. 11s.

Ripple ward — — 446l. 4s.

Chadwell ward — — 166l. 8s.

The proportion in the pound is upon an average about 2s. 6d. ; in Barking-town ward it is rather more.

Barking had a weekly market on Saturdays, but it has long fallen into disuse ; there is an annual fair on St. Ethelburgh's day, the 22d of October. In the year 1616, Samuel and John Jones had a grant from the crown of the market-place at Barking, with the market-house, built by Queen Elizabeth⁵. The same year, they conveyed the premises to Thomas Fanshaw and others⁶. In 1679, Sir Thomas Fanshaw gave the profits of the market and fair to the poor of this parish. Since the decline of the market, it is become of little value, the tolls of both being let for 10l. per annum.

Market and fair.

Grants of the market-place.

The small river Roding, which rises in the north part of the county near Elsenham, runs along the western boundary of this parish, till it falls into the Thames. It is navigable as far as Ilford.

River Roding.

In the fields adjoining to a farm called Uphall, about a quarter of a mile to the north of Barking-town, is a very remarkable ancient entrenchment : its form is not regular, but tending to a square ; the circumference is 1792 yards, (i. e. one mile and 32 yards,) inclosing an area of forty-eight acres, one rood, and thirty-four perches. On the north, east, and south sides it is single trenched : on the north and east sides the ground is dry and level, (being arable land,) and the trench from frequent ploughing almost filled up : on the south

Ancient entrenchments at Uphall.

⁵ Pat. 14 Jac. pt. 26. Aug. 15. N^o 3.

⁶ Cl. 14 Jac. pt. 9. N^o 33.

Antiquities
found at
Barking.

side is a deep morass: on the west side, which runs parallel with the river Roding, and at a short distance from it, is a double trench and bank: at the north west corner was an outlet to a very fine spring of water, which was guarded by an inner work, and a high keep or mound of earth. Mr. Lethieullier thinks that this entrenchment was too large for a camp: his opinion therefore is, that it was the site of a Roman town. He confesses that no traces of buildings have been found on that spot, which he accounts for on the supposition that the materials were used for building Barking Abbey, and for repairing it after it was burnt by the Danes. As a confirmation of this opinion, he relates, that upon viewing the ruins of the Abbey-church in 1750, he found the foundations of one of the great pillars composed in part of Roman bricks. A coin of Magnentius was found also among the ruins⁷.

In the early part of this century, several Saxon coins were found towards the south-east part of the town, among which was one of King Burgred.

Barking
Abbey
founded.

Barking Abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is said to have been the first monastery for women established in this kingdom. It was founded about the year 670, (in the reign of Sebbi and Sighere, kings of the East Saxons,) by St. Erkenwald, Bishop of London, in compliance with the earnest desire of his sister Ethelburgh, who was appointed the first abbess. The founder was nearly allied to the Saxon monarchs, being great grandson of Uffa the first king, and second son of Anna the seventh king of the East Angles: he was the first bishop who sat in the see of London after the building of St. Paul's church by King Ethelbert. The monastic writers speak in

Anecdotes of
its founder
St. Erken-
wald.

⁷ From a MS. history of Barking, written by Mr. Lethieullier, which will be frequently quoted. It was obligingly commu-

nicated by Edward Hulfe, Esq. of Portman-square, who married Mr. Lethieullier's niece.

Ex Autographe, in libro Bibliothecae Cottonianae, dicto Augustus II, N.º 26, reservato.

In nomine dñi nři xpi saluatoris Quod tiens scis ac uenerabilib: locis uestris Aliquid
offerre uideamur VESTRA uobis reddimus non nostra largio. Quia propter
ego hō Alfredus parens sebbi prouincia east saxonorum. Cum ipsius consensu
propria uoluntate sana mente in utroq; consilio Tibi hēdiliurce abbatissae
ad augmentum monasterii tui quae dicitur beddanhaam perpetualiter trado
et de meo iure in tuo transcribo terram quae appellatur ricncahaam
budinbaam deccanbaam angelnabeshaam Et campo in silua quae dicitur
uuidmundes felt quae simul sunt coniuncta .xl. manent unusq; ad terminos
quae eorum pertinent Cum omnib: ad se pertinentib: Cum campis siluis
pratib: et maris co ut tam tu quam posteri tui teneatis possideatis Et quaecumq;
uolueris de eadem facere terra liberam habeatis potestatem Actum mense
martio et testes competentium numero ut subscriberent rogavi Siquis contra
hanc donationis kartulam uenire temptauerit aut corrumpere Ante omnipoten
tem dñm et ihm xpm filium eius et spm scm id est inseparabilem trinitatem
Sciat se condemnatum et separatum ab omni societate xpianorum
Kartulam donationis in suam nihilominus firmitate et ut firmam et in concussam
sit donum. Inter omnia sunt autem isti huius terre cum quib: accingit ab oriente
prietola burna ab aquilone centinces trios et hanc dem stede ab australe flumen
tamisa Siquis autem hanc donationem augere uoluerit auceat de bona sua in regione
uiuorum cum scis suis si ne fine amen.
† Ego sebbi rex east sax pro confirmatione subscripsi Ego oedelraedus donator subscripsi
† Ego ercnuualdus epis copus consensi et subscripsi Ego uuilfridus epis consens et sub sp
† Ego haedde epis consens et sub ego cūda pr et abbas consentiens sub s
† Ego ecc baldus pr et abbas consens et sub sp

Indente Cartae.

de terra quae donauit odil

redus: .xl. manentium †

† Ego hacona pr et abbas conf. sub sp

† Ego hooe pr et abbas consens. sub sp

Sic et num manus Sebbi regis

Sic et num manus sicineat di regis

Sic et num manus suebreci regis

very high terms of his piety and zeal in the discharge of his episcopal functions; and tell us that, when he was grown weak through age and infirmities, he was carried about in a litter from place to place throughout his diocese, constantly teaching and instructing the people till his death, which happened about the year 685, whilst he was on a visit to his sister Ethelburgh at Barking. After his death, great disputes arose (as we are informed by the Monkish annalists) between the nuns of Barking, the convent of Chertsey, of which he was both founder and abbot, and the citizens of London, about the interment of his body, each claiming an exclusive right to the bones of the venerable prelate. Nor was the dispute determined without the intervention of a miracle which declared in favour of the Londoners, who, having got possession of the body, bore it off in triumph; on their road they were stopped at Ilford and Stratford by the floods: upon this occasion the historians record another miracle, by which a safe and easy passage was procured for the corpse of the holy man and its attendants. It is almost needless to add, that the bishop was canonized, and that frequent miracles were said to be wrought at his tomb. A magnificent shrine was erected against the east wall of St. Paul's cathedral in the reign of King Stephen, into which St. Erkenwald's bones were translated with great solemnity, in the year 1148: vast sums of money were expended from time to time in adorning it with gold, silver, and precious stones.

It is not known what was the original endowment of Barking Abbey. The charter attributed to Erkenwald is not supposed to be authentic. The charter of Hodelred, father of King Sebbi, coeval with the foundation of the abbey, and undoubtedly genuine, is still extant among the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum, and is one of the most ancient records of that nature. The annexed copy, which is a *fac simile*, was engraved at the expence of Mr. Lethieul-

Endowment
of the Ab-
bey, and
grants to it.

lier, and is now in the possession of Edward Hulse, Esq. of Portman-square, to whom I am indebted for the use of it. Most of the places named in this grant are now unknown, viz. Ricincahaam, Buden-haam, Angenlabeshaam, and Widmundesfelt⁸; Deccanhaam is certainly Dagenham, though that place is not mentioned among the possessions of Barking Abbey in the survey of Doomſday⁹. King William the Conqueror confirmed the possessions of this convent, as did his successors Henry the First and King Stephen. The latter restored to the abbess and convent some woods which Henry had taken into the forest; he gave them also the hundreds of Becontree and Barnstaple, and granted them various privileges and immunities. His last charter was executed at Barking, by the ceremony of laying his knife upon the altar of the Virgin Mary and St. Ethelburgh¹⁰. King Stephen confirmed also a grant of three hides of land in Ulfe-meston, (Woolſton in the parish of Chigwell,) given by Edward, a servant of Queen Matilda. Henry the Second confirmed all former grants. Richard I. anno 1198 released an annual rent of 60s. payable by the convent out of the hundred of Becontree. Most of the succeeding monarchs till the reign of Henry VII. confirmed the

⁸ Query? The manor of Wyfield, or Withfield, in Barking.

⁹ Their possessions, as recorded in that survey, were, Mucking, in the hundred of Barnstaple, valued at 10l. per annum; Bulvan, valued at 10l.; Perendun, in the hundred of Harlow, valued at 10s.; Wig-borow, in the hundred of Winstred, valued at 10l.; Warley, in the hundred of Chaf-ford, valued at 7l.; Lands in Stifford, valued at 3s.; Ingatestone, in the hundred of Chelmsford, valued at 60s.; Feltings, valued at 10s.; Hockley, in the hundred of Rochford, valued at 10l.; Tollebury, in the hundred of Thurstable, valued at

10l.; and Barking, valued at 80l., or, according to the Norman valuation, at 100l.

¹⁰ “Hanc donationem meam obtuli super
“ altare Beatæ Mariæ & Beatæ Athelburgæ
“ in ecclesiâ de Berching per unum cul-
“ tellum & sigilli mei impressione confirmo
“ et attestacione subscriptorum corrobore.”
See the Charter among the “Brevia Re-
“ gum” in the Tower.—This ceremony of
laying a knife or sword upon the altar was
the usual mode of ratifying grants before the
invention of seals; and it appears that it
was not entirely laid aside afterwards.

charters of their ancestors. Richard II. granted a return of writs within the hundred of Becontree, together with the profits of all waters, whether sea or river, that overflowed their lands. Henry IV. added some new privileges. References to these, and various other records relating to the abbey, will be found in the notes", together

" Copies of Hodelred's Charter, and those of William the Conqueror, Henry I. King Stephen, Henry II. and Richard I. are to be found among the " Brevia Regum" in the Tower, having been exhibited by the Abbots of Barking, anno 1324, (17 Edw. II). Rot. Fin. 5 Hen. III. m. 2. Grant of a market at Caldecot. Cl. 5 Hen. III. m. 3. Grant of wood out of Henholt, and licence to keep dogs for hunting game. Cart. 18 Edw. I. N° 88. Free warren in Litlington, (Bedf.) Pat. 19 Edw. I. m. 23. Land and rents in Barking. Pat. 20 Edw. I. m. 27. Licence to fell wood out of Inholt, to the value of 30l. Pat. 2 Edw. II. pt. 2. Grant of 200. acres of land, and 40s. rent, in Barking and Dagenham, by Gilbert de Nye. Pat. 6 Edw. II. pt. 1. m. 12. Licence to purchase lands. Pat. 9 Edw. II. pt. 1. m. 17. Appropriation of the Church of Mocking. Pat. 12 Edw. II. pt. 2. m. 16. Licence to fell 300 oaks in Henholt, to rebuild Loxfordbury. Cl. 19 Edw. II. m. 32. Claim of a quit-rent. Pat. 4 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 3. Licence to purchase lands. Cl. 5 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 9. Release of a claim on lands in Dagenham, &c. by John de Cockermouth. Pat. 11 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 20. relates to the same release. Pat. 12 Edw. III. m. 2. Plenary grant of wood from the forest. Pat. 14 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 31. Rents in London. Pat. 28 Edw. III. pt. 3. m. 4. Appropriation of Tollebury church. (On the same roll and membrane is a licence to purchase lands.) Pat. 32 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 5. Two houses, 80 acres of land, and rents in Barking. Pat. 33 Edw. III. pt. 1.

m. 17. Houses and lands in Litlington. Pat. 36 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 36. Grant of 300 marks to the abbey, by Robert Earl of Suffolk. Pat. 40 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 43. A house, lands, and rents in Barking. Pat. 3 Ric. II. pt. 3. m. 22. Exemption from repairing part of Havering-park wall. Pat. 5 Ric. II. pt. 2. m. 23. Appropriation of Hockley church. Cart. 7 and 8 Ric. II. 33. Confirmation of former grants. Pat. 8 Ric. II. pt. 1. m. 38. Licence to impress workmen. Pat. 9 Ric. II. pt. 1. m. 22. Appropriation of All-Hallows church. Pat. 15 Ric. II. pt. 2. m. 9. 126 acres of land, and some rents in Barking. Pat. 16 Ric. II. pt. 1. m. 22. Return of writs in the hundred of Becontree, &c. Pat. 17 Ric. II. pt. 2. m. 25. Remittance of the temporalities of the abbey during a vacancy, on account of damage sustained by floods. Pat. 21 Ric. II. pt. 3. m. 9. Houses in the Old Jewry. Cart. 1 Hen. IV. m. 3. Confirmation of former charters, and grant of fines, forfeitures, &c. in the hundred of Becontree. Pat. 10 Hen. IV. pt. 2. m. 7. Exemption from taxes for ten years, on account of inundations which had destroyed Dagenham marsh, and done great damage elsewhere. (See also Pat. 1 Hen. V. pt. 3. m. 34.) Pat. 11 Hen. IV. pt. 2. m. 9. Appropriation of Litlington church. Pat. 2 Hen. VI. pt. 3. m. 18. Ample confirmation of grants. Pat. 23 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 4. A cask of red wine annually from the chief butler. Pat. 2 Edw. IV. pt. 2. m. 10. Grant of liberties within the hundred of Becontree and elsewhere. Pat. 4 Edw. IV. pt. 3. m. 22. Ample confirmation of grants.

with

with a schedule of the estates which they held when the convent was dissolved¹²; at which time the whole of their possessions was valued according to Dugdale at 862l. 12s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per annum; according to Speed at 1084l. 6s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Account of
the convent,
and its
abbesses.
St. Ethel-
burgh.

St. Hildeli-
tha.

I shall now give a brief history of this convent, with some particulars relating to the abbesses, most of whom were of high rank, and several of them of the blood Royal. Ethelburgh the founder's sister was, as has been before observed, the first abbess. The time of her death is uncertain. She was buried at Barking, and received the honour of canonization. Her successor was Hildelitha, who had been sent for by the founder out of France to instruct his sister Ethelburgh in the duties of her new station. She also obtained a place among the Romish saints. After her, several abbesses of the Royal

¹² Viz.—The hundred of Becontree, and the hundred of Barnstable; the manor of Barking, valued at 155l. per ann.; the site of the abbey and demesnes, 7l. 15s. 4d.; the following manors and farms in Barking: Eastbury, valued at 21l. 3s. 4d. per ann.; Westbury, 27l. 13s. 4d.; Newberry, 6l.; Loxfordbury, 12l. 13s. 4d.; Gaesham's-hall, 10l. 6s. 8d.; Wangey-hall, 4l. 10s.; Dun's-hall, 4l. 6s. 8d.; and Up-hall, 7l.; quit-rents, from Jenkins, Cranbrook, and Stone-hall, 2l. 5s.; the water-mill, 20l.; divers tenements, and parcels of marsh and other lands, 94l. 10s. 3d.; the manor of Mocking, in Essex, with the rectory and advowson, 74l.; Bulvan, with the rectory and advowson, 32l. 14s. 2d.; Wigborow, with the rectory and advowson, 22l. 10s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Warley manor and advowson, 41l.; Ingatestone manor and advowson, 47l. 5s.; the manor and rectory of Hockley; the manor and rectory of Tollebury; the manor and rectory of Dagenham, (51l. 9s.);

the manor of Abbot's-hall, alias Brown's, alias Rockwood, in Roding Abbots, with the rectory of that place; and the manor of Caldecot, in Roding Abbots, and Roding Plumbea, (12l. 10s.); the rectory and advowson of Hordon super Montem, (6l. 13s. 4d.); the manor of Hawkbury, in Fobbing, (5l. 7s. 8d.); some marsh and wood-land, in South Benfleet; the manor of Woodbarnes; the manor of Hanley-hall; the manor of High-hall, in Walthamstow^{*}; the site of the dissolved priory at Hatfield Regis, (12l.); and the rectory of the said parish, (40l.); the manor of Down-hall; the rectory of Manewdon, (16l.); rents in Westham, Layton, and Wansted; several houses in London; the advowson of the rectories of All-hallows-Barking, and St. Margaret-Lothbury; lands in Marybone; the manor and rectory of Slapton, in Buckinghamshire, (23l. 16s. 10d.); and the manor of Fullburn, in Cambridge-shire, (15l. 9s. 7d.).

^{*} This must mean the manor of the rectory at Walthamstow, which, it is probable, this convent possessed by some exchange with the priory of the Holy Trinity.—

See the account of High Hall, and the rectorial manor in Walthamstow.

blood succeeded.—Ofwyth, daughter of Edifrith, King of Northumberland; Queen Ethelburgh, wife to Ina, King of the West Saxons, who was canonized; and Cuthburgh, (sister of King Ina,) who had been a nun at Barking in the time of St. Hildelitha. She died about the middle of the eighth century. Nothing more is known of this monastery till the year 870, when it was burnt to the ground by the Danes, and the nuns either slain or dispersed. It lay desolate about 100 years, being within the territories which were ceded by Alfred to Gormund the Danish King. About the middle of the tenth century, it was rebuilt by King Edgar, as an atonement for having violated the chastity of Wulfhilda, a beautiful nun at Wilton, whom he appointed abbess; restoring the monastery to its former splendour, and endowing it with large revenues. After Wulfhilda had presided over the convent many years, some dissensions arose between her and the priests of Barking, who referred their cause to Elfrida, the widow of King Edgar and mother of Ethelred, whom they requested to eject Wulfhilda, and to take the government of the monastery upon herself, a proposal to which she readily assented. Wulfhilda retired to a religious house which she had founded at Horton in Dorsetshire. The Queen then put herself at the head of the monastery, and continued to preside over it, as the historians inform us, twenty years; at the end of which time a violent sickness seizing her at Barking, she repented of the injury she had done to Wulfhilda, and reinstated her in her former situation. Wulfhilda having lived seven years after her restoration, died at London, whither she had retired to avoid the Danish army then invading England. After her death, she was enrolled among the Romish saints, being the fifth abbess of this convent who had received the honour of canonization. At the time of the Norman Conquest, Alfgiva, a Saxon lady, who had been appointed by Edward the Confessor,

Abbeſſes of
the Saxon
blood Royal.

The monaſ-
tery burnt by
the Danes.

Rebuilt by
King Edgar.

St. Wulf-
hilda, the
abbess.

King William the Conqueror at Barking in the time of Alfgiva the abbess.

Confessor, was abbess. Some historians¹³ relate, that William the Conqueror, soon after his arrival in England, retired to Barking Abbey, and there continued till the fortress he had begun in London was completed. Hither, they say, whilst preparations were making for his coronation, repaired to him Edwin Earl of Mercia, Morcar Earl of Northumberland, and many others of the nobility and great men of the land, who swore fealty to him, and were reinstated in their possessions. Others¹⁴ say, that Berkhamsted was the place of the King's abode; but there are strong circumstances in favour of the former opinion. As Berkhamsted castle was soon afterwards built by Earl Morton, to whom the Conqueror had given the manor, it is probable that there was then no mansion upon it fit for a Royal residence; and, admitting that there might have been, the proximity of Barking to London rendered that place a more convenient station for the new Monarch.

After the death of Alfgiva, Queen Maud, wife of Henry I. took the government of the monastery into her own hands. It is not improbable, that this connection with Barking induced her the more readily to build the bridge at Bow, as mentioned in Vol. III. of this work¹⁵. Maud, wife of King Stephen, followed the example of her aunt on the death of Agnes, the abbess, in 1136; but she soon resigned the government of the convent, to which Adeliza, sister of Pain Fitz-john, (a baron of considerable note, who was slain in a battle near Cardigan,) was appointed. During her government, King Stephen, with his Queen and the whole court, were entertained for several days at the abbey¹⁶. This abbess founded and endowed

King Stephen and his court at Barking in the time of Adeliza the abbess.

¹³ Carte and Brady.

¹⁴ Among whom are Simon Dunelmensis, and Roger Hoveden.

¹⁵ P. 489—491.

¹⁶ There is a charter of King Stephen's

(with the great seal annexed) in the Cottonian Library, (not relating to this convent,) which is dated from Barking, and witnessed by most of the great men of Stephen's court.

the hospital at Ilford. To her succeeded Mary, sister to Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. Her appointment is said to have been intended by Henry II. as an atonement for the injustice he had done her family, who were all banished the kingdom, as a punishment for the Prelate's insolence. The succeeding abbesses were as follows:

Mary, sister
of Thomas
à Becket,
abbess.

Maud, (natural daughter of Henry II.)	Eleanor de Weston, 1318.
Christina de Valoniis.	Jolenta de Sutton, 1329.
Sarah de Walebar, 1214.	Matilda de Montacute ¹⁷ , 1341.
Sibilla, 1215.	Isabella de Montacute ¹⁷ , 1352.
Mabilia de Boseham, 1215.	Katherine Sutton, 1358.
Maud, (natural daughter of King John,) 1247.	Matilda de Montacute ¹⁸ , 1376.
Christiana de Boseham, 1252.	Sibilla de Felton ¹⁹ , 1394.
Maud Loveland, 1259.	Margaret Swinford ²⁰ , 1419.
Alice de Merton, 1276.	Catherine de la Pole ²¹ , 1433.
Isabella de Basinges, 1291.	Elizabeth Laxham, 1473.
Matilda Grey, 1295.	Elizabeth Shuldham, 1479.
Anna de Vere, 1295.	Elizabeth Green, 1500.
	Dorothy Barley, 1528.

An ancient writing, in the possession of the Rev. Peter Rafhleigh, vicar of Barking, describes the place of burial of most of the abbesses, and others for whom anniversaries were kept²².

From

¹⁷ These ladies were daughters of William Lord Montacute; and sisters of William Earl of Salisbury.

¹⁸ Supposed to be niece to the former abbess of that name, and daughter of Sir Edward Montacute.

¹⁹ This abbess, or some of her family, founded a chantry in the conventual church, anno 1395.

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²⁰ Probably a daughter of Catherine Swinford, (afterwards Duchess of Lancaster,) by her first husband.

²¹ Daughter of Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, who was slain at Agincourt. She was elected abbess when only 23 years of age.

²² Viz.—Jolenta de Sutton, before the altar of our Lady of Salvation.

Terrible inundations of the abbey lands.

From the time of Mary à Becket, there are few remarkable occurrences connected with the history of this abbey. The most material, as it affected the interests of the convent, was a terrible inundation, which happened about the year 1376, and broke down the banks of the Thames at Dagenham. It is first mentioned in a record of the ensuing year, when the convent petitioned that they might be excused from contributing an aid to the King, at the time of a threatened invasion, on account of the expences they had been at in endeavouring to repair their damages. As there is no petition of this kind, or any complaint of poverty of an earlier date, though many occur afterwards, it is to be presumed that no inundation, at least such as had injured the banks in any great degree, had happened before. The plea was allowed, and the same reasons were generally pleaded with success as an exemption from future contributions of a like nature. In 1380 and 1382, the abbess and convent state that their income was then diminished 400 marks per annum by inundations,

Maud Loveland, near the same spot.

Maud, daughter of King Henry, in the chapel of Salvation.

Eleanor de Weston, before the shrine of St. Alburgh.

Anne de Vere, before the shrine of St. Hil-delitha.

Maud de Grey, before the altar of the Resurrection.

Alice de Merton, in an arch over against the cemetery.

Isabel de Basing, in the arch of the window.

Algive, in the arch over-against the high altar.

Mary, sister of Thomas the Martyr, in the arch before the altar of our Lady and St. Paul, in the aisle.

Mabile, in whose time the church was dedicated, in the arch next adjoining.

Maud Mountagu, in the quire.

Isabel, her sister, on the prioress's side in the quire.

Christian de Valois, in the middle of the chapter, under a marble stone.

Katherine Sutton, in an arch in the chapel of our Lady.

Christian de Boseham, at the entrance of the chapter-house.

Maud Mountagu, (the younger,) in an arch before the high altar, over-against the door of the vestry.

William Dun, in St. Peter's aisle, before the altar.

Mary, daughter of Thomas de Felton, before the altar of the Resurrection.

Joan, her mother, at her right hand, before the said altar.

Sybil de Felton, the abbess, between her mother and Anne de Vere, before the said altar.

Margaret Saxham, between the two pillars before the Cross of our Saviour.

and

and that they had scarcely sufficient left to maintain them. In 1409, they state that they had expended 2000*l.* to no purpose in endeavouring to repair their banks. The next year it was set forth, that the revenues of the convent were sunk so low, that none of the ladies had more than fourteen shillings per annum for clothes and necessities. In consequence of these several petitions, they obtained frequent exemptions from taxes and other burdens; writs to impress labourers to work at the banks, and licence to appropriate certain churches to the use of the convent²³. It is well known, that a breach equally destructive happened in the year 1707, which, through the interference of parliament, was stopped by Capt. John Perry, at the expence of 25,000*l.* after the land-owners had given up the attempt as impracticable.

Eleanor Duchess of Gloucester retired to Barking-abbey after the murder of her husband in 1397. She died there in 1399, having, as some say, professed herself a nun. During the time of Catherine de la Pole, Edmund and Jasper Tudor²⁴, sons of Catherine, the Queen Dowager by Owen Tudor, were sent to be educated at this abbey, a certain salary being allowed the abbess for their maintenance²⁵.

Death of
Eleanor
Duchess of
Gloucester.

The sons of
Catherine
Tudor edu-
cated at
Barking.

The

²³ See references to these grants in note 10. The petitions are recited in the grants.

²⁴ Edmund was father of Henry VII.; Jasper was created Duke of Bedford by his nephew.

²⁵ In 1441, this salary being a year and a half in arrear, the abbess presented the following petition: "To the King our Soverain Lord, besechith youre full humble Oratrice Kateryne de la Pole, Abbess of Berking, that forasmuch as she afore this tyme hath been demened and reuled by th' advis of youre full discrete counsaill, to take upon hir the charge, costes, and expenses of Edmond

ap Meredith ap Tydier, and Jasper ap Meridith ap Tydier, being yit in hir kepyng, for the which cause she was payed fro the 27 day of Juli the yere of youre full noble regne XV. unto the Saturday the last day of Feverer the yere of your saide regne XVII. 50 livres; and after the saide last day of Feverer youre saide bedewoman hath borne the charges as aboven unto this day, and is behinde of the paiement for the same charge, costes, and expenses, amontyng, after the afferant of hir last paiement, fro the last day of Feverer unto the fest of All-halowen the yere of youre regne XIX. the somme of 52 livres 12 sols; and of
" youre

The above account of the convent of Barking and its abbeſſes is abridged from Mr. Lethieullier's MSS. ²⁶

Order of the
nuns, and
rank of the
abbesſes.

The nuns of Barking were of the Benedictine order. The abbeſſes was appointed by the King till about the year 1200; when, by the interference of the Pope, the election was veſted in the convent, and confirmed by the royal authority. The abbeſſes of Barking was one of the four ²⁷ who were baroneſſes in right of their ſtation: for, being poſſeſſed of thirteen knights' fees and a half, ſhe held her lands of the King by a barony; and though her ſex prevented her from having a ſeat in parliament or attending the King in the wars, yet ſhe always furniſhed her quota of men, and had precedence over other abbeſſes. In her convent ſhe always lived in great ſtate; her houſehold conſiſted of “ chaplains, an eſquire, gentlemen, gentle-
“ women, yeomen, grooms, a clerk, a yeoman-cook, a groom-cook,
“ a pudding-wife, &c. ²⁸.”

Prioreſſes and
other officers
of the con-
vent.

The ſecond ſtation in the convent was that of the prioreſſes, under whom were two ſub-prioreſſes: there were alſo a chantreſſes; a high cellareſſes; an under-cellareſſes; a chamberlain; a kitchener; two freytoreſſes ²⁹; a penſionereſſes ³⁰; a firmareſſes ³¹; a parlareſſes, and a ſacriſt. The prioreſſes's office was for life, and during the abſence of the abbeſſes ſhe had the ſole management of the convent. The other

“ youre noble grace to graunt your letters of
“ ſufficient warrant hereupon, under youre
“ privie ſeal, direct unto the treſourer and
“ chamberlains of youre eſchequier, to pay
“ unto the ſame youre Oratrice the ſaid
“ 52 livres 12 ſols, for the cauſe and con-
“ ſideration above reherced; and ſhe ſhall
“ pray to God for you.” A warrant for
payment was granted. See Rymer's *Fœ-
dera*, vol. x. p. 828.

²⁶ His authorities are principally, the
Life of St. Erkenwald; Bede, Capgrave,

Matthew Paris, &c.; beſides the original
records referred to in note 10, and ſome
other charters confirming the election of
abbesſes, &c.

²⁷ The other three were, Wilton, Shaftes-
bury, and St. Mary, Wincheſter.

²⁸ Mr. Lethieullier's MSS.

²⁹ So called from having the care of the
freytory, or eating-hall.

³⁰ The perſon who had the care of pay-
ing the penſions.

³¹ She had the care of the infirmary.

offices

offices were annual. The prioress had a double portion of provisions, and the cellaresses and the kitchener during their year of office. There were certain lands also annexed to most of these offices. The office of cellarefs was a place of considerable power and profit, nearly corresponding to that of burfar of a college. She was to receive certain sums from the farmers and rent-gatherers of all the estates belonging to the convent, to buy the provisions, and to distribute the portions or "lyveries" to the several nuns. Among the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum³² is one entitled "The charge longynge to the office of cellarefs of Barkyng;" in which is stated fully the sums she was to collect, with the nature and quantity of the provisions she was to lay in, and the manner and proportion in which they were to be distributed. Among other things she was to provide "ruffeaulx"³³ in Lenton, and to bake with elys on Schere-Thursday³⁴; a pece of whete and three gallons of milk for frimete "on St Alburgh's day; three gallons of gude ale for befons; marybones to make white wortys; cripsis and crum-kakes at Shroftyde; conies for the convent at Shroftyde; twelve stubbeles and nine schaft-eles to bake on Shere-Thursday; one potel tyre for the abbess the same day, and two gallons of red wyne for the convent; half a goose for each of the nuns on the feast of the Assumption, and the same on St Alburgh's day; for every lady a lyverey of fowse at Martinmas, a whole hog's fowse³⁵ to serve three ladies. She was to pay to every lady in the convent 9^d a year for ruschew-silver³⁶; 2^d for her cripsis and crumkakes at Shrove-tide; 1^½ a week for eyilver³⁷ from Michaelmas to Allhallows day; from that day till Easter 1^¼ a week, and from Easter to

Office of the
cellarefs.

³² Julius, D. viii.

³³ Mr. Lethieullier defines *ruffeaulx*, or *ruschew*, to be all kinds of biscuits; I rather think that it is derived from *rusca*, salt butter.

³⁴ The Thursday after Lady-day.

³⁵ Consisting of the face, feet, and groin.

³⁶ Money to buy butter.

³⁷ Money to buy eggs.

“ Michaelmas 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.” The whole is printed in Dugdale’s *Monasticon* ³⁹.

Arms of the
convent ;

The arms of Barking Abbey were, Az. 3 roses, 2 and 1 in base Or; in chief as many lilies Arg. stalked and leaved Vert; all within a border G. charged with 8 plates.

their seal.

The seal represents three niches, in which are St. Erkenwald the founder between St. Ethelburgh, (commonly called St. Alburgh,) and another female saint, probably St. Hildelitha; beneath is the figure of a Lady Abbess, and over them the Virgin Mary as *Regina Cæli*, with the infant Jesus in her arms; on one side of her is St. Peter, and on the other St. Paul.

Surrender
of the con-
vent.

Barking Abbey was surrendered to King Henry VIII. on the 14th of November 1539 ⁴⁰, when a pension of 200 marks per annum was granted to Dorothy Barley the last abbess, and various pensions (some as low as 2l. 13s. 4d.) to the nuns, who were then thirty in number. The abbess was living, and received her pension in 1548 ⁴¹.

Grants and
descent of
its site.

The site of the monastery with the conventual house and the demesne lands, which had been leased by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Denny, was granted by Edward VI. on the 16th of November 1551, to Edward Fynes, Lord Clinton ⁴², who conveyed it the next day to Sir Richard Sackville ⁴³. In the year 1565, this estate appears to have been aliened by John Stonard to William Avery ⁴⁴; in 1585, by George Harvey to Peter Palmer ⁴⁵. It became vested in the crown again before the year 1605, when it was granted by King James to Augustin Steward ⁴⁶, who died seized of it in 1628, leaving Martin his son and heir ⁴⁷. After this I have not been able to learn any thing farther of it till the year 1747, when it was purchased of

³⁹ Vol. i. p. 80—83.

⁴⁰ Surrender in the Augmentation-office.

⁴¹ Mr. Lethieullier’s MSS.

⁴² Pat. 5 Edw. VI. pt. 7. Nov. 16.

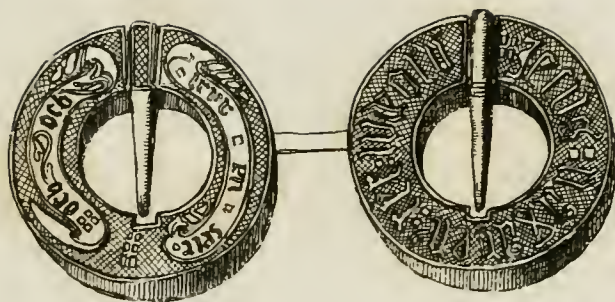
⁴³ Pat. 5 Edw. VI. pt. 2. Nov. 17.

⁴⁴ See Newcourt’s Repertorium, vol. ii.

⁴⁵ Pat. 27 Eliz. pt. 8. Sept. 2.

⁴⁶ Pat. 3 Jac. pt. 23. Sept. 13.

⁴⁷ Morant’s History of Essex, vol. i. p. 3.

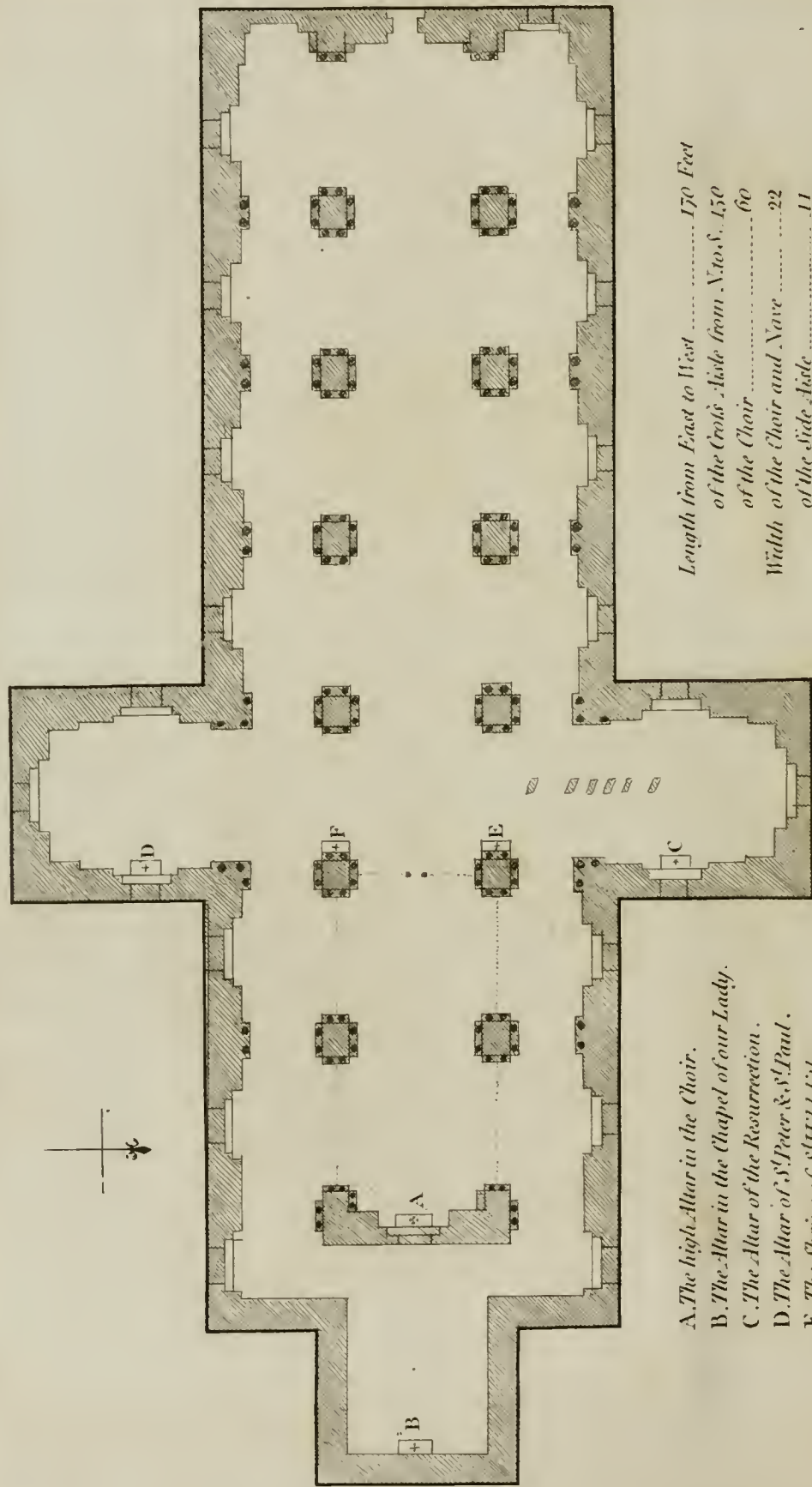


An Ancient Fibula, found in the Ruins of Barking Abbey.



*Appendant to y^e
the Abby,
Augmentation*

*Surrender of
now in the
Office.*



- A. The high Altar in the Choir.
- B. The Altar in the Chapel of our Lady.
- C. The Altar of the Resurrection.
- D. The Altar of, s^t Peter & s^t Paul.
- E. The Shrine of s^t Hildelitha.
- F. The Shrine of s^t Ethelburga.

Length from East to West	170 Feet
of the Cross Aisle from N. to S.	150
of the Choir	60
Width of the Choir and Nave	22
of the Side Aisle	11
of the Cross Aisle	28
Diameter of the Bases of the Columns ..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Space between them	22

Crispe Gascoyne, Alderman of London, by Joseph Keeling, Esq.⁴⁸, whose widow is the present proprietor.

There is scarcely a vestige now remaining of the once magnificent abbey of Barking, nor have any of the buildings been standing within the memory of man. Mr. Lethieullier, by employing persons to dig among the ruins, procured a ground-plan of the conventual church, which was built in the time of Mabilia de Boseham⁴⁹. Its site may be seen just without the north wall of the church-yard.

Present state
of the site.

Ground-
plan of the
conventual
church.

In digging among the ruins of the abbey, a stone (measuring about thirteen inches by nine) was found with this inscription: "THOMAS BEWFORD DUX DE EXCETR, DUS, AN: DNI MCCCCXXX." It seems to have been the key-stone of an arch. On the fragment of another stone was M^r HARRI BEWFORD - - - - WYCH^r. It is probable that both the Duke of Exeter and his brother, Cardinal Beaufort, (Bishop of Winchester,) were benefactors to the monastery. An ancient fibula⁵⁰ was found there also; and a gold ring, on which was engraven the salutation of the Virgin Mary and the letters I. M.⁵¹ It is probable that it belonged to Isabel Montague, one of the abbesses.

Antiquities
found on the
site.

At the entrance of Barking church-yard stands an ancient gateway, over which is "the chapel of the holy rood lofte atte gate edified" (as is expressed in an old record⁵²), "to the honor of Almighty God
" and

Chapel of
"the Holy
rood lofte
atte gate."

⁴⁸ From the information of William Jackson, Esq. Mrs. Keeling's agent.

⁴⁹ See note 22, p. 66. She was made abbess in 1215.

⁵⁰ See the annexed engraving, which was taken from a drawing in Mr. Lethieullier's MS. History of Barking. The legend on one side is clearly JESUS NAZARENUS REX JUDÆORUM. The other legend I have not been able to decypher.

⁵¹ Mr. Lethieullier's MSS.

⁵² A copy of which is among Mr. Lethieullier's papers. It is entitled "A declaration made by special counsell for my Lady Abbess answer to the parishioners of Berkynge." The parishioners wanted to put up a new bell over this chapel, in the room of one which they alleged to be "crasid and festief;" and to be allowed to repair the roof at their own expence. It appears that the abbess and convent were advised by their counsel to allow the parishioners

“ and of the holy rood, that is there of right great devocion, as it sheweth by great indulgens graunted to the same chapel and place “ by divers of our holy faders, Popes of Rome.” The representation of the holy rood or the crucifixion of our Saviour is still to be seen in alto relievo against the wall in this chapel. Salmon says that this gateway was called in his time Fire-bell Gate. It is not improbable that the bell mentioned in the note beneath was used as a curfew-bell.

Conduit belonging to the convent.

The abbess and convent of Barking had formerly a conduit near Cranbrook, from which pipes were laid (through lands belonging to the lord of the manor of Cranbrook, the abbot and convent of Stratford-Langthorn, and others) to Barking Abbey. In the year 1462, John Rigby, who had married Joan Malmeynes, whose family were lords of Cranbrook, dug up and broke the pipes in several places, so that no water could come to the convent, “ to the right “ great hurt and unease of the abbess and nuns ;” till they consented to pay to the said Rigby, Joan his wife, and their heirs, an annual rent of 24s. or eight yards of cloth of the same value. But Catherine de la Pole then abbess, finding that this agreement did not afford them sufficient security, caused a search to be made upon their own estates for a new spring, which being found at a place called Newberry, (being 1020 rods distant from the convent,) she had all the pipes which led to the old conduit taken up, and with them made a watercourse from the new spring to the monastery entirely through her own lands, by way of Dunshall, Cricklewood, Loxford-

rishioners (if they thought it necessary) to put up a new bell of the same weight as that which had long hung there, by the sufferance of the abbess, for the convenience of the parish, although “ persons of kunyng “ had ferched it, and reported it not to “ be crasid nor festief.” As to the repairs of the chapel, they should by no means suffer them to interfere ; for their counsel

observed, that as the parishioners grudged greatly to repair their own church and chapel of St. Margaret, to which they were bound by God’s law, it was not likely that they should continue to repair this additional charge. The above paper was copied from the register of Catherine de la Pole ; whence Mr. Lethieullier obtained several valuable documents.

Bridge,



J.L. 1796

Chapel of the Holy Rood, at Barking.

Bridge, &c. Its course is very particularly described in the register of Catherine de la Pole, whence it was copied by Mr. Lethicullier.

The manor of Barking⁵², which is paramount over all the manors in the hundred of Becontree, was the property of the abbess and convent of St. Mary at this place long before the Norman Conquest, and formed, it is probable, a part of its original endowment. After the dissolution of religious houses⁵³, it remained in the crown⁵⁴ till the year 1628, when Charles I. sold it to Sir Thomas Fanshawe for the sum of 2000*l.* reserving to the crown a fee-farm rent of 160*l.*⁵⁵ His descendant, Sir Thomas Fanshawe, who died in 1705, bequeathed this manor to Thomas Fanshawe, Esq. of Parsloes; but his will having been set aside for want of being executed in due form, it came to Susanna, his only daughter and heir, who married the Hon. Baptist Noel (son of Baptist Viscount Campden)⁵⁶. Her daughter Susan, who inherited this manor under her mother's will, sold it in

Manor of
Barking.

⁵² It is described in the survey of Domesday as containing 30 hides. There were formerly, says the survey, four ploughs on the demesne lands, now three only; but a fourth might be employed. Formerly the tenants had 70 ploughs, now 68. There were formerly 100 villans, now 140; formerly 50 bordars, now 90; formerly 10 slaves, now 6. There is pannage for 1000 hogs, 100 acres of meadow, two mills, a fishery, two sumpter-horses; 34 head of cattle; 150 hogs; 114 sheep; 24 goats; 10 hives of bees; quit-rents to the amount of 12*s.* 8*d.* issuing out of 28 houses in London. The half of a church in London belongs to this manor; which, in the time of Edward the Confessor, yielded 6*s.* 8*d.* but at present nothing. The manor was valued, in the reign of King Edward, at 80*l.* The English appraisers say that it bears the same value now; but the Nor-

mans value it at 100*l.* In the reign of King Edward, 24 acres belonged to this manor, which Goscelin Loremar has since taken away. Three knights hold two hides and three carucates; on which are three villans and ten bordars. The value of this estate is 45*s.* included in the above-mentioned valuation.

⁵³ Henry Torrell died seized of the manor of Barking, anno 1526. (Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 760. Extracts from Cole's Escheats.) I should suppose that he was lessee under the monastery.

⁵⁴ It was settled by James I. on his son Prince Henry for life. Lamb. MS. Lib. N^o 663. 48.

⁵⁵ See Pat. 4 Car. I. pt. 6. July 10, N^o. 2. and Pat. 3 Car. I. pt. 1. Mar. 11, N^o 3.

⁵⁶ Mr. Lethicullier's MSS.

the year 1717 to Sir William Humfreys, Bart.⁵⁷ His son Sir Orlando leaving no male issue, his estates descended to his daughters Mary and Ellen Wintour. The manor of Barking was purchased, in the year 1754, (of Thomas Gore, Esq. third husband of Mary Humfreys, and Charles Gore, Esq. his nephew, husband of Ellen Wintour,) by Smart Lethieullier, Esq.⁵⁸ It is now the property of Edward Hulse, Esq. (eldest son of Sir Edward Hulse, Bart.) in right of his wife Mary, only daughter and heir of Charles Lethieullier, Esq. brother of Smart Lethieullier, who died without issue. The fee-farm rent issuing out of this manor is now payable to the Earl of Sandwich.

Ancient services of the tenants.

In the Harleian Collection at the British Museum there is an ancient survey of the manor of Barking (without date, and imperfect). In this survey, the services due from the inferior tenants to the abbess and convent are stated at large. One of them (Robert Gerard) was, among other services, to gather a full measure of nuts, called a *pybot*, four of which should make a bushel; to go a long journey on foot once a year to Colchester, Chelmsford, Ely, or the like distances, on the business of the convent, carrying a pack; and other shorter journeys, such as to Brentford, &c. maintaining himself upon the road. He was to pay a fine for the marriage of his daughter, if she married beyond the limits of the manor, otherwise to make his peace with the abbess as well as he could; if his daughter should have a bastard child, he was to make the best terms that he could with the abbess for the fine called *kylldwyte*. It appears also that he could not sell his ox, fed by himself, without the abbess's permission. Some of the tenants were obliged to watch and guard thieves in the abbess's prison.

⁵⁷ Cl. 3 Geo. I. pt. 9. N^o 2.

⁵⁸ Mr. Lethieullier's MSS.

The manor of Jenkins, in the parishes of Barking and Dagenham, was, in the reign of King John, the property of Ralph Fitzstephen⁵⁹. In 1496, it was held under the abbess of Barking by Sir Hugh Bryce and Elizabeth his wife⁶⁰. Their grandson Hugh left an only daughter, married to Robert Amadas, who was in possession of this manor in the year 1540⁶¹. About the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, it was vested in Sir William Hewett, Lord Mayor of London⁶², whose daughter and heir married Edward Osborne, ancestor of the Duke of Leeds. Mr. Osborne sold it to Martin Bowes, Esq. who, in the year 1567, conveyed it to Henry Fanshaw, Esq.⁶³ It continued in the Fanshaw family till the sale of the principal manor, and has since that time passed through the same hands, being now the property of Edward Hulse, Esq.

Manor of
Jenkins.

In the chapel of the old mansion belonging to this estate, (which was considered during the time of the Fanshaws as the manor-house of Barking,) there was in one of the windows the figure of an abbess in stained glass⁶⁴. The house was pulled down and rebuilt by Sir William Humfreys soon after his purchase of the manor. This house also has been taken down, and a farm-house built on the site (which is moated) by Mr. Hulse.

Manor-
house.

The manor of Wangay, or Wangey, (parcel of the possessions of Barking Abbey,) was on lease, when that monastery was dissolved, to John Humphreys. King Edward VI. granted it, in 1551, to Edward

Manor of
Wangay.

⁵⁹ Mr. Lethieullier's MSS.

⁶⁰ Sir Hugh Bryce died seised of the manor of Jenkins, three tofts, one garden, five oxgangs of land, 203 acres of arable, three of meadow, forty of pasture, five of wood, and 53s. 4d. rent, in Barking and Dagenham. This estate was then valued at 13l. 6s. 8d. per annum. It was held of the abbess and convent of Barking by a quit-rent of 4s. 4d. Esch. 12 Hen. VII.

See Morant's History. The quit-rent had been 11. 6s. 8d. but was reduced to 4s. 4d. by an agreement between the abbess of Barking and Ralph Fitzstephen. Mr. Lethieullier's MSS.

⁶¹ Mr. Lethieullier's MSS.

⁶² Morant's History of Essex, p. 3.

⁶³ Cl. 9 Eliz. pt. 13.

⁶⁴ Mr. Lethieullier's MSS.

Lord Clinton⁶⁵. It was sold by him the same year to Thomas Baron, or Barnes⁶⁶, who died seised of it in 1573⁶⁷. Soon afterwards it reverted to the crown. Queen Elizabeth granted it, in 1601, to Joseph Heynes⁶⁸, whose son Simon sold it, anno 1623, to Francis Fuller, Esq.⁶⁹ After his death, which happened in 1636, it was inherited by his nephew, Francis Osbaldeston, or Osbaston, Esq. son of his sister Barbara⁷⁰. Francis Osbaston, nephew of the last-mentioned Francis, left two daughters coheirs, who, in the year 1694, sold this manor to John Lethieullier, Esq.⁷¹, from whom it descended to Mary, wife of Edward Hulfe, Esq. the present proprietor. The manor-house stands on the south side of Chadwell-heath, and is in the occupation of Mr. Burley.

Manor of
Fulkys.

The manor of Fulkys (parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Barking) was granted, anno 1540, to Sir Thomas Audley⁷², who sold it, in 1542, to William Severne⁷³. In 1543, Severne aliened a moiety of it to Stephen Clofe and Ralph Marshall⁷⁴. The whole came afterwards to Martin Bowes, and was sold by him with the manor of Jenkins, in the year 1567, to Henry Fanshaw, Esq.⁷⁵ It has since passed through the same hands as the manor of Barking, being now the property of Edward Hulfe, Esq. The manor-house which stood in the town has been pulled down.

Manor of
Loxford.

The manor or manor-farm of Loxford was granted, after the dissolution of the monastery at Barking, to Thomas Powle⁷⁶, who, in 1562, aliened it to Thomas Pouncett⁷⁷. Henry his son sold it to

⁶⁵ Pat. 5 Edw. VI. pt. 6. Mar. 12.

⁶⁶ Pat. 5 Edw. VI. pt. 2. Mar. 14.

⁶⁷ Morant, p. 5.

⁶⁸ Pat. 44 Eliz. pt. 16. Jan. 30.

⁶⁹ Mr. Lethieullier's MSS.

⁷⁰ Morant's History, p. 5.

⁷¹ Mr. Lethieullier's MSS.

⁷² Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. pt. 4. Nov. 12.

⁷³ Pat. 33 Hen. VIII. pt. 5. Aug. 4.

⁷⁴ Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. pt. 11. May 5.

⁷⁵ From the information of Edward Hulfe, Esq.

⁷⁶ Pat. 3 and 4 Ph. and Mar. pt. 10. June 2.

⁷⁷ Pat. 4 Eliz. pt. 9. May 4.

Francis Fuller, Esq.⁷⁸ It has since passed through the same hands as the manor of Wangey, and is now the property of Edward Hulfe, Esq.

The farm and capital messuage called Malmeynes, Molmans, or Mammons, took its name from the family of Malmeynes, who were lords of the manor of Cranbrook for several generations. This estate was, in 1577, the property of Joanna Lady Laxton, who had then lately purchased it of Thomas Barker, Esq. Her heir was Nicholas Lodge, Esq. Sir Thomas Lodge died seised of it in 1583⁷⁹. It was purchased of that family, in the year 1625, by the Fanshaws⁸⁰, and has since had the same proprietors as the manor of Barking.

The manor or manor-farm of Eastbury, with a portion of tithes, (parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Barking,) was granted, anno 1545, to Sir William Denham, whose daughter and sole heir Margery married William Abbot. In 1557, John Keele bought this estate of Abbot, and sold it the same year to Clement Sisley. Thomas Sisley aliened it to Augustin Steward before the year 1608. In 1628, Martin Steward, Esq. sold it to Jacob Price; and George Price (anno 1646) to William Knightley, whose widow conveyed it, in 1650, to Sir Thomas Vyner, Alderman of London. In 1714, his representatives sold it to William Browne, whose nephew William Sedgwick aliened it, in 1740, to John Weldale, Esq.; Mrs. Anne Weldale, (sole surviving heir of the said John,) by her will, bearing date 1773, devised it to Mary, wife of the Rev. Wasey Sterry, with remainder to her issue. It is now the joint property of Wasey Sterry, Esq. of Rumford, and his brothers, Messrs. Thomas and Henry Sterry, sons of Mrs. Mary Sterry above mentioned⁸¹.

⁷⁸ Morant.

⁷⁹ Ibid. p. 4.

⁸⁰ From the information of Edward Hulfe, Esq.

⁸¹ The whole of the descent of this manor is taken from title-deeds obligingly communicated by Mr. Sterry of Rumford.

Eastbury-
house.

Eastbury-house, an ancient and very spacious brick edifice, of which a view is annexed, stands about a mile west of the town, on the road to Dagenham; and is now in the occupation of Mr. Brushfield. There is a tradition relating to this house, either, as some say, that the conspirators who concerted the gunpowder plot held their meetings there, or as others, that it was the residence of Lord Monteagle, when he received the letter which led to its discovery; both, perhaps, equally destitute of foundation⁸². It is probable that Sir Thomas Vyner made this house his country residence, before he purchased the old mansion near the church at Hackney. Some of the rooms at Eastbury are painted in fresco; in one of them is a coat of arms⁸³.

Manor of
Westbury.

The manor or farm of Westbury, (with a portion of tithes,) parcel also of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Barking, was granted to Sir William Denham in 1545⁸⁴. His son-in-law William Abbot sold it to Clement Sisley in 1557⁸⁵. Edward Breame, Esq. died seised of it in 1560⁸⁶. His brother Arthur sold it, in 1574, to Thomas Fanshaw, Esq. in whose family it continued many years⁸⁷. In the early part of this century it was the property of Blackbourne Poulton, whose son of the same name died in 1749, having sold the reversion of this estate, after the death of Poulton Allen, (who had a life-interest in it under his father's will,) to Crisp Gascoyne, Alderman of London; who, in 1747, (two years before the death of Blackbourne Poulton the younger,) sold his interest in the site of the manor to Joseph Keeling, Esq.⁸⁸, whose widow is the present proprietor, and resides in the manor-house (a little to the east of the town).

⁸² The latter is the more probable; though there is no other corroboration of it, than that Lord Monteagle lived in the parish about that time, as appears by the register of baptisms.

⁸³ Erm. a fesse G. between six cocks.

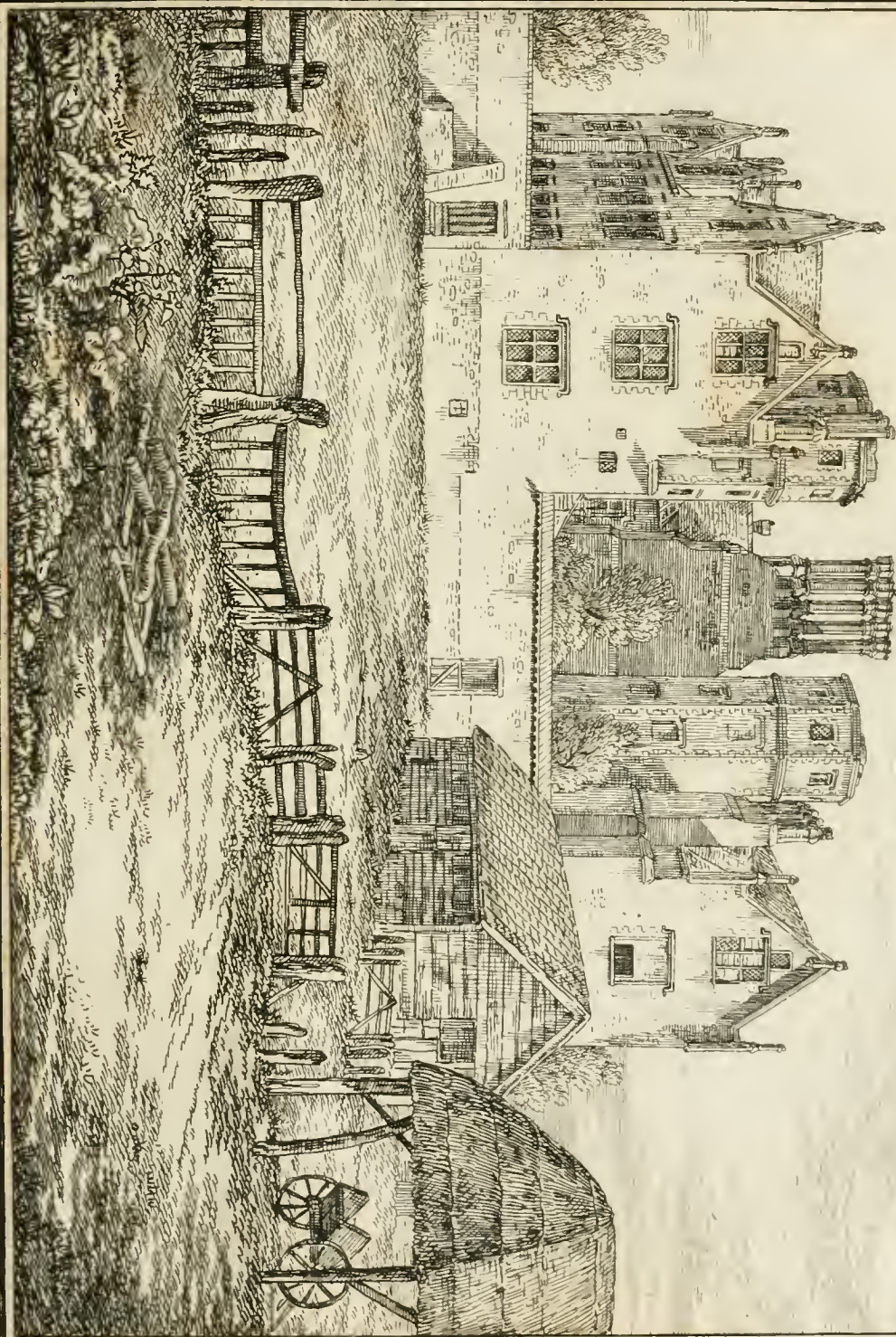
⁸⁴ Pat. 37 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. Sept. 28.

⁸⁵ Pat. 3 and 4 Ph. and Mar. pt. 4. Dec. 13.

⁸⁶ Morant, p. 5.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ From the information of William Jackson, Esq. Mrs. Keeling's agent.



The manor or farm of Withfield, or Wyfields, (parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Barking ⁸⁹.) was granted, anno 1540, to Sir Thomas Audley ⁹⁰, who, in 1542, sold the demesne lands to Robert Cowper ⁹¹. In 1544, this manor was vested in William Grey, who sold it to Richard Stansfield ⁹². In 1552, Edward Randall, Gent. purchased it of Stansfield Cooke and Edward Cooke ⁹³. Vincent Randall, son of Edward, sold it, in 1598, to John Tedcastle ⁹⁴, who, in 1604, conveyed it to John Aston ⁹⁵. The latter conveyed it to Sir Nicholas Coote, whose widow was in possession of it anno 1636 ⁹⁶. Before the year 1651, it was purchased by John Brewster, Esq. ⁹⁷ whose descendant of the same name sold it to John Bamber, M.D. The late Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. (son of Sir Crisp Gascoyne by the daughter and heir of Dr. Bamber,) sold it (pursuant to an act of parliament obtained for that purpose) to Charles Raymond, Esq. (afterwards created a baronet,) who aliened it to Andrew Moffat, Esq. It is now the property of Andrew Moffat Mills, Esq. son of Sir Thomas Mills by the eldest daughter of the said Andrew Moffat. The manor-house stands about half a mile north of Ilford, and is in the occupation of Mr. Jones.

Manor of
Withfield, or
Wyfields.

Uphall, a capital messuage and farm, (parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Barking,) was granted, in the year 1541, (being then on lease to Milo Bowdish, at the rent of 7l. per

Uphall-
farm.

⁸⁹ Mr. Lethieullier says, that it was the property of Thomas Samkyn at the time of the dissolution of monasteries. Perhaps he held it on lease from the convent.

⁹⁰ Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. pt. 4. Nov. 12.

⁹¹ Pat. 33 Hen. VIII. pt. 5. July 12.

⁹² Together with three messuages, three cottages, 100 acres of arable land, 400 of

meadow, 200 of pasture, 20 of wood, 100 of heath, and 40s. rent, in Barking, Wansted, and Ilford. Morant's History of Essex, p. 8.

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Cl. 40 Eliz. pt. 26.

⁹⁵ Cl. 2 Jac. pt. 25.

⁹⁶ Morant.

⁹⁷ Ibid.

annum,)

annum,) to Morgan Philips, *alias* Wolfe⁹⁹. In the year 1596, it was the property of Thomas Burre, who sold it to Wessel Weblinge. His cousin and godson, of the same name, (to whom he had devised it by will,) sold it, in 1633, to John Powell; who, the next year, aliened it to Bernard Hyde, Esq. In 1657, Bernard Hyde, his son, conveyed it to Edward Midwinter. Mr. Midwinter's widow, in 1676, sold it to William Billingsley; after whose death it was sold by his coheirs to Thomas Seabroke, whose descendant of the same name aliened it, in 1760, to Richard Eastland, Esq. It is now, under the will of Mr. Eastland, the property of his great nephew John Nixon, Esq.¹⁰⁰ The farm-house stands north of the church, a little to the west of the road between Barking and Ilford. The entrenchment, described p. 57, is upon this estate.

Newberry.

The manor-farm of Newberry, lying between the London road and Aldborough-hatch, was, at the dissolution of Barking Abbey, (to which it had belonged,) on lease to Lawrence Grey, at the rent of 6l. per annum. It was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Gresham¹⁰¹. Bartholomew Baron, or Barnes, died seised of it in 1548¹⁰². Thomas Barnes, his son, sold it, in 1566, to Thomas Yale and Joan his wife; who, surviving her husband, aliened it, in 1578, to Joseph Heynes, Esq.; whose son and heir Simon conveyed it, in 1625, to Thomas Stych, Esq.; from him it descended to Sir William Stych, Bart.; who mortgaged it, and having suffered a foreclosure, his brother and heir Sir Richard sold it, under a decree in chancery, (anno 1698,) to Thomas Webster of the Middle Temple, Gent. (afterwards created a baronet); who, in 1747, aliened it to the late Richard Benyon, Esq. Governor of Fort

⁹⁹ Pat. 32 Hen VIII. pt. 5. Feb. 11.

¹⁰⁰ The descent of this estate is taken from title-deeds obligingly communicated

by the present proprietor.

¹⁰¹ Mr. Lethieullier's MSS.

¹⁰² Morant, p. 7.

St. George, in the East Indies: it is now the property of his son Richard Benyon, Esq. M. P. ¹⁰³

Dunshall, a farm formerly belonging to the monastery of Barking, Dunshall. appears to have been vested in the same proprietors as the last-mentioned estate till the death of Joseph Heynes in 1621 ¹⁰⁴. In 1668, Dunshall was the property of John Hyde, Esq. of Sundridge; in whose family it continued till 1730, when it was purchased by Mr. John Dagge of Rotherhithe, whose niece and devisee Mary Cherinton married Mr. Moore. It was sold by her son Dagge Moore, in the year 1776, to the late Mr. Edmonds, an eminent gardener at Deptford, and is now (under his will) the property of his second son ¹⁰⁵.

Gaysham's-hall in the forest was, in the year 1360, the property of Thomas de Sandwich, proveditor of the household to the Black Prince, who held it under the abbess and convent of Barking, together with about 160 acres of land ¹⁰⁶. In the reign of Edward the Fourth, this estate appears to have been vested in the convent, and the mansion to have been used as a country-house by the abbess ¹⁰⁷. In 1545, being then on lease to Ralph Tracy, it was granted, with the lands thereto belonging, and a portion of tithes, to Sir William Denham ¹⁰⁸. His son-in-law William Abbot sold it, anno 1557, to Clement Sisley ¹⁰⁹. In 1571, Arthur Breame (who is supposed to have purchased it of Sisley about the year 1569) aliened it to Vincent Randall ¹¹⁰. Edward Randall died seised of it in 1577 ¹¹¹. In 1604, it was sold by the Randalls to Hugh Hare, Esq. ¹¹²,
 Gaesham's,
 or Gayfe-
 ham's-hall

¹⁰³ The descent of this estate, from the year 1566, was obligingly communicated by Mr. Benyon.

¹⁰⁴ Morant's History of Essex; and Mr. Lethieullier's MSS.

¹⁰⁵ The descent of this estate, from the year 1668, was obligingly communicated by the present proprietor.

¹⁰⁶ Esch. 34 Edw. III. N^o 26.

¹⁰⁷ Mr. Lethieullier's MSS. from a court roll of the manor of Bullvan.

¹⁰⁸ Pat. 37 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. Sept. 28.

¹⁰⁹ Morant, p. 6.

¹¹⁰ Cl. 13 Eliz. pt. 16.

¹¹¹ Morant.

¹¹² Pat. 1 Jac. pt. 11. Dec. 1.

who, in 1609, aliened it to Gabriel Wight, Esq.¹¹³ From him it descended to Henry Wight, Esq. who died without issue in 1793, having devised a moiety of his estates in Essex and Surrey (after the death of his sister Elizabeth, relict of Sir James Harrington, Bart. and wife of the Rev. John Chaunler; and of Mrs. Elizabeth White, widow; both now deceased;) to John Wight, Esq. of Brabeuf-house near Guildford, for life, with remainder to his right heirs; the other moiety to William Martin the younger, son of William Martin of Blacksmiths-hall, and the heirs of his body.

The old mansion, which was of timber, and very spacious, was pulled down by Mr. Wight, grandson of Gabriel. There is now a farm-house on the site.

Manor of
Clayhall.

The manor of Clayhall was held under the abbess and convent of Barking by a quit-rent of 15s. 3d. and the following services, viz. that the tenant should come in person to the Abbey-church of Barking, on the vigil of St. Ethelburgh the virgin, and there attend, and guard the high altar from the first hour of vespers till nine o'clock the next morning; and that he should be ready at all times, with a horse and man, to attend the abbess and her steward, when going upon the business of the convent, any where within the four seas; and lastly, that the abbess should have, by way of heriot, upon the death of every tenant, his best horse and accoutrements¹¹⁴. Joan, relict of Thomas Colte, Esq. and wife of Sir William Parre, died seised of the manor of Clayhall in 1475¹¹⁵, when it descended to John Colte, her son by her first husband. Sir Henry Colte, his descendant, was in possession of it, anno 1623. In 1628, it came into the possession of James Cambell, Esq.¹¹⁶, in whose family it continued many

¹¹³ Cl. 6 Jac. pt. 26.

¹¹⁴ Mr. Lethieullier's MSS. from Esch.
15 Edw. IV.

¹¹⁵ Esch. 15 Edw. IV. No 34.

¹¹⁶ Title-deeds obligingly communicated
(with permission of the present proprietor)
by Herbert Brace, Esq. of the Temple.

years. Sir Harry Cambell, Bart. who died in 1699, left one daughter Anne married to Thomas Price, Esq. whose son Cambell Price sold it, in 1742, to Peter Eaton, Esq. On Mr. Eaton's death, in 1769, it descended to Mrs. Hannah Markland, who devised it, by will, to John Monins, Esq. the present proprietor. The old mansion belonging to this manor stood about a mile from Woodford-bridge, and about four miles to the north of Barking church. It had a chapel built by Sir Christopher Hatton¹¹⁷, in 1616, and consecrated by Thomas Morton, Bishop of Chester, by virtue of a commission from John King, Bishop of London¹¹⁸. This mansion was pulled down many years ago, and a farm-house built on the site.

Chapel at
Clayhall.

The manor of Stonehall, which was held under the abbess and convent of Barking by a quit-rent of 1l. 18s. 6d. was given by Sir John Raynsforth, in the year 1545, to Henry VIII.¹¹⁹ The King soon afterwards granted it to Sir William Denham¹²⁰, who sold it the same year to Richard Breame, Esq.¹²¹ Arthur Breame sold it, in 1578, to John Bales¹²², who, in 1579, conveyed it to Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex¹²³. It has since passed through the same hands as the manor of Wansted¹²⁴, and is now vested in Sir James Tylney Long, Bart. (an infant).

Manor of
Stonehall.

The manor or farm of Porters was held under the abbess and convent of Barking by a quit-rent of 1l. 9s. 1½d. Richard Pygot died seised of it in 1483¹²⁵; John Lucas, Esq. in 1556; Sir Thomas Lucas, in 1611¹²⁶. In 1635, it was the property of Thomas Fanshaw, Esq. From this period I have not been able to learn any

Manor of
Porters.

¹¹⁷ Sir Christopher Hatton appears to have had some temporary interest in this estate, and to have resided several years at Clayhall.

¹¹⁸ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. ii.

¹¹⁹ Record in the Augmentation-office.

¹²⁰ Pat. 37 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. Sept. 28.

¹²¹ Pat. 37 Hen. VIII. pt. 13. Mar. 6.

¹²² Morant.

¹²³ Ibid.

¹²⁴ See the account of that parish.

¹²⁵ Esch. 1 Ric. III. N^o 38.

¹²⁶ Morant, vol. i. p. 3.

thing of its proprietors till 1701¹²⁷, when it was vested in Godfrey Woodward, Esq. whose daughter Mary Anne married Walter Vane, Esq. William Walter Vane, Esq. son of Godfrey Woodward Vane, and grandson of Walter Vane above mentioned, sold it, anno 1790, to Abraham Newman, Esq. the present proprietor.

Manor of
Beringers.

The manor of Beringers belonged to the abbot and convent of Stratford-Langthorne; since the dissolution of which monastery, it has passed through the same hands as that of Ilford Parva¹²⁸. This manor is situated in and near the town of Barking¹²⁹, where was formerly a lane called Beringers Lane¹³⁰.

Manor of
Cranbrook.

The manor-farm and mansion-house of Cranbrook, lying on the north side of the London road, about half a mile from Ilford, were held, anno 1347, by John Malmeynes, of the abbess and convent of Barking, by a quit-rent of 2s. per annum¹³¹: his ancestors had lived in the parish of Barking for several generations, and, it is probable, were owners of this estate. Joan, daughter and heir of John Malmeynes, brought it, in marriage, to John Rigby, in the reign of Henry VI.¹³² Sir Henry Palavicini died seised of it in 1615¹³³. His brother and heir Sir Toby squandered away the whole of his inheritance, and was obliged to sell all his estates¹³⁴. It is probable that the purchaser of this manor was Sir Charles Montagu, who died seised of it, 1625, leaving three daughters, coheirs¹³⁵. From this period I have not been able to learn any thing relating to its proprietors till the year 1670, when it was vested in Thomas Young, whose widow Margaret married Sir William Boreman, and had a life interest in it.

¹²⁷ For the descent of this manor, from 1701, I am indebted to Mr. Newman.

¹²⁸ See the account of that parish.

¹²⁹ Minister's accounts of the Abbey of Stratford, in the Augmentation-office.

¹³⁰ Mr. Lethicullier's MSS.

¹³¹ Ibid.

¹³² Mr. Lethicullier's MSS.

¹³³ Morant, vol. i. p. 8.

¹³⁴ Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells, vol. ii. p. 178.

¹³⁵ Elizabeth married Sir Christopher Hatton; Anne, Sir Dudley, afterwards Lord North; Mary, Sir Edward Bysshe.

The inheritance was sold by Mary, widow of Theobald Townson, (daughter of Thomas Young, and his heir after the death of her brother James,) to John Lethieullier, Esq. in the year 1720. In 1757, Smart Lethieullier, Esq. sold it to Charles Raymond, Esq. (afterwards a baronet,) who, in 1762, aliened it to Samuel Hough, Esq. by whom it was conveyed, the next year, to Andrew Moffat, Esq. It is now the property of Andrew Moffat Mills, Esq. son of Sir Thomas Mills by the eldest daughter of Mr. Moffat ¹³⁶.

The manor of Ray-house is described in ancient records as being in the parish of Barking; but since the estate now so called lies wholly in the parish of Woodford, it will be treated of hereafter. Manor of Ray-house.

Clayberry, a capital messuage, situated in the north-east side of the parish, near Woodford-bridge, was (with certain lands adjoining) the property of Sir Ralph Warren, who died seised of it in 1553 ¹³⁷. His widow married Sir Thomas White, Alderman of London, and founder of St. John's College in Oxford; in whose occupation it was, anno 1560 ¹³⁸. Richard Warren, son of Sir Ralph, had it afterwards ¹³⁹. In 1686, it was the property of John Fowke, Esq. (the liberal benefactor to Christ's and Bethlem Hospitals,) whose trustees sold it, pursuant to his will, in 1693. The purchaser was John Goodere, Esq. of Wansted, whose grandson of the same name conveyed it to Eliab Harvey, Esq. Mr. Harvey's daughter (who was eventually his sole heir) married Mountague Burgoyne, Esq.; and jointly with her husband, sold this estate, in 1789, to James Hatch, Esq. the present proprietor ¹⁴⁰; who resides at Clayberry during the summer. Clayberry.

¹³⁶ The descent of this manor, from 1670, is taken from title-deeds communicated by Bury Hutchinson, Esq. clerk of the Brewers' Company.

¹³⁷ Morant, vol. i. p. 7.

¹³⁸ Mr. Lethieullier's MSS. ¹³⁹ Ibid.

¹⁴⁰ The descent of this estate, from the year 1686, was obligingly communicated by Thomas Dacre, Esq. with permission of the proprietor.

Aldborough
Hatch.

Aldbury, Aldborough, or Albro' Hatch, a capital mansion, (with lands,) situated in the forest, about three miles north-east from the church, was the property of Bartholomew Barons, or Barnes, who died in 1548¹⁴¹: his grandson Thomas died seised of it in 1626¹⁴². John Lockey, Esq. was the proprietor of this estate about the beginning of the present century: he died in 1713; when a moiety of the estate was sold to Richard Guise, Esq.¹⁴³, and still remains in his family. On this part of the estate is a good house, now in the occupation of Richard Brome, Esq. The other moiety came into the possession of Col. Jory, who died in 1725, and left it to his niece Frances¹⁴⁴; who married Martin Bladen, Esq. one of the Lords of Trade. Mr. Bladen (of whom some account has been given in vol. iii. of this Work¹⁴⁵) built the present mansion, at the expence of 14,000l.¹⁴⁶ His widow left it to her cousin Ann Hodges; who, in 1737, had been married to her second husband John Lambert Middleton, Esq. brother of Sir William Middleton, Bart.¹⁴⁷ This house, which is still the property of the Middleton family, was lately in the occupation of William Raikes, Esq. and since of Robert Henshaw, Esq.

Chapel at
Aldborough
Hatch.

Mrs. Frances Bladen above mentioned, by her will, bearing date 1746, endowed the chapel in this house with 20l. per annum for ever, charged upon the estate, and gave the sacramental plate¹⁴⁸. The present chaplain is the Rev. Herbert Jeffries, B. A.

Valentines.

Valentines, a large mansion in the forest, to the north of Ilford, was built by James Chadwick, Esq. son-in-law of Archbishop Tillotson¹⁴⁹, upon a spot where before stood a small cottage¹⁵⁰. The

¹⁴¹ Morant, vol. i. p. 7.

¹⁴² Ibid.

¹⁴³ Ibid.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid.

¹⁴⁵ P. 430, 431.

¹⁴⁶ From the information of T. Meggison, Esq.

¹⁴⁷ Morant.

¹⁴⁸ From the information of Mr. Meggison.

¹⁴⁹ Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells, vol. ii. p. 310.

¹⁵⁰ Mr. Lethicullier's MSS.

next possessor was George Finch, Esq. William Finch sold it to Robert Surman, Esq.; who enlarged and improved the house and gardens¹⁵¹. Of him it was purchased by Charles Raymond, Esq. who was created a baronet in 1774. After the death of Sir Charles Raymond, it was sold by his coheirs to Donald Cameron, Esq. the present proprietor.

There are some valuable pictures at Valentines, particularly the original of Hogarth's Southwark Fair; and some fine carving by Gibbons. In the hot-house is a very remarkable vine-tree, of the black Hamburgh sort, which was planted in April 1758: the branches extend 200 feet, and the stem is about 14 inches in girth. This vine never produces less than three hundred weight of fruit in a year; and has been known to bear four hundred weight and a quarter¹⁵². In the garden is a tulip-tree, four feet three inches in girth, and 77 feet in height.

Hogarth's
Southwark
Fair.

Remarkable
vine.

Tulip-tree
of great
height.

A stone coffin, in which was a human skeleton, was found in the fields behind Valentines, in 1724: it lay north and south, was circular at the feet, and square at the head; but the same width at both. In the same field was discovered, in 1746, an urn of coarse earth, filled with burnt bones¹⁵³.

Antiquities
found at Va-
lentines.

Highlands, near Valentines, was built by Sir Charles Raymond, whose heirs sold it to Earl Tylney. It is now the property of Sir James Tylney Long, (an infant,) and in the occupation of Isaac Currie, Esq. The mausoleum, (near Highlands,) which forms a conspicuous object for some miles round, was built, in the year 1765,

Highlands.

The maufo-
leum.

¹⁵¹ Mr. Lethieullier's MSS.

¹⁵² From the information of Charles Cameron, Esq.—The average profit, when this vine was in the hands of a gardener, was 80l. per annum; but it must be observed, that the grapes did not then

ripen till June. When the hot-house was kept warmer, they ripened in March; when it is supposed they would have been worth, in some years, 300l. See Gilpin's Forest Scenery, p. 149—151.

¹⁵³ Mr. Lethieullier's MSS.

by Sir Charles Raymond, who intended it as a burial-place for his family; but it was never put to that use.

Fullwell Hatch.

Fullwell Hatch, an old mansion which took its name from Adam Fullwell, who was owner of it in the time of Dorothy Barley, the last abbess of Barking, was, in 1617, the seat of Sir Edward Wilde ¹⁵⁴.

Great Gerries.

Great Gerries, a house so called from a family of that name, who held it under the abbess of Barking, is situated in the forest. In 1617, it was the seat of William Finch, Esq. ¹⁵⁵ It was lately inhabited by Mr. Ibbetson, and now by the proprietor Capt. Vandeburgh, who has pulled down a great part of it.

Beehive.

Beehive, now a farm-house in the forest, was for many years the seat of the Fullers and Osbastons. Alice, widow of Francis Osbaston, held it in jointure, and resided there with her second husband the Hon. Robert Bertie. It was sold to John Lethieullier, Esq. with the manors of Loxford and Wangay, in 1694 ¹⁵⁶.

Bifrons.

Bifrons, the seat of the late Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. adjoins to the town of Barking: it was built by Dr. Bamber, and was enlarged and improved by his son-in-law Mr. Gascoyne. It is now the property of Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. late M. P. for Liverpool, and is in the occupation of Samuel Ibbetson, Esq.

The church.

The parish-church, dedicated to St. Margaret, consists of a chancel, nave, a south aisle, and two north aisles running parallel to each other the whole length of the building. At the west end is a square stone tower, embattled.

On the north wall of the chancel is the monument of Francis Fuller, Esq. ¹⁵⁷ of Beehive, clerk of the estreats. He died in 1636,

¹⁵⁴ Mr. Lethieullier's papers.

¹⁵⁵ Ibid.

¹⁵⁶ Ibid.

¹⁵⁷ Arms—Barry of six Arg. and Gul.

a canton of the second, quartering, 1. Arg. three bears' heads erased Sab. muzzled, Or. 2. Arg. on a fesse dancettée, Sab. three cross crosslets fitchée of the field.

and

and was buried in St. Dionis's church in London. On the south wall is the monument of Sir Charles Montagu¹⁵⁸, brother of the first Earl of Manchester, who died at Cranbrook in 1625, aged 61. A figure of the deceased is represented in basso relievo, sitting in a tent; his elbow reclining upon a desk, on which are placed his helmet and gauntlets: his sword and shield hang at the back of the tent: two centinels guard the door, near which stands a page with his horse; in the back ground are several other tents. On the same wall are the monuments of Elizabeth, relict of M. Hobart, Esq. of Norfolk, and wife of Stephen Powle, Esq.¹⁵⁹ 1590; Alice, daughter of ——— Bernard, Esq. of Northamptonshire, and wife of the Hon. Robert Bertie¹⁶⁰, fifth son of Robert Earl of Lindsey, (by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Lord Montagu,) ob. 1677; and Robert Bertie, her husband, who died in 1701, aged 84. On the east wall is that of Elizabeth his second wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Bennet, Bart.¹⁶¹, 1712. The last-mentioned monument was put up at the expence of Catherine, daughter of Sir Harry Fetherston, Bart. (niece of the deceased).

Monument
of Sir Charles
Montagu.

On the chancel-floor are the tombs of Elizabeth, daughter of William Mey, LL. D. and wife of John Tedcastle, (by whom she had nine sons and seven daughters,) ob. 1596. (This tomb has figures

¹⁵⁸ Montagu and Monthermer quartered, impaling Vert, fretty Argent,—Whitmore. His second wife was Mary, daughter of Sir William Whitmore, Knt.

¹⁵⁹ Arms—I. Sable, an étoile O. between two flaunches Erm.—Hobart, quartering, 1. A bull passant within a border bezantée. 2. Barry of six O. and G. impaling, quarterly Erm. and G. on the 2d and 3d quarter a leopard's face, Or.

II. Az. a fesse engr. Erm. between three lions pass. Or.—Powle, quartering, 1. Az. three

bends Arg. between as many martlets Sab. 2. Arg. a fesse G. a demi-fun issuing from the chief of the fesse, proper,—Tate. 3. Per chevron Sab. and Erm. in chief, two boars' heads coupé Arg.—Sandford—impaling as before.

¹⁶⁰ Arms—Three battering rams in fesse impaling a bear rampant.

¹⁶¹ Arms—Bertie, impaling, G. a bezant between three demi-lions ramp. Arg.—Bennet.

in brass of the deceased and her husband.) Mary, daughter of Sir William Dunche of Long Wittenham, and wife of Thomas Kirton of Thorp Mandeville in Northamptonshire, 1638. Francis Osbaston, Esq. ¹⁶², of Beehive, 1648; John Brewster, Esq. of Wyfields, (fourth son of Francis Brewster, Esq. of Wrentham-hall, Suffolk,) 1677; Augustin Brewster, 1708; Abraham Wilmer, Gent. 1710; Sarah, daughter of William Leigh, Esq. of Adlestrop (Glouc.), and wife of Henry Wight, Esq. of Little Ilford, 1727; Henry Wight, Esq. (no date); Henry Wight, Esq. (his son) of Gaeshams; Thomas Wight, Esq. 1747; Thomas Beacon, Esq. 1737; John Noyes, Gent. 1759; Elizabeth, wife of Christopher Hobson, Gent. of Clifford's-Inn, 1780; and Christopher Musgrave, D. D. vicar, 1780. In the chancel are also two figures (in brass) of priests; the inscriptions have been removed.

On a pillar at the north-east corner of the nave is a monument to the memory of Robert Meadows of Westbury, 1679, and his daughter Sarah, wife of Mr. Thomas Fleming of Loxford ¹⁶³, 1715. Mr. Fleming died in 1722. On the floor of the nave are the tombs of Thomas Broke, 1493, and his wife Alice; Christopher Merell, 1593, and his sister Anne Yardlye, widow, 1579; Thomas Stych, Esq. of Newberry-house, 1656; Sarah, daughter of John Hubbard, and wife of Capt. John Harward, 1735; John Hubbard, Esq. 1738; and Mr. William Harris, 1742.

¹⁶² Inscription—

“ He that had built alive, by his deserts,
 “ Himself a tomb within the best men’s
 “ hearts,
 “ Might justly claim a charitable stone,
 “ To sign his dust with some inscription.
 “ His brother, who succeeds in his estate,
 “ Thinks that were but to supererogate;
 “ And death’s and his joint purchase to
 “ secure,
 “ Huddles him up in common sepulture.

“ But his surviving half, his wife, who fear’d
 “ Left with his corpse his name should be
 “ interr’d,

“ Devoted this, oblivion to prevent,
 “ He’s buried twice, that wants a monu-
 “ ment.”

¹⁶³ Arms—G. a chevron between three owls Argent, impaling Bendy of 6, O. and Az. on a chief of the first two crosses formée of the second.

At

At the east end of the north aisle is a small chapel (with an ascent of steps), under which is the vault of the Cambell family; near the foot of the steps is a marble slab, (removed, it is probable, from the conventual church,) with the following mutilated inscription: - - -

Ancient
tomb.

- - AURICII EP̄I LUNDONENSIS ALFGIVE ABBĒ BE - - -

Mr. Lethieullier supposes it to be the tomb of Mauritius, who was made Bishop of London in the year 1087. It is certainly of that age; and if the name of Mauritius alone was to be found on it, there could be little doubt of its being that bishop's tomb: but as Alfgiva the abbess is mentioned, is it not probable that the inscription was "Orate pro animabus Mauricii Episcopi Londonensis, " Alfgivæ Abbatisæ - - - - - (adding the name of the person there interred)? Not far from this stone stands an altar tomb, erected to the memory of William Pownset, Esq. who died in 1553. It was repaired at the expence of All Souls College in Oxford, anno 1784¹⁶⁴. On the north wall of the aisle are monuments in memory of Capt. John Bennet of Pool¹⁶⁵, 1706; Capt. John Bennet, his only son, 1716; Susanna, daughter of Capt. Jonathan Collett, and wife of Edmund Pytts, Esq. 1742; Capt. Thomas Collett, 1743; Capt. Jonathan Collett, 1746; Susanna, his wife, 1745; Susanna, daughter of Thomas Collett, and wife of ——— Court, 1757; Capt. John Pelly, 1762; Grisel, his wife, daughter of Thomas Collett, 1750; John Bamber, M. D.¹⁶⁶, 1753; Mary, his wife, 1736;

Monuments
of Dr. Bam-
ber, and Sir
Crisp Gas-
coyne.

¹⁶⁴ See p. 95.

¹⁶⁵ This monument has a bust of the deceased, ornamented with naval trophies.—Arms—G. three demi-lions ramp. Argent.

¹⁶⁶ This monument is ornamented with a fine bust of Dr. Bamber, in white marble, underneath is the following inscription:

"Hic jacet Johannes Bamber, M. D.
"Reg. Soc. Coll. Med. Lond. Socius, qui

"per multos annos, medicinam cum multâ
"laude feliciter exercuit: Reipublicæ utilis
"suisque non inglorius vir; maritus, parens
"optimus, fociis charus, omnibus benevo-
"lus; egenis arte atque re suâ liberalis:
"occidit eheu! flebilis occidit morte subitâ
"nec inopinatâ, senectute gravi, non vale-
"tudine.—Novembris die septimo, anno
"salutis 1753.—Æt. suæ 86."

Sir Crisp Gascoyne ¹⁶⁷, 1761; and Anna Maria, wife of Thomas Newte, Esq. and daughter of Sir Charles Raymond, Bart. ¹⁶⁸, 1783. In the south-west corner of this aisle is the monument of Capt. John Banaster, commander of the Charlotte yacht, 1738; on the floor are the tombs of Paul Stevens, Gent. 1675; Judith, his wife, daughter of Bullen Reymes, Esq. 1697; Thomas Darling, Gent. 1679; John, son of John Lockey, Esq. of Alborough Hatch, 1697; Margaret, wife of John, 1721; William Lockey, Esq. 1736; John Neale, Esq. of Bedfordshire, 1698; Elizabeth, wife of John Upney, 1726; Susanna, wife of Mr. Peter Furzer, 1728; Mr. Charles

¹⁶⁷ Inscription—"Here rest the remains
 " of St Crisp Gascoyne, Kn^t, Alderman,
 " Sheriff, and Lord Mayor of the city of
 " London, who, on the 28th of December
 " 1761, aged 61 years—died—distinguished
 " by that honour, reverence, and esteem,
 " which will ever attend the memory of an
 " upright and active magistrate; in him,
 " the innocent found protection*, guilt its
 " punishment, and poverty a friend: pos-
 " sessed of a lively wit and sound judgment,
 " mirth and prudence ever were his friends.
 " Happy in his faith, and comforted by his
 " works, he felt, but feared not his ap-
 " proaching fate. Public charity reveres
 " his memory, and private friendship la-
 " ments his fall. He was benevolent to his
 " neighbours, affectionate to his children,
 " and useful to his country. By Margaret,
 " daughter of John Bamber, M. D. who
 " early left him a disconsolate widower, he
 " had two sons and two daughters, who,
 " with unfeigned filial piety, have erected
 " and dedicated this marble to the memory
 " of the best of parents."—Arms—Arg. a

phœon Sab. on a chief of the last, a lion passant of the first—Bamber.

¹⁶⁸ The following epitaph on this lady was written by her husband Thomas Newte, Esq. author of a tour to Scotland, &c.

" I weep on earth, while thy triumphant soul,
 " Best, dearest lovely friend, is lifted high,
 " To taste the peace of Heaven, reserv'd alone
 " For those like thee who live, like thee who die.
 " Thy eye was intellect, thy lip was love;
 " Soon was the blessing from my bosom torn,
 " When scarce possess'd, tho' innocence was thine,
 " Mild as the lucid softness of the morn.
 " Yet was not innocence alone thy praise,
 " 'Twas virtue active as the living fire,
 " That gilds the earth; 'twas charity divine,
 " Bright like the bounty of thy matchless Sire.
 " Bless'd be the day when love oppos'd thy fate
 " Whose fond caress held back thy parting breath,
 " And in the tottering hour of mortal pain,
 " Which sooth'd with sympathy the pangs of death.
 " The word of the all-ruling God is pass'd,
 " And now farewell, sweet partner of my life,
 " I must not mourn th' irreparable stroke,
 " Heaven gains an Angel while I lose a wife."

The arms on this monument are, a chevron between three body hearts pierced with swords, impaling Raymond.

* It was by his laudable exertions that the unfortunate Mary Squires escaped an ignominious death, and

that Elizabeth Canning was brought to trial, and convicted of perjury. See vol. ii. p. 324. of this Work.

Rayment, 1729; Thomafine, wife of Robert Surman of Valentines, 1734; Thomafine, daughter of Robert Surman, and wife of the Hon. John Boscawen, 1750; Robert Surman, Esq. 1759; Mrs. Priscilla Vere, sister of Capt. John Banaster, 1748; Sarah Bullock, aged 92, 1778, and Richard Holford, Esq. 1793.

At the west end of the smaller north aisle, which is next to the nave, are the monuments of Mr. George Eyres, 1755; Mrs. Sarah Norton, widow, 1778; and Sir Charles Raymond, Bart. (son of John Raymond, Esq. of Marpool in Devonshire,) 1788; Sarah, his wife, daughter of Thomas Webster, Esq. of Bromley in Kent, died in 1778. Sir Charles Raymond's monument was put up at the expence of his surviving daughters and coheirs, Sophia Lady Burrell and Mrs. Juliana Boulton. Near it are the remains of what was, probably, a large *piscina*, with a canopy of rich Gothic tracery. On the floor of this aisle are the tombs of Capt. John Hubbard, 1669; Capt. Nathaniel Hubbard, 1731; and Mr. Daniel Shirley, 1776.

Sir Charles
Raymond's
monument.

On the east wall of the fourth aisle is the monument of John Fanshaw, Esq. of Parsloes ¹⁶⁹, who died in 1699: he was son of John Fanshaw of the same place, by Alice, daughter of Thomas Fanshaw, Esq. of Jenkins, and grandson of Thomas Fanshaw, Esq. of Warepark. He married Mary, daughter of John Coke, Esq. of Derby, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. On the fourth wall at the west end is a monument, (with a bust of the deceased in white marble,) to the memory of Sir Orlando Humfreys, Bart. ¹⁷⁰, who died in 1737. He married Ellen, only child of Col. Robert Lanca-

Monument
of Sir Or-
lando Hum-
freys.

¹⁶⁹ Arms—Quarterly, 1 and 4. O. a chevron between three fl. de lis Sab. 2 and 3. Checky Arg. and Az. a cross Gules, impaling, G. three crescents and a canton, Or—Coke.

three horses' heads erased Arg. 2 and 3. Per pale O. and G. two lions ramp. addorsé Argent; on an escutcheon of pretence, Erm. on a bend Sab. three martlets Arg. on a canton sinister O. two bends Gules—Lancashire.

¹⁷⁰ Arms—Quarterly, 1 and 4. Sab.

shire.

shire". On the same wall is the monument of William Stephens, LL. D. ¹⁷¹, vicar of Barking, 1751; and Mary, his brother's wife, daughter of — Simpson of Ravensworth in Yorkshire. On the floor are the tombs of John Fanshaw, Esq. 1689; Sir Timothy de Faria, Knight of the order of Christ in Portugal, and servant to Catherine Queen of England, 1715; (he married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Goddard, Gent.); Frances Margaret, wife of John Browning, Esq. of Somerset-house, 1750.

Weever mentions the tombs of Richard Cheyne, 1514; and John Scot, 1519 (in Barking church). Those of the following persons, (the memorials of whom have been either removed or covered by pews,) are described in Mr. Lethieullier's MSS.—Bertrobe Lukin, Gent. 1613; (he married Mary daughter of Nicholas Archbolde, Gent.); Joseph Heynes, Esq. 1621; Richard Taylor, clerk, 1697; Richard Taylor, Esq. 1704; Mr. John Taylor, 1707, and Mrs. Christian Cogan, 1710.

Against the north wall of the church, on the outside, are the monuments of Mr. William Casson, 1705; Ruth, his daughter, wife of Henry Hinde of Westham, 1742; and Charlotte Anne, wife of Walter Jones, Esq. 1760.

'Tombs in
the church-
yard.

In the church-yard are the monuments of Nicholas Coulburn, Gent. 1739; Elizabeth, wife of Robert Gayer, Esq. (son of Sir Robert Gayer, Knt.), 1742; James Brittan, Esq. 1746; Mr. Ralph Guise, 1750; Richard Guise, Esq. 1752; Richard Stone, Esq. 1763; John Cocking, surgeon, 1769; the Rev. Benjamin Symonds, 1781; Mrs. Rebecca Newman of Eastbury, aged 93, 1790; Richard Tebb, Esq. 1792; Joseph Keeling, Esq. 1792; and Anne, wife of Samuel Bray, surgeon, 1793.

¹⁷¹ See p. 74.

¹⁷² Arms—Per pale O. and V. a chevron between three cocks counterchanged.

The church of this parish (which is in the diocese of London, and gives name to a deanery) was appropriated to the monastery of Barking, to which the tithes of the whole parish belonged, except those of certain lands with which the hospital at Ilford was endowed. These were granted by Queen Elizabeth, with the site of the hospital, to Thomas Fanshaw, Esq.¹⁷³; and still continue annexed to it, except the tithes of Westbury, which were bequeathed by Sir Crisp Gascoyne to his younger son Joseph Gascoyne, Esq.

The rectory of Barking, which had been leased to Mary Blackenhall for 10l. per annum, in 1541, and consisted of all such tithes as had not been previously leased or granted to other persons¹⁷⁴, was sold by the crown, (together with the advowson of the vicarage,) for the sum of 214l. 13s. 4d. to Robert Thomas, and Andrew Salter: this grant bears date the 1st of March 1550: the grantees, a few days afterwards, sold it to Thomas Barnes, or Barnes. In the year 1557, Sir William Petre, William Cook, and Edward Napper, executors of the will of William Pownsett of Loxford, (who had been steward to the last abbess of Barking,) being desirous of bestowing the residue of his fortune (after discharging debts and legacies) on charitable uses, purchased of Thomas Barnes the said rectory and advowson; and by an indenture, bearing date that year, granted them to the warden and fellows of All Souls College in Oxford, on the following conditions: That they should suffer the vicar, and his successors, (presented by them,) to enjoy all the profits of the rectory and vicarage; the vicars to pray every Sunday for the soul of William Pownsett, his parents and benefactors, and all Christian souls; to keep a yearly obit on the 8th of March, when they were to pray as above mentioned, and for the souls of Pown-

The rectory.

Grant to
All Souls
College.

¹⁷³ See p. 108.

entire, was, in Pope Nicholas's *valor*, estimated at 50 marks per annum.

¹⁷⁴ The rectory of Barking being then

fett's

fett's executors, distributing 6s. 8d. among the poor; and to pay the sum of 6l. 13s. 4d. yearly to the warden and fellows, (5l. 8s. 8d. part of the said sum, being for the better support of two poor scholars, who should say masses for the souls of the persons above mentioned). All these conditions were confirmed by Bishop Bonner ¹⁷⁶.

The great tithes of this parish are now divided in certain portions between the proprietors of Ilford Hospital ¹⁷⁷, Eastbury-house, Newberry, Gaysehams-hall, and the vicar; who, under Sir William Petre's grant, enjoys all the tithes that had not been before separated from the rectory.

The vicarage.

Agreement between Sir John Greening and the abbess of Barking.

Previously to the year 1328, there had been two vicarages in the church of Barking, distinguished by the names of St. Margaret on the North, and St. Margaret on the South: they were consolidated before the year 1398 ¹⁷⁸. In the year 1452, after several disputes between Catherine de la Pole, abbess of Barking, and Sir John Greening, then vicar, an award was made to the following effect; that instead of a hog, a goose, a cheese, and a lamb, which the vicar had heretofore received of the lady abbess, he and his successors should have three yards of good cloth, two ells broad, provision every day in the convent for himself and his servant, so long as he should not be of a litigious or contentious disposition, he sitting at the chaplain's table, and his servant with the domestics of the convent; but if the said vicar should, without licence from the lady abbess or her deputy, have any familiarity or discourse with any one or two of the nuns, he should, for the first offence, (after proper admonition,) lose his diet for a week; after a second

¹⁷⁶ Mr. Lethieullier's MSS. from the Archives at All Souls College.

¹⁷⁷ The tithes of Westbury have been separated from this estate, having been left

by Sir Crisp Gascoyne to his younger son Joseph Gascoyne, Esq.

¹⁷⁸ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. ii.

admonition, forfeit a month's diet; and if he should offend a third time, he should be excluded the convent during life, unless restored by the lady abbess's special grace and favour. In all other respects he was to be satisfied with the profits of the vicarage (being valued at 27*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* per annum¹⁷⁹). It was not then endowed with any of the great tithes.

In the year 1536, an agreement took place between Dorothy Barley the last abbess of Barking, and John Gregill then vicar, by which a pension of 10*l.* per annum was allowed to the vicar and his successors in lieu of diet. The agreement states that "the
" vicar, being in execution of his office amonge his parishioners
" accordinge to his bounden dutie in that behalfe, could not alwaies
" repair to the monasterie at the tymes appointed for meales or
" refectiōns, by reason whereof he was often disappoynted of his
" meales; and that it was tedious and sumptuous for the abbess
" and convent to cause meates, drinks, and other sustenances to be
" prepared, provided, and admynystered to the vicar and his servantē;
" at such extraordinarie tymes or seasons, as they should be dryven
" of necessity to demand the same¹⁸⁰." The above-mentioned pension of 10*l.* is now paid to the vicar out of the Exchequer.

The first vacancy that occurred, after the grant to All Souls College, was in 1560, when, the Protestant religion having been re-established, the Queen disputed the validity of the grant, on account of the superstitious conditions annexed. During the dispute, the living lapsed to the crown, and Edward Edgworth was presented, who was ejected for recusancy in 1587. The college, in mean time, had established their right by a suit at law against the crown; but, for the better assurance of it, Sir John Petre, (heir of Sir William Petre, the surviving executor of Pownsett,) by a deed bearing date 1594, confirmed the

Advowson of
the vicarage.

¹⁷⁹ Mr. Lethieullier's papers, copied from des, vicar of Barking (now in the present
an ancient MS. in the possession of Mr. Fid- vicar's possession). ¹⁸⁰ Ibid.

former grant, omitting the superstitious observances, and increasing the sum payable by the vicar to the college from 6l. 13s. 4d. to 7l. 6s. 8d. besides 13s. 4d. to be distributed to the poor, annually, on the 24th of December¹⁸¹.

Report of
the commis-
sioners in
1650.

The report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, anno 1650, states, that the vicarage of Barking was then 100l. per annum; that William Amys, the vicar, was an able, godly, preaching minister; that, about the year 1647, the inhabitants of Great Ilford, by a petition to the committee of plundered ministers, had obtained out of the sequestered tithes between 40 and 50l. per annum, for an afternoon sermon at the hospital: the jurors recommended, that Great Ilford should be made a parish, and that a third parish should be formed in the forest, to the intent that all the inhabitants might have the word of God preached to them, of which great numbers could seldom partake, by reason of their distance from the parish-church of Barking¹⁸². In the year 1653, an acre of ground in the forest was assigned, by parliament, to the inhabitants of Barking, that they might build a church there¹⁸³.

The parish
recommend-
ed to be di-
vided.

A church
built in the
forest.

The church was built accordingly, but was no sooner finished than it began to fall to decay: for after the Restoration, a dispute arising between the crown, the Bishop of London, and Sir Thomas Fanshawe, lord of the manor, about the patronage; although the church had been consecrated, no incumbent was ever presented¹⁸⁴. The evil complained of in the commissioners' report has been, in a great measure, remedied by the endowment of a chapel at Alborough Hatch. The vicarage of Barking is rated in the King's books at 19l. per annum.

¹⁸¹ Mr. Lethieullier's MSS. from the Sept. 8, 1653.
Archives of All Souls College.

¹⁸² Parl. Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

¹⁸³ Several proceedings of state affairs, the parish of Horn-church).

¹⁸⁴ Mr. Holman's notes, in the library
of Thomas Astle, Esq. F. R. A. S. (under

Dr. Ralph Freeman, fellow of All Souls Collegè, having bequeathed the sum of 2000*l.* for the purpose of repairing or rebuilding the vicarage-house at this place, Dr. Musgrave, the late vicar, expended a part of it in repairs; a part of the remainder was employed in the purchase of a new site, pursuant to an act of parliament obtained for that purpose by the present vicar, Mr. Rashleigh, by whom a new vicarage-house was built in the year 1794¹⁸⁵.

Vicarage-house.

There were three chantries in the church of Barking; one at the altar of the Resurrection, one at the altar of King Edward, and the third at that of St. Ethelburgh or St. Alburgh. One of these chantries was founded for the soul of Adam de Blakeney; the other two were consolidated: the founders were John de Cambridge, and Godwin Duck¹⁸⁶.

Chantries.

There was a chapel in this parish, called St. Anne's chapel, which, with Cockerell's Grove, was granted to Richard Robson in 1572¹⁸⁷. Its site is not known.

St. Anne's chapel.

Benjamin Way, who had been instituted to this vicarage in 1654¹⁸⁸, was ejected by the Bartholomew act. His successor was Thomas Cartwright, who was made Bishop of Chester in 1686, by James the Second. He followed that monarch in his exile, and was translated by him, after his abdication, to the see of Salisbury¹⁸⁹. Bishop Cartwright died at Dublin in 1689. He published several single sermons. In the parish register at Barking is a memorandum, that Mr. Chifenhale was turned out of the curacy, June 17, 1688, by Bishop Cartwright, and Mr. Hall appointed to succeed him. In the

Benjamin Way and Thomas Cartwright, vicars.

¹⁸⁵ From the information of Mr. Rashleigh, to whom I have been indebted for other assistance, during my local inquiries at this place.

¹⁸⁷ Morant.

¹⁸⁸ Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. xxxiii. lib. 2. p. 156.
—Mr. Way died at Bristol in 1680.

¹⁸⁹ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

¹⁸⁶ Mr. Lethieullier's MSS. (ex regist. Lond.)

February following appears this note, "Exit Mr. Hall, restaurato
" Johanne Chifenhale."

The present vicar is Peter Rashleigh, M. A. who succeeded
Christopher Musgrave, D. D. in 1780.

There is a Quakers' meeting-house in the town of Barking, and
another belonging to the Methodists.

Parish
register.

The parish register of baptisms, burials, and marriages, begins in
the year 1558.

		Average of Baptisms.	Average of Burials.
Comparative state of population.	1580—9	65 $\frac{1}{3}$	85 $\frac{4}{5}$
	1630—9	88 $\frac{1}{10}$	99 $\frac{7}{10}$
	1680—9	83 $\frac{1}{3}$	(imperfect)
	1730—9	108 $\frac{1}{5}$	132
	1780—4	111	182 $\frac{2}{5}$
	1784—9	145 $\frac{1}{5}$	108 $\frac{1}{5}$
	1790—4	128 $\frac{4}{5}$	114 $\frac{2}{5}$

This parish has increased in population nearly two-thirds within
the last hundred years; the principal increase has been at Great
Ilford, where, in 1650, there were only 60 houses¹⁹⁰. The return
of the King's surveyor of houses and windows, in 1762¹⁹¹, states,
that there were then 563 houses in this parish, of which 283 were
mansions, and 280 cottages; there were then 36 alehouses. The
present number of houses in the parish of Barking¹⁹² is 752; that

Present
number of
houses and
inhabitants.

¹⁹⁰ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS.
Library.

¹⁹¹ Communicated by Thomas Dacre,
Esq. of Stratford.

¹⁹² Viz. In Barking ward - - 319
— Ripple ward - - 52
— Ilford town - - 149
— Chadwell - - 13
— Padnall Corner - - 19

In Little Heath - - 10
— Lay Street - - 29
— Forest, Beehive, &c. - 21
— The Great Road - 16
— Cranbrook Lane - 78
— Alborough Hatch, &c. 25
— Green Lane - - 21

752

of

of inhabitants, as numbered in the month of February 1796, 4123⁹³.

In the year 1603, there were 381 burials at Barking; in 1625, 259; in 1665, 230; and in 1666, 239. Burials in the plague-years.

Extracts from the Parish Register.

“ S^r Robert Knight, Clerk, of Ilford, buried July 22, 1573.”

“ William, son of William Dethicke, *alias* Yorke, one of the Heraultes, buried March 28, 1582.”

“ S^r Ralph Bowerchyer, Knight, buried the 11th of June, and his funeral kept the 6th of Julye 1598.”

“ Michael, son of S^r John Stanhope, Knt. buried Nov. 20, 1599.”

“ Robert, son of Sir Henry Gilforde, Knt. baptized Mar. 20, 1599-1600.” Sir Henry Guilford was of Hempsted-place in Kent.

“ Elizabeth, daughter of S^r Christopher Hatton, baptized March 31, 1604; Christopher, July 11, 1605; Alice, Ap^l 26, 1606 (buried Ap^l 6, 1608); Jane, baptized June 22, 1609 (buried March 5, 1613-4); John, baptized July 6, 1610; Robert, baptized Aug. 12, 1612 (buried June 14, 1614); Thomas, buried May 19, 1618.” This Sir Christopher Hatton (who married Alice, daughter of Thomas Fanshaw, Esq.) lived at Clayhall; he was cousin, and at length heir, to Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal to Queen Elizabeth. His son Christopher, born at Clayhall, in 1605, was created Baron Hatton Family of Hatton.

⁹³ Deducting from this number 112, thing more than 5½. Including the paupers (the paupers then in the workhouse,) and deducting also the empty houses, (then 23,) in the workhouse, and reckoning the empty houses, the average will be 5½½, nearly the average to a house will be 5½½, some-
fame.

by Charles I. in 1643. He was a great patron of Sir William Dugdale; and was himself an author, having written a book called "Pious Meditations on the Psalms." He married Elizabeth, one of the coheirs of Sir Charles Mountagu. Lord Hatton died in 1670, being then governor of Guernsey¹⁹⁴. The title is extinct.

"William, son of Sir William Parker, Knt. Lord Monteagle¹⁹⁵,
"baptized Dec. 3, 1607."

"Ursula, daughter of the right honourable Edmund L^d Shef-
"field, baptized Jan^y 3, 1608-9."

"Anne, daughter of S^r Francis Clarke, Knt. baptized July 2,
"1612."

Family of
Fytche.

"Anne, daughter of S^r William Fytche, Knt. baptized Dec. 26,
"1612; Dorothy, Sep. 17, 1613; Frances, Mar. 7, 1616-7;
"Elizabeth, baptized Dec. 10, 1620, buried Mar. 30, 1622; Anne,
"buried June 11, 1626; Charles, baptized Oct. 3, 1626; Wil-
"liam, Sep. 24, 1627."

"Anne, wife of S^r Charles Cornwallis¹⁹⁶, Knt. buried March 30,
"1617."

"Barbarie, daughter of S^r Henry Colt¹⁹⁷, baptized Sep. 2, 1624,
"buried Feb. 16, 1624-5; Margaret, his daughter, buried May 27,
"1627."

"S^r Nicholas Coote, Knt. buried Aug. 4, 1633."

"Frances, daughter of Dudley North¹⁹⁸, Knt. buried Dec. 19,
"1634."

¹⁹⁴ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1741. vol. iii.
p. 327.

¹⁹⁵ See p. 78.

¹⁹⁶ Uncle of the first Lord Cornwallis.
He married to his second wife, Anne,
daughter of Thomas Barrow, Esq. and
relict of Ralph Selden.

¹⁹⁷ The family of Colte were proprietors
of the manor of Clayhall, in Barking, for
several generations. See p. 82.

¹⁹⁸ Dudley, afterwards the fourth Lord
North; he married one of the coheirs of
Sir Charles Mountagu.

"The Lady Fanshaw"¹⁹⁹, buried Oct. 1, 1638; Margaret²⁰⁰, Family of Fanshaw.
 "wife of S^r Thomas Fanshaw, Knt. buried Nov. 6, 1674; the
 "Hon^{ble} Anne Fanshaw, May 15, 1714; the Hon^{ble} Lady Eliza-
 "beth Fanshaw²⁰¹, Dec. 29. 1729."

Sir John Cambell, Bart.²⁰², son of James Cambell of Woodford, Family of Cambell.
 Esq. buried May 21, 1662; Harry, son of Sir Thomas Cambell,
 Bart.²⁰³, born Nov. 14, 1663 (in the parish of St. Andrew, Hol-
 born); Sir Thomas Cambell, buried Sept. 2, 1665; Jane, daughter
 of Robert Sheffield²⁰⁴, Esq. and the Lady Cambell, baptized Mar.
 17, 1669-70; Edmund, born July 25, 1676; Triphena, Feb. 24,
 1679-80; the wife of Sir Harry Cambell, Bart. buried Jan. 21.
 1691-2; a daughter of the Hon. Robert Sheffield, buried Feb. 21,
 1694-5; the Hon. Lady Cambell, Dec. 1, 1701.

"The Hon^{ble} Cordelia Harris of St Martin's in the Fields, buried
 "Dec. 7, 1678."

"William, son of S^r William Stych, buried Oct. 1. 1686; Eliza-
 "beth, his wife, Aug. 31, 1687."

"April 24, 1708, buried the Queen of the Gipsies."

"Frances Ifabella, daughter of Capt. Edward Hawke²⁰⁵, buried
 "Sept^r 13, 1739; another daughter, April 3, 1740."

Sarah, Elizabeth, and Anne, daughters of James and Sarah Crofs, Three chil-
dren at a
birth.
 born and baptized July 10, were buried July 13, 1760.

"The Hon^{ble} Maj. Gen^l John Boscawen, buried June 5, 1767." Gen. Bos-
cawen.
 Uncle to the present Viscount Falmouth. He was Master of the
 Horse, and one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to the Duke of
 Cumberland, and M. P. for Truro.

¹⁹⁹ Anne Lady Fanshaw, wife of Sir Thomas. She was a lunatic.

²⁰⁰ Daughter of Sir ——— Heath, Knt. and wife of Sir Thomas Fanshaw the younger.

²⁰¹ Second wife of the said Sir Thomas, and daughter of Thomas Viscount Fanshaw.

²⁰² He was created a baronet in 1661.

²⁰³ Uncle of Sir John. He was created a baronet in 1663. Both titles are extinct.

²⁰⁴ Uncle to the Duke of Buckingham. He married Mary Lady Cambell, relict of Sir Thomas Cambell, and daughter of Thomas, the first Viscount Fanshaw.

²⁰⁵ Afterwards Lord Hawke.

"Elizabeth

Instances of
longevity.

" Elizabeth Marden, widow, aged 96, buried Jan. 17, 1739-40;
" Ambrose Skinner, aged 90, Feb. 27, 1744-5,"

Sir James
Cambell's
school.

Sir James Cambell, who died in the year 1641, gave, by will, the sum of 666l. 13s. 4d. towards founding and maintaining a free school in this parish, for teaching poor children reading, grammar, &c. With this sum a school-house was provided, and an annual rent-charge of 20l. on lands in Yorkshire procured for the master's salary, but no provision made for repairs. Under the act of parliament for regulating the poor of Barking²⁰⁶, the school-house, which was become ruinous, has been pulled down, and the site is now occupied by a part of the workhouse. The said sum of 20l. per annum is, by the above-mentioned act, vested in the directors of the poor, and applied towards providing a schoolmaster and schoolmistress to teach the children of the poor, in apartments appropriated to that purpose within the workhouse. There are now twenty boys and twenty girls in the school.

Fowke's be-
nefaction.

In the year 1686, John Fowke, Esq. bequeathed certain estates for the maintenance of eight boys in Christ's Hospital; two of them to be of this parish.

Various Benefactions.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donors Names.</i>	<i>Nature and present Value.</i>	<i>Use.</i>
1566.	Mrs. Alice Leonard.	2l. per annum. - -	Poor.
1596.	William Nutbrown.	Rent-charge of 6l. 13s. 4d. on the rectory of Ash in Kent.	Poor.
Unknown.	Unknown.	Rent-charge of 2l. per an. upon Uphall.	Bread.
1646.	Sir Thomas Cambell.	Five acres of marsh in Westbury-level, now 11l. 11s. per an.	Poor.
1677.	Hon. Robert Bertie.	3l. per annum. - -	Bread.
		3l. per annum. - -	To apprentice a child of Ilford ward.
1679.	Sir Thomas Fanshaw.	Rent of the market and fair, (subject to keeping the market-house in repair,) let at 10l. per annum.	Poor.
1726.	Joseph Dent.	1l. per annum. - -	Bread.
1728.	Mrs. Anne Nepton.	40l. per ann.; a reversionary legacy which became due to the parish, anno 1764.	Poor.
1738.	Thomas Collet.	Interest of 100l. East Ind. stock.	Bread.
1741.	Tho. and John Collet.	Six acres in Eastbury-level, now let at 14l.	Bread.

²⁰⁶ See p. 105.

Besides

Besides those already mentioned, some considerable benefactions of a more temporary nature have been given to this parish ²⁰⁷.

A very large and commodious workhouse was built at Barking in the year 1787, under the powers of an act of parliament passed the preceding year. This act vests the government of the poor in certain persons, called Directors ²⁰⁸; under whom four guardians are chosen annually, (one out of each ward,) from among such of the inhabitants as are rated 30*l.* per annum to the relief of the poor. The guardians have the immediate management (under the directors) of the poor of the workhouse, of which they are alternately visitors. The directors have the disposal of all the money collected upon rates, except such as is disbursed by the overseers of each ward for casual relief: they have the disposal also of all donations now payable, or which shall hereafter become payable, to the use of the poor, except such as are appropriated to specific purposes. They are invested also with various other powers, as is fully set forth in the act, together with some regulations relating to the wharf at Barking creek. The river Roding was formerly navigable only to this place, but, about the year 1730, was made navigable to Ilford, and supplies the neighbourhood with coals, timber, &c. There is no manufacture in this parish; the fishing trade, which is carried on

The work-
house.

Act for re-
gulating the
government
of the poor.

Barking
creek.

²⁰⁷ Viz. A share of 200*l.* left by Sir James Cambell, to be distributed among the poor of Barking, and two parishes in London; 40*l.* by Sir Charles Mountagu, anno 1625; 110*l.* by Capt. John Bennet, 1716; 100*l.* by Thomas Beacon, Esq. 1737; 50*l.* by Capt. John Banaster, 1738; 100*l.* by Dr. Bamber, 1741; and 300*l.* by Dame Ellen Humfreys, 1745. Mrs. Elizabeth Bertie, anno 1712, left 200*l.* to be disposed of, within three years after her death, in apprenticing poor children.

²⁰⁸ The original directors were, the Rev.

Peter Rashleigh, vicar; Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. (since dead); Bamber Gascoyne jun. Esq.; Edward Hulse, Esq.; Ynyr Burges, Esq. (since dead); George Spurrell, Esq.; and Thomas Pittman, Gent. The vicar for the time being is always one of the directors, and every justice of peace resident in the parish; the others must be persons occupying premises in the parish valued and rated at 200*l.* per annum, or possessing an estate for life within the said parish, of the clear yearly value of 100*l.*

here to a very considerable extent, furnishes employment for many of the inhabitants. Near the wharf (on the Roding) is a very large flour-mill, the property of Edward Hulfe, Esq. and in the occupation of Messrs. William Smith and Co. This mill belonged to Barking Abbey, and was valued, in the reign of Henry VIII. at 20*l.* per annum. There was formerly a mill at Ilford.

GREAT IL-
FORD.

The hamlet of Great Ilford is situated upon the high road leading to Chelmsford, Colchester, &c. It contains 149 houses.

Foundation
of the hos-
pital, and its
endowment.

The hospital at this place, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, was founded by Adeliza, abbess of Barking, in the reign of King Stephen, for a prior, a warden or master, two priests, and thirteen poor infirm brethren or lepers. She endowed it with 120 acres of *assart* land²⁰⁹ in Estholt, two hides of land in Upminster and Aveley, and some other lands; a mill at Ilford, half the profits of the parish-church of Barking, the tithe of all her mills in this parish, and some other tithes in Barking and Warley²¹⁰. This charter was confirmed by King Stephen, and by Maud, Adeliza's successor. Maud's confirmation was on condition that the prior and brethren should maintain a priest, and pay him 10*s.* per annum for performing divine service in the chapel of the hospital, and saying mass for the said Maud after her death. In 1219, certain disputes having arisen relating to the endowment of the hospital, an instrument was drawn up, wherein, among other things, it was agreed, that the brethren of the hospital should receive 40*s.* per annum of the vicar of Barking; that on the death of a prior the brethren should elect three out of their body, one of whom the abbess of Barking should nominate; he might be either a layman or an ecclesiastic; that the lepers should be chosen out of houses belong-

Agreement
between the
convent of
Barking and
the hospital,
in 1219.

²⁰⁹ Forest land brought into tillage.

²¹⁰ Mr. Lethieullier's MS. History of Barking.

ing to the abbey (if such could be found); that they should swear obedience to the abbess; that the hospital should nominate a priest for the daily service of the chapel, and the abbess another to say mass for the deceased. The tithes of Wyfields, Clayberry, Jenkins, and some other lands, were granted to the brethren of the hospital by this agreement, in addition to what they before enjoyed²¹¹. In 1346, a set of statutes was drawn up for this hospital by Ralph Stratford, Bishop of London. Among other things it was ordained, that the original number of thirteen lepers should inviolably be kept up; that upon vacancies the new brethren should be nominated alternately by the abbess of Barking and the master of the hospital (with the abbess's consent); that they should be chosen out of the abbess's demesnes, but, in default of proper objects there, elsewhere in the parish of Barking, or from any other parish rather than that the number should be diminished²¹²; that no married man should be admitted into the hospital, unless his wife would vow perpetual chastity; that no woman should enter the gates under any pretence, excepting the abbess of Barking, and such nuns as should accompany her; the near relations of the brethren or chaplains, (when sick,) and the laundresses; and these to go in and out in the open day, and not to make such stay as to leave room for scandal: to take away all excuse from the lepers for quitting the hospital on any occasion, (since their mixing in society might be the means of spreading infection,) the bishop invests the chaplains with power to confess and absolve, even in such cases as were usually reserved for himself alone. Every leper on his admission was obliged to take an oath of chastity, of

Bishop Strat-
ford's sta-
tutes.

²¹¹ Mr. Lethieullier's MS. History of Barking. number had been long diminished; and that there was then only one leper and one chaplain in the hospital. Esch. 21 Rich. II.

²¹² Notwithstanding the bishop's precaution, it appears, that in the year 1398 the N^o 61.

obedience to the abbess and convent of Barking, not to possess any thing in *propriety*, (that is, to his own use,) and to observe all the statutes of the hospital. It appears that at this time there were two masters, the one elected from among the lepers, and called *magister leprosus*, and the other *magister secularis*, a kind of steward to manage the secular concerns of the hospital²¹³. One of these, I suppose, was originally called the Prior.

The patronage of the hospital at Ilford was confirmed to the abbess of Barking by Richard II. and Henry IV.²¹⁴

Rental of
the hospital.

In the year 1504, this hospital was possessed of the tithes of Eastbury, Westbury, and Loxford; a portion of the tithes of Warley; a portion of the tithes of Jenkins, Clayberry, Wyfields, and some other estates in Barking; besides lands, houses, and quit-rents to a considerable amount principally in this parish²¹⁵. At the dissolution of religious houses its revenues were valued at 16l. 1s. 6½d. clear of all deductions, after paying the pensions of the paupers, of whom there were then only two. The hospital and its revenues having been seized by the crown, Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1572, granted the site, with the lands and tithes thereto belonging, to Thomas Fanshaw, Esq. remembrancer of the Exchequer, his heirs and assigns, on condition that they should appoint a master who should keep the

Grant and
descent of
the hospital
estate.

²¹³ Bishop Stratford's statutes (erroneously there called Baldock's) are printed at large in Dugdale's *Monast. Anglican.* vol. iii. p. 390.

²¹⁴ See Pat. 21 Ric. II. pt. 3. m. 25.—Pat. 22 Ric. II. pt. 1. m. 16;—and Pat. 2 Hen. IV. pt. 1. m. 8.

²¹⁵ The principal part of its endowment arose from the benefactions of Adeliza the founder, and her successor Maud. Alexander, son of Turgar, gave 10 acres of land to the hospital; William Dun, the

rent of a house, and two acres of land in Eastham; Norman, the son of William, 42 acres of land; Osbert, the chamberlain, and Geoffry de Wythfield, lands called Pinchman's; John, son of Geoffry Ruffus, 14 acres in Eastham; John Wynbor, a house in Ilford, &c. &c. (Mr. Lethieullier's MSS.) The rental of 1504 was taken by Mr. Lethieullier from papers in the possession of Bamber Gascoyne, Esq.; and another rental, dated 1401.

chapel in repair, together with apartments for six paupers, each of whom should receive a pension of 2l. 5s. per annum; and that he should nominate and maintain a chaplain to perform divine service in the chapel. The hospital estate, thus charged, descended to Thomas Fanshaw, Visc. Dromore, who, in 1668, granted a lease of it for 1000 years to Thomas Allen, Gent. Mr. Allen bequeathed this estate, anno 1676, to James Clement, who conveyed it, in 1690, to Francis Stone, Gent. William Stone, in 1700, aliened it to William Riggs; from whom, in 1702, it passed to Terry Sturgeon; from him to William Houghton; and from the latter, the same year, to John Thrale, whose widow Margaret, in 1705, sold it to her son-in-law Christopher Waldron. It was purchased of the Waldrons, in 1739, by Crisp Gascoyne, Alderman of London, grandfather of Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. the present proprietor²¹⁶, and master of the hospital.

It was determined by a decree of the court of Exchequer (anno 1711), that there were 1200 acres of land in Barking which should pay tithe to the hospital; that there was a quit-rent of 1l. 13s. 4d. due to it out of Clayberry, 2l. per annum out of Barking mills, and 2l. out of the vicarage²¹⁷. Since this decree, the tithes of Westbury have been separated from the hospital, having been left by Sir Crisp Gascoyne to his younger son Joseph Gascoyne, Esq.

The hospital stands on the north side of the road, in the town of Ilford. It occupies three sides of a small quadrangle. On the east and west sides are apartments for the pensioners, which are small and neat. On the south side is the chapel, which (though it has undergone many alterations and repairs) bears evident marks of

Tithes be-
longing to
the hospital.

Description
of the hos-
pital.

The chapel.

²¹⁶ The descent of this estate, to the year 1700, is taken from Mr. Lethieullier's MSS.; the remainder was obligingly com-

municated by the present proprietor.

²¹⁷ Mr. Lethieullier's MSS.

having been built as early as the 15th century. It is about 100 feet in length, and little more than 20 in width. In the east window are several coats of arms, in stained glass²¹⁸. On the floor, near the east end, are the tombs of Mrs. Sarah Westcoat, 1717; Sarah, her daughter, wife of the Rev. Thomas Shortland, 1718; the Rev. Robert Addison, preacher at Ilford chapel, 1736; and the Rev. George Downing, M. A. (the late chaplain), 1778.

The present chaplain is the Rev. Bennet Allen.

Register of
the hospital.

In a register of baptisms, burials, and marriages, in Ilford chapel, was the following entry²¹⁹:

“ S^r Ferdinando Fairfax, and Mrs. Mary Sheffield, daughter to
“ my L^d Sheffield, were married in this chapel, in Nov. 1608, by
“ Mr. Coke, L^d Sheffield’s Chaplain; Mr. Crawshaw, his other
“ chaplain, preached; they had a licence from the Court of Facul-
“ ties, subscribed by D^r Newman, to be married in this chapel,
“ without asking the banns.”

²¹⁸ I. Az. a cross flory O. impaling, Arg. fesseé de lis Az. a lion rampant G.

II. The first coat, impaling, Per pale V. and S. a lion ramp. between three escallops Argent.

III. Quarterly.—1. Az. three leopards’ faces O. 2 and 3. Arg. on a bend V. a garb O. 4. Arg. three bars gemelles Az. on a chief O. three castles Sab.—the date 1631.

IV. Arg. a chevron Ermines between three mullets pierced Sab. on a chief O. a trefoil S. between two griffins’ heads erased, collared O. Young, impaling, Arg. a fesse dancettée Erminois between six griffins’ heads erased O.

V. Arg. a chevron Ermines between three mullets pierced S. a chief quarterly,

1 and 4. G. a lion pass. guard. O. 2 and 3. O. two roses G.—underneath—*Gaef Meyn. derfen heeft gegene dit glas doen by. 4 Jaer 1605.*

VI. 1. G. a bend engrailed Az. between three leopards’ faces jessant de lis O.—Denis. —2. G. a chevron between 10 crosses patée Arg.—Berkley. 3. Arg. on a chief G. three bezants—Russel. 4. G. three lions pass. O.—Mowbray. 5. A. a Cornish chough proper, a border bezanty—Corbet. 6. Lozengy. O. and Az. a chevron G.—Gorges. 7. G. a lion ramp. Arg.—Fitzalan. 8. Checky O. and B.—Warren. This window was repaired in 1782.

²¹⁹ Copied by Mr. Lethieullier into his MS. history of this parish.

C H I G W E L L.

THIS place is called, in the most ancient records, Cingwella, Etymology. which some suppose to signify the King's Well; others derive the last syllable from the Saxon word Weald, or wood¹. This etymology, perhaps, is the more probable, as it was in ancient times a part of the royal demesnes. Later records have varied the name to Chykwell and Chigwell.

This village lies in the hundred of Ongar, at the distance of about Situation. ten miles and a half from London on the Ongar road. The parish Boundaries. is bounded on the east by Lambourn, north-east by Loughton, north by Chingford, west by Woodford, south-west by Barking, and south by Dagenham. It contains, according to a survey made in 1611², Quantity of land. 2527 acres of cultivated land. The proportion of arable to pasture is about three to one. Its share of Epping and Hainault forests (both included in the ancient forest of Waltham) is not ascertained, but is known to be very considerable³. The soil in the neighbourhood of Soil. the village is a light gravel mixed with sand, and abounding with springs; in other parts of the parish a stiff clay, without water. This parish pays the sum of 577l. 2s. to the land-tax, which is at Land-tax. the rate of about 2s. in the pound.

¹ See Salmon's History of Essex, p. 34.

³ At least 1500 acres; perhaps more.

² In the parish register.

Manor of
Chigwell-
hall.

The manor of Chigwell-hall was held under Edward the Confessor by Earl Harold. In William the Conqueror's reign it was the property of Ralph de Limefei⁴, whose great grandson Alan granted it to Richard de Luci, and the latter to Ralph Briton⁵. A subsequent grant was made by Richard de Luci to William Goldyngham, at the petition of Briton; and another at the request of Goldyngham to Robert, son of Ralph Briton, to whom Goldyngham granted this manor in fee and for ever. A sum of money was given each time, and homage paid⁶. All this happened in the reign of Henry II.: the manor, nevertheless, appears to have been continued after this for several generations in the family of Goldyngham, who held it under the Lords Fitzwalter⁷. In the year 1382, Sir Alexander Goldyngham had the royal licence to impark 50 acres of land in Waltham forest, adjoining to his manor of Chigwell⁸. It appears to have been afterwards in the Bouchier

⁴ The estate of Ralph de Limefei is thus described in the record of Doomsday: Ralph holds Cinghewell, in the hundred of Ongar, in demesne, which Earl Harold held of King Edward, as a manor of seven hides. There were always nineteen villans, two bordars, and two ploughs on the demesne lands. In King Edward's time the tenants had sixteen ploughs; now eleven. There is pannage for 700 hogs, and 31 acres of meadow. There has always been a mill on the estate. It was valued, in the Confessor's time, at 81.; now at 101.—Some other estates in the parish of Chigwell are thus described:—Six freemen held formerly in their own hands two hides and fifteen acres, which Robert Gernon enjoys now, by the King's grant, as he says; there were formerly three ploughs on this estate, now two; there is pannage for 40 hogs, and eight acres of meadow; in King Edward's time there was a mill, there is now none;

this estate was always valued at 40s. A certain freeman held 30 acres, which Peter the sheriff now has. There was formerly a plough employed on it, but there is now only half employment for a plough; there is pannage for 30 hogs, and two acres of meadow; it is valued at 5s. Peter had livery of this land with his fee; and he found six beasts, 17 sheep, and 11 hogs; there are now 10 beasts, 60 sheep, and 20 hogs. Ralph de Limefei holds six acres within the King's jurisdiction; but his predecessor took possession of them illegally.

⁵ Morant, vol. i. p. 165.

⁶ These grants are all printed at full length in Madox's *Formulare Anglicanum*.

⁷ Robert de Fitzwalter died seised of the fee, anno 1328. Esch. 2 Edw. III. N° 59. Walter Fitzwalter, anno 1387. Esch. 10 Ric. II. N° 15.

⁸ Cart. Antiq. in the Augmentation-office.

family.

family⁹. John Mannock died seised of it in 1476¹⁰. In 1534, his son George sold it to Sir Thomas Audley and others¹¹ for the use of the crown, as it is supposed. In 1538, being then vested in the crown, it was leased to William Roit¹². King Edward VI. in 1550, granted it to Sir Thomas Wroth¹³; in whose family it continued till the year 1669, when it was sold to Sir William Hickes, Bart.¹⁴; from whom it has descended to the present proprietor Michael Hickes Beach, Esq. M.P. for Cirencester, (second son of Sir Howe Hickes, Bart.) who enjoys it under the wills of Sir Harry Hickes, who died in 1755, and Michael Hickes, Esq. who died in 1764.

Sir Harry Hickes sold the manor-house (called Chigwell Hall) and the demesne lands to William Davy, Esq.; of whose executors they were purchased by James Urmston, Esq.: Mr. Urmston sold this estate to ——— Moffat, Esq.; of whom it was purchased by Eliab Harvey, Esq. the present proprietor. The house is in the occupation of Mr. Blackman.

Manor-house and demesne lands.

The manor of West-hatch was the property of the Goldyngs. In the year 1410, Sir Walter Goldyngham settled it (in default of issue from himself and his wife Elizabeth) on Robert Wrytele or Writtle¹⁵. Walter Writtle died seised of it in 1476¹⁶. In 1534, it was vested in George Mannock, Esq. who then sold it with the

Manor of West-hatch.

⁹ They presented to the rectory, (which always went with this manor,) in 1392 and 1400. See Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. ii. p. 142.

¹⁰ Esch. 16 Ed. IV. N^o 76.

¹¹ Madox's Formulæ.—The premises then conveyed (for the sum of 1000 marks) consisted of the manors of Chigwell Hall and West-hatch, with their appurtenances,

viz. six messuages, 300 acres of arable land, 300 of meadow, 300 of pasture, 80 of wood; and 121. rents, in Chigwell, Theydon, Lambourn, and Barking.

¹² Record in the Augmentation-office.

¹³ Pat. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 9. July 4.

¹⁴ Cl. 21 Car. II. pt. 15. N^o 15.

¹⁵ Cart. Antiq. Augmentation-office.

¹⁶ Esch. 15 Edw. IV. N^o 32.

manor of Chigwell Hall to Sir Thomas Audley, and others¹⁷. It has since passed through the same hands.

The manor-house, which stands about a mile from the church, on the road to Woodford, was the residence of Sir William Nutt, who died in 1673¹⁸. James Crockatt, Esq. of Luxborough-house, having purchased it (about the middle of this century), it was sold by his heirs to Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. It afterwards became the property of Mr. Nutt, whose widow conveyed it to George Curling, Esq.; Mr. Curling sold it to Lady Hughes, (relict of Sir Edward Hughes, K. B.) the present proprietor. A new house having been lately built near the same site, the old house is about to be taken down.

The manor of Barringtons, alias Rolls, is supposed to have been that estate, which, in the reign of King Edward the Confessor, was held by one Doth; and at the time of the Norman survey, by Anschetill, under Robert Gernon¹⁹. The manor of Barringtons was granted about the reign of Henry II. by Alberic de Vere to Sir Humphrey, son of Eustace de Barentone. It continued in this family (being still held under the Veres, Earls of Oxford, and called the manor of Chigwell, *alias* Little Chigwell,) as late as the year 1537, when John Barrington, Esq. died seised of it. Stephen Wiseman died seised of it in 1563²⁰; Thomas Wiseman, Esq. in 1584. It was sold by another Thomas Wiseman to John Hawkins; and about the middle of the last century a moiety of it was purchased

¹⁷ See note 11.

¹⁸ Morant, p. 166.

¹⁹ It is thus described in that record, (being placed in Chelmsford hundred.) —Anschetill holds Cingewell of Robert (Gernon) which Doth formerly held as a manor of two hides. There was always one villan, two bordars, and two ploughs

on the demesnes; the tenants have always employed one plough: there is pannage for 30 hogs, and 20 acres of meadow: there was always one sumpter-horse, six beasts, twelve sheep, and fourteen hogs. It was valued, in King Edward's time, at 40s.; now at 4l.

²⁰ Cole's Escheats, Harl. MSS. N^o 758.

by Eliab Harvey, Esq. (brother of the celebrated Dr. Harvey), whose descendant of the same name (Captain of the Valiant man of war) is the present proprietor. The other moiety was in the Comyns family about the year 1695, and afterwards came, by inter-marriage, to Sir Hugh Myddelton, Bart. of whom it was purchased by the Harveys²¹.

The manor-house is about a mile north of the church, and is the residence of Capt. Harvey. It was not originally the site of the manor, but a mansion unconnected with it, called Rolls, which was purchased by Sir Eliab Harvey, (son of Mr. Harvey who bought the manor,) and made the manerial residence²².

The manor of Woolston or Wolverstone, anciently called Ulfemeftun, was the property of Earl Harold. When the Norman survey was taken, it was a part of the royal demesnes²³. Henry the Second granted it to the family of Sandford²⁴, who held it in grand serjeanty as chamberlains to the Queen²⁵. Hugh Earl of Oxford purchased the wardship and marriage of Alice, daughter and heir of Gilbert de Saundford, for a thousand marks, as some records state it, of King Henry III. ; or, as others seem to represent it, of Fulk Basslet, Bishop of London, who had bought it of the King for the same sum²⁶, perhaps as a trustee for the Earl; who bestowed her in marriage on his eldest son Robert, who succeeded him in the title, and in right of his wife became Baron Sandford. By this lady (besides

Rolls.

Manor of
Woolston, or
Wolver-
stone.

²¹ The whole account of this manor is taken from Morant, (vol. i. p. 166, 167.) except the *obit* referred to in the last note.

²² Morant.

²³ It is thus described in the record:—Harold holds Ulfemeftun for a manor, and for three hides, and 40 acres. It is now the King's. There were always four villans; formerly two bordars, now six; the tenants have always employed one plough.

There is pannage for 60 hogs, and four acres of meadow. In King Edward's time it was valued at 20s. ; now 40s. A certain freeman held 20 acres, in King Edward's time, which are now uncultivated. They were always a part of the demesne, and are now in the hands of the sheriff as a farm of the King's.

²⁴ Morant's Essex, vol. i. p. 167.

²⁵ Testa de Nevil.

²⁶ Morant.

Robert his son and heir) he had a daughter Joan, who married William, the eldest son of John Earl Warren and of Surrey, and had the reversion of this manor²⁶ as a part of her marriage portion. On the death of John Earl of Surrey (son of the said William and Joan) without lawful issue, in 1347, this and his other estates devolved upon his sister Alice, wife of Edmund Earl of Arundel²⁷. The possessions of this family were twice forfeited by attainder, and restored; after which Thomas Earl of Arundel died seised of this manor in 1414, when the inheritance came between his three surviving sisters²⁸. Sir Rowland Lenthall, who married Margaret Fitzalan, leaving no issue at his death, in 1451²⁹, his share was divided between the Norfolk and Bergavenny families, who represented the other coheirs. John Duke of Norfolk was slain at Bosworth-field, and his estates became forfeited³⁰. The whole of this manor, being afterwards vested in the crown, was granted, about the beginning of Henry the Seventh's reign, to William Scott, Esq. a lineal descendant of Sir William Scott, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who died in 1346³¹. It continued in that family till the death of George Scott, LL. D. in 1780, when it was inherited by Robert, son of William Bodle, Esq. (by Elizabeth, daughter of George Scott, Esq. who died in 1710³²). It is now the property of Robert Bodle, Esq. son of Robert above mentioned.

The manor-house stands about a mile and a half eastward from the church: it is at present unoccupied.

²⁶ Pat. 13 Edw. I. m. 15. Robert Earl of Oxford died seised of this manor, anno 1296, surviving his son-in-law, to whose heirs the reversion then devolved. Esch. 24 Edw. I. N^o 62.

²⁷ The Earl of Arundel had the Royal licence (anno 1324) to impark 50 acres of the forest, in his manor of Woolston. Pat.

17 Edw. II. pt. 2. m. 7.

²⁸ Esch. 4 Hen. V. N^o 54.

²⁹ Esch. 29 Hen. VI. N^o 27.

³⁰ Esch. 1 Edw. IV. N^o 46.

³¹ Morant, p. 168. William Scott, Esq. the grantee, died seised of it in 1491.

³² From the information of Mr. Bodle.

The manor of Grange-hill, or Chigwell Grange, belonged to the priory of Tiltey; on the suppression of which it was granted, anno 1537, to Thomas Addington³³, who, in 1554, sold it to James Altham, Esq.³⁴: of him it was purchased by Sir Anthony Browne, who made it a part of the endowment of his free school at Brentwood³⁵.

Manor of
Grange-hill.

The first mention I have found of the manor of Luxborough is in 1605, when Sir Robert Wroth died seized of it³⁶; since that time it has passed with the manor of Chigwell-hall. The demesne lands of the manor of Luxborough were purchased in the early part of this century by Robert Knight, Esq. cashier of the South Sea Company, who built on them a noble mansion called Luxborough-house, which, upon the estates being seized and sold by the South Sea Company, was purchased by Sir Joseph Eyles³⁷. Upon his death, in 1740, it was repurchased by Mr. Knight. His son, who succeeded to this estate, was, in 1746, created an Irish peer, by the title of Baron Luxborough, and in 1763, Earl of Catherlough. In 1749, he sold the estate at Luxborough-house to James Crockatt, Esq.³⁸, whose heirs aliened it to Sir Edward Walpole, K. B.; Sir Edward sold it to Samuel Peach, Esq. who soon afterwards conveyed it to Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. That eminent naval officer made it his country-house, and died there, Jan. 17, 1794. It is now the property and residence of his widow.

Manor of
Luxbo-
rough.

Luxbo-
rough-house.

Within this parish, in the forest, was an ancient palace, called Potteles, alias Langford's. A purchase was made by the crown in this parish as early as the year 1350³⁹, and another purchase of a

Ancient
palace, called
Potteles, or
Langford's,
now King's-
place farm.

³³ Pat. 29 Hen. VIII. pt. 5. Mar. 26.

³⁴ Cl. 1 Mar. pt. 8.

³⁵ Morant and Jones's Index, referring to Pasch. record, 11 Eliz. Rot. 52.

³⁶ See Morant, p. 169.

³⁸ See Morant, p. 169.

³⁹ Alex. Goldyngham relax. Dom. Regi tot. jus in ter. & ten. in Chigwell q. Rex acquisivit de M. de Torkesey. Cl. 46 Edw. III. m. 7.

house

house and lands, by Edward IV. of Robert Langford, in 1477⁴¹. It is probable that the King granted this house and lands to his brother the Duke of Clarence; for it appears upon record, that Potteles-place, alias Langford's, came to the crown on the death of that prince⁴². Henry VII. appointed Sir John Risley keeper of his palace at Chigwell⁴³; and, on his death, Sir William Compton had a grant of that place, anno 1513⁴⁴. William Lord Compton obtained a renewed grant from Queen Elizabeth in 1596⁴⁵. Sir Thomas Perient was possessed of the fee of this estate in 1650⁴⁶. It was then called the manor or reputed manor of King's-place, alias Langford's, &c. Henry Goodricke, Esq. having married Mary Ernle, a relation of Lady Perient⁴⁷, this estate was settled on her; and, in 1658, was conveyed by the said Henry Goodricke and his wife Mary to William Livefaye, Gent. In 1679, William Livefaye the elder, and William Livefaye the younger, aliened it to Mrs. Elizabeth Collwall, widow. Thomas Gibson and John Jacob, trustees under the will of Daniel Colwall, Esq. who died in 1707⁴⁸, conveyed it, in 1716, to Percival Chandler, whose son Thomas, in 1741, sold it to Oliver Marton, Esq. In 1759, it was purchased of the Rev. Oliver Marton, (brother and heir of Edward Marton, Esq. who was son and heir of Oliver,) by Robert Jones, Esq. It is now the property of his grandson R. Jones Adeane, Esq.

Buckhurst,
alias Monk-
hill, now
Monkhams.

An estate in this parish and Woodford, called Buckhurst, alias Monkenhill, (now Monkhams,) belonged to the abbot and convent

⁴¹ Rob. Langford & al. Dom. Regi Meff. & 28 ac. terr. in Chigwell. Cl. 16 Edw. IV. m. 9.

⁴² See the record referred to in note 44.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Pat. 4 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. Feb. 28.

⁴⁵ Pat. 39 Eliz. pt. 11. Jan. 31, in the names of Spencer and Atkinson.

⁴⁶ The descent, from this period, is taken from title-deeds obligingly communicated by the present proprietor.

⁴⁷ Lady Perient appears to have resided at King's-place till her death, in 1679. See the parish register.

⁴⁸ The will is registered in the Prerogative-office under the year 1716.

of Stratford Langthorn⁴⁸, and was granted, anno 1547, to John Lyon and his heirs⁴⁹. Henry Lyon died seised of it anno 1590⁵⁰. It is now the property of Lady Hughes⁵¹.

There was an estate also (in the parishes of Chigwell and Barking) called Buckhurst, alias Goldhurst, which Sir Walter Goldyngham settled on Robert Writtle. Walter Writtle died seised of it in 1476⁵². It is most probable that it descended, with the manors of Chigwell-hall and West-hatch, which were also in the Goldynghams and the Writtles.

The parish-church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a chancel, nave, and north aisle. At the west end is a wooden belfry, with a spire. The south door is of Saxon architecture, with lozenge mouldings.

Against the south wall of the chancel is a monument of alabaster and veined marble, (with the effigies of the deceased in kneeling attitudes,) to the memory of Thomas Colehill, Esq.⁵³, servant to King Edward IV., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, and inspector of the customs for the city of London, ob. 1595. Mary, his wife, daughter of George Crayford, Esq. died in 1599: they were married fifty years. The monument was put up by Susanna, wife of Sir

Buckhurst,
alias Gold-
hurst.

The church.

Monument
of Thomas
Colehill.

⁴⁸ The abbot and convent of Stratford had a grant of free warren in their lands at Chigwell, anno 1253. Cart. 37 Hen. III. N^o 13.

⁴⁹ Record in the Augmentation-office.

⁵⁰ Holman's Essex notes; in the library of Thomas Aistle, Esq. F. R. S. S.

⁵¹ See a farther account of it in the Appendix.

⁵² See p. 113.

⁵³ Arms—1. Checky O. and S. a chief G. guttée des larmes—Colehill. 2. S. a cross flory O.—Upton. 3. Checky G. and O. on a bend of the second three horse-shoes Az. 4. Six lozenges, 3, 2, 1. 5. G. a bend of martlets O. 6. Arg. a tower between eight

fl. de lis S.—Sumester. 7. Arg. a chevron between three bears' heads erased with muzzles S.—Penarth. 8. Az three water-bougets O. in chief three bezants—West. 9. Arg. a hand and arm issuing from a cloud on the sinister side fessways and grasping a dexter hand erected and couped at the wrist, all proper—Oliver. 10. O. a chevron between three bats displayed G—Battesford. 11. O. a saltier between four eagles displayed Az.—impaling, 1 and 4. O. on a chevron V. three eagles' heads erased of the field—Crayford; 2 and 3. G. five martlets O. on a chief indented of the second, three crowns Az.

Edward

Edward Stanhope, and Anne, wife of Jasper Leeke, Esq. daughters and coheirs of the deceased.

Monument
of Arch-
bishop Harf-
net.

On the north side of the chancel, against the wall, is fixed the effigies, in brass, of Archbishop Harfnet. It was removed from the floor, and is in perfect preservation. It is surrounded with a border of brass, on which is the following inscription, written by himself, and directed by his will to be put on his tomb: "Hic jacet Samuel Harfnett, quondam vicarius" hujus "ecclesiæ, primùm indignus Episcopus Cicestrensis, dein indignior "Episcopus Norwicensis; demùm indignissimus Archiepiscopus "Eboracensis qui obiit xxv die Maii, anno Domini 1631."

On the chancel floor are the tombs of Elizabeth, wife of Francis Langston, Esq. serjeant at arms, and daughter of Sir Edwin Sandys, Knt. 1639; Anne, wife of John Nutt, Esq. and daughter of Sir Edward Master of East Langdon in Kent, 1641; Susanna, wife of William Nutt, and daughter of John James, Esq. 1643; Sir William Nutt, her husband, 1673; and Capt. Joseph Cave of the Royal Navy, 1781.

Scott's
Chancel.

The east end of the north aisle is called Scott's Chancel, and belongs to Woolston-hall. In this chancel are monuments to the memory of George Scott, Esq. ⁵⁴, 1683; Elizabeth, his wife, daugh-

⁵⁴ Archbishop Harfnet directed, by his will, that a stone should be put over his grave, with the above inscription, and the effigies of a bishop fastened into the stone an inch thick, and so riveted down that sacrilegious hands should not rend off the one without breaking the other. He left 10l. to be spent at his funeral in a sober, civil banquet, by as many of his parishioners as should choose to attend.

⁵⁵ See more of him, p. 124.

⁵⁶ Arms—Per pale indented A. and S. a saltier counterchanged—Scott of Stapleford Tany, impaling, Checky O. and Az. a fesse G. fretty Erm.—Cheyne.

On another escutcheon—1 and 4. Scott; 2. G. three boars' heads erased between nine cross crosslets O.—Swinbourn; 3. Per pale S. and Erm. a fesse counterchanged—Fitz-Richard—impaling, S. three pickaxes Arg.—Pigot. George Scott, Esq. who died in 1588, married Margaret Pigot. It is probable that she was his second wife. Morant, in his account of the family, does not mention this match. He was great uncle to George Scott, who died in 1683.—There is another impalement—G. three demi-lions ramp. O. The said George Scott married also Dorothy, daughter of John Franck, Esq. of Hatfield Broadoak. See Morant.

ter of Robert Cheyne, Esq. of Bramhanger, 1705; William Scott, Esq.⁵⁶, 1725; Catherine, his wife, daughter of Thomas Luther, Esq. 1710; and Thomas Scott, Esq. 1732. In this chancel also is an achievement for William Derham, D.D. president of St. John's College in Oxford, who died in 1757, and one for Bishop Gibson, whose daughter Jane married George Scott, LL. D.

In the north aisle is the monument of John Thomas Kilpatrick, 1791; on the south side, affixed to one of the pews, is a brass plate (with the effigies of the deceased) to the memory of John Hodgson, Gent. of the Middle Temple, (son of John Hodgson, merchant,) who married Mary, daughter of John Penington of Chigwell, ob. 1620. On the floor are the tombs of John Penington, Esq.⁵⁷, 1702; Sarah his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Abdy, Bart. 1690; Mrs. Ann Pelling, widow, 1712; and Mrs. Sarah Hunt, 1769.

Near the door of the north aisle is a brass plate with the following inscription: "Pray for the soule of Thomas Ilderton, stoksemonger of London, who dyde inlentle (lengthen) this isle from y^e northc dore hitherto; and also dide gyfe certen lands towards y^e sustentation of a chanfre prest to fynge at treneteal, and to helpe devyne service in the quere upon holy daies, as by his wyll there made it does apere, on whos soule Jhu have mercy; whiche Thomas deceffyd the day of ———, an^o Domini 1500."

⁵⁶ Arms—Scott, as before, impaling Arg. two bars S. in chief three buckles Az.—Luther.

⁵⁷ The family of the Peningtons, who had been settled at Chigwell for many generations, became extinct by his death. The house in which they resided, with the lands belonging to it, descended to John Branston, Esq.; who married Mary, one of this Mr. Penington's daughters. On the death

of Mary, daughter of Mr. Branston, and wife of the Hon. Edward Byng, most of the lands were sold to Sackville Bale, Esq.: the house was purchased by Edward Tyme-well, Esq.; after his death, was sold to John Raymond Esq. and is now the property of James Urmlston, Esq. a captain in the service of the East India Company. See Morant, vol. i. p. 170.

On the pillars between the nave and the chancel on the north side are the monuments of Martin Capron ⁵⁸, 1715; and the Rev. George Heriott ⁵⁹, rector of South Fambridge, 1723.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Mr. William Browne, 1653; Thomas Browne, 1676; Mary, wife of Thomas Scott, Gent. 1720; Mr. Josiah Seale, 1772; John Sharp, engraver, 1786; Elizabeth, wife of John Moxon, 1788; and the Rev. Peter Thomas Burford, 1794.

The rectory. The advowson of the church of Chigwell (which is in the diocese of London and the deanery of Ongar) was formerly annexed to the manor, and held together with it by the family of Goldyngham. In the year 1350, Thomas Ecclesle, parson of Lambeth, and others, had licence to appropriate the church of Chigwell (held under the Lords Fitzwalter) to the priory of Latton ⁶⁰. How it became vested in the above parties, or how long it continued appropriated to that priory, does not appear; nor does it appear that they ever presented to the vicarage. In 1404, Bartholomew Lord Bouchier granted the church of Chigwell to John Doreward ⁶¹, who, in 1439, gave it to the priory of St. Botolph in Colchester ⁶², to which convent it was afterwards appropriated; but they had not been long in possession, before (by some exchange, it is probable) it came into the hands of Bishop Kemp, who, having founded a chantry in St. Paul's cathedral, made this rectory a part of its endowment ⁶³. In 1474, the prebend of Pancras was appropriated also to the same chantry: after the chantry was suppressed, the rectory of Chigwell continued to be, as it still is, annexed to the prebend of Pancras ⁶⁴, under which the great tithes

⁵⁸ Arms—S. two chevronels Arg. between three lozenges of the second, each charged with a Cornish chough.

⁵⁹ Arms—Arg. on a fesse V. three cinquefoils of the field.

⁶⁰ Pat. 24 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 24.

⁶¹ Cl. 5 Hen. IV. pt. 1. m. 13.

⁶² Pat. 18 Hen. VI. pt. 3. m. 2.

⁶³ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. ii.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

are held upon a lease for three lives. In Bishop Grindall's time (the latter end of the sixteenth century) the rectory was on lease to Nicholas Fulham⁶⁵. In the year 1650, it was reported by the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, that there belonged to the parsonage of Chigwell (which was a *finecure*) 28 acres of glebe, besides a grove of about 20 acres, which, with the great tithes, they valued all together at 70*l.* per annum, out of which a reserved rent of 15*l.* was payable to the prebendary of Pancras; the parsonage was then on lease to Thomas Andrews, Esq.⁶⁶ In the beginning of the present century, the lease was vested in Sir Joseph Eyles; it was afterwards purchased by James Crockatt, Esq. who, by his will dated 1776, bequeathed his interest therein to his daughter Jane, wife of Sir Alexander Craufurd, Bart. (since deceased). A new lease was granted, in 1791, to Sir Alexander Craufurd for the lives of his three children, James, John, and Cecilia⁶⁷.

The present prebendary of Pancras, and, as such, rector of Chigwell, is the Rev. William Paley, Archdeacon of Carlisle.

It appears that in ancient time a rector of this parish, having a plurality of benefices, instituted a vicarage here, and gave it to his kinsman, allowing him half the profits of the rectory. This practice of appointing vicars continued after his death; and in 1374, Henry Marmion being then rector, a vicarage was endowed with a house and glebe, the usual vicarial tithes, and the tithes of certain water-mills⁶⁸. In 1440, the vicarage was valued at 18 marks per annum. In the King's books it was rated at 18*l.* Since its connexion with the prebend of Pancras it has been in the gift of the prebendary⁶⁹.

The vicar-
age.

⁶⁵ Regist. Grindall.

⁶⁶ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Library.

⁶⁷ From the information of R. Shawe, Esq.

⁶⁸ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. ii.

⁶⁹ See the preceding page.

Guild of the
Holy Tri-
nity.

There was a guild, brotherhood or fraternity in the church of Chigwell, founded by Thomas Ilderton, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity; the lands belonging to which (being then valued at 2l. 3s. 4d. per annum) were granted to John Whitehorn and John Bailey, to be held of the manor of Sidmouth in Devonshire⁷⁰.

Vicars :
Samuel
Harfnet ;

Samuel Harfnet, who was instituted to this vicarage in 1597, was a native of Colchester, and in the early part of his life was master of the grammar-school at that place. He afterwards became successively Bishop of Chichester and Norwich, and Archbishop of York. Before he was made a bishop, (being then chaplain to Bishop Bancroft,) he published an account of the impostures of one John Darrell, who had pretended to cure several persons possessed with devils. He was author also of a few other tracts⁷¹. The Archbishop, after he had resigned the vicarage, continued to reside at Chigwell, where he had purchased a house and estate, now the property and residence of his descendant Mrs. Fisher.

Emanuel
Utey.

Emanuel Utey, D.D. was ejected from this vicarage in the year 1641, in consequence of a petition from the inhabitants of Chigwell to the parliament, charging him with having erected an altar in the church, and having used offensive bowing and cringing; with having kissed the altar twice in one day; having read the prayers with his face to the altar, and his back to the people; and various other allegations of the like nature. A printed copy of the petition is in the British Museum. The commissioners, in 1650, found that there had been no settled minister at Chigwell since Dr. Utey's removal⁷².

The present vicar is the Rev. Walter Kerrich, M.A. canon residentiary of Salisbury, collated in 1764, on the death of Fifield Allen, D.D.

⁷⁰ Holman's Essex Collections in the library of Thomas Astle, Esq. F. R. A. S.

⁷¹ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

⁷² Parliamentary Surveys.

The earliest date of the register ⁷³ of births, &c. is 1555.

Parish-
register.

		Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
1580—9	-	$19\frac{7}{10}$	-	$9\frac{7}{10}$	Compara- tive state of population.
1630—9	-	$18\frac{4}{5}$	-	$11\frac{4}{5}$	
1680—9	-	$25\frac{2}{5}$	-	$27\frac{2}{5}$	
1730—9	-	$30\frac{7}{10}$	-	$34\frac{7}{10}$	
1780—4	-	31	-	36	
1784—9	-	$32\frac{3}{5}$	-	$27\frac{4}{5}$	
1790—4	-	$38\frac{2}{5}$	-	$35\frac{1}{5}$	

The present number of houses is about 210 ⁷⁴.

In 1603, there were 28 burials; in 1625, 25; in 1665, 27. Six Plague years.
persons died of the plague in 1666.

Extracts from the Register.

- “ Anne, daughter of S^r John Leeke ⁷⁵, baptized Aug. 27, 1609; Family of
Leeke.
“ Dorothy, Nov. 3, 1610; John, buried March 8, 1611-12; Eliza-
beth, buried Ap^l 1, 1619; S^r John Lake, buried Sep. 24, 1646;
“ the Lady Lake, Oct. 7, 1652.”
“ Elizabeth, daughter of S^r Peter Killigrew, Knt. baptized Aug.
“ 3, 1626.”
“ Lake, son of Sir Joseph Jordan, baptized June 20, 1666; John,
“ his son, buried June 21, 1666.”

⁷³ The old register-books have been handsomely bound in Russian leather, by the churchwarden Mr. Sotheby, bookfeller in York-street, Covent-Garden, who has a house at Chigwell.

⁷⁴ The village itself is but small; there are about 60 houses at a hamlet called Chigwell-row, a mile S. E. from the church;

there are several houses also at Grange-hill, and Buckhurst-hill; and scattered about Horn-lane, Gravel-lane, and Vicarage-lane.

⁷⁵ Son, it is probable, of Jasper Leeke, Esq.; who married one of the coheirs of Thomas Colehill, Esq. See p. 119, 120.

“ The

Instance of
longevity.

"The widow Gouldring, 100 years old and upwards, buried
"Nov. 12, 1671."

"Robert, son of S^r George Jeffery⁷⁶ of the parish of Alderman-
bury, buried Dec. 30, 1677."

"The Lady Periant of King's-place", buried Jan^y 5, 1678-9."

"The Lady Anne Hobart, widow, buried Feb. 18, 1683-4;
"Lady Anne Hubbard, Aug. 14, 1706."

"Sufan, daughter of S^r Cæsar Child, Bart., and Lady Esther, (born
"in the parish of Barking,) baptized Ap^l 15, 1705; Anne, Feb.
"23, 1706-7."

Family of
Middelton.

"Anna, daughter of S^r Hugh Middelton, Bart. baptized Feb. 21,
"1717-8; Hugh, July 31, 1719; another Hugh, baptized Oct.
"21, 1722, buried Ap^l 8, 1723; a third Hugh, baptized Dec. 1,
"1723; S^r Hugh Middelton, Bart. buried Nov. 16, 1756; Lady
"Anne Middelton, Dec. 31, 1764."

Admiral
Lestock.

"Richard, son of Richard Lestock, Esq.⁷⁸, baptized July 14,
"1723."

There are several entries relating to the Harvey family. The
present Eliab Harvey, Esq. married Lady Louisa, daughter of Earl
Nugent, by whom he has one son and four daughters.

Archbishop
Harfnet's
schools.

Archbishop Harfnet, in the year 1629, founded two free-schools
in this parish; the one for teaching children to read, write, and cast
accounts, and the accidence; the other for teaching the Greek and
Latin tongues. The Archbishop had previously built two school-

⁷⁶ Most probably, Sir George Jefferies, Recorder of London, afterward Lord Chancellor.

⁷⁷ See p. 118.

⁷⁸ I suppose this to have been the celebrated naval officer who was promoted to the rank of admiral in 1743: his name is well known on account of the memorable

dispute between him and Admiral Matthews, relating to the conduct of each, in an engagement with the fleets of France and Spain off Toulon, in 1744. It terminated in the acquittal of Lestock, (who had been suspended by Matthews, his superior in command,) and in the dismissal of the latter from the service.

houses at his own expence, and a house for the Latin master; he purchased also a house for the other master, and a garden for each house. The Archbishop, by an indenture, bearing date April 13, 1629, vested the above premises in certain feoffees⁷⁹, together with the impropriated rectory of Tottington in Norfolk, which he assigned as an endowment⁸⁰ for his schools. The advowson of the vicarage was vested also in the said feoffees, who were to present to it a fit person, who had been either educated at the Latin school at Chigwell, or was a native of that place; if such could be found. The vicar of Chigwell, and the rector of Loughton, are always to be among the number of the feoffees, and to be governors of the schools, together with ten other persons, being the most able and substantial parishioners of Chigwell⁸¹. The governors elect the schoolmasters; the election must take place within ten days after the vacancy, otherwise the nomination lapses to the Bishop of London. The Latin schoolmaster must be a graduate in one of the universities; a man skilful in the Greek and Latin "tongues; a good "poet; of a sound religion; neither Papist nor Puritan; of a grave "behaviour; of a sober and honest conversation; no tipler, nor "haunter of alehouses; no puffer of tobacco; and, above all, apt to

⁷⁹ Twenty-one in number; the trust to be renewed whenever they should be reduced to five.

⁸⁰ It was then worth 60*l.* per annum, clear of all deductions; the founder, in his ordinances, expresses his confidence that it would always produce that rent. It fell so low in value, nevertheless, that, in 1691, it was let only at 30*l.* per annum. In 1712, it was raised to 40*l.*; it is now let at 210*l.* During the abatement of the rent, it became necessary to reduce, considerably, the salaries of the masters, which the founder had fixed at 20*l.* per annum

for the Latin master, and 25*l.* per annum for the other; the overplus, after deducting 10*l.* per annum given to the poor in bread, was appropriated for repairs and incidental expences.

⁸¹ The present governors are, Walter Kerrich, M. A. vicar; Thomas Layton, M. A. curate; James Salt Lovatt, M. A. rector of Loughton; Eliab Harvey, Esq.; James Urmston, Esq.; Joshua Jenour, Esq.; Peter Anthony Sapte, Esq.; George Curling, Esq.; Mr. John Sotheby; Mr. William Hopkins; Mr. Timbrell; and Mr. James Druce.

" teach,

“ teach, and severe in his government.” He is directed to teach “ Lilly’s Latin, and Cleonard’s Greek grammar ;—for phrase and “ style, to infuse into his scholars no other than Tully and “ Terence ;—for poets, to read the ancient Greek and Latin ; no “ novelties, nor conceited modern writers.” The qualifications requisite for the other master are, “ that he write fair secretary and “ Roman hands ; that he be skilful in cyphering and casting of “ accounts ; and that he teach his scholars the same faculty.”

The present grammar-master is James Stewart Freeman, B. D. ; the English and writing-master, Mr. John Vickery.

The founder’s ordinances contain many regulations for the government of his schools, and the behaviour of the scholars ; professing himself much more solicitous that they should be instructed in the principles of the Christian religion⁸², and nurtured and disciplined in good manners, than instructed in good arts.

The founder directs, that twelve boys, natives of Chigwell, two of Loughton, two of Woodford, and two of Lambourn, shall be instructed *gratis* in the Latin school ; in the other school, all the children of Chigwell, with the same number from Woodford, Loughton, and Lambourn, as in the other school. When it was found necessary to reduce the salary of the masters, the children in the Latin school were limited to half the number ordered by the founder ; and those in the other school to twelve children of Chigwell, one of Woodford, one of Loughton, and one of Lambourn. This was done with the sanction of the Bishop of London, whom the founder appointed visitor ; and to whom he directs the governors to present yearly an angel of gold as a new-year’s gift⁸³.

⁸² The Archbishop built a gallery in the church for the use of his scholars ; who are enjoined to attend divine service every Sunday and holiday.

⁸³ The above abstract is taken from docu-

ments relating to the schools, printed for the use of the governors ; and obligingly communicated by Mr. Layton, to whom I am indebted for other assistance during my inquiries in this parish.

William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, was educated at Chigwell; most probably at Archbishop Harfnet's school.

William Penn educated at Chigwell. Girls' school.

There is a charity-school in this parish for twelve girls, established about the beginning of the present century, and supported by the collections at an annual sermon, and the interest of 100*l.* left to it, in 1725, by William Scott, Esq.

There are alms-houses at Chigwell for three poor widows, who receive 1*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* per annum each, paid quarterly, out of lands called Cardhams; formerly belonging to the Peningtons. It is not known by whom this endowment was left.

Alms-houses.

Robert Rampston, anno 1585, gave 1*l.* per annum to the poor of this parish. Archbishop Harfnet charged the parsonage of Tottington with 10*l.* per annum, to be distributed weekly in bread to twenty-four poor persons of this parish.

Benefactions.

Mrs. Joan Sympson of Chigwell, in the year 1357, left certain lands, (now let at 14*l.* 14*s.* per annum,) for the purpose of keeping in repair the foot-path from Abridge in the parish of Lambourn, to Wynbridge in Woodford, being five miles in length, and leading through the village and parish of Chigwell from east to west.

Ancient benefaction for the repair of a foot-path.

There is a spring near the windmill at Chigwell-row, of a cathartic quality; the water of which was recommended by the celebrated physician Dr. Frewen, who was a native of this parish⁸⁴. It is now quite neglected.

Spring of mineral water.

⁸⁴ See Morant's History of Essex, vol. i. p. 164.

C H I N G F O R D.

- Etymology.** **T**HE name of this place was anciently written Cingeford¹, which signifies the King's Ford. It lies in the hundred of Waltham, at the distance of nine miles from Shoreditch church, and nine miles seven furlongs from Whitechapel. The parish is bounded by Loughton and Chigwell on the east; Woodford on the south-east; Waltham Abbey on the north; and on the west, south-west, and north-west, by the river Lee, which separates it from Enfield, Edmonton, and Tottenham in Middlesex. It contains about 2100 acres of land, of which about 550 are arable; 1330 grafs²; and about 220 wood. The soil is for the most part a strong clay.
- Situation.**
- Boundaries.**
- Quantity of land.**
- Soil.**
- Land-tax.** This parish pays the sum of 384l. 16s. to the land-tax, which, in the year 1795, was at the rate of about 2s. 6d. in the pound.
- Manors.** From the earliest times there have been two manors in this parish, one of which belonged to the church of St. Paul's, before the Norman Conquest³. The dean and chapter surrendered it to Henry
- Chingford-St. Paul's.**

¹ This name has been strangely corrupted in records, and written very variously; viz. Chingefort, Chilgelford, Echingsford, Schingelford, Shymgyldford, Chinkford, &c. &c.

² About 170 acres of this land are marsh.

³ Edward the Confessor, anno 908, *confirmed* to the church of St. Paul's, five manfes, or farms, in Chingford.—(Records

in the Chapter-house at St. Paul's, Lib. L. fol. 9.) The church of St. Paul's, says the record of Doomsday, in the time of Edward the Confessor, held Cinghefort as a manor, consisting of six hides: there were always two ploughs on the demesne lands. In King Edward's time the tenants had three ploughs, now four; there were then seven villans, now eight; then three bordars,

Henry VIII. in 1544⁴. In 1551, King Edward VI. granted this manor to Sir Thomas Darcy⁵, who surrendered it to the crown again the next year⁶. In 1553, it was granted to Susan, widow of Thomas Tonge, Clarencieux King of Arms⁷. Her nephew Humphrey White sold it, in 1566, to Joan Lee or Leigh, widow⁸, whose descendant Edward Leigh, Esq. in 1709, aliened it to Robert Snell, Esq.⁹, barrister at law, whose nephew John Snell, Esq. of Brill in Buckinghamshire is the present proprietor. This manor enjoys exemption from the forest laws, and all the privileges granted to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's¹⁰.

dars, now six; always four slaves; there is pannage for 500 hogs, 50 acres of meadow, two fisheries, nine beasts, two sumpter-horses, 27 hogs, and 100 sheep. It was valued, in King Edward's time, at 41; now at 51. Peter de Valoines has taken from this manor a hide and seven acres of land, and pannage for 50 hogs, which belonged to it in the time of King Edward; and was valued at 10s. Geoffrey de Magnaville has taken from this manor ten acres of meadow. A survey of the manor of Chingford, made about the year 1245, describes the manor as containing five hides; the demesne land consisted of 145 acres of arable, 17 of meadow, 17 of marsh, 200 of wood, besides a grove of two acres. The stock is stated to be 100 sheep, 100 goats, 15 cows and a bull, 10 fows and a boar, a horse and four mares. Robert de Valoines still detained eleven virgates and a half, which belonged to this manor: the manor was then valued at 41. 5s. 1d.—(Records in the Chapter-house at St. Paul's, Lib. L. f. 78. a, b.) Another survey, made a few years before, states the demesnes at 180 acres of arable, 25 of meadow, 18 of pasture, and a hide of wood; the stock at 10 cows, with their calves, a bull, 100 sheep, with some rams, five fows and a boar, and seven mares, with their foals. The tenants were obliged to till the lord's land, with a

good plough, six horses, and two oxen; and to find a horse for harrowing. Gilbert de Ecclesia was obliged, by the tenure of his lands, to find a man to gather nuts for the lord of the manor. In this survey two payments are mentioned, called *wodesfelver*, and *averfelver* (a composition for labour). The hide, in this manor, is defined to be four virgates; the virgate, 30 acres; the acre 40 perches in length, and four in breadth; and the perch 16½ feet. Among the same records is an agreement between the abbot of Waltham and the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, (about the year 1220,) by which the latter are exempted from several payments and services before due to the hundred of Waltham: among these are *wardpeni* (money paid for watch and ward) and *borchal-peny*. Lib. Pilos. f. 40. a.

⁴ Record in the Augmentation-office.

⁵ Pat. 5 Edw. VI. pt. 4. April 4.

⁶ Record in the Augmentation-office.

⁷ Pat. 7 Edw. VI. pt. 2. June 22; and Pat. 1 Mar. pt. 9. Mar. 24.

⁸ Pat. 9 Eliz. pt. 3. Aug. 14.

⁹ From the information of William Snell, Esq. of Shenley, communicated by the Rev. Mr. Newcome.

¹⁰ See Pat. 7 Edw. II. pt. 2. m. 15.; Pat. 8 Edw. II. pt. 1. m. 15.; and Records in the Chapter-house at St. Paul's.

Manor-house.

Chingford-hall, the manor-house, is situated south-west of the church, on the borders of the marsh. It is now in the occupation of John Temple, Esq. a lieutenant in the navy.

Manor of Chingford Comitis.

The manor of Chingford Comitis was, when the survey of Doomsday was taken¹¹, held by Orgar the thane under Robert Gernon. About the year 1188, it was the property of Fulbert de Dover. In the reign of Henry II. Roese, only daughter and heir of Richard de Dover¹², (great grandson of Fulbert,) married Richard, the natural son of King John, by whom she had two daughters, coheirs. Isabel the second brought this estate, in marriage, to David Strathbolgi, Earl of Athol, whose son and successor John was executed for his adherence to Robert de Brus. His estates being forfeited to the crown, this manor was granted to Ralph de Monthermer, Earl of Gloucester. The Earl of Athol's son David compounded with the Earl of Gloucester for this estate, and had a son of his own name, who presented to the living of Chingford in 1325¹³. Giles de Badlesmere died seised of this manor in the year 1338¹⁴. Margery his eldest sister and coheir brought it in marriage to William Lord Roos¹⁵. On the attainder of Thomas Lord Roos in 1461, King Edward IV. gave the manor of Chingford to Tho-

¹¹ Orgar the thane, says the survey, holds Chingford for a manor of five hides; a free-man held it in the time of King Edward, and paid 10d. rent at Waltham. There were then two ploughs on the demesne lands, now only one: the tenants had then three ploughs, now only two; there were always seven villans, six bordars, and four slaves. There is pannage for 500 hogs, and 50 acres of meadow. There has always been one mill, and four fisheries: two more ploughs might be employed on the demesne lands; and one more on that of the villans. In King Edward's time there were eleven beasts, now none; then, 30 hogs, now 21. This manor has always been valued at 70s.

¹² See Esch. An. incert. Hen. III. N° 237.

¹³ The account of the manor, till the above period, is taken from Morant's History of Essex, p. 55. See also Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. ii.

¹⁴ Esch. 12 Edw. III. N° 54.

¹⁵ Rot. Fin. 12 Edw. III. m. 8. Lord Roos died seised of this manor, anno 1343; his widow, anno 1363. See Esch. 17 Edw. III. N° 60.; and 37 Edw. III. N° 62. Beatrix, widow of Thomas Lord Roos, died seised of it, anno 1415. Esch. 3 Hen. V. N° 44. John Lord Roos, anno 1421. Esch. 9 Hen. V. N° 58. Thomas Lord Roos, anno 1431. Esch. 9 Hen. VI. N° 18.

mas Colte and his heirs male¹⁶; afterwards in fee to Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, who died seised of it in 1483¹⁷. Before the year 1490, it was restored to the Roos family¹⁸, in which it continued till the year 1542, when Thomas Earl of Rutland gave it to King Henry VIII. in exchange for other lands¹⁹. It was granted, in 1553, to Susan Tonge, widow²⁰, whose nephew, in 1571, aliened it to William Jeffreyson²¹: by him it was conveyed to John Branch, who died seised of it in 1588²². Mary, one of his sisters and coheirs, brought this estate in marriage to William Udall, whose son Henry sold it to Lancelot Bathurst²³. It was purchased of the Bathursts, in or about the year 1666, by Thomas Boothby, Esq.²⁴, in whose family it continued till the death of Robert Boothby, Esq. in 1774, when it was inherited, under his will, by his sister of the half-blood, Lydia daughter of Benjamin Moyer, Esq. and wife of the late John Heathcote, Esq. M. P. for the county of Rutland, who is the present proprietor, and lady of the manor.

An old mansion called Friday Hill²⁵, about a mile east from the church, has long been the manerial residence, and for many years the seat of the Boothbys. It is now in the occupation of Charles Hughes, Esq. a captain in the navy. It is probable that the ancient site of the manor was at the house, where the courts are held, in the forest. It is called Queen Elizabeth's Lodge, for no better reason, perhaps, than many others in the neighbourhood of London.

¹⁶ Pat. 1 Edw. IV. pt. 4. N° 121.

¹⁷ Esch. 1 Ric. III. N° 31.

¹⁸ Morant, p. 56.

¹⁹ Record in the Augmentation-office.

²⁰ See note 7.

²¹ Pat. 6 Eliz. pt. 9. May 8.

²² Morant.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ From information obligingly commu-

nicated by George Hardisty, Esq. steward of the manor.

²⁵ The earliest mention I have seen of it is in the inquisition taken after the death of John Branch, Esq. in 1588; he was seised of the manor of Chingford Comitis, a messuage called Friday Hill, &c. See Morant, p. 56.

Manor of
Gowers and
Buckerels,
now called
Pimps.

The manor-farm of Gowers and Buckerels, now called Pimps, is supposed by Morant to have been the property of Alexander Bayloll, who, in the reign of Edward I. held lands in Chingford²⁶. Henry VIII. in the year 1544, granted the manor and capital messuage of Gowers and Buckerels, late parcel of the possessions of George Monox, (with about 180 acres of land,) to Gilfred or Geoffrey Lukyn²⁷. He immediately conveyed it to Roland Rampston²⁸, whose grandson of the same name sold it, anno 1593, to John Hare²⁹. In 1598, Nicholas Hare, son of the last purchaser, conveyed it to Nicholas Barnsley³⁰, whose daughter and coheir Susan married George Nodes, and had this manor as a part of her portion. In the year 1631, Nodes sold it to Thomas Gundrey, Esq. whose descendant of the same name conveyed it, anno 1729, to Israel Hammond, Esq. It is now the property of Joseph Venour, Esq. who married the only surviving daughter and heir (since deceased) of James Hammond, Esq. son of Israel above-mentioned³¹.

The church.

The parish-church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a small building of flint and stone, almost overgrown with ivy on the south and east sides. It consists of a chancel, nave, and south aisle. At the west end is a low square tower.

In the chancel are the monuments of Mary, wife of Robert Leigh, Esq. and daughter of Henry Joffelin of Torrells-hall in Essex³²,

²⁶ Was it not rather the estate which Peter de Valoines took from the church of St. Paul's? See note 3.

²⁷ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. pt. 7. June 6.

²⁸ Morant, p. 57.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Pat. 40 Eliz. pt. 4. Mar. 2.

³¹ The descent of this manor was obligingly communicated by the present proprietor.

³² Arms—1. O. three lozenges Arg.—Bagulegh. 2. Az. two bars Arg. a bend S.—Legh. 3. Arg. a fl. de lis S.—Leven-

sholme. 4. Erm. on a chief indented G. three crowns O. Leche, impaling—Az. a wreath Arg. and S. with four hawks' bells appendant at equal distances, O.—Joffelin. 2. Az. a fesse O.—Chastlin. 3. G. a fesse engrail'd A. between three bulls' heads coup'd O.—Torrell. 4. G. a Griffin ramp. within a border engrail'd O.—Bataile. 5. G on a saltier engrail'd O. five roundles, a chief Erm.—Hyde. 6. Arg. a stork S.—Starkey.

1602; Sir Robert Leigh, her husband, 1612; Margaret, wife of Robert Leigh, and daughter of Milo Branthwaite of Heathfield³³ (Norf.), 1624; Sir Thomas Boothby, Bart.³⁴, 1669; and Mary, widow of Robert Snell, Esq. of Chingford-hall, daughter of Sir Walter Clarges, Bart. 1781. On the floor are the tombs of Ann, daughter of Robert Leigh, Esq. 1640; Margaret Leigh, 1644; Robert Leigh, Esq. 1673; Elizabeth, wife of Edward Leigh, Esq. and daughter of Sir Richard Stone, Knt. 1673; Edward Leigh, Esq. 1691; (he married to his third wife Agnes, daughter of Richard Kirkby, Esq. of Lancashire;) John Moxon, Gent. 1766; and George Clarges, Esq. 1780.

On the north wall of the nave are the monuments of Sarah, wife of Mr. Nicholas Pigot, 1670; and Anne, daughter of the Rev. Christopher Sclater³⁵, rector, 1749.

On the floor are the tombs of Jane, wife of Gabriel Goffon, a French refugee, 1729; Henry Pope, Esq. 1729; and John Gibbs, Gent. 1772.

In the fourth aisle (against the wall) is an inscription upon a brass plate, to the memory of Robert Rampston, Yeoman of the Chamber to Edward IV., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth; he left benefactions to this, and some of the neighbouring parishes; and died anno 1585. Underneath is an altar-tomb, covered with a slab of black marble, on which are the effigies, in brass, of the said Robert Rampston, and of Margaret his wife, who died in 1590.

Tomb of
Robert
Rampston.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Robert Boothby, Esq. 1733; Thomas Boothby, Esq. 1735; Mr. William Boothby, 1771; George Boothby, Gent. 1774; Robert Boothby, Esq. of Friday

Tombs in
the church-
yard.

³³ Arms—Legh of Bagulegh as before, jamb erased, in bend, O. impaling, O. two bends engrail'd, S.—Branthwaite.

³⁵ Arms—Quarterly, 1 and 4. Arg. a saltier Az. 2 and 3. G. a fesse between seven

³⁴ Arms—A. on a canton S. a lion's billets 4, 3, O.

Hill, 1774; the Rev. Christopher Sclater, M. A. rector, 1737; and William Knipe, citizen of London, 1747.

The rectory. The church of Chingford is a rectory, in the diocese of London, and deanery of Barking; the advowson has always been annexed to the manor of Chingford Comitis, except for a short time, when it was granted, with the other manor, to Sir Thomas Darcy³⁶; but it does not appear that he ever presented. The rectory is valued, in the King's books, at 14l. 5s. 5d. The commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, in 1650, reported that the glebe of this rectory was worth 20l. per annum; the tithes 74l. George Byrom, D. D. was then rector³⁷, put in by the parliament on the sequestration of John Ruffel, (author of "the Solemn League and Covenant discharged,") who was ejected in 1644³⁸. Robert Plumme was presented to this living by Cromwell, in 1655³⁹; and Thomas Witham, in 1657⁴⁰. At the Restoration, Ruffel recovered possession of it, and enjoyed it till his death, in 1688⁴¹. The present rector is Robert Lewis, M. A. instituted in 1778.

John Ruffel
rector.

Singular
tenure of an
estate said to
be held under the
rectory.

There is an estate in this parish called Brindwoods, held under the rectory by the following singular tenure: "Upon every alienation, " the owner of the estate, with his wife, man-servant, and maid-servant, each single on a horse, come to the parsonage, where " the owner does his homage and pays his relief, in the following " manner. He blows three blasts with his horn, and carries a " hawk on his fist, his servant has a greyhound in a slip, both for " the use of the rector that day. He receives a chicken for his

³⁶ Record in the Augmentation-office.

³⁷ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Library.

³⁸ Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 342.

³⁹ Proceedings of the Committee of plundered ministers, &c. Lamb. MS. Library, vol. xxxii. p. 368.

⁴⁰ Ibid. vol. xxxiv. p. 21.

⁴¹ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. ii.

" hawk,

“ hawk, a peck of oats for his horse, and a loaf of bread for his greyhound. They all dine ; after which, the master blows three blasts with his horn, and they depart ⁴².” Morant says, that this estate was then (1768) lately in the possession of Daniel Had-don of Braxted ; but I have not been able to learn any thing either of the estate or the custom, by inquiries made for me by the present rector among his parishioners.

There is no register of baptisms or burials of an earlier date than 1715. Parish register.

		Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
1730—9	-	$12\frac{1}{5}$	-	$15\frac{7}{8}$	Compara- tive state of population.
1780—9	-	$15\frac{1}{2}$	-	$16\frac{2}{3}$	
1790—4	-	$20\frac{3}{5}$	-	$21\frac{1}{5}$	

The present number of houses in Chingford is about 100.

Sir Charles Jones Wake, Bart. was married in Chingford church to Mary Jackson, June 16, 1753.

Robert Rampston, Gent. who died in 1585, gave, by will, 2l. per annum, to the poor of this parish. Thomas Boothby, Esq. gave 3l. per annum, which is distributed weekly in bread. The rent of an acre and a half, (let annually by auction to the best bidder,) now 1l. 10s. is distributed also in bread. Benefac-
tions.

A Sunday-school, and a day-school, in each of which about 20 children are educated, are supported by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants. Schools.

⁴² Morant's History of Essex, vol. i. p. 57.

E A S T H A M.

Situation.

Boundaries.

Quantity of
land, and
how occu-
pied.

Soil.

Land-tax.

Manor of
Eastham-
hall.

THIS village lies in the hundred of Becontree, about six miles from London and a mile from Barking. The parish is bounded by Barking, Little Ilford, Wanstead, Westham, and Woolwich¹. It contains about 2000 acres of land; of which about 900 are marsh, about 60 upland pasture, and about 1040 arable. In the years 1794 and 1795, about 450 acres of the latter were cropped with potatoes, and 120 with cabbages and other garden vegetables. The soil, except in the marshes, is a light gravel. This parish pays the sum of 627l. 8s. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 2s. 3d. in the pound.

The manor of Eastham, as early as the reign of Edward the Confessor, belonged to Westminster Abbey². It is not certain

¹ Above 350 acres of marsh-land, on the north side of the river, are in the parish of Woolwich, and the county of Kent.

² There is no distinction made in the survey of Domesday between the parishes of Eastham and Westham. The estates of the church of Westminster in Ham are thus described in that survey: The church of St. Peter holds Hamme: there are two ploughs on the demesne lands; the tenants have five: there were always 15 villans; formerly seven bordars, now twelve: there is pannage for 200 hogs; there now belongs to this estate the moiety of a mill; and there

is a stock of fifty sheep and three hogs. In King Edward's time, it was valued at 4l.; now at 6l. An eighth hide, belonging to this manor, Ingelric, without the King's authority, took away, and gave to the church of St. Martin's, as the county testifies. The church of St. Peter held Hamme, (that is another estate in Ham,) in the time of King Edward, for a manor of two hides: there was always one plough on this manor: there were formerly three bordars, now five: there is pannage for eight hogs. In King Edward's time it was valued at 20s.; now at 60s.

when it was alienated from that convent; but it appears, that in 1226, it was the property of Ralph le Moigne, who held it by grand serjeanty as caterer of the King's kitchen³. It was soon afterwards vested in the Montfichets. Margery, sister and one of the coheirs of Richard de Montfichet, the last heir male of this family, brought the manor of Eastham in marriage to Hugh de Bolebec⁴; whose descendant of the same name left four daughters, coheirs⁵. Upon a partition of his estates, Eastham became divided into two manors. John, son of Philippa de Bolebec, who had married Roger de Lancafter, in the year 1319, granted the reversion of one of these manors, (now called Eastham-hall,) after the decease of himself and his wife Annora, to the abbot and convent of Stratford⁶. After that monastery was dissolved, King Henry VIII. granted it, anno 1544, to Richard Breame⁷, in whose family it continued till the death of Giles Breame, Esq. in 1621; after which it came to the Alingtons⁸. About the beginning of the present century, it was the property of Sir Thomas Draper, Bart., whose daughter and heir Mary married John Baber, Esq. Their son sold it, about thirty years ago, to John Henniker, Esq. (now Sir John Henniker, Bart.) who is the present proprietor⁹. The manor-house, which is near the church, is now occupied as a farm.

Soon after the manor of Eastham was divided between the coheirs of Hugh de Bolebec, it appears that a moiety came by purchase to

Manor of
Eastham
Burnels.

³ Morant's History, p. 13.

⁴ Ibid.

32 Edw. III. N^o 27. The demesnes of this manor consisted of 120 acres of land. See also Pat. 47 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 35.

⁵ Esch. 51 Hen. III. N^o 46. The demesne lands then consisted of 428 acres of arable; 98 of which were in the marshes, and valued at 8d. per acre; 330 in the uplands, valued at 4d. per acre: there were only two acres of meadow, valued at 2s. each.

⁷ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. pt. 27. May 10.

⁸ Morant. The Alingtons were connected with the Breames by marriage. See p. 144.

⁶ See Esch. 8 Edw. III. N^o 65. and

⁹ For farther particulars relating to the descent of this manor, see the Appendix.

Robert Burnel, Bishop of Bath and Wells. This formed a new manor, known since by the name of Eastham Burnels⁹. The Bishop's great-nephew Edward Lord Burnel died seised of it in 1316¹⁰; Maud, his sister and sole heir, was married first to John Lovel, and afterwards to John de Handlo. Sir Nicholas Handlo, brother to Maud's husband, enjoyed this estate (by virtue of an entail) after his brother's family became extinct. He took the name of Burnel, and died in 1382¹¹. His son Sir Hugh Burnel died without surviving issue, in 1420¹². Sir Edward Hungerford, who married Margery Burnel, his cousin and one of his coheirs, died seised of this manor in 1484¹³. It continued in the same family till the death of John Hungerford, Esq. which happened in 1559¹⁴. Sir Roger Cholmeley died seised of it in 1563. His grandson Roger Beckwith¹⁵, who died in 1586, was seised of a moiety of Eastham Burnels, which his sister and coheir Frances brought in marriage to her husband George Harvey, Esq. (afterwards Sir George Harvey)¹⁶: their daughter Margaret married William Mildmay, Esq., in whose family the said moiety continued till the year 1716, when it was sold by Carew Mildmay, Esq. to Henry Edwards, Esq. Mr. Edwards conveyed it, in 1718, to John Gore, Esq. who sold it, the same year, to Sir John Blount, Bart.¹⁷ Soon afterwards it became the property of the Smyth family, and is now vested in Sir Robert Smyth, Bart.

The other moiety was inherited by John Ruffel, Esq. as coheir of Sir Roger Cholmeley¹⁸: he married Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph

⁹ It consisted of 132 acres of marsh-land, two of meadow, 40 of wood, &c. See Morant, p. 13.

¹⁰ Esch. 9 Edw. II. N^o 67.

¹¹ Esch. 6 Ric. II. N^o 20.

¹² Esch. 8 Hen. V. N^o 116.

¹³ Esch. 2 Ric. III. N^o 25.

¹⁴ Morant.

¹⁵ Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Roger Cholmeley, married Sir Leonard Beckwith, by whom he had a son Roger Beckwith, here mentioned, who inherited under his grandfather's will.

¹⁶ Morant.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ See Morant, p. 17.

Sheldon, Esq. who survived him, and held this estate during her life¹⁹. This moiety is now the property of Stephen Comyn, Esq.; but I have not been able to ascertain its descent. Formerly, when a court was held for this, and some other adjoining manors in Westham, the tenants of Eastham Burnels were obliged to treat those of Westham Burnels and Plaiz; a custom, which is said to have originated from their predecessors in ancient times having refused to contribute towards the ransom of their lord, when a prisoner²⁰. This custom has been discontinued within the memory of persons now living.

At Greenstreet in this parish, about a mile north-west of the church, is an ancient mansion, supposed to have been the residence of the Nevils. It was afterwards Sir Francis Holcroft's, and at a later period belonged to the Garrards. After the death of Sir Jacob Garrard, Bart. it came to Sir Jacob Garrard Downing, Bart. and is now the property and residence of William Morley, Esq. There is a tradition, which deserves no credit, that Anne Boleyn was confined in a brick tower adjoining to this mansion, which is evidently of more modern date.

Old mansion
at Green-
street.

The parish-church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, stands at some distance from the village, not far from the river Thames. It is built of stones and flint, and consists of a nave and two chancels: at the west end is a low square tower. The high chancel or upper chancel (in which is the communion table) is circular at the east end, and has narrow pointed windows. On the south side is a *piscina* with a double drain, divided by a column forming two plain Gothic arches, between which is a bracket for a lamp. Behind the communion table is a handsome monument (with the effigies of the

The church.

Monument
of Edward
Nevil, called
Earl of
Westmor-
land.

¹⁹ See Pat. 38 Eliz. pt. 6. Feb. 12.

²⁰ Morant, p. 15.

deceased

Account of
Edmund
Nevil.

deceased and his lady in kneeling attitudes) to the memory of Edmund Nevil²¹, styled in the inscription “ Lord Latimer, and “ Earl of Westmorland, being the seventh of that family who had “ enjoyed the title.” Beneath is an altar-tomb, covered with a slab of black marble, to the memory of Lady Katherine Nevil, their daughter, who died unmarried, at the age of twenty-three, anno 1613. I suppose, that Edmund Nevil here buried was the same who obtained a general pardon from Queen Elizabeth in 1585²². It is probable that he was grandson (by one of his younger sons) of Ralph Earl of Westmorland, and cousin-german of Charles, the sixth Earl, who was attainted about the year 1570, and died in Flanders, anno 1584. Edmund Nevil having assumed the title of Earl of Westmorland, notwithstanding the attainder, was several times summoned to appear before the Lords Commissioners, for executing the office of Earl Marshal. On the 2d of March 1605, he appeared before them at Whitehall by his attorney, who prayed for farther time ; upon which the hearing of his cause was put off till the Wednesday in Easter week ensuing²³. The farther proceedings are not recorded, but it is certain that his title was not allowed; in allusion to which his epitaph has the following lines :

²¹ On this monument are the following Arms—1. G. a saltier A.—Nevil. 2. O. fretty G. on a canton A. a ship—ancient arms of Nevil. 3. Erm. a crescent G.—Eudo Earl of Brittany. 4. O. a chief indented Az.—Middleham. 5. Az. semeé of cross crosslets and three crescents Arg.—Glanville. 6. Quarterly, O. and G. a bendlet S.—Clavering. 7. Az. an escutcheon barry of six Arg. and G. within an orle of martlets O.—Walcot. 8. Az. semeé of lis and a lion rampant, Arg.—Holland. 9. G. three

lions passant O. à border Arg.—Woodstock. 10. O. two bars G. in chief three torteaux—Grey.

The arms above described are placed in single escutcheons round the monument. There is also Nevil impaling Az. three greyhounds current S. between nine crosses pateé fitché.

²² Lord Burleigh’s diary in Murdin’s State Papers.

²³ Minutes of the Proceedings at the Earl Marshal’s Court, in the College of Arms.

“ From

“ From princely and from honorable blood,
 “ By true succession was my high descent;
 “ Malignant crosses oft oppos’d my good,
 “ And adverse chance my state did circumvent.”

I have not found the date of his death. Jane, his widow, died at Mile-end, in the year 1647. In her will she styles herself Dame Jane Nevil, Countess of Westmorland, relict of the Right Honorable Edmund Nevil de Latimer, claiming of right to be, and generally reputed to be, Earl of Westmorland. She directs that her body should be decently buried at Eastham; and that a hearse of velvet should be put up in the church, and covered with escutcheons. She bequeaths 100*l.* per annum, out of the pension granted her by King James, to her daughter Dame Dorothy, wife of Arthur Hill, Esq.; who appears to have been her only surviving child.

In the upper chancel at Eastham are the monuments also of William Heigham, Esq.²⁴, (third son of Sir Clement Heigham, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer,) 1620; Ann, his wife, daughter of Richard Stonely, Esq. 1612; and Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Heigham, 1621. On the floor are the tombs of Hester, wife of Francis Neve, citizen of London, 1610; and Bedingfield Heigham, merchant, 1705.

On the south wall of the lower chancel are some Saxon arches, with zigzag ornaments, which appear to have extended into the nave. In this chancel are the monuments of Giles Breame, Esq.²⁵,
 (son

Various
monuments.

²⁴ Arms—1 and 4. S. a fesse checky O. and Az. between three nags’ heads erased Arg.—Heigham. 2 and 3. G. a chevron engrailed Erm. between three falcons rising Arg. beaked and legged O.—Francis of Suffolk, impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4. Az. a fesse between three scythe-blades O. 2 and 3. Az. on a fesse between three stags’ heads caboshed O. a fl. de lis of the field between two demi-roses G.—Stonely.

²⁵ Arms—1 and 4. Az. on a chevron Arg. between three talbots’ heads erased O.

(son of Arthur Breame, Esq. by Anne, daughter of Robert Alington, Esq. of Horseheath in the county of Cambridge,) 1621; Elizabeth, wife of Richard Heigham, Esq.²⁶, 1622; Heigham Bendish, Esq. 1723; Heigham Bendish jun.²⁷, 1746; and Charles Hitch, Esq. 1781. On the floor are the tombs of Elizabeth, daughter of James Harvey, Esq. of Dagenham, and wife of Richard Heigham, Esq. 1622 (with effigies, in brass, of the deceased); Mary, daughter of Samuel Coleman, Esq. and wife of William Johnson, Esq. 1634; Audrey, wife of Heigham Bendish, Esq. (and daughter of Richard Harrison, Esq.) 1741; John Knapp, Esq. 1746; and Mrs. Cecilia Bendish, 1766. In the north window of this chancel are the arms and quarterings of Alington²⁸.

On the north wall of the nave is the monument of George Higginson, Esq.²⁹, 1763; and on the south wall, that of Ynyr Burges, Esq.³⁰, (put up by his daughter and sole heir Dame Margaret Smith Burges, wife of Sir John Smith Burges, Bart.) 1792. On the floor are the tombs of Mr. George Crowder, 1722, and Mr. Samuel Hunton, ætat. 90, 1750.

In 1719, there was in the chancel a brass plate (since removed) in memory of Margaret, wife of Richard Breame, Esq. 1558³¹.

as many mullets S. 2 and 3. Az. and O. a cross flory counterchanged, impaling, S. a lion ramp. O. a canton of the second—Edwards. Giles Breame married the daughter of Thomas Edwards, Esq. of Soffham. (Camb.)

²⁶ Arms—Heigham, impaling, O. a chevron between three leopards' faces G.—Harvey.

²⁷ Arms—Arg. a chevron S. between three rams' heads erased Az. impaling, O. three piles S. a canton Erm.—Wrottesley. Heigham Bendish jun. married Frances, daughter of Sir John Wrottesley, Bart.

²⁸ 1 and 4. S. a bend engrailed between six billets Arg.—Alington. 2. Gone. 3. Per fesse Arg. and S. a pale counterchanged, three griffins' heads erased of the second—Gardener.

²⁹ Arms—V. a chevron quarterly, O. and G. between three garbs of the second, impaling Arg. a saltier S. on a chief of the second, three woolpacks of the first.

³⁰ Arms—Checky Arg. and G. on a chief O. three crosses botoneé.

³¹ Holman's Essex Notes, in the library of Thomas Aftle, Esq. F.R.A.S.

In

In the churchyard are the tombs of Alexander Henderson, clerk, 1702; Richard Borneford, Esq. 1702; Capt. Thomas Symonds, 1705; Samuel Twifden, 1726; William Twifden, merchant, 1728; Mr. Alexander Marshall, 1727; Thomas Smith, Esq. 1735; Arthur Betteworth, bookseller, 1739; Mr. Thomas Hinchliffe, 1741; Mr. Richard Heming, 1741; Catherine his wife, daughter of Arthur Betteworth, 1758; Mr. Thomas Science, 1742; Thomas Science sen., 1750; Margaret, wife of Capt. John Kemble, 1745; Ynyr Lloyd, Esq. (put up by his great niece Lady Smith Burges), 1746; Mr. James Dargent, 1747; Amelia, daughter of John Hope, Esq. and wife of Edward Page, 1747; Mary his second wife, daughter of John Haggard, Esq. 1755; Mrs. Elizabeth Elmes, 1756; James Bernard, Esq. 1759; Charles Hitch, Esq. 1764; Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Arthur Betteworth, 1777; John Whiteside, Esq. 1767; the Rev. Joseph Sims, vicar, 1776; Mr. Straw, apothecary, 1778; Mr. William Stepple, 1781; Thomafine his wife, daughter of Arthur Betteworth, 1777; Rev. Paul Hitch, rector of Horton (Glouc.), 1786; John Cowell, Gent. 1788; Mrs. Jane Hall, 1788; John Wickham, Gent. 1789; William Ward, Esq. 1790; John Howard, Gent. 1792; and John Gearing, Esq. 1794.

Eastham is a vicarage in the diocese of London and in the deanery of Barking. John de Lancaster, in the year 1307, gave the rectory and advowson to the abbot and convent of Stratford³², who soon afterwards obtained a licence to appropriate the great tithes. At the same time a vicarage was endowed with a pension of five marks per annum, a house, and all the tithes excepting those of corn, hay, and windmills³³. The patronage of the vicarage was on this occasion vested in the Bishop of London and his successors, to

³² Esch. 35 Edw. I. N° 110.

³³ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. ii. The pension is now paid out of the Exchequer.

whom it still belongs. The vicarage is rated in the King's books at 14l. 3s. 9d. per annum.

The great
tithes.

After the dissolution of monasteries the great tithes were granted, anno 1544, to Richard Breame, Esq.³⁴ His grandson Giles sold them to William Heigham, Esq.³⁵, whose grandson Francis left an only daughter married to Robert Bendish, Esq.: they are now, during the life of Mrs. Wilkes, who was relict of ——— Bendish, Esq. the property of Mr. David Davies, second husband of the widow of Charles Hitch, Esq. who had purchased Mrs. Wilkes's life-interest. After her death they will revert to the Bendish family.

Vicars.
Dr. Fairfax,
&c.

Dr. William Fairfax was ejected from the vicarage of Eastham, during the civil war, by the committee for plundered ministers. When the commissioners appointed by parliament, in 1650, examined into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, they found that there was no settled minister: the rectory was valued at 70l. per annum; the vicarage at 65l. a fifth part of which was allowed to Dr. Fairfax's wife³⁶. In 1651, a pension of 50l. per annum was voted to John Horne, then minister of Eastham³⁷. In 1655, John Page was presented by Cromwell³⁸; and in 1656, John Clarke³⁹.

Richard
Welton.

Richard Welton, who was collated to this vicarage in 1710, was a nonjuror, and distinguished himself as a politician. He was deprived of this benefice in 1716; and having rendered himself obnoxious to government by seditious practices, he was obliged to fly to Lisbon, where he died in 1726. A volume of sermons, and several of his single discourses, are extant. Henry Topping, his

Henry Top-
ping.

³⁴ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. pt. 27. May 10.

³⁵ Morant.

³⁶ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Library.

³⁷ Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb, MS. Lib. vol. xi. p. 110.

³⁸ Ibid. vol. xxxii. p. 140.

³⁹ Ibid. p. 464.

successor,

successor, published several single sermons. Joseph Sims, who was collated to this vicarage in 1756, had been chaplain to the English factory at Lisbon. He printed a sermon on the rebellion in 1745; and a volume of his discourses was published after his death.

The present vicar of Eastham is Francis Haultain, D. D. who succeeded Mr. Sims in 1776.

The earliest date of the register of baptisms, &c. is 1695.

Parish
register.

	Average of Baptisms,		Average of Burials		
1720—9	-	$13\frac{1}{2}$	-	$22\frac{1}{10}$	Compara- tive state of population.
1780—9	-	20	-	$27\frac{2}{3}$	
1790—4	-	$17\frac{1}{5}$	-	$13\frac{1}{5}$	

It appears by the return made by the King's surveyors of houses and windows, in 1762, that there were then 94 houses in this parish, of which 37 were cottages. The present number of houses is about 150⁴⁰.

Extracts from the Register.

“ Sr William Coryton of West Newton in Cornwall, married to Sarah Williams, widow, May 26, 1698.”

“ The Hon. Elizabeth Graham, buried July 25, 1761.”

“ The Rev. Dr. Stukeley, late rector of St George's, Queen-square, buried Mar. 9, 1765.” This celebrated antiquary was born at Holbech in Lincolnshire, Nov. 7, 1687. He received his education at Bennet College in Cambridge, where he took his degrees in physic. He first began to practise at Boston, in his native county; but, in 1717, removed to London, where he became a fellow of the

Dr. Stuke-
ley.

⁴⁰ Of these about 80 are in the village; Green-street; 6 at Plasnet, and 31 on the 8 at North-end; 21 at Wall-end; 2 at London road.

College of Physicians, of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries, to which he was secretary for many years. In 1726, he left London and retired to Grantham, where he practised with great success. In 1729, by the encouragement of Archbishop Wake, he entered into holy orders, and the same year was presented to the living of All Saints in Stamford. In 1747, the Duke of Montagu gave him the rectory of St. George, Queen-square, which he held till his death. He was buried, by his own desire, at Eastham, in a spot which he had long before fixed on, when on a visit to Mr. Sims the vicar. By his own request the turf was laid smoothly over his grave, without any monument. Dr. Stukeley's publications were, "An Account of Arthur's Oon in Scotland, and Graham Dyke," (about 1720); a History of the Spleen, 1723; *Itinerarium Curiosum*, 1724; (this was reprinted, with additions, after his death;) a Treatise on the Causes and Cure of the Gout, 1734; Explanation of a curious Silver Plate, found in Derbyshire, 1736; *Palæographia*, or Discourses on the Monuments of Antiquity that relate to Sacred History, N° I. 1736; an Account of Stonehenge, 1740; *Palæographia*, N° II. 1746; Poems, 1749; Papers on Earthquakes, and a Sermon on the same subject, 1750; a Sermon on the healing of Diseases, as a Character of the Messiah, 1750; *Palæographia*, N° III. 1751; besides various papers in the Philosophical Transactions⁴¹.

"Lady Dick from Harley-street, buried Feb. 7, 1781."

"Sr Robert Ralph Foley⁴², Bar^t, (from London,) buried Mar. 11, 1782."

Instances of
longevity.

"Thomas Matthews, æt. 91, buried Oct. 12, 1782; John Emmott, æt. 92, June 13, 1793."

Breame's
alms-house.

Gilcs Breame, Esq. who died in 1621, founded an alms-house at Eastham for three poor men of this parish, and three of Botolpham in

⁴¹ Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer, p. 621—624.

⁴² Created a baronet in 1767. He mar-

ried the daughter of Thomas Hinchliffe, Esq. of Eastham; but having no issue, the title became extinct.

Cambridgeshire, endowing it with an estate, now let at 49l. 4s. per annum. The alms-house was rebuilt in 1791. The profits of the estate are divided between the two parishes; but the tenements are all inhabited by parishioners of Eastham, a certain rent being paid for three of them to the parish of Botisham.

Various Benefactions.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donors Names.</i>	<i>Nature and present Value.</i>	<i>Use.</i>
1585	Robert Rampston.	Rent-charge of 11. per ann.	Poor.
1604.	Sir John Hart.	Rent-charge of 41. per ann.	Bread and coals.
1620.	Wm. Heigham, Esq.	Two acres of marsh, let (1796) at 61. 17s. 6d. ⁴³	Ditto.
		11. 10s. 0d. - -	Poor.
1641.	Jane Countess of Westmorland.	10s. 0d. - -	A sermon.
		5s. 0d. - -	Repair of monument.
		2s. 6d. - -	Parish-clerk.
1653.	Sir Jacob Garrard.	31. per ann. - -	To apprentice a boy.

⁴³ Let annually to the best bidder.

LITTLE ILFORD.

Etymology. **T**HIS place was so called to distinguish it from Great Ilford, a hamlet of Barking, which is much more populous. Morant derives Ilford from the *ill* ford which was there before the bridge was built. As the name is written in ancient records Eleford, I should rather think that the true etymology is Eald-ford, i. e. the Old ford.

Situation. Little Ilford lies in the hundred of Becontree, at the distance of about six miles from London; a little to the south of the great

Boundaries. The parish is bounded on the west, south, and north, by Eastham and Wanstead; and on the east by the river Rodon, which

Quantity of land, and how occupied. separates it from Barking. It contains about 670 acres of land, of which about 480 are arable, the remainder grass; about 120 acres of the arable are usually cropped with potatoes: about 110 acres of

Soil. the grass land are in the marshes. The soil is, for the most part,

Land-tax. a light gravel. This parish pays the sum of 72l. 4s. to the land-tax; which, in the year 1795, was at the rate of about 1s. 2d. in the pound.

Manor of Ilford Parva. The manor of Ilford (now called Ilford Parva) was, in the reign of William the Conqueror, the property of Goscelin Loremar¹.

About

¹ It is thus described in the survey of held it for a manor of three hides wanting
Doomsday.—Goscelin Loremar holds Il- 30 acres: there were then two ploughs on
ford. In King Edward's time, two freemen the demesne lands, now one only; the
tenants

About the year 1213, it belonged to Haluit de Sifrewast². In 1235, Richard de Grey had a grant of free warren in Ilford; which had been Reginald Meander's and his wife Yfelda's (mother of the said Richard³). In 1335, William de la Pole appears to have been the proprietor⁴. It was afterwards given (by whom is not known) to the abbot and convent of Stratford Langthorn; who were in possession of it about the year 1460⁵. After the dissolution of religious houses, it was granted, anno 1541, (with Beringers in Barking,) to Morgan Wolf, alias Philips; who left it, by will, to his eldest son Julinus, or Julian. In the year 1596, Edward Onley, son of Julian Morgan's widow by her second husband, being seised of this manor, sold it to Hugh, John, and Nicholas Hare. In 1605, it was purchased of the Hares by Bernard Hyde, Esq. from whom it descended to Humphrey Hyde; who, in 1701, sold it to Henry Wight, Esq.⁶, whose grandson of the same name died in 1793; having devised his estates in the manner already described in the account of Gayseham's-hall in Barking⁷.

The manor of Aldersbroke in this parish was purchased by Lord Cromwell, of George Monox, Esq. for K. Hen. VIII.⁸ It is probable that the King soon afterwards granted it to Sir John Heron, treasurer of his chamber; for it appears that by his will, bearing date 1520,

Manor of
Aldersbroke.

tenants then employed two ploughs, and had half employment for a third; they now employ only one: there were then seven villans, now four; then four bordars, now six; then one slave, now none: there is pannage for 20 hogs; 20 acres of meadow; a mill, and a fishery. It was always valued at 41.

² Lib. Ruber, f. 16. See Morant.

³ Cart. 23 Hen. III. m. 6. Morant has given the reference to this record, and stated its substance very erroneously

⁴ By a record in the Chapter-house at St. Paul's, (intituled Lib. Statut. Maj. Eccl. de St. Paul.) it appears that he was then patron of the advowson; which has been always annexed to the manor.

⁵ Pat. 32 Hen. VIII. pt. 5. Feb. 11.

⁶ The account of this manor, from the grant of Hen. VIII. till it came into the Wight family, was obligingly communicated by R. Barnes, Esq. of Ryegate.

⁷ See p. 82.

⁸ Morant, vol. i. p. 26.

he left it to his wife Margaret, if she continued single, with remainder to his son Sir Giles. On the attainder of Giles Heron his grandson, (who married Cecilia, daughter of Sir Thomas More,) it reverted to the crown; and in 1535, was granted for life to Anthony Knevett, Esq.⁸ In 1544, it was granted in fee to Catherine Adington, widow, and her son Thomas⁹. The latter, in 1553, conveyed it to John Traves¹⁰, whose son and heir of the same name aliened it, in 1578, to Henry Earl of Pembroke¹¹; from him it passed, in 1580, to Nicholas Fuller¹²; and soon afterwards from Fuller to Robert Earl of Leicester¹³, who left it, by will, to his countess, till his natural son Robert Dudley should attain the age of twenty years. Sir Robert Dudley sold it, in 1595, to Edward Bellingham, Esq.¹⁴, whose son Sir Edward died seised of it in 1636, when it was inherited by his first cousin Cecily, wife of Thomas West¹⁵, whose son Richard, in 1655, sold it to Henry Osbaston, Esq.¹⁶ Elizabeth, widow and executrix of Francis Osbaston, Esq.¹⁷, aliened it, in 1694, to Sir John Lethieullier¹⁸. It was many years the property of that family, who made the manor-house one of their principal places of residence. In the year 1786, Edward Hulse, Esq. (who married Mary, daughter and heir of Charles Lethieullier, Esq.) sold it to the late Sir James Tylney Long, Bart.¹⁹ It is now vested in his son. The house was pulled down immediately after Sir J. T. Long's purchase, and a farm-house built on the site.

⁸ Pat. 27 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. Sept. 18.

⁹ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. pt. 9. April 26.

¹⁰ Cl. 7 Edw. VI. pt. 3.

¹¹ Cl. 20 Eliz. pt. 10.

¹² Pat. 22 Eliz. pt. 1. Sept. 1.

¹³ Morant, p. 27.

¹⁴ Pat. 37 Eliz. pt. 8. Sept. 2.

¹⁵ Morant.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ This Francis Osbaston put in his claim

for himself and his heirs to manerial rights in Aldersbroke; a right of having rabbit-warrens, free pasture, &c. in the forest, as his predecessors had enjoyed. Mr. Holman's MSS. in the library of Thomas Asple, Esq. F. R. A. S.

¹⁸ Mr. Lethieullier's MS. History of Barking.

¹⁹ From the information of Mr. Hulse.

The parish-church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a small neat structure, consisting of a nave and a chancel. At the west end is a low tower and cupola. The church.

On the north wall of the chancel is a monument (with the effigies of the deceased in kneeling attitudes) to the memory of William Waldegrave, Esq. who died in 1610, and of Dorothy his wife, ("of the honorable family of the Conyers' of the North",) who died in 1589. Edward, one of their sons, was agent for King James to the Elector Palatine, and the confederate princes of Germany. On the same wall is the monument of Francis Osbaston, Esq.²⁰, who died while high sheriff for the county, anno 1678. On the south wall are the monuments of Mrs. Anne Briscoe, 1739; Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Robert Peck²¹ of London, 1741; and Nathaniel Lambert, Esq.²², gentleman pensioner to Queen Anne, George I., and George II. 1745. On the floor is a brass plate (with the figure of the deceased) in memory of Thomas, son and heir of Sir John Heron, who died at Aldersbroke, anno 1517; and the tombs of Henry Osbaston, Esq. 1669, and Fuller his sixth son, 1660. On the north wall of the nave is a monument in memory of Thomas Gowland, Esq. 1779; Emma Elizabeth his first wife, (daughter of Edmund Chamberlayne, Esq. of Maugerfbury in the county of Gloucester,) 1770; and Anne his second wife, daughter of John Harriott, Esq. 1778. On the floor are the tombs of William, son of Bernard Hyde, Esq. 1614; Anne his daughter, 1630; and Mrs. Susan Comyns, 1745. At the west end of the church is the monument of Robert Doughty, Gent. 1774.

²⁰ On this monument is the following memorandum: "Erected by Henry Osbaston, tho' his wife executrix." See p. 90. The arms on Osbaston's monument are, Arg. a macele Sab. between three pellets.

²¹ Arms—Arg. on a chevron G. three

crosses formé of the first, impaling Arg. three greyhounds current in pale G.—Briscoe.

²² Arms—Lozengy Arg. & Sab. impaling G. a cross flory Arg.

At the north-west corner of the church is the burial-place of the Lethieullier family, which, with the room over it, was built by a faculty in the year 1724. In this room, which is connected with the church, are several handsome monuments of white and veined marble, in memory of John Lethieullier, Esq. (eldest son of Sir John Lethieullier of Lewisham,) 1737; Elizabeth his wife, (daughter of Sir Joseph Smart of Theydon Bois,) who died in consequence of being overturned in her coach, 1724; Charles Lethieuller, Esq.²³, 1759; (he married Mary, daughter of William Gore, Esq. of Tring, by Lady Mary Compton;) Smart Lethieullier, Esq.²⁴, 1760; Margaret his wife, daughter of William Sloper, Esq. of Woodhay, Berks, 1753; and Benjamin Smart, Esq. bencher of the Middle Temple, 1761.

Smart Lethieullier.

The rectory. The church of this place is a rectory in the diocese of London, and in the deanery of Barking. It is valued in the King's books at 11l. 13s. 9d. It was reported to the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, anno 1650, that

²³ His only daughter, the heir-general of the Lethieullier family, married Edward Hulfe, Esq. of Portman-square; eldest son of Sir Edward Hulfe, Bart.

²⁴ Inscription—"To the memory of Smart Lethieullier, Esq. of Aldersbroke, a gentleman of polite literature and elegant taste; an encourager of arts, and ingenious artists; a studious promoter of literary inquiries; a companion and friend of learned men; judiciously versed in the science of antiquity, and richly possessed of the curious productions of nature; but who modestly desired no other inscription upon his tomb, than what he had made the rule of his life—an admonition to the reader, by example, to do justly, to love mercy, and

to walk humbly with his God.—Born Nov. 3, 1701; deceased without issue, Aug. 27, 1760."—Mr. Lethieullier, although he never published any thing except some papers in the *Archæologia* and the *Philosophical Transactions*, left some very valuable MSS. which he appears to have intended for publication; particularly a History of Barking, to which I have been indebted for much interesting information relating to that parish; descriptions of the most remarkable and curious marbles, (with coloured drawings,) and various itineraries into most parts of the kingdom: they are now the property of Mr. Hulfe. Mr. Lethieullier's collection of English fossils, of medals, and other antiquities, was very large and valuable.

Ilford Parva was a rectory worth 55l. per annum, and that Humphrey Richards, an able preaching minister, was the rector²⁵. The patronage has always been vested in the lord of the manor.

Sir John Heron, who died in 1521, gave five marks per annum (3l. 6s. 8d.) payable by the Fishmongers' Company to the rector of this parish and his successors²⁶. The glebe belonging to the rectory is about 40 acres.

Thomas Newton, instituted to this rectory in 1583, was a native of Cheshire. After a short residence at Oxford, he removed to Queen's College in Cambridge, where he finished his education, and became particularly noted for the excellence of his Latin poetry. When he first left the university, he practised physic at Macclesfield; but afterwards kept a school there, which he removed to Ilford upon his obtaining that benefice. His works are numerous and various: The History of the Saracens; a book of approved Medicines; "The Death of Delia, with the Tears of her Funeral, being a poetical excursive Discourse of our late Queen Elizabeth, 1603; a pleasant new History, or a fragrant Poësie made of three Flowers, Rose, Rosalind, and Rosemary:" and several translations, among which is one of Seneca's Tragedy of Thebais²⁷. He is supposed also to have been the author of the Herbal of the Bible²⁸. Mr. Newton died in 1607, and was buried in the church of Little Ilford, to which he left a legacy for ornaments.

Thomas
Newton,
rector.

The present rector is the Rev. Hugh Price, M. A. instituted in 1787, on the resignation of John Chaunler.

²⁵ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Library.

²⁶ From the information of the present rector Mr. Price, to whom I am indebted for assistance in other inquiries relating to this parish.

²⁷ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.; and Lives of Illustrious Men educated at Cambridge. Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 7177.

²⁸ Pulteney's History of Botany, vol. i. p. 108.

Parish
register.

The register of baptisms, burials, &c. begins in the year 1539.

			Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.
Compara- tive state of population.	1540—9	-	$1\frac{1}{10}$	-	$1\frac{4}{5}$
	1580—9	-	$1\frac{9}{10}$	-	$1\frac{4}{5}$
	1630—9	-	$1\frac{3}{10}$	-	(imperfect)
	1680—9	-	$2\frac{3}{10}$	-	$2\frac{4}{5}$
	1730—9	-	$1\frac{3}{5}$	-	$4\frac{3}{5}$
	1780—9	-	$3\frac{1}{10}$	-	7
	1790—4	-	$2\frac{4}{5}$	-	$5\frac{4}{5}$

Many of the burials of late years have been from other parishes.

It was reported to the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, in 1650, that the parish of Little Ilford contained only ten or twelve families, part of which were on the north side of the great road, and very proper to be joined to Wanstead; the jurors recommended that the church should be pulled down, and the materials used for building another in the parish of Barking, in the forest²⁹. This church was built³⁰, but that of Little Ilford was not pulled down. The present number of houses in this parish is fifteen.

Plague years. In 1603, there were four burials, and as they were all out of one family, it may be presumed that the persons interred died of the plague. In 1625 there were six burials.

Benefaction. Bernard Hyde, Esq. by a deed bearing date 1630, gave 1*l.* per annum to the poor of this parish, which is paid by the Salters' Company.

²⁹ Parliamentary Surveys at Lambeth.

³⁰ See p. 98.

A great mart for cattle, from Wales, Scotland, and the north of England, is held annually, from the latter end of February till the beginning of May, on the flat part of the forest of Waltham, (commonly called Epping Forest,) within the parishes of Ilford, Eastham, Westham, Leyton, and Wanstead. A great part of the business between the dealers is transacted at the Rabbits in this parish, on the high road. Mart for cattle.

L E Y T O N.

Name.	T HIS place, which is also called Low Leyton, derives its name
Situation.	from its situation on the river Ley or Lea. It lies in the hundred of Becontree, at the distance of five miles from Shoreditch church, and nearly the same distance from Whitechapel. The
Boundaries.	parish is bounded on the north by Walthamstow; on the east by Wanstead; on the south by Westham; on the west by the river
Quantity of land, and how occupied.	Lea, which separates it from Hackney in Middlesex. It contains about 1700 acres, of which about 150 are marsh-land, 250 waste, (in the forest of Waltham, commonly called Epping Forest,) 25 occupied by nurserymen and market gardeners: the remainder is divided, in nearly an equal proportion, between meadow and arable. About 200 acres of the arable are usually cropped with potatoes.
Soil.	The soil, in some parts of the parish, is a gravel, abounding with fine
Land-tax.	springs; in other parts, clay. This parish pays the sum of 458l. 12s. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 2s. in the pound.
Roman antiquities.	Various remains of Roman antiquities have been found within this parish; particularly near the manor-house, where large foundations of walls, intermixed with Roman bricks; an arched gateway, (about ten feet high and six feet wide,) ornamented with mouldings, the top of which is said to have been six feet under ground ¹ ; and many coins both consular and imperial. Several urns also have been dug up near

¹ Morant's History of Essex, vol. i. p. 22.

Ruckholt. It is evident that there was a Roman station here, and some antiquaries have supposed it to have been the ancient Durolitum or Durositum²; but it must be observed, that the Itinerary of Antoninus places Durolitum at the distance of fifteen miles from London. In the year 1783, some workmen, employed in digging a channel at the Temple-mills in this parish, found a stone coffin, in which were several pieces of armour³.

In Edward the Confessor's reign, the principal estates in this parish were held by Earl Harold, Tosti, Swein Suart, Alfi, &c.: at the time of the Norman survey⁴, they were the property of Robert, son of

Manors.

² Camden and Newcourt are of that opinion.

³ Gent. Mag. Nov. 1783.

⁴ They are thus described in that record: I. Robert, the son of Corbutio, holds Leintun (in the hundred of Beventreu) in demesne. Earl Harold held it in the reign of King Edward, for a manor of four hides and a half: there were then two ploughs on the demesne lands, now one. The tenants have always had one plough; there were formerly three villans, now five, and one priest; then four bordars, now six; then four slaves, now none; pannage for 300 hogs, and 40 acres of meadow; formerly seven fisheries, now none; formerly one mill, now none; two ploughs might now be used on the demesne. It was valued, in King Edward's time, at 41.; now 20s. The said Robert holds also, in Leintun, three hides, which four sokmen held in the days of King Edward; there were then four ploughs on this estate, now none; now six villans, and one bordar; pannage for ten hogs, and 30 acres of meadow; there was then the moiety of a fishery, which is now lost. This estate was valued at 60s.; now at 20s. The sokmen paid certain rents at the King's manor of Havering, which are still payable.

II. Ralph Baignard holds one hide in Leintun (within the hundred of Beventreu) which Tosti held in King Edward's time; there was then one plough employed on it, but now there is only half employment for a plough; there are now five bordars, 20 acres of meadow, and a mill. It was then valued at 20s.; now at 40s.

III. Peter de Valoines holds Leintun (in the hundred of Beventreu) in demesne. It was held formerly by Swein Suart, for a manor of three hides: there was always one plough on the demesnes; formerly the tenants had one plough, now two; there were formerly seven villans, now 10; always two bordars; pannage for 30 hogs; 24 acres of meadow; formerly a mill, now none, it having been taken away since the coming of King William; formerly two fisheries, now none; there are now one pack-horse, and 11 hogs: it was formerly valued at 20s.: when Peter de Valoines took possession, there was no stock on it. It is now valued at 40s.

IV. Hugh de Montefort holds Leintun (in the hundred of Beventreu) in demesne. Alfi held it, in King Edward's time, as a manor of three hides and 30 acres: there were then two ploughs on the demesne lands, now one; the tenants had then two ploughs,

Manor of
Leyton.

of Corbutio; Ralph Baignard⁴, who held under the Abbey of Westminster; Peter de Valoines⁵; Hugh Montfort, and Robert Gernon.

The manor of Leyton, or Leyton Grange, being the estate which belonged to Robert de Corbutio, was given by Walter Corpechun to the abbot and convent of Stratford Langthorn, and confirmed by Ralph de Arderne, about the year 1200⁶. After the dissolution of religious houses it was granted, anno 1545, to Thomas Lord Wriothesley, Lord Chancellor of England⁷, who, the next day after the date of his grant, conveyed it to Sir Ralph Warren⁸, whose widow married Sir Thomas White⁹, and held this manor in dower till her death; when it was inherited by Richard Warren, only son of Sir Ralph, who died without issue in 1597¹⁰; the inheritance then devolved to his sister Joan, wife to Sir Henry Williams, alias Cromwell, whose son Oliver Cromwell, Esq. sold it, in 1599, to Edward Ryder¹¹. Sir William Ryder, who died in 1611, left two

ploughs, now only one, and half employment for a second: there were then six villans, now one priest, and one villan; then four bordars, now three; then two slaves, now none; pannage for 150 hogs, and 30 acres of meadow; formerly 60 sheep, now the same number, and four hogs. It was valued, in King Edward's time, at 30s.; now at 40s. One of these hides formerly paid rent to the King's manor of Havering, but is now exempt.

V. Robert Gernon holds half a hide in demesne in Leintun (within the hundred of Beventreu) which a freeman held in the reign of Edward the Confessor. There was always half employment for a plough: there are now two bordars, and five acres of meadow. It is valued at 10s.

⁴ He gave name to Baynard's Castle in London.

⁵ A great baron, said to have been nephew to the Conqueror.

⁶ It is called, in this grant, (a copy of which is in Holman's Essex Notes, in the

library of Thomas Astle, Esq. F. R. A. S.) the church and wood of Leyton: the deed is signed by Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, who sat in that see from 1193 to 1206. The abbot and convent of Stratford had a grant of free warren in Leyton, anno 1253. Cart 37 Hen. III. N^o 13. In 1248, they had a licence to impark their wood at Leyton. Pat. 32 Hen. III. m. 9. In 1331, Edmund Basslet and Roger Samkyn gave to this convent a messuage, 40 acres of arable land, 21 of meadow, 25 of pasture, and 40 of heath, in Leyton. Pat. 5 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 27.

⁷ Pat. 37 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. June 9.

⁸ Pat. 37 Hen. VIII. pt. 8. June 10.

⁹ Founder of St. John's College in Oxford.

¹⁰ Morant, vol. i. p. 23.

¹¹ Ibid. With the manor were conveyed 24 messuages, 20 gardens, 20 orchards, 200 acres of arable land, 260 of meadow, 420 of pasture, 40 of wood, 300 of heath, &c.

daughters

daughters coheirs, Mary, wife of Sir Thomas Lake, and Susan, wife of Sir Thomas Cæsar, Knight. It was purchased, in 1649, by Capt. George Swanley, Bernard Ozler, and Robert Abbot¹². John Smith of London bought Abbot's share; and left it, by will, to the poor of St. Swithin's, and St. Peter's, Eastgate, in the city of Lincoln; for whose use it was vested in the mayor and six senior aldermen of that city, together with the overseers of the parishes above mentioned¹³. Captain Swanley's share, after the death of his children without issue, became vested in Martha Lady Clutterbuck, Sarah Lymbrey, and Mary, wife of John Hanfon. Oliver Martin, in 1696, bought Lady Clutterbuck's share, and sold it again, the next year, to John Chinnall, who had previously purchased Mrs. Lymbrey's and Hanfon's shares. In 1703, he sold the whole of what had been Swanley's to David Gansell, Esq¹⁴. Ozler's share came by inheritance to David Hopton; who, in 1709, sold it to Mr. Gansell¹⁵. Two-thirds of the manor, being thus vested in him, were inherited by his son the late General Gansell, whose heirs sold them, in 1783, to John Pardoe, Esq.¹⁶, the present proprietor; who, in the year 1794, purchased of the corporation of Lincoln the other share, belonging to the poor of St. Swithin's and St. Peter's, Eastgate, in that city. This purchase was confirmed by an act of parliament.

Edward Ryder, Esq. sold the manor-house of Leyton, in the year 1610, to Anthony Holmead¹⁷. A mansion, which was afterwards

Manor-house.

¹² Morant, vol. i. p. 23. The purchaser's names only are mentioned in Morant; but I have been informed that it was bought immediately of the Lakes: it does not seem, however, quite certain. In 1649, William Toomes, Esq. sold the Grange barn, with certain lands in Leyton, which he purchased of Sir Thomas Lake, to B. Ozler and John Morris. Cl. 1649. pt. 15. N^o 3.

¹³ Morant erroneously states it to have

been left to the poor of Bourn; who have indeed an estate in the hamlet of Leytonstone, but had no interest whatever in the manor.

¹⁴ Morant.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ From the information of the late John Pardoe, jun. Esq.

¹⁷ Pat. 8 Jac. pt. 45. Feb. 12. N^o 16.

made the manerial residence, was purchased of the Gansfells by Sir John Strange, Master of the Rolls. After his death, it was bought by Thomas Bladen, Esq., whose heirs sold it to Nathaniel Brassey, Esq. It was purchased of Mr. Brassey, in 1796, by Thomas Lane, Esq. the present proprietor.

Manor of
Marks.

The manor of Marks belonged to the priory of St. Helen's, and was granted after the dissolution of that monastery, anno 1545, to Paul Withipol and his son¹⁸. In 1601, Sir Edmund Withipol sold it to James Altham, Esq. (afterwards one of the barons of the Exchequer¹⁹). His son Sir James Altham died seised of this manor in 1622, leaving an infant son, who survived him but a short time, and two daughters, who became his coheirs²⁰. After this period I have been able to learn nothing farther relating to the manor of Marks, than that it became incorporated with Leyton Grange, to which it was united by David Gansfell, Esq.; and that it was purchased by Mr. Pardoe, with that estate, of General Gansfell's heirs. The site of the manor (now a farm-house) is called Marks-hall. The old house stood upon the boundaries of the parishes of Leyton and Walthamstow.

Manor of
Ruckholt.

The manor of Ruckholt (which took its name from the Saxon words *Roc-bolt*, i. e. Rook-wood) was, about the year 1284, the property of William, son of Robert de Bumpsted Steple, who then recognized a deed, by which he had granted this manor to Sir Richard de la Vache²¹. In the year 1360, Philip de Bumpsted, son and heir of Robert Bumpsted of Stoke, released to Adam Francis, citizen of London, all his right and interest in this manor²². It is probable that Francis had purchased it of the heirs of Sir Richard de la

¹⁸ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. pt. 18. July 5.

¹⁹ Pat. 43 Eliz. pt. 18. April 1.

²⁰ Morant, vol. i. p. 24. Elizabeth mar-

ried Charles Tryon, Esq.; Frances, John Earl of Carbery.

²¹ Morant. ²² Cl. 34 Edw. III. N° 35.

Vache. Sir Adam Francis, who died seised of this manor in 1417, left two daughters coheirs²³, Agnes, wife of Sir William Porter, who died without issue in 1461²⁴, and Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Charlton, whose son Sir Thomas died seised of this manor in 1465²⁵. Sir Richard Charlton, son of Sir Thomas, being attainted of high-treason for his adherence to Richard the Third, this manor fell into the hands of the crown, and was granted by Henry VII. anno 1487, to Sir John Rysley²⁶; on whose death it escheated to the crown, and was granted, anno 1513, to William Compton²⁷, ancestor of the Earls of Northampton. William Lord Compton sold this manor, in 1592, to Henry Parvish, Gent.²⁸, whose widow married Sir Michael Hickes, secretary to Lord Burleigh. Sir Michael purchased the manor of Parvish's heirs, and it continued in the family of Hickes till the year 1720; when Sir Harry Hickes, Bart. sold it to the trustees of Robert Knight, Esq. cashier of the South Sea Company, of whom it was purchased, in 1731, by Ann, relict of Frederic Tylney, Esq.²⁹. It is now, with the rest of the Tylney estates, vested in the infant son of the late Sir James Tylney Long, Bart.

The mansion-house, which was for many years the residence of the Hickes's, stood about a mile south of the church. In the years 1742, 1743, and 1744, it was in the occupation of William Barton, who opened it as a place of public amusement for breakfasts and afternoon concerts, which were held weekly during the summer: oratorios were sometimes performed. It appears, by some of the advertisements³⁰, that tradition called this old mansion

Ruckholt-
house.

²³ Esch. 5 Hen. V. N° 53.

²⁴ Esch. 1 Edw. IV. N° 39.

²⁵ Esch. 5 Edw. IV. N° 31.

²⁶ Pat. 3 Hen. VII. pt. 1. Mar. 6.

²⁷ Pat. 4 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. Feb. 28.

²⁸ Morant, vol. i. p. 24. There were sold with the manor seven cottages, seven gar-

dens, 150 acres of arable land, 44 of meadow, 24 of pasture, 30 of wood, &c.

²⁹ These alienations were obligingly communicated by William Bullock, Esq. from the title-deeds of the Tylney estates.

³⁰ In the Daily Advertiser.

one of Queen Elizabeth's palaces, evidently with no foundation; it is not improbable that she honoured Sir Michael Hickes with a visit there, which might give rise to the tradition. Ruckholt-house was pulled down about the year 1757.

Other
estates.

The manor, which had belonged, in the reign of William the Conqueror, to Peter de Valoines, was given by his great granddaughter Gunnora to the nuns of Holiwell³⁰. At the dissolution of monasteries it was granted to Morgan Philips, alias Wolfe³¹, whose eldest son Julinus died seised of it in 1557³². I have not been able to find how this estate afterwards descended, or who is the present owner: it is probable that it became incorporated with Leyton Grange.

Symond de Mill and his wife Adeline gave to the priory of the Holy Trinity two hides of land in Leyton, which were confirmed to them by Robert de Vere, and by King Stephen³³. It is probable that they are incorporated with some other estates.

Forest-
house.

The Forest-house, now the seat of Samuel Bosanquet, Esq. belonged anciently to the abbey of Waltham³⁴. In the last century, it was the property and residence of Charles Earl of Norwich³⁵, who died in 1670, and lies buried at Leyton. It afterwards belonged to Sir Gilbert Heathcote, whose son Sir John Heathcote, Bart. sold it to the Bosanquets³⁶.

Walwood-
house and
estate.

In the year 1693, Richard Lord Colchester had a grant of 250³⁷ acres of land in the forest of Waltham, in or near Leyton³⁸, for the term of 99 years. The lease was renewed, in 1778, to Dorothea Owley, spinster, for 31 years³⁹.

³⁰ Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i. p. 531.

³¹ Pat. 32 Hen. VIII. pt. 5. Feb. 11.

³² Morant, vol. i. p. 23.

³³ Holman's *Essex Notes*, in the library of Thomas Astle, Esq. F. R. A. S.

³⁴ Morant, vol. i. p. 25.

³⁵ Strype's *Additions to Stow's Survey*.

³⁶ From the information of Samuel Bo-

sanquet, Esq. the present proprietor.

³⁷ This appears to have been an error in the record; for, by various surveys, it has been found to be about 150 acres.

³⁸ Pat. 5 Gul. and Mar. pt. 4. N^o 13.

³⁹ From the information of William Harrison, Esq. of the Land-revenue-office.

This estate, which is called Walwood, is described by Lord Chief Baron Manwood, in his book of Forest Laws ⁴⁰, as being within the bounds of the forest of Waltham; but yet “no part of it, nor within “the regard thereof,” *i. e.* not subject to the forest laws. Walwood-house is now in the tenure of Robert Williams, Esq.

In this parish lived Lady Margaret Brian, governess to Edward VI., Lady Margaret Brian. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth: she made her will in 1551, being then resident at Leyton. Edward Rowe Mores, Esq. lived Edward Rowe Mores. many years at Leyton, in a house of whimsical construction built by himself, and now called Etloe-place ⁴¹.

The parish-church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary ⁴², is a brick The church. structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and a north aisle. The chancel was repaired in 1679, through the care, and partly at the expence, of Mr. Strype, who was then minister. The nave was rebuilt, and the north aisle (except the east end, which was built by Sir William Ryder in 1610 ⁴³) added about the year 1658 or 1659; the tower, which is at the west end, was built about the same time.

On the south side of the chancel is the monument of Sir Michael Monument of Sir Michael Hickes. Hickes ⁴⁴, whose effigies in armour is represented in alabaster, as large as the life; there is the effigies also of his wife (in a mourning habit,

⁴⁰ P. 43.

⁴¹ See more of Mr. Mores in the parish of Walthamstow, where he is buried.

⁴² Her five holidays were solemnly observed here; and the abbot of Stratford, as rector of the parish, was bound to find oil, tapers, and frankincense for that purpose; which burden he laid on his tenants.—Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. ii. p. 380.

⁴³ On the north wall are two arches, with roofs, of Mosaic work. Underneath are two coats of arms nearly obliterated;

but the impalement of one is visible. G. a chevron Erm between three pelicans O.—the coat of Stone of Norfolk —Sir William Ryder married Elizabeth, wife of Richard Stone, Esq. Underneath is the manor vault.

⁴⁴ Arms—G. a fesse wavy between three fl. de lis O.—Hickes, impaling, 1 and 4. Arg. two dolphins haurient S. fastened with a chain pendant between them O.—Colston. 2 and 3. O. a lion rampant G.

holding

holding a book). Sir Michael Hickes died Aug. 5, 1612. His epitaph contains nothing remarkable. On the same wall is a brass tablet to the memory of Mary Lady Kingston⁴⁵, 1557; and the monuments of Andrew Redich (second son of Ralph Redich⁴⁶ of Mottram in Cheshire), 1603; Newdigate Owlesy, Esq.⁴⁷, 1714; and Sir Robert Beachcroft, sometime Lord Mayor of London⁴⁸, a liberal benefactor to Christ's-church and St. Thomas's hospitals, 1721.

Monuments
of the
Hickes's.

On the north wall is a handsome monument in memory of Sir William Hickes, Bart. who died in 1680; Sir William Hickes, Bart.⁴⁹ (his son), 1702; and Marthagnes Lady Hickes (wife of Sir William Hickes the younger), 1723. This monument is ornamented with the effigies of the deceased in white marble: Sir William Hickes (the father) is represented in a recumbent attitude, holding a baton in his hand, as lieutenant of the forest of Waltham; on one side is his son in a Roman habit, and on the other Dame Marthagnes Hickes, both standing. On the chancel-floor are the tombs

⁴⁵ Inscription—

"If you wyll the truythe have,
"Here lyethe in thys grave,
"Dyrectly under thys stone,
"Good Lady Mary Kyngestone;
"Who departyd thys world, the truth to say,
"In the month of August, the xv day;
"And, as I do well remember,
"Was buryed honorably 4 day of September,
"The yere of our Lorde, rekynynd truly,
"M V^c fourty and eyght varelly;
"Whos yerly obyte and anniverfary
"Ys determined to be kept surely,
"At the costs of hyr sone S^r Henry Jernyng-
"hame truely;
"Who was, at thys making,
"Of the Quenes gard cheffe capteyn. 1557."

The date is now concealed by a pew.—
Lady Kingston was wife of Sir William
Kingston, K. G. and daughter of Richard

Lord Scroop. She had been first married
to Edward Jerningham, Esq.

⁴⁶ He married Margaret, daughter of
Ralph Fletcher of Prescot in Lancashire.

⁴⁷ Arms—O. a chevron S. between three
holly-leaves proper, on a chief of the se-
cond a lion passant between two fl. de lis
Argent.

⁴⁸ Arms—Bendy of six G. and A. three
stags' heads caboshed O.

⁴⁹ Arms—Hickes impaling G. three co-
neys feeding Arg —Coningsby. Sir Wil-
liam Hickes the younger married Marthag-
nes, daughter of Sir Harry Coningsby.—
All the monuments of the Hickes family
have been lately restored and repaired, at the
expence of Michael Hickes Beach, Esq.
second son of the present Sir Howe Hickes,
Bart.

of Urfula, daughter of Gaspar Luce⁵⁰, 1493 (with a figure in brass of the deceased); Henry Parvish, merchant, 1593; Elizabeth, wife of Tobias Wood, (with figures in brass of the deceased and her husband,) without date⁵¹; Sir Edward Holmden, 1616; Laurence Moyer, Esq. 1685; Laurence Moyer, Esq. 1720; Catherine Moyer, 1724; and the Rev. John Strype, aged 94, 1737⁵². There were formerly memorials for Henry Archer, Esq.⁵³, 1585, and Mr. Charles Moriscoe, merchant, 1670.

On the south wall of the nave is a monument to the memory of William Church, Gent. 1723; Mary, his wife, daughter of John Tod, 1707; Sarah, wife of James Ball, 1722, and Mr. Abraham Church, 1723.

On the east wall of the north aisle is the monument of Charles Goring, Earl of Norwich⁵⁴, who died in 1670. On the north wall

Charles
Goring,
Earl of Nor-
wich.
are

⁵⁰ Inscription—

"Urfula sum Luce, sum Gasparis unica
"gnata,

"Urfula virgineis me pia junge choris."

—The date, now gone, appears in Holman's MSS.

⁵¹ On this tomb are the following lines:

"Wail not, my wood, thy trees untymely fall,

"They weare butt leaves that autumn's
"blast could spoyle;

"The bark bound up, and some fayre fruit
"withal,

"Transplanted only, she exchanged her soyle.

"She is not dead, she did but fall to rise,

"And leave the woods, to live in Paradise."

⁵² See p. 174.

⁵³ Strype supposes this to be the same person who was one of the Earl of Leicester's guards, in his expedition to the Netherlands, anno 1585.—He wrote an account of the exploits of the English against the Spaniards, to which Stow frequently refers in his Chronicle. Henry Archer,

here buried, died on the 4th of October that year.

⁵⁴ Inscription—"To the memory of the

"most accomplished cavalier, and right va-

"liant commander, Charles Goring, Baron

"of Hurst Perpoint, and Earl of Norwich,

"who, on the 3^d of March 1670, in the
"46th year of his age, departed this life.

"This Christian heroe, having passed his
"youth

"In those wild mazes which fond mortals
"tread,

"Finding at length the peaceful paths of
"truth,

"Where saints accompany and martyrs lead,

"In those he walked, worthy his second birth,

"Till tired, death layd him to rest in earth."

Arms—1. Arg. a chevron between three annulets G.—Goring. 2. O. on a chief G. three plates—Camoys. 3. Arg. on a chief indented G. three mullets O.—Dyke. 4. Az. five fusils in fesse—Dautrey. 5. G. a fesse Erm. between three martlets O.—

Covert.

Sir John
Strange.

are the monuments of Thomas Hawes, Esq.⁵⁵, 1685; Thomas Hawes, Esq. his son, 1743; Mrs. Ann Hawes, 1759, &c.; Ann, daughter and heir of William Fisher, Esq. Alderman of London, and wife of Nathaniel Tench, Esq.⁵⁶, 1696; Nathaniel Tench, her husband, 1710; Sir Richard Hopkins⁵⁷, Alderman of London, 1735; Sir John Strange, Master of the Rolls⁵⁸, 1754; Samuel Bofanquet,

Covert. 6. Barry of six Erm. and G. a canton of the second—Hussey. 7. G. a fl. de lis Arg.—Aguillon. 8. G. a fesse Arg. between three leopards' faces O. 9. G. a fesse between three mullets A.—Everard. —In another escutcheon, Goring alone, with an impalement; which should be Az. a fesse between three dolphins embowed Arg.—Leman.

⁵⁵ Arms—Az. on a chevron O. three cinquefoils G. a canton Erm. impaling, Az. on a fesse between three birds O. as many fl. de lis Sable.

⁵⁶ Arg. on a chevron between three lions' heads erased G. a cross crosslet O. impaling, Az. a fesse embattled counter-embattled between three dolphins naiant Arg.—Fisher.

⁵⁷ Arms—S. on a chevron between three pistols O. as many roses G. impaling O. a chevron G. between three parrots' heads coupé V.—Lethieullier.—Sir Richard Hopkins married Ann, daughter of William Lethieullier, Esq.

⁵⁸ Inscription—"Memoriæ sacrum Joannis Strange equitis, qui laudem & admirationem omnium virtute publicâ; amorem privatâ sibi conciliavit; desiderio sui omnes affixit fatalis dies 18 Maii 1754, ætatis suæ 49. Testimonium hoc flebile posuit amoris et desiderii mœrens & admirans filius—Et nos horrifico cinectum te prope Busto infatigabiliter deflebimus; æternumque nulla dies nobis mœrorem e pectore ducet."—Arms—G.

two lions pass. Arg. over all a bend Ermine, impaling G. an eagle displayed within a border engrailed Or.—Strong.—Sir John Strange lies buried in the churchyard, where, on his tomb, is another inscription to his memory, as follows: "In this vault lie the remains of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Strange, Knt. Master of the Rolls, and one of his Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council; who, by great natural abilities, assisted by unwearied application to the profession of the law, arrived at such eminence that, on the 9th of Feb. 1735, he was appointed one of his Majesty's Council learned in the law; and, on the 28th of January 1736, Solicitor General. Whilst in that honorable office under the crown, he was so highly esteemed by the citizens of his native city, that, at their request, he became Recorder of London, on the 13th of Nov. 1739. On his resignation of these employments, in the year 1742, his Majesty, as a peculiar mark of his regard, honoured him with a patent, to take place for life, next to the Attorney General; and, on the 11th of January 1749, was pleased to advance him to the high and important office of Master of the Rolls; the revenue of which, soon after his promotion, received from parliament, unfought by him, a very considerable and equally honourable augmentation. By a faithful discharge of the duties of the different stations which he so ably and
"worthily

Bosanquet, Esq.^o, 1765; and a wooden tablet in memory of Mr. Charles Goodfellow, merchant, of Aleppo, 1686. In the north-west corner of this aisle is a tablet of white marble to the memory of Mr. William Bowyer^o, 1737. On the west wall is a handsome marble monument (by Hickey) to the memory of John Story, Esq. 1786. On the floor is another inscription to the Earl of Norwich, (by which it appears that he married Alice, one of the daughters and coheirs of

William
Bowyer.

“worthily filled, he conciliated to him the favour of his sovereign, and the esteem of his country; the true summit of honesty and laudable ambition! Such was his public life. Great and amiable were the virtues of his private and domestic character, which will ever endear the remembrance of him to the hearts of all those who knew him; and to those that had not that happiness, suffice it to say, that by a serious and constant performance of every religious duty, he was an inviting example of true Christian piety. In the social duties he excelled; a son, an husband, a father, a brother, a friend, and a master. He died full of honours, though not of years, to the general regret of good men, and to the inexpressible loss and affliction of his family, on the 18th of May 1754, in the 58th year of his age.—He married Susan, eldest daughter and coheir of Edward Strong of Greenwich in the county of Kent, Esq. She was a dutiful and affectionate wife, a tender mother, and a charitable, religious, and a good Christian. She died the 21st of January 1747, in the 46th year of her age, and lies interred in this vault. By her he was blest with a numerous issue, of which two sons and seven daughters survived him.”—On the same tomb are memorials of Martha, daughter of Sir John Strange, and relict of James Wittewronge, Esq. of Rothamstead, Herts,

1758; Matthew, son of Sir John, 1759; and Sarah, wife of John Strange, Esq. (son of Sir John,) resident at Venice: she was daughter of David Gould, Esq. and sister of Sir Henry Gould, Justice of the Common Pleas: ob. 1783.—Sir John Strange’s Reports were published, after his death, in two volumes folio, and are held in great esteem.

“Arms—O. a tree V. on a chief G. a crescent of the first between two mullets Arg.—on an escutcheon of pretence, 1 and 4. G. a buck’s head caboshed Arg. attired O. in the dexter point a castle of the second.—2 and 3. Per pale O. and G. a fesse between three flags, all counterchanged—Dunster.

“Inscription—“Huic muro ab extrâ vicinus jacet Gulielmus Bowyer typographus Londinensis, de Christiano et literato orbe bene meritus; ab utroque vicissim remuneratus. Quippe cunctis bonis et fortunis suis subito incendio penitus deletis, munificentia sodalium stationariorum et omnium bonorum favor abreptas facultates certatim restauravere; tanti hominem vitâ integrum scelerisque purum æstimantes, ut ingenii præmio excitum redonarent mercede virtutis: viridem deposuit senectam Dec. 27, anno ætatis, 74. Salutis, 1737.—Patri, patronis, posterisque eorum in pii et grati animi monumentum poni curavit filius moriens, Nov. 18, 1777, annum agens septuagesimum octavum.”——“Sumptibus J. Nichols, 1778.”

Robert Leman, Esq. of Brightwell-hall in Suffolk); and the tombs of Mr. John Wood, who in his youth travelled over several parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; and being an inhabitant of this parish, contributed freely to rebuilding the church: ob. 1660; John Wood, merchant, (his son,) 1670; Alexander Bence, Esq. Alderman of London, 1662; Thomas Hopkins, Esq. 1667; John Lloyd, Esq. second son of Sir Charles Lloyd, Bart. 1667; William Davies, mercer, 1678 (he married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Maddison, Esq.); Charles Gauden, Esq. of Mark-house, (son of John Gauden, Bishop of Worcester, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Russell of Chippingham in Cambridgeshire,) 1679 (he married Mary, daughter of George Brett of Hatherley in Gloucestershire); Elizabeth, wife of Charles Britt, Esq. and only daughter of Charles Gauden, 1731; Robert Harvey, merchant, 1695; and Philip Allen, Gent. 1720.

Tombs in
the church-
yard.

In the churchyard are the tombs of Elizabeth, wife of Sir Harry Hickes, Bart. 1705; John Fisher, Esq. 1719; Thomas Baker, apothecary, 1726; Elizabeth, wife of Henry Marsh, Esq. (daughter of Edward Lisle, Esq. of Crux-Easton, Hants, by Mary, only daughter of Sir Ambrose Phillips of Carenton in Leicestershire, Knt.) 1726; Elizabeth, only child of John Hungerford, Esq. (of Devonshire and Wilts,) married first to John Fisher, and afterwards to Peregrine Bertie, Esq. ob. 1731; Peregrine her husband, son of Peregrine Bertie of Long Sutton in Lincolnshire, 1743; Ernle Bertie, LL. D. 1757; Peregrine Bertie jun. ⁶¹, 1786; Catherine, his wife, daughter of Richard Backwell, Esq. of Billing in Northamptonshire, 1770; Sir Fisher Tench, Bart. (son of Nathaniel Tench, by Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Bird, Esq.) 1736; Sir Nathaniel

⁶¹ The Bertie family resided many years at Leyton, in a house which is now the seat of William Masterman, Esq.

Tench, Bart. 1737; Jane Soreby, daughter of Sir Fisher Tench, sister of Sir Nathaniel, and only surviving heir of the family⁶², 1752; Mr. Robert Johnson, 1749; William Johnson, Esq. 1757; Abraham Purcas, merchant, 1750; William Purcas, Esq. 1766; Rev. Daniel Capon, curate, 1751; Susanna, his daughter, wife of Robert Burchall, 1793; John Gray, surgeon, 1752; William Dunster, Esq. son of Henry, and grandson of Giles Dunster of Somersetshire, 1754; (he married Mary, daughter and heir of — Gardiner, Esq. of Bury, Herts;) Isabella, widow of John Dubordieu, vicar, 1757; Benjamin Moyer, Esq.⁶³, 1759; David Lewis, Esq.⁶⁴, 1760; Mary, wife of William Fletcher, Gent. 1763; Mr. John Stow, 1764; Stephen Skynner, Esq. (son of Stephen Skynner of Newent, Gloucestershire,) 1764; (he married Mary, only daughter and heir of Samuel Remington, Esq.; by whom he had Mary, married to James Colebrooke, Esq. (afterwards created a baronet,) Emma, married to William Harvey, Esq. M. P. for the county of Essex, and Deborah, married to Thomas Grosvenor, Esq. M. P. for Chester;) Mr. Daniel Fenn, 1773; Capt. Henry More,

⁶² Sir Fisher Tench built, and resided in, a large mansion, now the property and residence of Thomas Oliver, Esq.

⁶³ The family of Moyer have been long settled at Leyton. Laurence Moyer, who was buried here in 1685, was a younger brother of Sir Samuel Moyer, Bart. Benjamin Moyer, here mentioned, was the last heir-male of the family. His widow still resides at Leyton, in an old mansion which has long been the residence of the Moyers. Mr. Moyer left issue two daughters; Lydia, married to John Heathcote, Esq. M. P. for Rutland; and Catherine.

⁶⁴ Inscription—"Sacred to the memory of David Lewis, Esq. who died the 8th day of April 1760, aged 77 years; a

"great favourite of the muses, as his many excellent pieces in poetry sufficiently testify.

"Inspired verse may on this marble live,
"But can no honour to thy ashes give."

"He married Mary, daughter of Newdigate Owley, Esq. whose monument is near this place in the church. Also Mary, the wife of the above-named David Lewis, fourth daughter of Newdigate Owley, Esq. who departed this life the 10th of October 1774, aged 90 years."—Mr. Lewis published a tragedy called Philip of Macedon, in 1727. It was dedicated to Pope; with whom he lived on terms of intimacy.

(descended in a direct line, by the second marriage, from Sir John, father of the celebrated Sir Thomas More,) 1773; Matthew Lichigary, Esq. 1776; Thomas Bladen, Esq. of Glastonbury Abbey, (late governor of Maryland,) 1780; Barbara, his wife, daughter of Sir Theodore Jansen, Bart. (by Williamfa, daughter of Sir Robert Henley, Bart.) 1784; they had two daughters, Barbara, married to the Hon. Gen^l St. John, and Henrietta, married to the Earl of Effex; John Stenhouse, merchant, of Montreal, 1780; Richard Andrews, Esq. 1780; Elizabeth, wife of William Camden, Esq. 1784; John, eldest son of John Roebuck, 1785; Elizabeth, wife of John Roebuck the elder, 1792; James Taylor, Esq. 1787; Mrs. Mary Ledwell, his sister, 1790; Elizabeth, wife of James BoydeU, 1787; Sarah, wife of Francis Creuze, 1788, and the Rev. Thomas Brathwaite, 1791.

Rectory and
advowson.

The church of Leyton, which lies in the diocese of London and in the deanery of Barking, was given to the abbot and convent of Stratford-Langthorn by Gilbert de Montfichet, and confirmed by Henry the Second⁶⁵. The great tithes were afterwards appropriated to that monastery, and a vicarage was endowed, of which the abbot and convent were patrons till the dissolution of religious houses; when the great tithes were granted, with the advowson and the manor, to Lord Wriothesley⁶⁶; they continued united for more than a century. The partition of the manor into three parts, in the year 1649, has been already mentioned⁶⁷; the great tithes and right of presentation were then divided between the same parties, and in the same proportion, but they have not descended exactly in the same manner. Abbot's share of the great tithes, with a right of presentation (upon every third vacancy) to the vicarage, were sold, with

⁶⁵ Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii. p. 883. In the grant it is called the church of Ley.

⁶⁶ See p. 160.

⁶⁷ P. 161.

his

his share of the manor, to John Smith, and formed a part of his bequest to the poor of St. Swithin and St. Peter, Eastgate, in Lincoln. They were purchased by Mr. Pardoe, in 1794, with a third of the manor. Ozler's share of the great tithes was not sold with his share of the manor, but descended to his representative Col. Robert Haflar, of whom it was purchased, anno 1773, by Mr. Robert James of Leyton, and is now the property of his son Mr. Richard James⁶⁸. It is a matter of doubt, whether the right of presentation on every third vacancy to the vicarage did not descend in the same manner. The other third part of the great tithes passed through the same hands as Capt. Swanley's share of the manor, till the death of General Gansell, who bequeathed it to his nephew David Jebb, Esq. the present proprietor. General Gansell's two thirds of the manor were sold, as before mentioned, to Mr. Pardoe; at the same time two thirds of the advowson, or a right of presenting twice out of three times to the vicarage, were put up to sale, and purchased by Nicholas Corfelis, Esq.

The commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, in 1650, found by their inquest, that the vicarage-house at Leyton was in ruins; that the whole profits of the benefice, including an acre of glebe, were only 16l. per annum; that an augmentation of 60l. had been granted by the committee of plundered ministers; and that the right of presentation was in George Swanley and others, to whom the rectory was impropriate⁶⁹. The manor of Leyton is charged with a payment of 3l. per annum to the vicar. Vicarage.

A chapel was built at Leytonstone, about the year 1750, by William Dunster, Esq.; but disputes arising between the proprietor Chapel at Leytonstone.

⁶⁸ From the information of Mr. James, to whom I am indebted for other useful information relating to this parish. ⁶⁹ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Library.

and

and the vicar, it was not opened till the year 1754. It is now considered as a chapel of ease, the minister being appointed by the vicar of Leyton as his curate, and licensed by the bishop of the diocese⁷⁰.

Samuel
Keene, vi-
car.

Samuel Keene, instituted to this vicarage in 1639, became a captain in the parliamentary army, and is said to have preached at Leyton in his buff coat⁷¹.

John Strype,
licensed cu-
rate sixty-
eight years.

The celebrated antiquary and historian John Strype was elected minister of Leyton in 1669. The vicarage, which was of very small value, being then vacant, it appears that the patron suffered the parishioners to make their own choice. The same year the principal inhabitants signed a paper, pledging themselves to subscribe certain annual sums for his support: Sir Michael Hicke's subscription was 8l. In 1674, Mr. Strype was licensed by the bishop of London as priest and curate, to officiate there during the vacancy of the vicarage. By virtue of this licence he remained unmolested in possession of its profits till his death in 1737, having never received institution nor induction. The latter part of his life he resided principally at Hackney, where he was lecturer; but within two years of his death he constantly administered the sacrament, on Christmas day, to his parishioners at Leyton, which he never omitted to do for 66 successive years. In the year 1677, Mr. Strype rebuilt the vicarage-house with 140l. of his own money, aided by contributions from his parishioners. He expended considerable sums also in the repairs of the chancel. This learned man died at Hackney, on the 11th of December 1737, at the advanced age of 94, and lies buried in the chancel at this place⁷². His principal works are, *Annals of the*

⁷⁰ From the information of the present vicar.

⁷¹ Ant. Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* vol. i. Fasti.

⁷² The above account of Mr. Strype is taken principally from the *Biographia Britannica*.

Reformation; Ecclesiastical Memoirs; the lives of Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State to Edward VI.; Sir John Cheke, Secretary to the same Prince; Bishop Aylmer; the Archbishops Parker, Grindall, Whitgift, and Cranmer; Additions to Stow's Survey of London; and several sermons. In his historical works he was much assisted by Sir Michael Hicke's MSS. which were preserved at Ruckholt. Mr. Strype in his letter to Mr. Holman, who was collecting materials for a history of Essex, (dated 1722,) says, that he was born in the parish of Stepney, near Spitalfields, in a place called after his father, Strype's-yard (now in the parish of Christchurch, Spitalfields). I have already observed, that I could not find any entry of Mr. Strype's baptism in the parish register at Stepney⁷³.

The present vicar of Stepney is the Rev. Thomas Keighley, M.A. instituted in the year 1754, on the death of John Dubordieu; who succeeded Strype.

The earliest date of the register of baptisms and marriages is 1575; that of burials, 1617. Parish register.

	Average of Baptisms.	Average of Burials.	
1580—9	- 9 $\frac{9}{10}$	- (not extant)	Comparative state of po- pulation.
1630—9	- (imperfect)	- 21 $\frac{4}{5}$	
1680—9	- 18 $\frac{3}{5}$	- 30 $\frac{7}{10}$	
1730—9	- 43 $\frac{2}{5}$	- 49 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1780—4	- 59 $\frac{3}{5}$	- 91 $\frac{4}{5}$	
1784—9	- 60 $\frac{3}{10}$	- 76 $\frac{2}{5}$	
1790—4	- 66	- 66 $\frac{1}{10}$	

It appears, by the return of the King's surveyor of houses and windows, in 1762, that there were then 265 houses in this parish;

⁷³ See vol. iii. p. 462, of this Work.

of which 138 were cottages; 127, mansions. The present number of houses is about 380; of which about 180 are taxable.

Plague years. In 1625, there were 30 burials, and in 1665 only 29; scarcely exceeding, in either instance, the average of those periods.

Extracts from the Parish Register.

" April 1578, Mr. Wyfcan Browne⁷⁴, Esq. and Elizabeth Pawlet, the daughter of the R^t Hon. the L^d Giles Pawlet⁷⁵, married."

Anecdotes of Sir Michael Hickes. " Elizabeth⁷⁶, daughter of Michael Hickes, Esq. baptized July 17, 1598." Mr. Hickes was secretary to Lord Burleigh, and much in his confidence. He lived on terms of great intimacy with Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Francis Bacon, Sir Robert Cecil, (his patron's son,) Camden, and others of the most eminent men of that day. He was married late in life, (being 54 years of age,) to the widow of Mr. Parvish, a merchant in London, and owner of Ruckholt, in this parish. His mother, despairing of her son's marrying, had, not long before, given a suit of hangings, which she had kept 32 years, (as a present for him whenever that event should happen,) to Sir Robert Cecil; telling him at the same time, that if her son did not make haste to marry, she would give him her house, with all the stuff belonging to it.

Sir Robert Cecil, writing to Mr. Hickes, about the time of King James's accession, says, " I will have you knighted at the Coronation." Shortly afterwards, he begins a letter to him with " Mr. Hickes, who would not be Sir Michael." It appears that he

⁷⁴ Erroneously called Weston, by Collins. ⁷⁵ Son of William Marquis of Winchester. I suppose he was a son of Sir Wiscan Browne, who had a grant of the manor of Willoughbies in Edmonton. See vol. ii. p. 255, of this Work. ⁷⁶ She married Sir William Armine, Bart.

accepted that honour the next year". Sir Michael Hickes died on the 15th of August 1612, and was buried at Leyton. Elizabeth Lady Hickes, his widow, was buried there, Feb. 14, 1634-5.

" William, son of William Hickes, baptized Jan. 31, 1612-13; Anne, his daughter, July 2, 1615; Baptift, son of the said William Hickes (then a baronet) and Margaret his wife, (daughter of William L^d Paget,) baptized August 18, 1627, buried May 24, 1634; Elizabeth, their daughter, buried Jan. 7, 1633-4; Katherine, baptized June 29, 1636; Francis, baptized May 22, 1637, buried July 31, 1647; Michael, baptized Jan. 26, 1644-5; Elizabeth, Aug. 20, 1647; S^r William Hickes, Bar^t, buried Oct. 22, 1680." Family of Hickes.

" William, son of William Hickes, Esq. buried Jan. 23, 1664-5; Mary⁷⁸, daughter of the said William, (who had then been knighted, and afterwards succeeded to his father's title,) baptized July 4, 1665; Harry, his son⁷⁹, Oct. 8, 1666; Michael, baptized Nov. 5, 1667, buried Dec. 16, 1672; William, baptized March 29, 1670, buried March 18, 1681-2; Robert, baptized Ap^l 14, 1671; John, Sept^r 12, 1672; Michael, Sep^r 19, 1673; Elizabeth, baptized Nov. 9th, 1674, buried Dec. 31, 1675; Charles, baptized in London, Mar. 19, 1677-8; Anne, baptized Aug. 29, 1679, buried Mar. 8, 1679-80; S^r William Hickes, Bar^t, buried Ap^l 26, 1702; Marthagnes Lady Hickes⁸⁰, Jan. 28, 1723-4.

" Lætitia, daughter of S^r Michael Hickes, Kn^t, buried Aug. 4, 1682; another Lætitia, June 29, 1685; William, his son, July 11, 1685; Michael, Nov. 9, 1686; Elizabeth, his daughter, May 21, 1691; another William, Mar. 23, 1694-5.

⁷⁷ Baronetage, 1741, vol. i.

⁷⁹ He succeeded his father in the title.

⁷⁸ She married James Darcy, Esq. of Sedburgh in Yorkshire.

⁸⁰ See p. 166.

“ Margaret, daughter of S^r Harry Hickes, and Elizabeth, bap-
 “ tized Oct. 23, 1699, buried Mar. 23, 1699-1700; Harry,
 “ baptized Ap. 21, 1705, buried Sep. 22, 1721; Elizabeth, wife
 “ of S^r Harry Hickes, (daughter of Admiral S^r John Holmes,)
 “ buried Jan. 21, 1705-6; Robert, son of S^r Harry Hickes, and
 “ Barbara, baptized Feb. 4, 1711-2; Martha, Jan. 26, 1712-3;
 “ Elizabeth, Feb. 1, 1713-4; Barbara, Jan. 1, 1716-7; Ardina,
 “ buried Feb. 2, 1716-7; John, baptized July 14, 1718, buried June
 “ 15, 1719; Michael, baptized Sep. 29, 1719; Dame Barbara
 “ Hickes, (daughter of Joseph Johnson of Walthamstow, Gent.)
 “ buried Aug. 8, 1746; S^r Harry Hickes, Nov. 8, 1755.” Sir
 Harry Hickes was succeeded by his eldest surviving son Robert, who
 dying unmarried, the title went to John Baptist, son of Charles
 Hickes, and grandson of Sir William Hickes the younger. Sir John
 Baptist Hickes died without issue, in 1791. The present baronet is
 Sir Howe Hickes of Whitcomb in Gloucestershire, son of Sir
 Michael, and grandson of Sir William Hickes the elder.

“ Edward Noel, Kn^t, and Julian Hickes, married Dec. 12, 1605;
 “ S^r Charles Morison, Kn^t, and Mary Hickes, married Dec. 4,
 “ 1606.” Sir Edward (afterwards Lord Noel) and Sir Charles
 Morison married the daughters and coheirs of Baptist Viscount
 Campden, younger brother of Sir Michael Hickes.

“ Charles St. John, Gent. and Sarah Hickes, widow, married
 “ Sep. 10, 1611.” “ George Collerd and Margaret Hickes, married
 “ May 4, 1613.”

“ S^r Robert Quarles, Kn^t, and M^{rs} Mary Parvis, daughter to the
 “ Lady Hickes, married May 6, 1617.”

“ Elizabeth, daughter of S^r Thomas Baker, baptized Ap. 18,
 “ 1608.”

Three child-
 ren at a
 birth.

“ John, son, and Barbara and Elizabeth, daughters of Richard
 “ Farrington, baptized July 1, 1611.”

“ S^r Tho^s Williams, buried Nov. 12, 1625.”

“ Thomas Whitmore, Esq. son of S^r William Whitmore of Shropshire, and Elizabeth, daughter of S^r William Acton, Kn^t and Alderman, married Ap. 16, 1635.”

“ Mary, daughter of S^r Thomas Stanley, baptized June 9, 1636.”

“ William, son of S^r Henry Franklin, Kn^t, baptized Oct. 1, 1639; Luce, Sep. 9, 1640, buried Sep. 12; Anne, his daughter, buried July 8, 1641.”

“ The young L^d Chichester⁸¹ was buried Dec. 29, 1660.”

“ The R^t Hon. Charles Earl of Norwich, buried Mar. 7, 1670-1; the R^t Hon. Alice Countess of Norwich, July 23, 1680⁸².”

“ Rowland, son of S^r Rowland Ainsworth, Kn^t, and Eleanora, baptized July 31, 1693; Eleanora, their daughter, Sep. 11, 1696.”

“ S^r Robert Beachcroft, Kn^t, and M^{rs} Margaret Perry, widow, married Jan. 17, 1705-6; S^r Robert Beachcroft, buried June 7, 1721; Margaret Lady Beachcroft, Dec. 15, 1727.”

“ Dame Hester, wife of S^r Gilbert Heathcote⁸³, buried Oct. 6, 1714; Frances, daughter of S^r Gilbert, Dec. 31, 1731; Henrietta, daughter of S^r John Heathcote, Bar^t, Sep. 21, 1733; Maria, Nov. 6, 1733.”

“ William Bowyer, buried Nov. 25, 1777.” This learned and eminent printer was born in London, in the year 1699. In 1716, he was admitted a fizar of St. John’s College in Cambridge. In 1722, he entered into business with his father, and during more than half a century the productions of many of the most distinguished writers of this country issued from his press. The education which he had received at the university gave him peculiar advantages, and enabled him to correct the works of his learned friends,

William
Bowyer.

⁸¹ Son of Arthur Earl of Donegal by Letitia, daughter of Sir William Hickes.

⁸² See p. 167. and 169.

⁸³ Daughter of Christopher Rayner, merchant.

particularly in the Greek language, wherein he was eminently conversant, as appears by his edition of the Greek Testament, and his conjectures upon various passages of that book. Mr. Bowyer was for many years printer of the Votes of the House of Commons, and printer to the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was a member. The first publication of his own was the review of a book intitled, *Reliquiæ Baxterianæ*, anno 1726; he afterwards published several tracts; viz. Answer to a Sermon by William Bowman, vicar of Dewsbury, 1731; tract on the Jews' Naturalization Bill, 1753; on the Greek and Roman money, in answer to Mr. Raper, 1772; and tracts on the Hebrew months, sabbatical years, and years of Jubilee. He communicated several papers to the Society of Antiquaries, and was editor of some volumes of Swift's Works, Trapp's Lectures, &c. &c. He assisted many of his friends also with prefaces and notes. Mr. Bowyer died on the 18th of Nov. 1777, and was buried, pursuant to his own request, with his relations at Leyton; where a monument was erected to the memory of himself and his father⁸⁴, at the expence of Mr. John Nichols, who had been his apprentice and partner, and is now his successor. Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer and his learned friends (whence the above short account has been taken) were published by Mr. Nichols, in one volume quarto (1782).

Instances of Longevity.

“ Old Jane Hutton, wife of John Hutton, aged 95, buried June
 “ 12, 1672; Old John Hutton of Leytonstone, aged 106 years,
 “ buried Feb. 8, 1679-80; Robert Church, aged a hundred years
 “ wanting one, buried May 24, 1692; Philip Ball, aged 92, Mar.
 “ 16, 1713-4; Sarah Walker, widow, aged 99, Nov. 26, 1724.”
 There is a woman now living in the alms-houses in her 96th year.

⁸⁴ See the inscription, p. 169.

The celebrated Sir Thomas Roe or Rowe, ambassador to the Great Mogul, was a native of Leyton ⁸⁵. Sir Thomas Roe.

Robert Ozler, by his will bearing date 1697, bequeathed the sum of 300l. for building a free-school, and settled a salary of 12l. per annum on the master, for teaching poor children of this parish and Walthamstow. The school was built at Leyton. In 1710, it was ordered by the governors, that the master should teach seven children of each parish. In 1787, on the election of a new master, the school-house having been then lately rebuilt, the number of boys was increased from seven to ten of each parish. Ozler's school.

There is also at Leyton a school of industry for thirty girls, established in Dec. 1794, and four Sunday-schools, in which are 120 children; these schools are supported by voluntary subscriptions ⁸⁶. Other schools.

John Smith, merchant, in the year 1656, founded alms-houses for eight poor persons, and endowed them with 20l. per annum. Mr. Charles Phillips, anno 1747, bequeathed 12l. per annum to these alms-houses; and the same year Mr. John Phillips his brother gave, by deed, 6l. per annum, 40s of which he directed to be distributed in coals, the remainder in money. Smith's alms-houses.

Henry Archer, by his will bearing date 1585, gave 1l. per annum to be distributed among such poor persons as should attend divine service on Whitfunday. Robert Rampston, who died the same year, gave 1l. per annum to the poor. Sir William Hickes, who died in 1702, gave the sum of 50l. to the poor, to which his widow, in 1707, added 20l.; provided that the whole should be laid out in lands, and the rent distributed yearly in bread. It now produces 6l. 10s. Thomas Fowell, Esq. anno 1766, gave 100l. 3 per cent. reduced annuities for bread. This, with the benefactions of Sir Various benefactions.

⁸⁵ See more of him in the parish of Woodford, where he was buried. in 1789, at the expence of Samuel Bosanquet, Esq.

⁸⁶ They were built in 1658, and repaired

William and Lady Hickes, and 2l. 10s. arising from several small donations, makes in the whole 12l. per annum, which is distributed in bread weekly.

LEYTON-
STONE.

At Leytonstone, which is the principal hamlet in this parish, are several good houses, inhabited principally by merchants. The population is about a third of that of the whole parish. The chapel of ease has been already mentioned. In a collection of poems (in folio) in the British Museum, is one intitled "Leightonstone Air," published in 1702, by J. H. a schoolmaster, who had taken a capacious house in this hamlet for a Latin boarding-school. He was then engaged (as he says in his Preface) in modelling a new Latin and English Dictionary.

Temple-
mills.

The Temple-mills, belonging formerly to the Knights Templars, and afterwards to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, stand partly in this parish, and partly in that of Westham. In the year 1720, they were used for brass works. Two pamphlets were published in 1721, one in favour of, and the other against the management of these works. The mills are now employed in the manufacture of sheet-lead.

R O M F O R D.

THIS town lies on the great Essex road, at the distance of twelve miles from Whitechapel. Its name is Saxon, and signifies the broad ford. Situation.
Etymology.

Romford was formerly esteemed one of the wards of Hornchurch, but is now, as far as relates to the civil jurisdiction, a separate parish¹; consisting of four wards, distinguished by the names of Romford-town, Collier's-row, Harold's-wood, and Noke-hill wards. The parish of Romford is bounded by Dagenham, Hornchurch, Southweald, and Havering. Its extent I have not been able to ascertain. The land is, for the most part, arable; the soil various, but principally gravel. Romford-town ward pays the sum of 418l. to the land-tax; Collier's-row, 211l. 2s.; Harold's-wood, 244l.; Noke-hill, 134l. 16s.: the proportion in the pound is about 2s. 6d. in each ward. Boundaries.
Soil.
Land-tax.

This town had a grant of a market on Wednesdays, as early as the year 1247²; this is the general market: there is a market also on Mondays for calves, and on Tuesdays for hogs. The market-house and court-house were repaired at the expence of the crown, in the year 1768. There is an annual fair on Midsummer-day. Market.
Fair.

The parishes of Romford, Hornchurch, and Havering, (being originally one only,) form a district called the liberty of Havering Liberty of
Havering.

¹ It is recognized as such by an act of parliament for the regulation of the poor, passed in 1786.

² Cl. 31 Hen. III. m. 3.

atte Bower; the quarter-fessions for which are held at Romford. Commissions for trying felons within this liberty may be obtained by a small payment to the crown; but no commission of this kind has been applied for of late years.

All the manors in this parish are held of the King, as of his manor of Havering atte Bower³.

Manor of
Romford,
alias Maw-
neys.

The manor of Romford is first mentioned in a record of the year 1299, when it was held of Adam de Cretinge, by Henry de Winchester, a Jew convert⁴. Sir Walter de Manny, who died in 1372, was seised of the manor of Romford in right of Margaret his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and widow of John Lord Seagrave⁵. The inheritance went to Elizabeth, daughter of Margaret's first husband, and wife of John de Mowbray; whose son, Thomas Duke of Norfolk, died seised of it, 1400⁶. John, the fourth Duke of Norfolk of this family, dying without male issue, in 1477, his estates were divided among his coheirs; and this manor of Rom-

³ Havering atte Bower was a part of the ancient demesnes of the Saxon kings, who had a palace there, said to have been rebuilt or improved by Edward the Confessor; who took great delight in the retirement which it afforded. The lands, which were formerly Havering park, are still held by lease under the crown. Some remains of the palace walls are still to be seen. The Royal chapel serves as a chapel of ease for the inhabitants of Havering parish. The only certain provision for the curate of this chapel was a stipend of 6l. 13s. 8d. payable out of the vicarage of Hornchurch, and a cottage, worth about 3l. per annum; till a few years ago, when, by means of Queen Anne's bounty, and the assistance of John Heaton, Esq. lord of the manor of Bedfords and Nearles, the sum of 1000l.

was raised, and laid out in the purchase of lands, which will, in the course of a short time, augment the curacy to 80l. per annum; exclusive of a neat parsonage-house, which has been built, partly at the expence of the present incumbent Mr. Ward. The patronage of this chapel is now vested in Mr. Heaton.

⁴ Esch. 27 Edw. I. N^o 12. Adam de Cretinge, in 1277, held 255 acres of land, and 33s. rents, in Romford. Esch. 5 Edw. I. N^o 24. Roger Bigod Earl of Norfolk, who died in 1307, was seised of a capital messuage, 285 acres of land, and some rents, held of the said Adam de Cretinge. Esch. 35 Edw. I. m. 46.

⁵ Esch. 46 Edw. III. N^o 38.

⁶ Esch. 1 Hen. IV. N^o 71. It was then held of Adam Karlyl.

ford, otherwife Mawneys⁷, became veſted in James Lord Berkeley, whoſe ſon, William Marquis of Berkeley, is ſaid to have ſold it, in 1487, to John Biſhop of Lincoln⁸. Robert Dacre died ſeiſed of it in 1544⁹; his ſon, George Dacre, in 1573, conveyed it to John Lennard and his heirs¹⁰. Francis Fuller was in poſſeſſion of this manor as early as 1627. From him it deſcended to the Oſbaſtons; and, by the intermarriage of an heiress of that family, came to John Milner, Eſq.¹¹; whoſe deviſee William Lloyd, Eſq. ſold it, about the year 1759, to Richard Newman, Eſq.¹², grandfather of Richard Newman, Eſq. the preſent proprietor.

The manor of Gedy-hall, Geddy-hall, or Guyddy-hall, or Gidea-hall, is ſuppoſed to have belonged formerly to the church of Weſtminſter¹³. In the reign of King Edward IV. it was the property of Sir Thomas Coke, Alderman, and ſome time Lord Mayor of London; who died ſeiſed of it in 1478¹⁴. From him it deſcended to Sir Edward Coke, Knt. who died in 1625, leaving two daughters coheirs, Ann, wife of Sir Edward Sydenham, and Vere, wife of Sir Charles Gawdy. Theſe coheirs joined with Sir Hercules Coke (brother of Sir Edward) and others, in conveying the manor of Guyddy-hall, anno 1657, to Richard Emes¹⁵; who, in 1664, ſold it to John Burch, Eſq. Mr. Burch deviſed it, after his wife's deceaſe, to his ſiſter Rebecca Hotherſall; whoſe grandſon

Manor of
Gedy-hall,
Guyddy-
hall, or Gid-
dea-hall.

⁷ So called from Sir Walter de Manny, a former proprietor, mentioned in the preceding page.

⁸ Morant, vol. i. p. 65.

⁹ Cole's Eſcheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Muſ. N^o 760.

¹⁰ Morant.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² From the information of Mr. Newman.

¹³ Morant ſuppoſes it to have been Geddeſdune, in the hundred of Chafford, deſcribed in the ſurvey of Doomsday as held by that church. It contained one hide, and was valued at 20s.

¹⁴ Eſch. 18 Edw. IV. N^o 51.

¹⁵ The deſcent of the manor, from this period, was obligingly communicated by the preſent proprietor.

Thomas, by his will, bearing date 1707, directed it to be sold. The sale took place in 1710, under a decree in Chancery: the purchasers were, Benjamin Haskins Styles and John Hunter: from them it came to Sir Francis Eyles, Bart.¹⁴; who, in 1745, sold it to Richard Benyon, Esq. governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies, whose son Richard Benyon, Esq. M. P. is the present proprietor.

Giddea-hall.

The old mansion called Giddea-hall, or Gedy-hall, was begun by Sir Thomas Coke about the year 1467, when he obtained a licence for fortifying and embattling it¹⁵; but falling under the displeasure of the Court, to the great injury of his fortune, he completed only the front: the remainder was built by his grandson Sir Anthony, (one of the preceptors of King Edward VI.) who entertained Queen Elizabeth at Gedy-hall, during her progress in 1568¹⁶. Mary de Medicis, mother of Queen Henrietta Maria, lodged at Gedy-hall, then the seat of Lady Coke, (widow of Sir Edward,) the night before her arrival in London (anno 1638). The King, who had met her at Chelmsford, lodged the same night at his neighbouring palace of Havering. An account of the Queen-mother's progress through England (in which there is a view of old Gedy-hall) was published in 1639. This ancient structure was pulled down about the year 1720, and the present mansion built by Sir John Eyles. The grounds and plantations have been much improved by the present proprietor. The manor of Gedy-hall is of considerable extent.

¹⁴ The Baronetage of 1741 says, that he took the name of Haskins Styles from his uncle Benjamin Haskins Styles; under whose will he inherited.

¹⁵ Cart. 5—7 Edw. IV. N^o 10.

¹⁶ On the front of the old mansion were the following lines; the two last of which

are thought to have been put up in honour of the Queen's visit:

"Ædibus his frontem proavus Thomas dedit olim
" Addidit Antoni cætera sera manus.

" Sedes quisque suas, Domini sed mœnia pauci
" Ædificant; levior cura minora decet.

" Quod mihi dura, tuo ductu, fortuna recessit,
" Te, Regina, domus, rura, nemusque canent."



The manor of Marks (in Romford-town ward) was the property of Thomas Urfwyck, recorder of London, who died seised of it in 1479, leaving five daughters, coheirs¹⁷. The next owner upon record is Sir George Hervey, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, who died seised of it in 1605¹⁸. Sir Gawen Hervey, his only surviving son, bequeathed it to Carew Mildmay, Esq. second son of his sister Margaret. It is now the property of Sir Harry Pawlet St. John Mildmay, Bart. in right of his wife Jane, daughter and coheir of Carew Mildmay, Esq. of Shawford; whose name, in consequence of that alliance, he assumed, in addition to that of St. John¹⁹.

Manor of Marks.

The manor-house, of which a plate is annexed, stands about two miles west from Romford. It is a very ancient structure of timber and plaster, forming a quadrangle. It is surrounded by a moat, at two corners of which are square brick towers embattled. The house has not been inhabited for several years, and is now unfurnished, but some of the family-pictures still remain; among which are, Sir Thomas Hervey, Knt. Marshal to Queen Mary; Matthew Honeywood, Esq. a very good picture, in Cornelius Janfen's manner; Dr. Michael Honeywood, Dean of Lincoln; three or four of Mrs. Mary Honeywood, celebrated for her numerous progeny and descendants²⁰; P. Honeywood, Esq. aged 96; and several others of the Honeywood and Mildmay families.

Marks-house.

The

¹⁷ Esch. 19 Edw. IV. N^o 75. To this estate there belonged, at that time, about 360 acres of land, and 110s. rent. Catherine, daughter of Thomas Urfwyck, married Henry Langley; Ann married John Doreward; Elizabeth, Jane, and Mary were unmarried at his death.

¹⁸ Morant, vol. i. p. 68.

¹⁹ For more particulars relating to the manors of Marks and Easthouse, see the Appendix.

²⁰ On one of the portraits of Mrs. Honeywood is the following inscription:

"The inscription upon Mrs. Honeywood's tomb, set up in Marks-hall church in Essex, by her eldest son Robert Honeywood, Esq.—Mary Waters, daughter and coheir of Robert Waters of Lenham in Kent, Esq. wife of Robert Honeywood of Charinge in Kent, Esq. her only husband, had, at her decease, lawfully descended from her, 367 children;

Manor of
Stewards.

The manor of Stewards in Romford-town ward was the property of Marcellinus Halys, Esq. who died seised of it in 1561¹⁹. In 1565, Thomas Halys conveyed it to William Cade, Esq. who, with his wife Iscah, aliened it, in 1588, to James Quarles, Esq. Sir Robert Quarles, his eldest son, had issue James, whose only daughter Hester married William Holgate, Esq. Their son William, in 1708, conveyed this manor to John Wood, Esq. of Bramshot, Hants, who died in 1761, having bequeathed it to William Gill, Esq. of Eashing in Godelming, and John Leach of Lea in Witley. Mr. Gill is the present proprietor of one moiety, and John, son of the above-mentioned John Leach, of the other. About 250 acres of land have passed with this manor.

Manor of
Eafthouse.

The manor of Eafthouse in Colliers-row ward was formerly vested in the Cokes. Sir Thomas Coke died seised of it in 1478²⁰. In the early part of the last century it belonged to the Osbastons, from whom it came to the Mildmays, and is now the property of Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay, Bart.

Manor of
Uphave-
ringe, or
Gobions.

The manor of Uphaveringe, or Gobions, was parcel of the possessions of Thomas Urswyck, recorder of London, who died in 1479²¹. Sir William Roche died seised of it in 1549; Thomas Legatt, Esq. in 1555. In 1636, it was the property of Sir Richard Minshew. The next possessor was Joachim Matthews, Esq. whose son Sir Philip

“ 16 of her own body, 114 grandchildren,
“ 228 in the third generation, and nine in
“ the fourth. She led a most pious life;
“ and, in a Christian manner, died here at
“ Marks-hall, in the 93d year of her age,
“ and the 44th of her widowhood, the
“ 19 of May, A. D. 1620.”

Marks-hall mentioned in the epitaph is not this place, (which is called Marks-houfe,) but an ancient seat of the Honeywoods in another part of the county. The Honeywoods were connected with this place

by the marriage of Francis Hervey Mildmay, Esq. with Matthew, daughter of Matthew Honeywood, Esq.

¹⁹ Morant, vol. i. p. 67. For the remainder of the descent of this manor, I am indebted to the Rev. Owen Manning of Godelming; who communicated it from title-deeds obligingly lent to him by Mr. Gill for that purpose.

²⁰ Esch. 18 Edw. IV. N^o 51.

²¹ Esch. 19 Edw. IV. N^o 75.

Matthews,

Matthews, Bart. is supposed to have sold this estate to William Curwen. John Curwen, Esq. (son of William) aliened it Sir Philip Hall. It appears, that when Morant wrote his history of Essex, whence this account is chiefly taken, it was the property of Philip Hall, Esq. son of the last purchaser²². The present proprietor is William Perkins, Esq.

Sir Thomas Coke died seised of the manors of Bedfords and Earles, otherwise Nearles, (in Harolds-wood ward,) in 1478²³. From him they descended to Sir Edward Coke, who died in 1625. His daughters and coheirs²⁴ sold them, anno 1657, to Richard Emes, citizen and cooper, for the sum of 9000*l*. Mr. Emes conveyed them, in 1659, to Joachim Matthews, Esq. of Great Gobions, who died the same year. His son Sir Philip Matthews, Bart. sold these manors, in 1668, to Simon Rogers, merchant, of whom they were purchased, in 1678, by Robert Wooley. In 1706, John Wooley sold them to Robert Bristow, Esq.; and in 1710, the trustees acting under Mr. Bristow's will conveyed them to Wight Wooley, merchant; whose son Houlton Wooley, dying in 1752, bequeathed them to his cousin Nathaniel Houlton of London, merchant; of whom they were purchased, in 1771, by John Heaton, Esq. the present proprietor²⁵.

Manors of
Bedfords
and Earles,
otherwise
Nearles.

The manor of Reden-court in Harolds-wood ward was held under the manor of Havering, by the service of finding litter for the King's chamber. The first time it occurs in record is in 1422, when Joan Swinnerton, sister and heir of Thomas Newenton, died seised of it²⁶. Sir Thomas Coke died seised of it in 1478²⁷. It con-

Manor of
Reden-
court.

²² Morant, vol. i. p. 63.

²³ Esch. 18 Edw. IV. N^o 51.

²⁴ See p. 185.

²⁵ The particulars of the descent of this estate were obligingly communicated by Mr. Heaton.

²⁶ Morant.—I suppose it to have been the same estate which Sir Richard de Havering

conveyed to Sir John Newenton in 1379, consisting of a messuage, about 300 acres of land, and 36*s*. rent, held of the manor of Havering Bower; though the name of Reden-court does not occur in the record. See Morant.

²⁷ Esch. 18 Edw. IV. N^o 51.

tinued for several generations in the Coke family. In the early part of this century it was purchased by John Hopkins, Esq.²⁷ He died in 1732, and was succeeded by his nephew of the same name; who, by his will, bearing date 1771, bequeathed it to John Dare, Esq. whose widow (now the wife of John Marmaduke Grafton, Esq.) is the present proprietor²⁸. The remainder is in her son John Dare, Esq.

Manor of
Goseys, or
Goosehays.

The manor of Goseys, or Goosehays, in Harolds-wood ward, was the property of John de Dover, who died, anno 1334, seised of a messuage in *Gofaye*, with certain lands and rents, which continued some time in his family²⁹. John Chaterton died seised of the manor of Goseys in 1445³⁰; Alured Cornburgh, or Cornbury, in 1486³¹; Thomas Legatt, Esq. in 1555³²; Thomas Moreton, in 1591³³; Richard Humble, in 1616³⁴; Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Humble, married Richard Ward, and, on the death of her brother without issue, succeeded to this estate. Sir Humble Ward was created a baron in 1644, and married the niece and heir of Lord Dudley. His son Edward Lord Dudley and Ward rebuilt the manor-house of Goosehays, and afterwards sold the estate to the Mead family. About the year 1750, it was purchased of Sir Nathaniel Mead by William Sheldon, Esq. the present proprietor.

Manors of
Dagenhams
and Cockerells.

The manors of Dagenhams and Cockerells³⁵, in Noke-hill ward, lie at the extremity of the parish towards South Weald. Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, died seised of them in 1454³⁶; as did

²⁷ Morant, vol. i. p. 64.

²⁸ From the information of J. R. Williams, Esq. of Chatham-place.

²⁹ Esch. 8 Edw. III. N^o 45; and 9 Edw. III. N^o 23.

³⁰ Esch. 23 Hen. VI. N^o 36.

³¹ Morant, vol. i. p. 62.—There belonged to this estate, at that time, 500 acres of arable, 100 of meadow, 500 of wood, be-

sides messuages, cottages, and tofts, quit-rents, &c.

³² Morant.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Both these manors appear to have been so called from their ancient possessors; Robert Cokerell inherited lands in Romford in 1251; see Esch. 36 Hen. III. N^o 7; the Dovers held under him.

³⁶ Esch. 33 Hen. VI. N^o 37.

Sir William Hufce, in 1495³⁷; Peter Christmas, in 1517³⁸, and Thomas Legatt, Esq. in 1555³⁹. In the year 1637, Lawrence Wright, M. D. had a charter for disforeſting the manor of Dagenhams. His ſon Henry was created a baronet by Cromwell in 1658, and by Charles the Second in 1660. His only ſon Henry ſucceeded to his title and eſtates, but died in 1681, at the age of nineteen, when his ſiſter Anne became his ſole heir. She married firſt Edmund Pye, Esq. ſon and heir of Sir Robert Pye of Berkſhire, and ſecondly William Rider, Esq. Her eſtates being ſolely at her own diſpoſal, and her children⁴⁰ well provided for, ſhe deviſed theſe manors to her friend and relation Edward Carteret, Esq. Poſtmaſter General. In 1749, Mr. Carteret's daughters and coheirs (Anne, relict of Admiral Cavendiſh, and Bridget Carteret) ſold them to Henry Muilman, Esq. who, in 1772, conveyed them to Richard Neave, Esq. (now Sir Richard Neave, Bart.) the preſent proprietor. This eſtate is ancient demefne⁴¹.

Sir Richard Neave having pulled down the old houſe, which was built by Sir Henry Wright, and repaired and altered by Mr. Carteret⁴², has erected a large and elegant manſion on a new ſite. Cockerells is now a farm-houſe adjoining to the park.

The old chapel of Romford was built about the year 1323, a quarter of a mile eaſt of the town. In 1407, it was pulled down, and another of larger dimenſions erected on the preſent ſite. At the ſame time, the Pope's bull was obtained, empowering the inhabitants to bury the dead in an adjoining cemetery, inſtead of carrying them, as heretofore they had been obliged, to Horn-

Romford
chapel.

³⁷ Morant, vol. i. p. 61.

³⁸ Ibid. p. 62.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ By her firſt huſband. She had none by her ſecond.

⁴¹ The deſcent of this manor, from the

year 1637, was obligingly communicated by A. Winterbottom, Esq. by permiſſion of Sir Richard Neave.

⁴² Mr. Carteret built a chapel there, which was pulled down with the houſe.

church.

church⁴³. The chapel, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Edward the Confessor, consists of a chancel, nave, and north aisle. At the west end is a square tower.

Figure of
Edward the
Confessor.

In the east window of the chancel is a figure of Edward the Confessor⁴⁴ in stained glass; the arms of that King, and another coat. The figure of King Edward was formerly in the east window of the aisle, with those of two pilgrims, alluding (according to Weever) to a story of two pilgrims who came from Jerusalem, and foretold the day of his death; they gave him, as the tradition goes, a ring, which he had bestowed not long before upon a poor man who solicited his charity. The same tradition attributes the etymology of *Havering* to this circumstance.

Monuments
of Sir
George
Hervey and
his sister
Anne Ca-
rew.

On the south wall of the chancel is a monument of alabaster, with the effigies of the deceased and his lady in kneeling attitudes, to the memory of Sir George Hervey, Knt.⁴⁵, Lieutenant of the Tower,

⁴³ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. ii. p. 388.

⁴⁴ There is an engraving of this figure by James Smith.

⁴⁵ Arms—Quarterly of twelve. 1. G. on a bend O. three trefoils slipped V.—Hervey. 2. Az. three chevrons embraced in base O. a chief of the second—Fitzhugh. 3. S. a lion ramp. Arg. a border compond S. and A.—Nernuit. 4. A. on a bend G. three flags' heads caboshed O.—Norman. 5. Arg. on a chief V. two mullets O.—Drury. 6. Sab. six cinquefoils, 3, 2, 1, Arg.—Frisell. 7. Arg. three crosses crosslets fitché G. a chief indented Az.—Saxham. 8. Per chevron S. and O. in chief six crosses formé, 4, 2, O.—Wiltshire. 9. O. a bend between three mullets G. a border chequy O. and S. 10. O. on a chevron G. two chevrons chevronwise of the field—Chenew. 11. Per chevron S. and O. in chief, three leopards' faces of the

second. 12. Hervey,—impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4. A. a chevron G. fretty O. between three hinds' heads erased of the second; on a chief engrailed G. a saltier engrailed between two roses O. and on the chief joined to the dexter and sinister sides a demi fl. de lis palewise O.—Beckwith. 2 and 3. G. a sword in fesse between two helmets in chief and a garb in base O.—Cholmeley. Over Lady Hervey is the coat of Hervey impaling Fitzhugh. Sir George Hervey was fourth son of Sir Nicholas Hervey by Bridget, daughter and sole heir of Sir John Wiltshire, Knt., and relict of Sir Richard Wingfield, K.G. Sir Nicholas Hervey was twice employed by Henry VIII. as Ambassador to the Roman Empire. His wife, Bridget, had been Lady of the bedchamber to Anne Boleyn. Sir George Hervey married Frances, daughter and coheir of Sir Leonard Beckwith, Knt. (by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knt.) They

Tower, who died in 1605; and near it another, with the effigies of the deceased, recumbent, to the memory of Anne, his sister⁴⁶, wife of George Carew, Esq.⁴⁷ (third son of Edmund Baron of Carew,) who died the same year. On the floor are brass plates in memory of Arthur, son of William Gray of Marks, 1528; Nicholas Cotton, yeoman, and Sarah, daughter of Richard Cotton, merchant of London, 1584. On the east wall of the north aisle is the monument of John Badger Weller, Esq.⁴⁸, 1757. On the north wall is the monument of Sir Anthony Coke of Gedy-hall⁴⁹,

Monument
of Sir An-
thony Coke.

one

They had issue, (besides three sons and four daughters, who died young,) Roger, slain in the wars in Ireland, anno 1603, Sir Gawen, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Edmunds, by whom he left issue, Margaret, married to William Mildmay, Esq. (son and heir of Sir Thomas Mildmay of Barnes,) by whom she had three sons (Thomas, Carew, and Henry) and one daughter (Frances); and Elizabeth, married to Sir Nicholas Coote of Dagenham, Knt.

⁴⁶ Arms.—O. three lions passant in pale S.—Carew impaling Hervey.—Hervey, impaling A. on a chief V. a pick-ax between two mullets O. and Hervey impaling Per bend A. and S. three fl. de lis in bend counterchanged.

⁴⁷ He died in 1583. They had issue, 1. Sir Peter Carew, Knt. slain in Ireland in 1580. He married Audrey, daughter of William Gardener, Esq. of Buckinghamshire, and had issue Peter, who died young, and Anne, his daughter and heir, married, first to Sir Thomas Wilford, Knt. and afterwards to Sir Allen Apsley. 2. Sir George Carew, Lord President of Ireland, and Governor of Munster under Queen Elizabeth; created Baron Carew of Clopton, and afterwards Earl of Totnefs. He married Joyce, daughter and coheir of William Clopton, of Clopton in the county of

Warwick. 3. Mary, married to Walter Dowrishe, Esq., died in 1604. 4. Elizabeth, who died in her infancy. The monument was erected by George Lord Carew.

⁴⁸ He married Margaretta Maria, daughter of William Peers, Gent.; the monument was put up by his daughter Margaretta Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart.

⁴⁹ The arms on this monument are, I. Quarterly of ten. 1. O. a chevron checky Az. and G. between three cinquefoils of the second—Coke. 2. O. four fusils in fesse Azure—Penington. 3. O. two bars G. on a canton of the second, a cinquefoil of the first—Derwentwater. 4. S. a fesse between three pheons O.—Malpas. 5. O. an eagle displayed with two necks S. 6. Az. three spread eagles in bend between two cotises Ar.—Belknap. 7. G. a fesse checky A. and S. between six crosses formée fitcheé O.—Boteler. 8. O. two bends G.—Sudely. 9. Bendy of ten O. and Az.—Montfort. 10. Coke,—impaling, Quarterly of 15.—1. Lozengy A. and G.—Fitzwilliam. 2. Checky O. and Az.—Warren. 3. O. a chief Az.—Lizures. 4. Quarterly, O. and G. a bend S.—Lacy. 5. O. an inescutcheon G.—Bertram. 6. Arg. six cross crosslets fitcheé 3, 2, 1, Sab. on a chief Az. two mullets O. pierced G.—Clinton.

one of the preceptors of Edward VI., with the effigies of himself and his lady in kneeling attitudes. He is represented in armour⁵⁰. On the

—Clinton. 7. A. a chief G. a baton Az. —Cromwell. 8. Erm. a fesse G.—Bernake. 9. A. three cinquefoils and a canton G.—Dryby. 10. Checky O. and G. a chief Erm.—Tatshall. 11. G. a lion ramp. O.—Albany. 12. Az. three Garbs O.—Blundevil. 13. Az. a wolf's head erased Arg.—Lupus. 14. Vaire, a fesse G.—Marmyon. 15. Barry of six O. and Azure, a spread eagle G.—Fitzhugh. Sir Anthony Coke married Anne, daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliam, ancestor to the present Earl Fitzwilliam.

II. Coke with quarterings as before, impaling, Quarterly of eight.—1. Barry of six, A. and Az. in chief three torteauxes a label of three points Erm.—Grey. 2. O. a maunch G.—Hastings. 3. Ar. Barry Az. an orle of martlets G.—Valence. 4. G. seven muscles conjunct, three, three, and one, Or—Quincy. 5. Az. a cinquefoil Erm.—Bellomont. 6. Arg. a fesse and canton G.—Widville. 7. S. six mullets pierced 3, 2, 1, Arg.—Bonville. 8. S. a fret Arg.—Harrington. William Coke, son of Sir Anthony, married Frances, daughter of Sir John Grey, brother of the Duke of Suffolk.

III. Coke, with quarterings as before, impaling Arg. a lion pass. Sab between three dolphins naiant G.—Caunton. Richard Coke, son of Sir Anthony, married Anne, daughter of John Caunton, Esq.

IV. Cecil, with quarterings (as in vol. i. p. 530.) impaling Coke, with quarterings as before. Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Coke, married William Lord Burleigh.

V. Quarterly 1 and 4. G. on a chief Arg. two mullets S.—Bacon.—2 and 3. Barry of six, O. and Az. a bend G.—Quaplod. Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony

Coke, married Sir Nicholas Bacon, Keeper of the Great Seal.

VI. Quarterly of eight. 1. A. a lion ramp. G. on a chief S. three escallops of the field—Ruffel. 2. Az. a tower Argent—Delatour. 3. Barry of six, O. and G.—Muschamp. 4. G. three herrings in pale Arg.—Heringham. 5. Sab. a griffin fegreant between three crofs crofslets fitché Arg.—Froxmare. 6. S. three chevrons Erm.—Wife. 7. Sab. three dovescotes Ar. two and one—Sapcotts. 8. Arg. on a crofs G. five mullets pierced of the field—Seamarke; impaling Coke, with quarterings as before. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Coke, married John Lord Ruffel, son and heir of Francis Earl of Bedford.

VII. Quarterly of eight. Arg. an eagle displayed with two necks S. within a border of the second bezanty—Killegrew. 2. Sab. a chevron between three eagles displayed O.—Kentebury. 3. Arg. three muscles S.—Arnewick. 4. Arg. on a chevron S. between three torteauxes, as many bezants—Boligh. 5. Az. on a bend O. three lozenges Az.—Barrell. 6. Arg. a lion ramp. G.—Petit. 7. G. a bend between six lozenges O.—Fitz-ives. 8. Az. a bend O.—Carminow; impaling Coke, with quarterings as before. Catherine, daughter of Sir Anthony Coke, married Sir Henry Killegrew, Knt.

⁵⁰ On Sir Anthony Coke's monument are the following inscriptions; some of which, it is probable, were written by his daughters, who were conversant in the learned languages, and furnished epitaphs for the tombs of most of their relations:

"Dominus Antonius Cocus ordinis
"equestris Miles, ob singularem doctrinam
"prudentiam et pietatem Regis Edwardi
"sexti institutor constitutus, uxorem habuit
"Annam

the floor of this aisle is the tomb of Thomas Freckleton, Esq. of Brake's-place, 1722. Over the door in the south porch is the monument of James Hotchkis, curate, 1734.

"Annam filiam Gulielmi Fitzwilliam de
"Milton militis verè piam et generosam
"cum qua diu fœliciter vixit, et super vixit,
"et tandem cum suos tam natos quam
"natas benè collocâset, in Christo piè mor-
"tuus est Anno Ætatis, 70."

"Clare Vir (Antoni) cum nil tua funera fletus
"Adjuvet has laudes concelebrabo tuas.

"Fœlix illa fuit quâ nascebaris in horâ
"Quippe decus generi lausque futurus eras.

"Te Pallas docuit generosâ stirpe creatum
"Et musæ mores instituere tuas :

"Ut tempus crevit, sic crevit tempore virtus
"Et Pietas verâ cognitione Dei.

"Tunc Deus uxorem nulli probitate secundam
"Donat honore tibi & nobilitate parem."

"In obitum clarissimi literatissimique Domini Antonii
"Coci

"Equitis Aurati Carmen ΕΠΙΤΑΦΙΟΝ."

"Anna tibi fuerat quamvis pulcherrima conjunx

"Diminuit studium non tamen Anna tuum

"Bibliotheca fuit gazâ præstantior omni

"Librorum facerent nomina nuda librum ;

"Hinc pulchras flores fructus hinc premis amœnos :

"Hinc mentis pastus deliciarumque tuar

"Τα γὰρ θέν τα λεγαν καὶ μὲν τὰ δέον, τα γνωστων

"Τὸ πλῆθος κρείττον καὶ φιλοπατρὶς εἰς

"Cor te Roma faci Cornelia docta superbam.

"Quinque sciant natæ conjungere Græca Latinis

"Infigoes claris moribus atque piis,

"Has tu nobilibus (res est benè nota) locasti

"Qui Christum verâ religione colunt.

"Quinque peregrinis vixit regionibus annos

"Dum revocat Princeps Elizabetha domum

"Utque solet Phœbus radiis nitidissimus almis,

"Sic Regina potens Regalis fede locata

"Et Coco et natis omnia fausta tulit.

"Hæc inter vitam fœlicia (Coco) beatam

"Traduxit capiens cœlica regna senex.

"Et veluti recidunt maturo tempore poma

"Sic facili cælum morte solutes ades :

"Hocque simul tumulto duro cum marmore structo

"Doctus eques, conjunx intemerata cubant

"Quos socialis amor, pietas quos junxit et alma."

"On the east wall, near Sir Anthony

Coke's monument, is a tablet with the following inscription :

"An epitaph upon the death of the right
"worshipfull Sr Anthony Coke, Knight,
"who died the 11th day of June 1576."

"You learned men, and such as learning love,

"Vouchsafe to read this rude unlearned verse ;

"For stones are doombe, and yet, for mannes behove,

"God lends them tongues sometymes for to rehearse

"Such wordes of worthe as worthiest wittes may
"pearse ;

"Yea stones (oftymes), when bloode and bones be rott,

"Do blase the brute which ells mighte be forgott :

"And in that heape of carved stones dothe lye

"A worthy Knighte, whose life, in learning ledd,

"Did make his name to mounthe above the skie.

"With sacred skill unto a King he redd,

"Whose towarde youthe his famouse praises spredde ;

"And he therfore to courtly life was called,

"Who more desyred in study to be stalled.

"Philosophy had taughte his learned mynde

"To stand content with contrye quyet lyfe ;

"Wherein he dwelt as one that was assynde

"To garde the fame from sundry stormes of stryfe :

"And but when persecuting rage was ryfe,

"His helping hand did never fail to stay

"His contrye's staffe, but held it up alway.

"No highe advance, nor office of avayle,

"Could tempte his thoughtes to row beyonde his reache ;

"By broont of booke he only did assayle

"The forte of fame whereto he made his breache.

"With tyre of trewthe, whiche God's goode word dothe
"teache,

"The wreathe he woone was dewe for his degree ;

"He neyther rose by ryche rewarde nor fee.

"And yet although he bare his sayles so lowe,

"The gales of grace did spread his course so faste,

"That in his lyfe he did righte well bestowe

"His children, all before their pryme was paste,

"And linekte them so as they be lyke to laste.

"What should I say, but only this in summe,

"Beatus hic qui timet dominum ?

"That only skill, that learning beares the belle,

"And of that skill I thoughte (poor stone) to treat ;

"That suche as lyke to use their learning well

"Mighte reade theis lynes, and therewith oft repeate,

"Howe here on earthe his gyfte from God is great,

"Which can employe his learning to the best ;

"So did this Knighte whiche here with me dothe
"reste."

In the Essex visitations in the Heralds College³¹ are recorded the tombs of William Carde, 1456; Avery Cornburgh, Esq., Beatrice, his wife, and John Crowland, D.D. who all died in 1480³²; Elizabeth Hamys, sister of Avery Cornburgh (no date); and Margery, daughter of Sir Thomas Mountfort, 1487. The brass plates, which belonged to these tombs, have been taken away.

In the adjoining cemetery are the tombs of Mary, daughter of William Comyns, and wife of Henry Corbet, 1665; William Comyns, 1668; Mr. William Markham, 1685; Samuel Brett, 1690; Margaret, wife of Richard Lazell, surgeon, 1712; Thomas Gilman, 1715; Mr. John Coleman, 1728; Mr. William Grafton, 1730; Betty, his daughter, wife of Edward Kinafton, Esq. 1765; Capt. William Sandford, 1730; Joseph Bosworth, 1730; Richard Field, surgeon, 1746; and Samuel Skinner, Esq. 1786.

Donative.

Romford is a chapel of ease to Hornchurch. The benefice is a donative: the advowson of which is vested in the warden and fellows of New College in Oxford, who are ordinaries of the place, it being exempt from the bishop's jurisdiction. The great tithes of the whole parish of Hornchurch belong to the college; a portion of the small tithes is annexed to this chapel. Morant says, that it was customary, when the inhabitants paid their tithes at Christmas, that they should be treated with a bull and a brawn, that the boar's head was wrestled for, and that the poor had the scraps³³. This custom has grown into disuse. It was recommended to the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, anno 1650, that in a division of the parish of Hornchurch, the wards of Romford-town, Colliers-row, and Harolds-wood

Proposed division of Hornchurch.

³¹ C. 21.

³² Inscription—

“ The mortal corpes buried here,

“ Of Avery Cornburgh and Beatrice his wife,

“ Squire for the body in worship manifold,

“ With Edward and Richard, Kinges in his life,

“ And under-treasurer to King Henry VII. for life,

“ ‘Till death him rest the world, as ye may see;

“ And of Mr. John Crowland, Doctor of Divinity.”

³³ History of Essex, vol. i. p. 74. in the notes.

should

should be annexed to Romford chapel ⁵⁴. In consequence of this recommendation, a bill was brought into parliament, in 1658, for dividing the parish and vicarage of Hornchurch into several parishes and vicarages, and for raising an additional maintenance for the minister or vicar of Romford ⁵⁵.

Dr. Gloster Ridley, of whom some account has been already given ⁵⁶, had the donative of Romford. The present incumbent is Charles Bathurst, M. A. who succeeded Nathaniel Alsop Blifs, M. A. in 1796.

There was formerly a guild in Romford chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, to which John Ongar gave five marks per annum. The lands belonging to this guild (valued at 4l. 10s. 2d. per annum) were granted, anno 1549, to Thomas Reve and John Cotton ⁵⁷. Guild and chantries.

Avery Cornburgh, who died in 1480, founded a chantry in this chapel, and endowed it with 10l. per annum to the priest for his chamber-fee, and 3l. per annum more: 20s. for an obit; 6d. each for twelve priests, who should officiate at it; 4d. each for six clerks; 40d. for the poor in bread, cheese, and ale; 40d. for the bailiffs and wardens of the town; and 40d. for the curate, for mentioning the names of the founder, his sister, and John Crowland, in his bederoll every Sunday ⁵⁸.

The independents have an old established meeting-house in Collier-row-lane, endowed with a house for the pastor, and about 20l. per annum. There is another at Havering-well, which at present is not used. Meeting-house.

⁵⁴ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Library.

⁵⁵ Public Intelligencer, Feb. 16, 1657-8.

⁵⁶ Vol. iii. p. 457, 458.

⁵⁷ Pat. 3 Edw. VI. pt. 4. May 10.

⁵⁸ Weever's Funeral Monuments.

Parish
register.

The earliest date of the register of baptisms, burials, &c. is 1561.

Compara- tive state of population.		Average of Baptisms,	Average of Burials
	1580—9	- 47 $\frac{2}{3}$	- (imperfect)
	1634-43	- 47 $\frac{9}{10}$	- 62 $\frac{3}{10}$
	1680—9	- 52	- 78
	1730—9	- 64 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 77 $\frac{8}{9}$
	1780—4	- 72 $\frac{2}{3}$	- 92 $\frac{3}{5}$
	1784—9	- 84 $\frac{2}{3}$	- 77
	1790—4	- 84 $\frac{2}{3}$	- 82

The present number of houses is about 450.

Plague years. In 1603, there were 122 burials at Romford; in 1625, 131; in 1665, 90.

Extracts from the Register.

“ Feb. 20, 1585, bap. fuit Thomas, filius Magistri Sakeford, filii
“ et hæredis Domini Buckhurst.”

Family of
Coke.

“ Mar. 1579-80, bapt. Edwardus, filius Magistri Antonii Coci;
“ Edwardus, fil. Edwardi Coci, Militis et Senescalli, sepult. Dec. 1,
“ 1609; Anne⁵⁸, daughter of S^r Edward Coke, baptized Sep. 25,
“ 1610; Vere, his daughter⁵⁹, baptized July 4, 1612; S^r Edward
“ Coke, buried July 20, 1625; the Lady Martha Coke⁶⁰, buried
“ Ap. 27, 1643.”

Francis
Quarles.

“ May 8, 1592, bapt. fuit Franciscus, filius Magistri Jacobi Quar-
rilus.” This was Francis Quarles the poet, well known by his Book
of Emblems. His father was clerk of the Board of Green Cloth;

⁵⁸ She married Sir Edward Sydenham.—
The Lady Penelope Sydenham was buried
at Romford, Mar. 26, 1650; Francis his
son, Dec. 10, 1651; Katherine, his daugh-
ter, was baptized July 4, 1652; Anne, wife
of Sir Edward Sydenham, Aug. 8, 1652.

⁵⁹ She married Sir Charles Gawdy; Baf-
fingbourn, her son, was buried at Romford
July 2, 1652.

⁶⁰ Wife of Sir Edward Coke, and daugh-
ter of Sir William Daniel, one of the Jus-
tices of the Common Pleas.

he himself was cupbearer to the Queen of Bohemia, and afterwards secretary to Archbishop Usher, with whom he went to Ireland. He suffered much in his fortune for his loyalty during the civil war, and was plundered of his books and MSS.; the loss of which is thought to have hastened his death, which happened in the year 1644. He was author of a comedy called the Virgin Queen; and several poems. His son John, who is said to have been born at Romford in 1624, (though his baptism is not to be found in the register,) was a captain in the Royal army, and author of Elegies and religious Poems. He died of the plague in 1665. "The Lady Quarles"⁶¹, buried Sep. 9, 1612; Anne, daughter of S^r Robert Quarles, Kn^t, bap. Oct. 5, 1616, buried Oct. 14; the Lady Quarles, wife of S^r Robert, buried Nov. 12, 1616; Priscilla, his daughter, June 3, 1625; S^r Robert Quarles, Feb. 2, 1638-9; M^r James Quarles, his son, Nov. 16, 1642."

John
Quarles.

Family of
Quarles.

"William Cooper, the dwarf of Gedy-hall, buried Aug. 6, 1616."

"Henry, son of S^r Thomas Littleton"⁶², baptized Nov. 13, 1623; Catherine, his daughter, Mar. 15, 1624-5; Edward Littleton, Knight, buried Aug. 3, 1657."

Families of
Lyttelton,

"S^r Gawen Hervey, Kn^t, buried Feb. 22, 1626-7."

"Thomas"⁶³, son of S^r Thomas Cheke, baptized Oct. 9, 1628; Charles, Feb. 21, 1629-30; Edward Cheke, Esq. a minor, the only remain of the family of Pirgo, buried Feb. 16, 1712-3."

"S^r Robert Cock, Kn^t, buried Mar. 16, 1633-4."

⁶¹ See p. 178.

⁶² Sir Thomas Lyttelton was created a baronet in 1618; he was ancestor of Lord Lyttelton. Henry, whose baptism is here recorded, succeeded his father in the baronet's title. He was a great sufferer in the civil war.

⁶³ Thomas Cheke, whose baptism is here recorded, was descended lineally from Sir John Cheke of Pirgo, one of the tutors of Edward VI. He was Lieutenant of the Tower in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

and Mild-
may.

" S^r Thomas Mildmay, Kn^t, buried Sep. 15, 1657." There are many other entries relating to the Mildmay family.

" The Lady Martha Norfolk of Romford-town, buried Jan. 3, 1670-1; M^r John Norfolk, son of S^r James Norfolk, Kn^t, buried June 18, 1675; S^r James Norfolk⁶⁴, Nov. 18, 1680.

" The Hon. Lady Anne Wright of Dagenhams, relict of S^r Henry Wright, Bar^t⁶⁵, and sister of the Right Rev^d Father in God, Nathaniel L^d Crew, and L^d Bishop of Durham, buried at South Weald, Oct. 2, 1708."

" Richard Mead, Esq. son of S^r Nathaniel Mead, buried Dec. 1, 1718; William, his son, Dec. 14, 1724; Lady Martha Mead, Sep. 16, 1779."

" The Hon. Dame Anne Tipping, buried at Pirgo, Jan. 29, 1727-8."

Instances of Longevity.

" M^{rs} Catherine Emes, aged 93 years, buried Oct. 25, 1708; Thomas Green, aged 95, Oct. 25, 1712; John Tuttle, aged 91, July 6, 1714; William Shuttleworth, aged 96, Sep. 15, 1719; Jane Armiger, aged 90, Aug. 25, 1720; Hannah Wainfscott, aged 94, May 1, 1722; Richard Seabrooke, aged 96, Nov. 9, 1724; Robert Ireland, aged 100, Oct. 7, 1727."

Roger
Reede's
alms-houses.

Roger Reede of Haveringe, by his will, bearing date Feb. 15, 1482-3, left his new-built place in Joys-mead, as an habitation for five poor men (not common beggars, or blasphemers of the name of Almighty God, but such as have been of good governance, and fallen into poverty); the saddest and wisest to be the ruler, to take care of

⁶⁴ Serjeant at Arms to the House of Commons. and the title was confirmed to him, or rather he was created a baronet by Charles II. in

⁶⁵ Sir Henry Wright of Dagenhams was created a baronet by Cromwell in 1658; 1660.

the repairs, to see the men once a day, either in the church, or at their dwellings, busy at their prayers; and when at church, that they be about his sepulchre, praying for his soul, and his wife's, and all his good friends' souls; the alms-men, after being chosen, to wed no wives, but keep themselves sole; if any of them should have been married before his election, and should afterwards leave a widow, (being of the age of 50 winters,) she should have a chamber in the house, and 6s. 8d. yearly, out of the pension of her husband's successor. The founder endowed this alms-house with lands in Havering and Dagenham, and with certain other lands in Romford, on failure of heirs from Thomas Lawrance and his wife Alice, and Richard Hetholf, son of the said Alice. During the life of his wife, there were to be but four alms-men, one of whom she was to nominate: the alms-men to have 1s. 6d. per week, each, and after the death of his wife, a load of wood, each, from the Havering estate. The remainder of the profits of the estate (after deducting the expence of repairs) to be distributed among the poor during Lent, in pease, salt fish, &c. The ruler of the alms-house to have 6s. 8d. per annum, and the Redynfield and pitt, he keeping the mounds in repair, and paying chief-rents⁶⁷. The trust of these alms-houses is vested in sixteen feoffees, which number is to be filled up, when reduced to four or five⁶⁸. The present

⁶⁷ The rent of this field is now 12l. per an.

⁶⁸ Roger Reede left also some considerable benefactions of a more temporary nature: 10l. to gravel the foot-path, from Simon Reed's of Woodside to Romford; five marks for the repair of the foot-path from Havering to Romford; five marks for the repair of the alms-house in Romford; 100 petticoats, half for men, and half for women, a yard and half a quarter being allowed for a man's petticoat, three yards to a woman's, to be laced and bound at the vents with linen cloth, and bound at the

collar with a flap on the breast; and bound at the hand, and buttoned at the hand; 50 pair of hose for men, half of blanket of 6d. per yard, and half of russet of 8d.; also, 50 pair of hose of housewives' russet; also, 50 smocks for women, every piece 9d.; also, 50 shirts for men, every piece 8d.; 50 pair of shoes for men, with two buckles of neat's leather; and 50 pair of shoes for women, an inch above the ancle; to poor marriages, maidens and others, so many coverlids, of nine quarters of breadth, as draw to the sum of 20l. of Bury making;

present rent of the estates, which form the endowment, is 211l. per annum. The alms-houses were rebuilt in the year 1784.

Schools.

There is a school for forty boys, and another for twenty girls, in this parish, instituted about the year 1728. Benefactions to the amount of about 850l. have been given to these schools, by various donors⁶⁹; in addition to which fund, there is an annual voluntary subscription, and two charity sermons.

Various Benefactions.

<i>Donors Names.</i>	<i>Nature of Donations.</i>	<i>Use.</i>
Mildred Lady Burleigh,	120l. - -	To be lent to poor tradesmen in sums of 20l. This stock still remains, and is applied according to the donor's intention.
Anne Ellefson,	- A house called the Half-moon, - -	Bread.
James Simpson,	- Houses let now at 18l. per annum, - -	Six poor men.
Lewis Betts,	- 40s. per annum, and 20s. per annum, - -	Eight poor men. To repair a foot-path.
Anne Reynolds,	- 3l. per annum, - -	Poor.
Mr. Armstrong,	- 2l. per annum, - -	Poor.
Margaret Birch,	- 80l. - -	Poor.
Joachim Matthews,	- 100l. - -	Poor.
Richard Collet,	- 20l. per annum, - -	Poor widows of Harold's-wood ward.
Richard Bauton,	- 10l. per annum, - -	To repair the highways near or upon Romford bridge.

 *The dates could not be procured.*

at his month's mind, 4d. to every person who could say his *Pater noster*; to 50 lazars, of Chelmsford, Colchester, Milford, Ilington, Mile-end, and Hackney, 3s. 4d.

⁶⁹ The principal benefactors were,
1724. Mr. S. Gillman, - 50l.
1730. Mr. Jos. Bosworth, the rever-
sion of a house valued at - 200l.

1731. Hon. Anne Ryder, - 100l.
1767. John Wallinger, Esq. - 100l.
1769. Richard Comyns, Esq. 50l.
And Mr. Spurgin, a traveller, who accidentally stopping at Romford, about four years ago, approved of the establishment, - 100l.

The

The management of the poor of this parish is vested (by an act of parliament, passed anno 1786) in certain directors or guardians, being thirty in number; besides the churchwardens for the time being. These directors are elective, and must consist of persons rated at the sum of 10*l.* or upwards to the poor rates: they divide themselves into committees of three, who transact business by rotation. All the donations in the foregoing table, which are not appropriated to any specific purpose, are vested, by the said act, in the directors, for the benefit of the poor. A new workhouse was built under the powers of the same act in 1787.

Act for the
regulation of
the poor.

Barracks of wood, for six troops of horse, were built in the year 1795, adjoining to this town; a part of them was burnt down, whilst building, by a fire, which happened on the 27th of May.

Barracks.

WALTHAMSTOW.

- Etymology.** **M**ORANT derives the name of this village from the Saxon words, *weald*, a wood; *ham*, a manor; and *stowe*, a place.
- Situation, and boundaries.** The parish of Walthamstow lies in the hundred of Becontree. It is bounded by Chingford, Woodford, Wanstead, and Leyton, in Essex; and by the river Lea, which separates it from Hackney and Tottenham, in Middlesex. It contains about 4320 acres of land, of which about 3000 are inclosed; 350, open fields; 130, inclosed woodlands; and 820, roads¹ and waste land². The greater part, both of the inclosed and open fields, is pasture: in the year 1794, there were only 425 acres of arable land in the parish; in 1795, 602.
- Soil.** The soil is various; viz. gravel, sand, loam, and clay; the latter prevails most.
- Land-tax.** This parish pays the sum of 802l. 16s. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 2s. in the pound.

The village of Walthamstow extends over a considerable tract of ground; there are but few houses near the church, which stands

¹ There is no turnpike-road in the parish. The roads repaired by statute-labour measure 23 miles in length.

² The waste forms part of Waltham forest, commonly called Epping forest; which is commonable eleven months in the year. The inclosed woodlands, and the

common fields, are at certain times commonable.—The above account of the quantity of land, with the proportion of arable, pasture, &c. was procured for me by the Rev. Mr. Sparrow; to whom I am obliged for other communications relating to this place.

about six miles from Shoreditch; the greater number lie in the following hamlets or streets: Wood-street, Clay-street, Marsh-street, Hoo-street, Hale-end³, Chapel-end, &c.

The manor of Walthamstow was, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, the property of Waltheof Earl of Northumberland⁴; whose daughter and coheir Alice Judith brought it, in marriage, to Ralph de Toeni or Toni, son of Ralph de Toni, who was standard-bearer to William the Conqueror. It continued for several generations in his descendants; some of whom made a conspicuous figure in the civil wars, during the reign of King John, and of his successor Henry III. The family became extinct in Robert de Toni, who died in 1309, without issue; when the inheritance of the manor of Walthamstow (which must now be called Walthamstow Tony, for about this time a portion of the estate seems to have been granted away, and to have formed another manor, called Low Hall, or Walthamstow Bedyk) went to his sister Alice, (relict of Thomas de Leybourne⁵;) afterwards married to Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick⁶. After the Earl's death, she married William le Zouch, who survived her, and held this manor till his own death, in 1337⁷; when the inheritance devolved upon Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of

Manors.

Manor of
Waltham-
stow Tony,
or High
Hall.

³ Thomas Hale was proprietor of a house called Hale-end, in 1634. Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 757.

⁴ It is thus described in the record of Doomſday: The land of Judith the Countess *. Earl Waltheof held Welcumeſtun, in the hundred of Beventreu, in the time of Edward the Confessor, for a manor of ten hides and a half. There were always two ploughs on the demefne lands. The tenants had, in King Edward's time, 15 ploughs, now 22: there were then 25 villans, now 36; then, one bordar, now 25; always four

slaves: pannage for 300 hogs; 80 acres of meadow; pasture of 8s. rent: there was always a mill; formerly six fisheries, now only one. The present stock consists of eight beasts, one pack-horse, 35 hogs, 60 sheep, 20 goats. It was valued, in King Edward's time, at 15l.; now at 28l. and six oz. of gold.

⁵ Esch. 3 Edw. II. N^o 33.

⁶ Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, died seized of this manor in right of his wife, anno 1315. Esch. 9 Edw. II. N^o 71.

⁷ Esch. 11 Edw. III. N^o 26.

* Widow of Waltheof Earl of Northumberland, and niece of the Conqueror.

Warwick,

Warwick⁸ (son of Guy, by Alice above mentioned). On the attainder of Thomas, the succeeding Earl, who was beheaded in 1396, his estates were forfeited, and the manor of Walthamstow Tony was granted to William Scroop, Earl of Wiltshire⁹. Upon the accession of Henry IV. the Earl of Wiltshire was attainted; and the Earl of Warwick's son, having been restored to his honors and estates, died seised of this manor in 1401¹⁰. Henry Duke of Warwick, who died in 1445, left an only daughter Anne (an infant); who surviving him only four years¹¹, his estates were divided between his two sisters, Eleanor and Anne. Eleanor, to whose share the manor of Walthamstow Tony fell, married, first, Thomas Lord Roos, and afterwards, Edmund Duke of Somerset. She died in 1467¹². From her this manor descended to Elizabeth, daughter and heir of the Earl of Rutland; who having married Sir William Cecil, son and heir of the Earl of Exeter, died seised of it in 1591, leaving William Cecil, Lord Roos, her son and heir¹³. He died in 1618, without issue, having, in 1609, obtained a confirmation of this manor¹⁴, which seems to have gone afterwards to his widow,

⁸ He died seised of it, anno 1369. Esch. 43 Edw. III. pt. 1. N^o 19.

⁹ Pat. 21 Ric. II. pt. 1. m. 12.

¹⁰ Esch. 2 Hen. IV. N^o 58.

¹¹ Esch. 24 Hen. VI. N^o 43.

¹² Esch. 7 Edw. IV. N^o 20.

¹³ Notwithstanding the descent of this manor in the Rutland family is so clear and satisfactory, several leases, grants, and alienations, with the names of other parties, appear upon record. A lease of Walthamstow Tony, alias High Hall, to Sir John Heron, anno 1521. Pat. 12 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. May 14. A lease to Sir Ralph Sadler, anno 1536. Pat. 27 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. Mar. 13. A grant to Paul and Edmund Withipol, anno 1545. Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. pt. 18. July 5. An alienation from Withipol to Sir Ralph Sadler (see Morant); a surrender from Sadler to the King in exchange.—Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 7389. The preamble of a grant of the manor of Higham Bensted to Thomas Heron, will throw, perhaps, some light upon this subject. It is there called the manor of High Hall, alias Walthamstow Tony, alias Walthamstow Francis, alias Low Hall, alias Higham Bensted, alias Higham Hall. Other grants, with the same kind of preamble, occur in this parish. It is evident, therefore, that those above mentioned cannot relate to this estate. Heron's lease, it is probable, may be referred to Higham Bensted; Withipol's grant certainly relates to the manor of the rectory.

¹⁴ Pat. 7 Jac. I. pt. 7. Nov. 21. N^o 11.

(Elizabeth,

(Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Lake,) and her family; for it appears, that in 1640, Sir George Rodney, who had been some time in possession of the manor of Walthamstow Tony, obtained the king's pardon for having purchased it, without a licence, of Sir Arthur Lake¹⁵. The year preceding the date of this pardon, Sir George Rodney had sold the estate to William Lord Maynard¹⁶; in whose family it still continues, being now the property of the Rt. Hon. Charles Viscount Maynard.

A court-leet and court-baron are held for this manor.

The reversion of the manor of Walthamstow Bedyk, or Low Hall, after the death of Maud, widow of Simon Francis, (from whom it was called also the manor of Walthamstow Francis,) was purchased by Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who was before possessed of the other manor¹⁷. They remained in the same hands till the death of Anne Beauchamp before mentioned¹⁸; when Walthamstow Francis fell to the share of Anne, sister of the Duke of Warwick, and wife of Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury, who enjoyed also, in her right, the title of Earl of Warwick. After the battle of Barnet, in which this Earl fell, all his estates were seized by the crown; and this manor was granted to John Hugford, who died seized of it in 1485¹⁹. Being then vested in the crown, a lease of it was granted, anno 1521, for 21 years, to John Jenyns²⁰. In 1528, it was granted to John Limsey²¹, and his heirs male; and, in 1541, to Sir Ralph Sadler, in fee²². I suppose it was this estate (and not Walthamstow Tony) which Sir Ralph Sadler surrendered to the King in 1546²³. In 1550, it was held by Ralph Saunders and Laurence Wennington, in free

Manor of
Waltham-
stow Francis,
Waltham-
stow Bedyk,
or Low
Hall.

¹⁵ Pat. 16 Car. pt. 16. July 8. N° 91.

¹⁶ Pat. 15 Car. pt. 19. July 1.

¹⁷ See Esch. 43 Edw. III. pt. 1. N° 19.

¹⁸ See the preceding page.

¹⁹ Morant's History of Essex, vol. i. p. 33.

²⁰ Pat. 12 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. May 14.

²¹ Pat. 19 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. Feb. 5.

²² Pat. 32 Hen. VIII. pt. 8. Mar. 29.

²³ See note 13.

focage²⁴. In 1553, it was granted to Thomas Argall²⁵, whose descendants enjoyed it for several generations²⁶. The heiress of this family married John Greene, Esq. of Dover-street, who died in 1718²⁷. It was purchased of his representatives, in 1741, by Samuel Bosanquet, Esq.²⁸, father of Samuel Bosanquet, Esq. the present proprietor.

Manor of
Higham
Bensted, or
Higham
Hills.

The manor of Hecham, since called Higham Bensted, or Higham Hills, was, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, the property of Haldan, a freeman: when the survey of Domesday²⁹ was taken, it belonged to Peter de Valoines; whose granddaughter Lora brought it, in marriage, to Alexander de Baliol³⁰; of whom it was purchased by John de Bensted, a Justice of the Common Pleas, and a Baron of the realm in the reign of Edward II.³¹ It continued in the same

²⁴ Morant, p. 33.

²⁵ Pat. 5 and 6 Ph. and Mar. pt. 2. July 16.

²⁶ Thomas Argall died seized of it in 1563; another Thomas Argall, in 1604. (Morant.) But, notwithstanding this manor appears to have continued thus in the possession of the Argalls, some intermediate grants were made to other persons; viz. to Theophilus Adams, anno 1583. Pat. 25 Eliz. pt. 4. July 27; to Tipper and Dawe, anno 1592. Pat. 34 Eliz. pt. 4. Mar. 30. Tipper and Dawe procured large grants of estates from the crown, under the pretence of their being concealed lands. Many of these grants did not stand good.

²⁷ Morant.

²⁸ From the information of Mr. Bosanquet.

²⁹ In that record it is thus described: Peter (de Valoines) holds Hecham in demesne, which Haldan, a freeman, held, in the reign of King Edward, for a manor of

five hides. There were always two ploughs on the demesne lands, and five on those of the tenants: there were formerly eight villans, now ten; formerly two bordars, now three; always four slaves. There is pannage for 300 hogs, and 18 acres of meadow. In King Edward's time, there were three fisheries and a half, now none; then, one bordar; the present stock is 15 beasts, one pack-horse, 37 hogs, and two hives of bees. It was then valued at 60s.; now at 41. 10s. When the present owner came into possession, he found only one ox, and one acre of land sown. Two of the five hides above mentioned were held by two freemen, in the time of King Edward, but were annexed to the manor in the reign of King William. They were valued, in King Edward's time, at 10s.; now at 20s. One William holds this land of Peter de Valoines.

³⁰ Morant, p. 34.

³¹ Morant.

family

family till 1494³²; when it was sold by Helen Bensted to John Rythe and others³³. Sir Thomas Lovell held a court for it that year³⁴. Being soon afterwards vested in the crown, it was leased to Sir John Heron, who died in 1521³⁵. His son Sir Giles being attainted of high-treason, the lease reverted to the crown. In 1555, the manor, which, on Giles Heron's attainder, had been leased to Cuthbert Hutton, was granted, in fee, to Thomas Heron³⁶, (grandson of Sir John,) who, in 1566, aliened it to Thomas Rowe, Esq.³⁷ After continuing in the family of Rowe for seven descents, it was sold, in 1758, by William Rowe, Gent.³⁸, to Richard Newman, Esq.; who, in 1764, aliened it to Anthony Bacon, Esq. There having been various money transactions between Mr. Bacon and Mr. John Biggin, this manor at length became vested in Mrs. Eleanor Biggin, widow, and was by her put up to auction, in the month of December 1785. The purchaser was William Hornby, Esq. governor of Bombay; who, in December 1790, sold it to the present proprietor, John Harman, Esq.

The mansion-house belonging to this estate was rebuilt by Mr. Bacon. It stands at the northern extremity of the parish, near Woodford Wells, and commands a very fine prospect of the river

³² John de Bensted died seised of it, anno 1324. Esch. 17 Edw. II. N° 43. Maud Bensted, anno 1314. Esch. 7 Edw. III. N° 7. 2d number; and 8 Edw. III. N° 8. John de Bensted, anno 1368. Esch. 42 Edw. III. N° 6. Another John, anno 1376. Esch. 50 Edw. III. N° 9. Edward de Bensted, anno 1433. Esch. 11 Hen. VI. N° 38. Joan de Bensted, anno 1449. Esch. 27 Hen. VI. N° 27. Sir John de Bensted, anno 1472. Esch. 11 Edw. IV. N° 57. It appears that this, or another mansion in the parish of Walthamstow, called Higham, came into the hands of the crown, by the death of Hugh Bray, anno 1376. (List of

those who held of the King *in capite*, Trin. Coll. Lib. Oxford, vol. i. p. 608.)

³³ Pat. 9 Hen VII. Nov. 24.

³⁴ It is probable that it was purchased for the crown, and that Sir Thomas Lovell (who was treasurer of the household) held the court as a trustee.

³⁵ Morant.

³⁶ Pat. 2 Mar. pt. 1. July 23.

³⁷ Afterwards Sir Thomas Rowe, and Lord Mayor of London, in 1568.

³⁸ The descent of the manor, from this period, was obligingly communicated by the present proprietor.

Thames, and of the country towards Kent. The premises have been much improved, both by Governor Hornby, and by the present proprietor.

Courts were formerly held for this manor, and are about to be renewed.

Manor of
Salisbury-
hall, or
Waltham-
stow Sarum.

The manor of Salisbury-hall in this parish was, in 1442, the property of Sir William Tirwhit³⁹; from him it descended to Sir Thomas Tirwhit, who held it under Margaret Countess of Salisbury, and died in 1522⁴⁰. In 1558, Queen Mary granted this manor (described as formerly parcel of the possessions of Robert Tirwhit, and leased by Henry VIII. anno 1543, to Richard Johnson) to Sir Thomas White⁴¹ and others. It reverted to the crown, and was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1590, to Robert Symons⁴², who died in 1623, and was succeeded by his son Thomas⁴³. In 1667, it was the property of Richard Edge, Esq.⁴⁴; from whom it descended to James Edge, who bequeathed it to Richard Sheldon, merchant; on whose decease without issue, it devolved on Rice Fellowe, Esq.; who by his will, bearing date 1761, bequeathed it to his cousin George Dickerdine, then a minor, who assumed the name of Rice Fellowe, and, in 1778, sold this manor to William Cooke, Esq. It is now the property of his sister Mrs. Hannah Cooke of Woodford. In the court-book this manor is styled Walthamstow Sarum, alias Salisbury-hall.

The manor-house (now only a farm) stands about a mile and a half north of the church, in a lane leading from Clay-street to Chingford. In or adjoining to the old mansion was a chapel, dedicated to St. Edward the Confessor; in which was a chantry, founded by Sir

³⁹ See note 45.

⁴⁰ Morant, p. 35.

⁴¹ Pat. 5 and 6 Ph. and Mar. pt. 3.

⁴² Pat. 32 Eliz. pt. 25. April 1.

⁴³ Morant, p. 36.

⁴⁴ Court-Roll of the manor, communicated by William Walton, Esq. of Girdlers' Hall.

William

William Tirwhit in 1442 ⁴⁵. That part of the parish is still called Chapel-end.

In the year 1387, Sir Richard Stury and others granted to Robert Dudley and others an estate, described as the manor of Wolhamsted in Essex ⁴⁶; by which name this parish is called in some records.

Edmund Duke of Somersset purchased a house and lands in Walthamstow of William Barton, anno 1453 ⁴⁷.

Thomas Tarker, who died in 1605, left to his wife Susan a capital messuage in Walthamstow called Butler's-place, late in the occupation of Sir Richard Baker, and before in that of Sir Roger Wilbraham ⁴⁸. Sir Thomas Baker, son of Sir Richard, died seised of a house in Walthamstow, in 1625 ⁴⁹.

Sir Charles Pole, Bart. has a villa at this place; and there are several good houses, belonging to merchants and others.

The parish-church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a brick structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles. At the west end is a square tower, which was rebuilt by Sir George Monox; who built also the chapel at the east end of the north aisle, about the year 1535 ⁵⁰. The south aisle was built about the same year, with a part of some monies left to charitable uses by Robert Thorne, merchant-taylor, and citizen of London ⁵¹. It does not appear that he was connected with this parish, but Paul Withipol, proprietor of the rectory manor, was his executor.

⁴⁵ Pat. 20 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 7.

⁴⁶ Cl. 10 Ric. II. m. 40.

⁴⁷ Cl. 31 Hen. VI. m. 12.

⁴⁸ Abstracts of Wills in the Prerogative-office, in the library of Thomas Astle, Esq. F. R. A. S.

⁴⁹ Cole's Escheats, in the Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus.

⁵⁰ Parish records.

⁵¹ The following inscription was formerly in a window of this aisle: "Christen people, praye for the soule of Robert Thorne, citizen of London, with whose goodys thys fyde of thys chirche was newe edyfyd and fynysyd in the year of our Lord 1535."

Monox's
chapel.

In Monox's chapel (at the east end of the north aisle) are the monuments of William Rowe, Esq.⁵² (son of Sir Thomas,) 1596; Capt. John Bonnell, 1703; Mary, his wife, (daughter of John Morice, Esq. and granddaughter of Sir William Morice, Secretary of State to Charles II.) 1691; Margaret, second wife of John Bonnell⁵³, (daughter and heir of William Waterfon, Esq.) 1736; Sarah, their only daughter, 1766; James Bonnell, Esq. 1774; and Catherine, daughter of Joshua Marshall, Esq. (then proprietor of the chapel⁵⁴), 1737. On the floor are memorials of Grace, wife of Ambrose Austalle, 1598; Anne, wife of Mr. Edward Darell, daughter of John Pyott, Esq. 1684; Benjamin, son of Sir William Batten, Knt. Surveyor of the Navy to Charles II. 1684; Mr. Archer Martin of the island of Jamaica, merchant, 1707; Elizabeth Atkyns, granddaughter of Capt. John Bonnell, 1711; Sir William Coles, some time sheriff of London, 1717; Elizabeth, wife of William Coles, Esq. his grandson, 1733; and Richard Solly, merchant, 1729. When Mr. Holman took his notes in 1719, there were memorials also for Thomas Browne, Esq.⁵⁵, 1582; and Paul Darby, citizen and cloth-worker, 1699⁵⁶. In the vestry adjoining to this chapel is a

⁵² He is described in his epitaph as a very learned man; and it is said that, when in Germany, he lived upon terms of intimacy with Immanuel Tremellius, and Theodore Beza. William Rowe married Anne, daughter of John Cheney, Esq. of Chessham in Buckinghamshire.

⁵³ Arms—Arg. on a cross between four cross crosslets G. as many cross crosslets Arg.—Bonnell, impaling 1 and 4. Az. a fesse between three annulets O.—Waterfon. 2 and 3. Arg. a chevron between three boars Az.

⁵⁴ The parish has since purchased the property of this chapel.

⁵⁵ Inscription—

“ Here lye the corpses of Thomas Browne, Esquyre, en-
“ graved in ground,
“ Whose cunning skill and conveyens eke the chequer
“ courte hath founde :
“ A man who, lyvinge, fedd the poore, and feasted
“ frend and foe,
“ Did good to many, and hurt to none, and feared God
“ also :
“ Yet dreadfull death berefte his life, his body turn'd to
“ duste ;
“ His soule with God, I hope, doth rest, and reigne
“ among the just.”

⁵⁶ Holman's MSS. in the library of Thomas Astle, Esq. F. R. A. S.

monument

monument in memory of Daniel Finch, Esq.⁵⁷, 1748; and William Finch, Esq. 1758.

On the north side of the chapel, under the arch which divides it from the chancel, is the tomb of Sir George Monox, the founder, (some time Lord Mayor of London,) and Anne, his wife. The figures of the deceased in brass are fixed in the wall, over the tomb; but the plate which contained the inscription has been removed. Sir George Monox died in 1543, his wife in 1500. Under the next arch is the monument of Lady Lucy, daughter and one of the coheirs of Thomas Earl of Northumberland, and wife of Sir Edward Stanley, K. B.⁵⁸, only surviving son of Sir Thomas Stanley (second son of Edward Earl of Derby) by Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir George Vernon of Haddon in the county of Derby. The date of her death is not mentioned⁵⁹. She lies buried under this monument, together with four daughters, who died in their infancy. Three daughters survived her; Petronella, who died unmarried; Frances, married to John Fortescue, Esq. of Salden, Bucks; and Venetia, married to Sir Kenelm Digby the elder. The effigies of Lady Lucy Stanley is represented as large as the life, (with a viscountess's coronet,) kneeling under an open arch. On the east wall of the chancel is the monument of Mary, wife of Sir Thomas

Tomb of
George Monox.

Monument
of Lady
Lucy Stanley.

⁵⁷ Arms—Arg. a chevron between three griffins passant, Sable.

⁵⁸ Arms—Stanley, with its Quarterings, as in vol. ii. p. 103. impaling Quarterly of 15.—1. Quarterly 1 and 4. O. a lion ramp. Az.—Brabant. 2 and 3. G. three fishes haurient Arg.—Lucy. 2. Az. a fesse lozengy O.—Percy. 3. Barry of six O. and V. a bend G.—Poynings. 4. G. three lions pass. Arg. a bend Az.—Fitzpain. 5. O. 3 piles meeting in base Az.—Bryan. 6. Sab. two bars nebuleé Erm.—Spencer. 7. The arms of England within a border

gobony—Somerfet. 8. G. a fesse between six cross crosslets O.—Beauchamp. 9. G. a chevron between ten crosses pateé Arg.—Berkley. 10. O. a fesse between two chevrons S.—Lisle. 11. G. a lion pass. regally crowned O.—Fitzgerald. 12. Az. three icicles in bend O.—Harbottle. 13. O. three escallops G.—Welwick. 14. Arg. three fleshpots G.—Monbocher. 15. S. three water-bougets Arg.—Charon.

⁵⁹ It appears, by some parish records, that she died before 1630.

Merry,

Merry⁶⁰, who died in 1632. It is ornamented with busts in white marble of the deceased and her husband: underneath are four of their children in alto relievo. On the south wall is the monument of Parnel Nevil, Esq. 1755; and on the north wall that of Anne, his wife⁶¹, 1776. On the floor are brass plates in memory of Henry Crane, vicar, 1437; and Mrs. Hale, daughter of ——— Porter, 1588: and the tombs of William Pierse, Bishop of Bath and Wells⁶², 1670; and Mrs. Martha Ellis, sister of Anne Nevil, 1779. There was formerly a brass plate in memory of William Hyll, vicar, 1487⁶³.

Thorne's
chapel.

In the chapel, at the end of the south aisle⁶⁴, is a brass tablet, (fixed against the north wall,) with the effigies of the deceased in his pulpit, to the memory of George Johnson, minister of the Gospel, 1576; and the monuments of Tristram Conyers, Esq. 1620; William Conyers, Esq. serjeant at law, his nephew⁶⁵, 1659; Tristram Conyers⁶⁶, Esq. (son of William,) 1684; Winifred, his wife, daughter of Sir Gilbert Gerard, Bart. 1694; John Conyers, Esq.⁶⁷, (son of Tristram,)

⁶⁰ Arms—Quarterly, 1 and 4. G. on a fesse engrailed Arg. between three water-bougets Erminoise, a cross formée S. charged with five bezants between two cloves of the fourth—Merry. 2. Arg. a pile in chief between two piles in base S. 3. G. a cross flory between four swans Arg.—impaling, Quarterly, Erm. and Az. three lozenges in fesse Or.

⁶¹ Arms—G. on a saltier A. a rose of the field—Nevil, impaling O. on a cross S. five crescents Arg.—Ellis.

⁶² Inscription—"Hic jacet R. Præful Gul. Pierse qui a sede Petriburgensi ad Bathoniensem & Wellensem translatus fuit anno Carol. I. 8^o. à quâ tempore iniquitate proturbatus fuit usque ad reditum Caroli Secundi; restitutus templum cathedrale Wellense reparavit; episcopale palatium exædificavit; cœlis maturus terris vale dixit, anno ætat. 94, salut. 1670."

⁶³ Strype's Circuit Walk, annexed to Stow's Survey.

⁶⁴ It is probable, that it was this chapel only which was built with Thorne's legacy, to correspond with Monox's chapel on the other side.

⁶⁵ He married, 1. Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Hervey, one of the Justices of the King's Bench; 2. Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Becher, Knt.

⁶⁶ Arms—Az. a maunch O. a bend gobony Erm. and G.—Conyers, impaling, Arg. a saltier G.—Gerard.

⁶⁷ Arms—Quarterly, 1 and 4.—Conyers. 2 and 3. O. on a fesse wavy S. three lozenges of the field—Duck, impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4. G. a fesse checky O. and Az. between ten billets, 4, 3, 2, 1, Arg.—Lee. 2 and 3. G. two bars between six lozenges, 3, 2, 1, Arg.—Goodwin.

1724; Maria, his wife, (daughter and sole heir of Sir George Lee of Shropshire, by Cecilia, daughter and sole heir of Robert Goodwin, Esq. of Suffex,) 1701; Sir Gerard Conyers, Knt. Lord Mayor of London⁶⁸, 1737; Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Christopher Lethieullier, 1728; Anne, wife of John Wainwright⁶⁹, and daughter of Edmund Clarke, 1717; Edmund Clarke, Esq. 1721; Thomas Clarke, Esq. 1746; Martha, wife of William Bridges, Esq.⁷⁰, and daughter of Edmund Clarke, 1723. On the floor is a brass plate in memory of Margery, wife of Bryan Nycolles, and daughter of Marmaduke Fairbarne of Darlington, 1561; and the tombs of William James, Gent. 1634; Elizabeth Alwyn, 1653; her daughter Anne, wife of Thomas Westley, canon residentiary of Wells, 1659; Mary, (daughter of Elizabeth Alwyn, and relict of Bishop Pierse,) 1679; and Mr. Richard Terrill, 1755.

In the north aisle are the monuments of Henry Birkenhead, 1656; John Braint, Gent.⁷¹, 1728; Mary, his wife, daughter of Edward Stourton, Gent. 1729; Edward Mores, Gent.⁷², of Great Coxwell, Berks, 1740; Anne, his wife, daughter of Robert Rowe, Esq. (eldest surviving son of Sir William Rowe of Higham Hill,) 1724; Martha, wife of James Cunningham⁷³, and daughter of Sir John Rush of Streatly, Berks, 1754; William Monke, M. D. 1765;

⁶⁸ Arms—Conyers, impaling Lethieullier, as in note 57, p. 168.

⁶⁹ This monument consists of a tall pillar of veined marble, of the Corinthian order, placed against the south wall. The date is taken from a flat stone on the floor.

⁷⁰ Arms—Arg. on a cross S. a leopard's face O. impaling O. a cross raguly between four trefoils slipped, Vert.—Clarke.

⁷¹ Arms—G. a wyvern A.—Braint, impaling Quarterly, 1 and 4. S. a bend O.

between six fountains—Stourton. 2. G. three swords in pile meeting at the base—Pawlet. 3. Az. a stork rising, proper.

⁷² Arms—O. on a fesse G. between three pheasants, proper, a garb of the field—Mores, impaling, G. a quatrefoil O.—Rowe.

⁷³ Arms—Arg. a shake-fork S.—Cunningham, impaling, G. on a fesse between three colts current Arg. three pomeys—Rush.

James Monke, Esq. 1766; William Monke, Esq. 1775; Mr. John Bennett, 1791, and James Bennett, Esq. 1791. On the floor are the tombs of Susan, wife of Francis Sams, and daughter of Edward Palmer of Lambourn in Essex, Esq. 1715; Charles Dumbleton, Esq. 1771; and Charles Gough, Esq. 1774.

In the nave are monuments in memory of Charles Maynard, Esq.⁷⁴, (eldest son of Charles Maynard, Esq.⁷⁵, auditor of the Exchequer, by Mary, daughter of Zeger Corfelis of London, merchant,) 1665; Sir William Maynard, Bart. his third son, 1685; Henry Maynard, Esq.⁷⁶, his fourth son, 1686; Edward Hillersdon⁷⁷, merchant, youngest son of the Rev. John Hillersdon, archdeacon of Buckinghamshire, &c. (by Mary, daughter of William Johnson, Esq. of Oulney,) 1713; Mary, his wife, (daughter of William Church,) 1740; William Nutt, Esq.⁷⁸, 1718; Dorothy, his wife, daughter of Ralph Hawkins, 1725; Mr. Thomas Sharp⁷⁹, 1747; and William Cooke, Esq.⁸⁰, 1792. On the floor are the tombs of John Johnson, citizen and merchant-taylor of London, 1650; Capt. Robert Cowley, 1694; John Whitchurch, 1699; Mrs. Penelope Wakelin, 1715; Thomas Pratt, Esq. 1756; and Mrs. Lydia Marriott, 1777.

⁷⁴ Arms—Arg. a chevron Az. between three sinister hands coupé and erect Gules.

⁷⁵ Charles Maynard, the father, was the first of the family who settled at Walthamstow. He lies buried at St. Alban's. He was son of Sir Henry Maynard, secretary to Lord Burleigh.

⁷⁶ A great benefactor to this parish. See the account of benefactions.

⁷⁷ Arms—Arg. on a chevron S. three bulls' heads caboshed of the field—Hillersdon, impaling, Arg. on a chevron G. be-

tween three greyhounds' heads erased Sab. as many bezants—Church.

⁷⁸ Per fesse Az. and Erm. a pale counterchanged; three pheons O.—Nutt, impaling, S. a lion pass. O. on waves of the sea, proper, in chief three bezants—Hawkins.

⁷⁹ Arms—Az. a pheon Arg. on a border of the field, eight torteauxes—Sharp, impaling, Az. a bend engrailed Or.

⁸⁰ Arms—G. three crescents Arg. a canton of the second—Cooke, impaling, Arg. a fesse engrailed between three eagles' heads erased, Sable.

At the west end of the south aisle is the monument of Sigismond Trafford, Esq.⁸¹ of Dunton-hall, Lincolnshire, 1723, and his wife Susannah, 1689 (with the effigies of the deceased as large as the life, in white marble). In the same aisle are the monuments of Anthony Lowther, Esq.⁸² of Maske, 1692; William Walker, Esq.⁸³, Principal of Clifford's-Inn, 1720; Jeremiah Wakelin, 1736; Josiah Wakelin, 1740; and John Coant Wakelin, 1787. On the floor are the tombs of Peter Lennards, Gent. 1647; Margaret, wife of John Trafford, Esq. 1665; Edmund Trafford the younger, 1681; Jeremiah Stokes, 1708; and William Bonner, Esq. son of the Hon. Dr. John Bonner of Jamaica, 1714.

Against the east wall of the chancel, on the outside, is the monument of Matthew Tate, B. A. fellow of King's College, Cambridge, master of Walthamstow school, and only son of the Rev. Matthew Tate, vicar of Burnham, Bucks, 1720. In the churchyard are the tombs of Ralph Hawkins, citizen of London, 1696; Francis Coleman, Gent. 1702 (he lived with his wife Hester 47 years, and had 18 children, 25 grandchildren, and one great-grandchild); Thomas Wise, citizen of London, 1710; Thomas Turner, Gent.⁸⁴, 1714; Benjamin Poole, Esq.⁸⁵, 1714; Thomas Blettfoe, merchant, 1715; Mary, wife of James Browne, and daughter of Richard Atkyns, 1717; Thomas Marsden, citizen

Tombs in
the church-
yard.

⁸¹ Arms—Arg. a griffin segreant G.—Trafford, impaling S. a fesse O. in chief, two helmets Arg.

⁸² Arms—O. six annulets, 3, 2, 1, Sab.—Lowther, impaling, Arg. on a fesse Sab. three plates, in chief a lion pass. G.—Penn. Anthony Lowther married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Penn.

⁸³ Arms—Arg. on a chevron S. between three pellets, as many crescents of the field—Walker, impaling, O. a cross engrailed, Sable.

⁸⁴ His tomb is inclosed within wooden rails; for the repair of which he left a sum of money. At each corner, within the rails, stands a yew-tree.

⁸⁵ Eldest son of Sir William Poole of Cheshire; he married, 1. Henrietta, daughter of George Vernon, Esq. of Sudbury in Derbyshire, by whom he had no issue; 2. Margaret, daughter of Anthony Lowther, Esq., by whom he left one daughter, Margaret.

and draper, 1719; Elizabeth, his daughter, wife of Stephen Gilly, 1736; Edward Mayhew, citizen of London, 1724; John Mayhew, 1726; Thomas Thompson, his son-in-law, 1726; Sarah, his daughter, wife of William Brock, 1729; Richard Chace, Esq. 1725; Mary, relict of Matthew Humberstone of Lincolnshire, 1727; Thomas Johnson, Esq. (eldest son of Sir John Johnson, Knt.) 1729; Lady Urfula, his wife, daughter of Thomas Earl of Plymouth, 1737; Mr. Samuel Huntly, 1733; Thomas Hide, Esq. 1733; Richard Hide, Esq. 1758; Lascoe Hide, Esq. 1769; Mr. John Rigg, 1734; Jane, wife of John Rigg, Esq. 1776; John Wilmer, Gent. 1737; Rebecca, wife of Robert Walter, citizen of London, 1738; Mrs. Elizabeth Twynam, 1750; Peter Lefebure, Esq. 1751; Peter Flower, son-in-law of John Braint, 1752; Sarah, wife of John Dupree, Esq. 1757; Jane Mary, his second wife, and relict, 1792; Edward Wickstead of London, bookseller, 1758; Capt. Robert Deas, 1762; Thomas Manby, Esq. 1762; Richard Manby, Esq. 1769; Mr. George Crossby, 1764; George Crossby, Esq. 1789; Isabel, his daughter, wife of William Manby, Esq. 1790; Joseph Guinand, Esq. 1764; Sir Thomas Challenor, Knt. 1766; Dame Mary Challenor, 1769; Mr. Stephen Beuzeville, 1775; Thomas Sims, Esq. 1782; William Briscoe, 1777; Mary, wife of Robert Briscoe, 1794; Mrs. Mary Wigram, 1777; Mrs. Catherine Wigram, 1786; Sarah, wife of the Rev. William Bowra, curate, 1778; John Stamp, Esq. goldsmith, 1780; William Richards, Gent. 1781; John Hills, Esq. 1781; Mrs. Isabella Lewis, aged 92, 1785; Stracy Till, Esq. 1785; John Jamet, merchant, 1787; Alice, wife of Ralph Freffilicque, Gent. 1789; Nathaniel Free, Esq. 1789; Clara, wife of John Free, Esq. 1794; Lewis Mestayer, Esq. Lieut. Col. and chief engineer for the East India Company at Bengal, 1791; and William Pooley, Esq. 1792.

Strype

Strype mentions the tombs of Capt. William Moulton, 1695; Dinah Beal, widow, 1703; Anne, daughter of Robert Gurnet, and wife, 1. of John Williamson, 2. of Henry Gries, and 3. of Richard Collard. She died in 1663, having lived a widow 35 years⁸⁶.

Ralph de Toni gave a moiety of the tithes of this parish to the Rectory, &c. abbey of Conches in Normandy. Alice, his widow, in 1108, gave the other moiety to the prior and canons of the Holy Trinity in London; who, having purchased of the abbot and convent of Conches their portion, obtained a confirmation of the whole in the year 1200⁸⁷. About this time the vicarage was endowed with all the small tithes⁸⁸. In 1545, the great tithes, with the manor of the rectory, and the advowson of the vicarage, (then on lease to George Monox,) were granted in fee to Paul and Edmund Withipol⁸⁹. In 1600, Edmund Withipol⁹⁰ sold the whole to Sir Reginald Argall⁹¹. The rectorial manor, the great tithes, and the advowson of the vicarage, were afterwards separated.

John Argall sold the reversion of the rectorial manor (after the death of Dame Anne Argall, widow of Sir Reginald) to John Darell, Esq. and Catherine, his wife; whose daughter and heir Elizabeth married Richard Cooper, Esq.⁹² Richard Cooper the younger, by his will, bearing date 1690, left the reversion of it, after

⁸⁶ Circuit Walk, annexed to Stow's Survey.

⁸⁷ Morant's Essex, vol. i. p. 37.

⁸⁸ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. ii. p. 635.

⁸⁹ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. pt. 18. July 5.

⁹⁰ This Edmund Withipol sold the manor of Marks, in Leyton, anno 1601: it appears, nevertheless, by his will, that he retained considerable property in both parishes. "I leave," says he, "to my wife Elizabeth, for her dower, all my lands in Walthamstow and Leyton, during her

life, which is within little of 200 marks

"by the year; trusting, (yea, I may say,

"as I think, assuring myself,) that she will

"marry no man, for fear to meet with so

"evil a husband as I have been." Extracts

from Wills in the Prerogative-office, in the Library of Thomas Aistle, Esq. F. R. A. S.

⁹¹ Pat. 42 Eliz. pt. 3. Sept. 2.

⁹² Notes, by Mr. Chishull, a former vicar, in the parish register at Walthamstow. The remainder of the descent of this manor was obligingly communicated by John Winter, Esq. Solicitor to the Bank.

the death of his sister Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Fanshaw of Jenkins, his cousin, with remainder to John Fanshaw, Esq. brother of Sir Thomas. In the year 1730, this manor being vested in Thomas Fanshaw, Esq. of Parsloes, he sold it to John Fell, merchant, in whose family it continued till 1783; when it was conveyed by Joseph Fell the elder and Joseph Fell the younger to William Cooke, Esq. Mr. Cooke, by his will, bearing date 1791, directed it to be sold, and vested it, for that purpose, in trustees; who, in 1794, conveyed it to Stephen Wilson, since a bankrupt. It is now about to be sold by his assignees.

Great tithes. The great tithes continued in the Argall family till 1663, when they were conveyed by Thomas Argall, Esq. to Robert Shipman, who left them, by will, to his wife Dorothy: from her they passed, in 1667, to John Mascall, merchant; whose descendant having, in the year 1733, married Anne Afsyll, they devolved, (in consequence of settlements then made,) on failure of issue from the said parties, to Arthur Afsyll, (brother of Anne,) whose only daughter and heir married Alexander Master, Esq. and, (the sole right and disposition of this estate being vested in herself,) about the year 1785, bequeathed the said great tithes to the Rev. Joseph Cuthbert, who is the present proprietor.

Advowson. John Argall, Esq. brother of Sir Reginald above mentioned, sold the advowson of the vicarage to Henry King, Bishop of Chichester, whose son Henry left two daughters, coheirs, married to Edmund Wyndham and Isaac Houblon; who sold this advowson, about the year 1690, to John Conyers, Esq.⁹³ It is now vested in his descendant John Conyers, Esq. of Copt-hall.

Vicarage. The vicarage of Walthamstow is in the diocese of London, and in the deanery of Barking. It is valued in the King's books at 15l.

⁹³ Morant, vol. i. p. 37.

per annum. The commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, in 1650, found by their inquest, that the vicarage of Walthamstow was worth 40*l.* per annum, including the tithes and glebe. John Wood was then vicar; he had been put in by the committee of plundered ministers; but (says the inquest) "he is now questioned for his abilities; and certain articles have been exhibited against him to the committee, and he is disliked by the greater part of the inhabitants, who will not come to church to hear him; whereby there is great distraction in the parish." The jurors report, that it was not known in whom the patronage of the vicarage was vested, it having been long in suit, and then as yet undetermined⁹⁴. Henry Maynard, Esq. who died in 1686, left the sum of 400*l.* to buy land (now 34*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* per ann.) for the vicar, on consideration of his preaching on Sunday afternoons, on St. Thomas's day, and on the anniversary of the donor's death, when his will is to be read in the church. Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, by her will, bearing date 1708, gave the sum of 200*l.* to buy lands for the vicar, which were purchased accordingly, and now produce 6*l.* 6*s.* per annum.

Thomas Cartwright, afterwards Bishop of Chester, was vicar of Walthamstow from 1658 till 1662⁹⁵. He was presented by Thomas Millington, Esq.⁹⁶, on the death of John Pigot, who is called in the parish register a learned and pious divine. Edward Sparke⁹⁷ succeeded Bishop Cartwright, and held the vicarage till 1666.

Bishop Cartwright and Edward Sparke, vicars.

Edward Chishull, instituted to this vicarage in 1708, was a learned antiquary and divine. He enjoyed the travelling fellowship at Corpus Christi College in Oxford, and, being appointed chaplain

Edmund Chishull, vicar.

⁹⁴ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MSS. Library.

⁹⁶ Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. xxxiv. p. 175.

⁹⁵ Newcourt.—See more of Bishop Cartwright, p. 99 of this volume.

⁹⁷ See more of him in vol. iii. p. 539.

to the factory at Smyrna, he resided there between three and four years⁹⁹. His travels in Turkey were published by Dr. Mead, anno 1747. Mr. Chishull himself published an account of the antiquities of Asia before the Christian æra, and wrote with success against Dodwell. Several of his sermons are in print. He died in 1733.

The present vicar of Walthamstow is the Rev. Edward Conyers, M. A. instituted in 1779, on the resignation of Henry Pemberton.

Monox's
chantry.

George Monox founded a chantry in Walthamstow church; the revenues of which, at its suppression, in 1547, were valued at 6l. 13s. 4d. per annum¹⁰⁰.

Oratory at
Moones.

In the year 1536, Archbishop Cranmer granted a licence to George Monox, Alderman of London, and his son Thomas, to have the sacrament administered in the chapel, or oratory, in his house called Moones, near Higham-hill; and that the wife of the said Thomas should be churched there¹⁰¹.

Among the Cartæ Antiquæ, in the Muniment-room at St. Paul's cathedral, is an order for the more solemn observation of processions at Walthamstow, bearing date 1328.

Meeting-
houses.

About the year 1740, a meeting-house for Protestant dissenters was established at this place, principally at the expence of Mr. Coward; who placed there, as minister, Mr. Hugh Farmer, a man of considerable eminence. In 1787, some disputes among the congregation occasioned the building of a new meeting-house; which was opened in the month of July that year¹⁰². It is larger than the old meeting-house; and has a cemetery adjoining.

Parish
register.

There is no parochial register of baptisms of an older date than 1652; that of burials commences in 1645; the marriages in 1649.

⁹⁹ Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer, p. 35, 36.

¹⁰⁰ Morant, vol. i. p. 37.

¹⁰¹ Strype's Life of Cranmer, p. 49.

¹⁰² Review of a Sermon preached at the opening, in the Gentleman's Magazine.

		Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
1690—9	-	$33\frac{7}{10}$	-	$40\frac{1}{2}$	Comparative state of po- pulation.
1730—9	-	$41\frac{3}{10}$	-	61	
1780—4	-	$64\frac{1}{2}$	-	$75\frac{3}{5}$	
1784—9	-	$81\frac{1}{5}$	-	$76\frac{3}{5}$	
1790—4	-	$73\frac{3}{5}$	-	$74\frac{4}{5}$	

In the chantry-roll for Essex, (anno 1547,) Walthamstow is said to be a great town; having in it 360 houseling people ¹⁰³.

According to the return of the King's surveyor of houses and windows, in 1762, there were then 301 houses in this parish; of which 204 were taxable, 97 cottages. The present number of houses is 386, exclusive of two sets of alms-houses, containing 20 apartments.

In 1665 there were 68 burials.

Extracts from the Parish Register.

" S^r William Batten and M^{rs} Elizabeth Woodcock, married in S^t John's church, London, Feb. 3, 1658-9. S^r William Batten, buried Oct. 12, 1667." He was Surveyor of the Navy to Charles II. ¹⁰⁴

" Dame Elizabeth Rowe, buried Dec. 30, 1669." Widow of Sir William Rowe of Higham-hill; of whose burial I find no entry. He had taken so active a part against the Royal cause, as to occasion his commitment to prison, soon after the Restoration ¹⁰⁵. His cousin, Col. Rowe of Hackney, was one of the regicides; and died during his imprisonment in the Tower ¹⁰⁶. " Mary, daughter of S^r William

Sir William
Rowe.

¹⁰³ That is, persons of a proper age to receive the sacrament. See Salmon's Antiquities of Essex, p. 9.

¹⁰⁴ See p. 212.

¹⁰⁵ Public Intelligencer, July 9-16, 1660.

¹⁰⁶ See vol. ii. p. 486.

" Rowe,

" Rowe, and wife of Mr William Heydon, buried from Higham-hills, June 6, 1673."

Bishop
Pierse.

" May 19, 1670; then was buried the Right Rev^d Father in God William L^d Bishop of Bath and Wells, the oldest Bishop in Christendom, either in respect of age, or else of consecration, being 94 years old." Bishop Pierse, having been canon of Christ's Church in Oxford, was made Bishop of Peterborough in 1630, and translated to Bath and Wells in 1632¹⁰⁷. He was a zealous loyalist during the civil war, and suffered much persecution. In the latter part of his life he resided at Walthamstow¹⁰⁸.

" Richard Penn, Gent. second son of S^r William Penn, Kn^t, from Rickmersworth, buried Ap^l 9, 1673; the Lady Penn, Mar. 4, 1681-2."

" Lady Gertrude, wife of S^r William Holcroft, Kn^t, buried June 5, 1674; S^r William Holcroft of Low Leyton, June 8, 1689."

" Dec. 11, 1674, was buried a child of Mr. Claypooles, son-in-law to Oliver Cromwell, ~~late L^d Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland.~~ This child was not by Cromwell's daughter, but by Mr. Claypoole's second wife, who was buried at Walthamstow, Oct. 10, 1692.

" The Lady Leighenberg, buried Sep. 16, 1681."

" S^r James Robinson, Bar^t, and Mrs. Anne Jeffon, both of London, married May 1, 1699."

" Thomas Windham, Esq. (son of S^r Francis Windham, Bar^t,) and Lucy, daughter of M^r Richard Mead, married Ap^l 17, 1707."

" The Lady Smith¹⁰⁹, from Upton, buried May 8, 1712."

¹⁰⁷ Godwin de Præsulibus.

¹⁰⁹ Jane, daughter of John Trafford,

¹⁰⁸ Ant. Wood's Athen Oxon. vol. ii. Esq. and wife of Sir Robert Smyth, Bart. See Bishop Pierse's epitaph, p. 214.

“ S^r William Maynard, Bar^t, buried Jan. 2, 1715-6 ; Dame Mary
 “ Maynard, Feb. 20, 1716-7 ; William, son of S^r Henry Maynard,
 “ baptized May 3, 1721 ; S^r Henry Maynard, buried Nov. 24,
 “ 1738.” There are other entries relating to the Maynard family.

Family of
Maynard.

“ Dame Anne, wife of S^r Gerard Conyers, Alderman of London,
 “ buried Dec. 24, 1729 ; S^r Gerard Conyers, Kn^t and Alderman,
 “ Aug. 3, 1737 ; the Hon. Matilda Conyers ¹¹⁰, wife of Edward
 “ Conyers, Esq. May 20, 1741.” There are several other entries
 relating to the Conyers family ; who resided many years at Wal-
 thamstow, in a mansion built by Tristram Conyers, who died in
 1620. It was lately the property of Thomas Grosvenor, Esq. and
 now of William Selwyn, Esq. by whom it has been new fronted.

Family of
Conyers.

“ John, son of Edward L^d Murray and Frances his wife,
 “ baptized July 6, 1733.”

“ Dame Elizabeth, wife of S^r Edward Bellamie, buried Mar. 26,
 “ 1741 ; S^r Edward Bellamy, Kn^t and Alderman, Ap. 12, 1749.”

“ Thomas Grosvenor, Esq. of Swell in Somersetshire, and Miss
 “ Deborah Skynner of Walthamstow, married Sep. 21, 1758.”

“ S^r Henry Blunt, Bar^t, buried Oct. 20, 1759.”

“ Stephen Lushington, Esq. (now S^r Stephen Lushington, Bart.)
 “ and Hester Boldero, married June 6, 1771.”

“ Edward Rowe Mores from Leyton, buried Dec. 8, 1778.”
 Mr. Mores was descended, by the mother's side, from the family of
 Rowe of Higham-hill in this parish. He was born, about the year
 1729, at Tunstall in Kent ; where his father was rector many years.
 He received his education at Merchant-Tailors' school, and at
 Queen's College in Oxford, being intended for holy orders. He
 distinguished himself as a scholar and an antiquary, by publishing,
 before he left the university, (being then not 20 years of age,) a list

Edward
RoweMores.

¹¹⁰ Daughter of William L^d Lempster.

of the knights and barons who fought under Edward I. In 1753, he took the degree of M. A. In 1760, he retired to Low Leyton; where he built a whimsical house, (now called Etloe-place, in the occupation of Mr. Clementson,) which became his principal residence. In 1762, he took an active part in establishing a society for assurance of lives and survivorships; (the plan of which was formed some years ago by Mr. Dodson of Christ's Hospital). At its first institution Mr. Mores was made perpetual director, with a salary of 100*l.* per annum; but, in 1768, he resigned his office, in consequence of some dispute with the members. This establishment still subsists in a very flourishing state: it is now called the Equitable Society for Assurance on Lives, &c. in Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Mr. Mores died on the 28th of November 1778. His publications were few, but his collections made with a view to publication very ample. A history of his native parish, (Tunstall,) which he left ready for the press, has been published since his death by Mr. Nichols. His collections for a history of Berkshire, of Godstow nunnery, &c. with several plates, engraved at his expence, are now in the library of Richard Gough, Esq. at Enfield. His collections relating to All Souls College in Oxford, and the city of Salisbury, three volumes of extracts from wills in the Prerogative-office, and extracts from the registry of the see of Canterbury, are in the library of Thomas Astle, Esq. at Battersea Rise. They were purchased at the sale of his books and MSS. in August 1779¹¹².

Family of
Maitland,
Earl of Lau-
derdale.

“ The R^t Hon. James Maitland, commonly called L^d Visct. Maitland, and Eleanor Todd¹¹³, married Aug. 15, 1782; Anthony, “ second son of L^d Visct. Maitland (now Earl of Lauderdale) and “ Eleanor, born June 10, 1785; Mary, their daughter, Jan^y 4,

¹¹² Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer, p. 130
—132.

¹¹³ Daughter of Ant. Todd, Esq. of the Post-office; who has a seat at Walthamstow.

“ 1788;

" 1788; John, Mar. 5, 1789; Julian Jane, Oct. 10, 1791;

" Charlotte, Oct. 10, 1792; Charles, Nov. 8, 1793."

" Samuel Long, Esq. and the R^t Hon. Lady Jane Maitland,
" married (with consent of her father the Earl of Lauderdale)
" Dec. 31, 1787."

" The Rev^d Hugh Farmer, buried Feb. 17, 1787." A learned Hugh Farmer.
writer among the presbyterian dissenters. He was minister of a
congregation at Walthamstow more than forty years. His principal
work was a dissertation on miracles; he published also several sermons,
and was frequently engaged in controversial writings, particularly
with Dr. Worthington, whom he opposed in his opinions concerning
the scripture demoniacs. Mr. Farmer was born at a village near
Shrewsbury, in the year 1714¹¹⁴.

Instances of Longevity.

" Jan. 21, 1656-7, buried Eleanor Shepherd, alias Catline, being
" near upon a hundred years old."

Bishop Pierse, buried in 1670, was 94.

" Anne Scott, widow, aged 99, buried from the alms-row,
" July 12, 1675; Thomas Pyle, aged 95, from the alms-row,
" July 23, 1675; Anthony Thiphap, aged 96, Feb. 22, 1705-6;
" Laurence Carver, alms-man, 95, Ap^l 26, 1713; Jane Herbert,
" spinster, 94, Dec. 17, 1717; M^{rs} Dorothy Hawkins, widow,
" 90, Sep. 7, 1719; M^{rs} Elizabeth Trafford, spinster, 96, Nov.
" 27, 1732; Anne Seville, widow, 107, Ap^l 26, 1741; Mary
" Bishop, said to be aged 109, Ap. 13, 1776; Elizabeth Ed-
" wards, 90, June 13, 1782; Elizabeth Godfrey, 90, Ap^l 14,
" 1787; Jane Webber, near 100, Jan. 31, 1789; Mary Airey
" Gutterfon, 97, Jan. 26, 1792; John Godfrey, 91, Nov. 21,
" 1793; Sarah Bridgman, 91, May 13, 1794."

¹¹⁴ Biograph. Brit. new edition.

George Gascoigne.

George Gascoigne, a celebrated poet in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is supposed to have been a native of Walthamstow. He was bred to the law, but disliking that profession, he quitted it for the army, and signalized himself much in foreign countries: at length, returning to England, he settled upon his patrimony at this place; where, according to Wood and Coxeter, he died and was buried; but there is some reason to doubt both ^{“5}. He published several poems and dramatic pieces ^{“6}. To one of his works, “the Steel Glass, a Satire,” is prefixed his portrait in armour; on his right hand hangs a musket, and at his left hand is placed an ink-horn; beneath is this motto, “Tam Marti quam Mercurio.”

Gwillim the herald.

Gwillim the herald resided at Walthamstow, as appears by his account of Queen Elizabeth’s funeral, printed in the *Monumenta Vetusta*.

Monox’s school, and alms-houses.

George Monox, Alderman of London, built 13 alms-houses on the north side of the churchyard, for eight men and five women, with a school-house and apartments for a master. By his will he bequeathed certain rent-charges, issuing out of houses in Fenchurch-street and Mark-lane, and amounting all together to the sum of 42l. 17s. 4d. to be thus appropriated: 6l. 13s. 4d. as a salary for the school-master; 7s. 7d. a week to each of the pensioners; 5l. for coals; 1l. 6s. 8d. to the parish clerk, and 5l. 13s. 4d. for a commemoration of his death; the remainder to go towards the repair of the alms-houses, school, and the north aisle of the church, and chancel. Edward, son of Roger Alford, who was one of

^{“5} See *Biograph. Dramatica*; where is the title of a book, being an account of the life and godly end of George Gascoigne, Esq., who died at Stamford in Lincolnshire, Oct. 7, 1577.—Gascoigne the poet is said to have died in 1578.

^{“6} The greater part of them were included in one volume, intitled, “The whole Workes of George Gascoigne, Esquyre;

“newlye compiled into one Volume; that is to say, his Flowers, Hearbes, Weedes, the Fruités of Warre, the Comedie called Supposes, the Tragedie of Iocasta, the Steele Glasfe, the Complainte of Phylomene, the Story of Ferdinando Jeronimi, and the Pleasures of Kenilworth Castle, 4to, B. L. 1587.”

Monox's executors, settled a rent-charge of 9l. per annum on the alms-houses. Henry Maynard, Esq. who died in 1686, gave the sum of 200l. to buy lands, (which now produce 17l. 9s. 5d. per annum,) appropriating the rent to the school-master, on condition of his teaching eight poor boys, to be appointed by his representatives, and reading prayers every Sunday in the church¹¹⁷. He gave also the sum of 300l. to buy lands (now let at 26l. 4s. 5d.) for the poor in Monox's alms-houses; and 50l. to be laid out in lands, (now let at 4l. 7s. 4d.); out of which 10s. is to be given to the clerk, and the remainder to the parish officers¹¹⁸.

The number of boys in the school is 30; who are clothed and educated, the endowments above mentioned being aided by collections at an annual sermon; out of which also 20 girls are clothed and educated. The girls' school was established about the year 1780.

There is a school also for very young children, in which about 30 are taken care of, till of an age to be admitted into the other schools; and there is a Sunday-school, in which there are between 60 and 70 children. Sunday-schools, &c.

An account of Robert Ozler's school, in which 10 children of this parish are educated, has been given in the parish of Leyton, where the school-house is situated. Ozler's school.

Mrs. Mary Squires, in the year 1795, built six alms-houses for widows of decayed tradesmen of the church of England, and of the parish of Walthamstow. The founder, who is still living, gives a pension of 4l. per annum and six sacks of coals to each of the alms-women, and has declared her intention of augmenting the pensions at her death. Mrs. Squires's alms-houses.

¹¹⁷ He presumed, of course, that the school-master would always be in holy orders. ¹¹⁸ See an account of Mr. Maynard's benefaction to the vicar, p. 221.

Various Benefactions.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donors Names.</i>	<i>How vested, and the present Value.</i>	<i>Use.</i>
1487.	William Hill, vicar, -	An acre of land, let at 11. 6s.	Repair of the church.
1585.	Robert Rampston, -	Rent-charge of 21. per ann. -	Poor.
1609.	Tho. Colby, alms-priest,	His whole fortune, laid out in lands, anno 1635, then 71. per ann. now 171. -	Poor, on St. Thomas's day.
1623.	William Conyers, Esq.	Rent-charge of 71. 10s. per ann.	Bread.
1625.	Richard Garnet, -	Rent-charge of 31. per ann. -	Bread.
1642.	Thomas Gamul, -	Land, now 41. 13s. per ann. -	Bread.
1650.	— — —	16 acres of land were purchased with various small donations, then 51. per ann. now 271. 14s.	Poor.
1674.	Edward Corby, -	Houses and land, now 61. 10s. per ann. - -	Sermon, and dinner, 21. 15s.; remainder to the poor.
1714.	Thomas Turner, -	1301. to buy land ¹¹⁹ , - -	Bread.
1723.	Sigismund Trafford, -	Rent-charge of 101. per ann. -	Bread.
1734.	Edmund Wife, - -	Lands, now 141. per ann. -	Repair of his tomb; remainder to the poor.
1753.	Tho. Legendre, Esq.	Interest of 6001. now 5641. 3 per cent. red. annu. (161. 18s. 2d.)	Coals.
1757.	Mrs. Cath. Woolball,	Interest of 4001. now 4451. 3 per cent. red. annu. (131. 7s. 2d.)	Poor.
1782.	James Holbrook, -	By deed, 131. per ann. -	Bread.
1783.	Thomas Sims, -	1001. 3 per cents. - -	Repair of his tomb; remainder to the poor.

Paul Withipol, in 1547, gave, by will, 201. to mend the roads between Walthamstow and Stratford-Langthorne.

Wakelin's
conditional
benefac-
tion.

Jeremiah Wakelin, in 1735, gave some land to the parish, (now let at 31. per annum,) on condition that he and his heirs should enjoy for ever a pew and right of burial in Walthamstow church, together with the privilege of erecting a monument; the said rent to be given away on New-year's-day, in meat or bread.

¹¹⁹ This money, together with 251. given parish gives, in lieu of both, 81. per annum, by Anthony and Dinah Compton, was in bread, to the poor. laid out in building the workhouse; and the

W A N S T E D.

THE name of this place seems to be derived from the Saxon words *wan* and *stede*, signifying the white place, or mansion. Etymology.

Wansted lies in the hundred of Becontree, at the distance of about seven miles from Whitechapel church. The parish is bounded by Barking and Ilford to the east, Walthamstow and Woodford to the north, Leyton to the west, and Eastham to the south. It contains (exclusive of its share of the forest) about 600 acres of land; about 100 of which are cultivated with corn; about 50 for potatoes; the remainder is grass. The soil, in some parts of the parish, is clay; in others, loam; but principally gravel. Wansted pays the sum of 235l. 16s. to the land-tax; which, in the year 1795, was at the rate of 3s. 6d. in the pound. Situation.
Boundaries.
Quantity of land, and how occupied.
Soil.
Land-tax.

In the year 1715, some labourers, in digging holes to plant an avenue of trees in the park at Wansted, (on the south side of the gardens,) discovered a Mosaic pavement. Mr. Lethieullier describes it as having a man on horseback in the centre, with several borders of wreathed work and ornaments. He adds, that Wansted was situated near a Roman road, which he calls the Southern Icening-street. It passed over the forest, and crossed the river Rodon at Ilford'. About 300 yards south of the pavement were found, Roman antiquities.

* See Mr. Lethieullier's Paper upon the subject, in the first volume of the Archæologia.

ruins of brick foundations; and, some years afterwards, fragments of urns, pateræ, Roman coins, &c.

^{The manor.} The manor of Wansted was granted by Alfric to the church of Westminster, and confirmed by Edward the Confessor²; but, before the end of that monarch's reign, it became (by exchange, it is probable) the property of the church of St. Paul, and was afterwards appropriated to the Bishop of London; under whom it was held (when the survey of Domesday³ was taken) by Ralph Fitz Brien. In the thirteenth century it belonged to the family of Hoding, or Hofdene⁴. William de Huntercombe, who married to his second wife Alice, daughter and heir of Sir Hugh de Hoding, died seised of it in 1271⁵. In 1384, it was still in the family of Huntercombe⁶. John Tatterfall of London, Gent. died seised of it in 1446⁷. Anne, his daughter and coheir, married Sir Ralph Hastings, who died at Wansted in 1495, having bequeathed this manor to his widow. Little more is known of its proprietors⁸ till the reign of Henry VIII. when it belonged to Sir John Heron⁹; whose son Sir Giles was attainted, and his estates became forfeited to the crown. King Edward VI. granted it, in 1549, to Robert Lord

² Monast. Anglican. vol. i. p. 61.

³ It is thus described in that survey: The church of St. Paul formerly held Waenstede, in the hundred of Beventreu; now Ralph Fitz Brien holds it of the Bishop of London, for a manor, and for one hide: there was formerly one plough only on the demesne; there is now half employment for a second: the tenants have always had two ploughs, and there are three villans; formerly seven bordars, now eight; formerly two slaves, now none; pannage for 300 hogs; there is now a mill: there was always a salt-work. This manor has always been valued at 40s.

⁴ Hugh de Hoding died seised of it in the

reign of Henry III. Esch. An. incert. Hen. III. N° 51.

⁵ Esch. 55 Hen. III. N° 13.

⁶ Christiana de Huntercombe died seised of it, anno 1361. Esch. 35 Edw. III. pt. 1. N° 94. Sir John Huntercombe, anno 1368. Esch. 42 Edw. III. N° 31. John and Margaret Huntercombe, anno 1384. Esch. 7 Ric. II. N° 45.

⁷ Esch. 25 Hen. VI. N° 20.

⁸ Robert de Ploise, Esq. claimed privileges in this manor, as appears upon record, but without date; it is most probable between 1384 and 1446, or between 1495 and 1520. The claim is mentioned in Morant, vol. i. p. 29.

⁹ Ibid.

Rich;

Rich¹⁰; whose son sold it, in 1577, to Robert Earl of Leicester¹¹. The Earl devised it (with all his lands in Wansted, Woodford, Walthamstow, Great Ilford, and Leyton) to his widow and her heirs. The Countess of Leicester afterwards married Sir Christopher Blount. By some family conveyances this manor became vested in Charles Blount, Earl of Devonshire¹²; who dying without lawful issue, in 1606, I suppose it escheated to the crown. It was afterwards the property of George Marquis of Buckingham, who, in 1619, sold it to Sir Henry Mildmay and Anne his wife. In 1673, it was conveyed by Sir William Mildmay and others to Sir Josiah Child¹³; from him it descended to his son Richard, (created Viscount Castlemaine in 1718, and Earl Tylney in 1732,) and to his grandson the late Earl Tylney, who died without issue in 1784; when this manor, with other large estates, devolved upon Sir James Tylney Long, Bart. of Draycot in Wilts, (son of Sir Robert Long, by Emma, daughter of Richard Earl Tylney). Sir J. T. Long died in 1794, and was succeeded in his title and estates by his only son James Tylney, an infant.

On or near the site of Wansted-house stood an old mansion called Naked-hall Hawe¹⁴, which seems to have been the manerial residence. It is probable that it was rebuilt by Lord Chancellor Rich, who made it his country residence. Queen Mary was there for some days, between her accession to the crown and her coronation¹⁵. The Earl of Leicester, soon after his purchase, considerably improved and enlarged the house. In the month of May 1578, he entertained Queen Elizabeth there four or five days¹⁶. At this house was

Naked-hall-Hawe, or, old Wansted-house.

Queen Mary entertained there.

Queen Elizabeth.

¹⁰ Pat. 3 Edw. VI. pt. 5. Feb. 12.

¹¹ Pat. 20 Eliz. pt. 5. Feb. 1.

¹² See Pat. 41 Eliz. pt. 9. Mar. 2.

¹³ This alienation, and that from Sir William Mildmay to Sir Josiah Child, are taken from the evidences at Wansted-house, ob-

ligingly communicated by William Bullock, Esq. acting trustee for Sir J. T. Long.

¹⁴ It is mentioned in Esch. 7 Ric. II.

¹⁵ Stow's Annals, 4to, p. 1063.

¹⁶ Lodge's Illustrations of English History, vol. ii. p. 171.

Marriage of
the Earl of
Leicester.

Inventory of
the Earl of
Leicester's
goods.

solemnized his marriage with the Countess of Essex, in the presence of the Earls of Pembroke and Warwick, and Sir Francis Knolles, his chaplain Mr. Tindal performing the ceremony¹⁷. This marriage took place on the 20th of September 1578, the Queen being then on a visit to Mr. Stonard at Loughton in the forest¹⁸. This great Earl died in the year 1588, much involved in debt. After his death an inventory and estimate was taken of all his property, real and personal, the original of which is now in the British Museum¹⁹. The furniture, stock, &c. at Wansted was valued at 1119l. 6s. 6d. In the gallery were three portraits of Henry VIII.; Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, Lady "Cafimeur," Lady Rich, and 36 others not particularized. The pictures were valued all together at 11l. 13s. 4d. Seven pieces of tapestry with the story of Alexander were valued at 20l. The library consisted only of an old Bible; the Acts and Monuments, old and torn; seven psalters; and a service-book: valued all together at 13s. 8d. One of the rooms was called the Queen's; another Lady Rich's chamber. The Earl's horses at Wansted were valued at 316l. 0s. 8d. One horse called Bay Ley was valued at 26l. 13s. 4d.; Bald Dakers, an old horse, at 15l.²⁰ Among his

¹⁷ Collins's State Papers, p. 69.	Goods at Kenelworth, - - -	6500
¹⁸ Collins's Peerage, vol. iv. p. 258.	—— at Leicester-house, - - -	4000
¹⁹ Roll, D. 35. Cart. Antiq.	—— at Wansted, - - -	1120
²⁰ The whole of his personal property was valued at nearly 30,000l. viz. £.	Jewels and pearls, besides what the Countess had, - - -	6000
Plate, - - - - -	His ship, called the Galleon Leicester, - - -	2000
Georges, chains, garters, brooches, rings, buttons, and aglets, - - -	The bill for his funeral amounted to 4000l. a most enormous sum, when we compare it with the present value of money.	
Apparel *, - - - - -		1500
Armour †, carriages, horses, and camp equipage, - - - - -		2000

* His principal wardrobe was at Leicester-house. In the inventory of his goods there, one Dutch cloak of black velvet, richly embroidered, and lined with cloth of gold, is valued at 20l.; a gown of wrought velvet, lined with gold lace, and faced with fables, at 15l.

† His armour, in London, (among which were 280 bows and arrows,) was valued at	£.	s.	d.
A plain white complete armour, partly gilt, was valued at	436	0	0
A complete armour, graven and gilt,	25	0	0
A plain black armour, only for the body,	3	6	8

geldings

geldings were "Bay Tedburie, Bald Tedburie, Grey Tedburie, and Bay Malmfburie." In the month of September 1607, Wansted being then one of the royal palaces, King James spent some time there, after his return from a western progress. Old Wansted-house is introduced in the back ground of a picture of Queen Elizabeth at Welbeck. There was a very small print of this house published by Stent in 1649.

The present Wansted-house was built about the year 1715, by the first Earl Tylney, then Sir Richard Child. It is one of the best works of Colin Campbell, a medallion of whom is placed over the door leading into the great hall. This magnificent structure is cased with Portland stone; the front is 260 feet in length; in the centre is a very handsome hexastyle, supported by columns of the Corinthian order. The great hall is 51 feet by 36, the ball-room 75 feet by 27, and the saloon 30 feet square. The other rooms, among which are no less than four state bed-chambers, are spacious and well proportioned. There is a good collection of pictures by the old masters; and a few portraits, among which are Lord Chief Justice Glynne and his family by Lely, Kent the painter, and Sir Josiah Child. In the Vitruvius Britannicus there is an elevation of Wansted-house, with a section, ground-plan, &c.²¹

Modern
Wansted-
house.

The gardens and pleasure-grounds, which are very extensive, were laid out by Sir Richard Child, before the house was built.

The manor of Canon-hall, or Can-hall, belonged to the priory of the Holy Trinity as early as the year 1207²². After the suppression of that monastery, it was granted, anno 1535, to Nicholas Sympfon and Joan his wife²³. Having reverted to the crown, it was granted by Queen Mary, anno 1553, to John Strelley and his heirs²⁴.

Manor of
Canon-hall,
or Can-hall.

²¹ Vol. i. Pl. xxi—xxvii.

²³ Pat. 26 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. Feb. 11.

²² Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. ii.

²⁴ Pat. 1 Mar. pt. 3. June 12.

Nicholas Strelley died seised of it in 1611; when, by intermarriage, it became the joint property of Humphrey Cardinall of Lincolnshire, and Thomas Woolhouse. Cardinall sold his share, in 1619, to Thomas Boothby, Esq.; whose son Richard Boothby, in 1639, purchased the other moiety, and, in 1662, sold the whole to Mr. James Flesher. Mr. Flesher aliened it, on the 16th of Dec. 1670, to Cornelius Bee and Thomas Carpenter; by whom it was conveyed, on the 20th of February following, to William Colegrave, ancestor of Robert Colegrave, Esq. of Isleworth in Middlesex, who is the present proprietor²⁴.

The nuns of Clerkenwell had some lands in this parish, given them by Henry Foliot; and a mill and grove, given them by Abraham de Wansted²⁵.

The seat of George Bowles, Esq. was built by Sir Francis Dashwood, about the year 1690; from him it passed to his son-in-law Sir Orlando Bridgman, who sold it to Mr. Gough. It was afterwards purchased by Matthew Wymondfold, Esq. who sold it to Humphrey Bowles, Esq. father of the present proprietor²⁶. The gardens belonging to this house are very extensive.

The church. Wansted church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was repaired and enlarged²⁷ in the early part of the present century, principally at the expence of the first Earl Tylney; but being still found small and incommodious, it was resolved, a few years ago, at the instance of the present rector, to pull it down, and build a new church on a larger scale, nearly adjoining to the old site. The first stone of the present structure was laid on the 13th of July 1787. It was finished

²⁴ The descent of this manor was obligingly communicated by Mr. Colegrave.

²⁵ Dugdale's *Monast. Anglican.* vol. i.

²⁶ Morant's *Essex*, vol. i. p. 31.

²⁷ Morant says, rebuilt; but I am informed by the present rector, (Dr. Glaspe,

to whom I am indebted for his assistance, in various particulars, during my inquiries at this place,) that the church, which was pulled down in 1790, was a very ancient structure.

in 1790²⁸, and consecrated on the 24th of June that year. The building is of brick, cased with Portland stone; the portico is of the Doric order; at the west end is a cupola, supported by eight Ionic columns. The inside is extremely neat and elegant, without any unnecessary embellishment. It consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, separated by columns of the Corinthian order. The pavement is stone brought from Painſwick in Gloucestershire. In the chancel is a beautiful window of stained glass, representing our Saviour bearing the cross, (from the picture at Magdalen College, Oxford,) by Egington of Birmingham. In the east window of the north aisle are the Royal arms; in the south aisle those of the late Sir J. T. Long, Bart.²⁹

In the chancel is a superb monument, with the effigies of the deceased in white marble, to the memory of Sir Josiah Child, Bart.³⁰, Monument
of Sir Josiah
Child.
who

²⁸ The whole expence of the building was 9000l.: 3000l. was raised by a subscription, the remainder by tontine. At the east end (on the outside) is the following inscription: "Hoc ædificium in Dei gloriam erigendam summâ fundavit pietate J. T. Long, Baronettus, studio promovit indefesso Geo. Bowles, Armiger, largis adauxerunt muneribus nostrates ferè universi: consecravit Rev^{us} admodum Beilby Episcopus Londinensis die Junii 24, A. D. 1790. S. Glasse, S. T. P. Restore, Geo. Bowles, Arm. Arthur Lord, Gen. Custodibus."

²⁹ Quarterly of fix. 1 and 6. S. a lion ramp. within an orle of cross crosslets Arg. (with the Arms of Ulster)—Long. 2. Arg. a chevron between three griffins' heads erased G.—Tylney. 3. G. a chevron engrailed Erm. between three eagles close Arg. ducally gorged O.—Child. 4. Quarterly, 1 and 4. Arg. an eagle displayed with two necks S. 2 and 3 Arg. three brands raguly, proper: on an escutcheon of pretence Arg. a man's leg couped at the thigh, Sab.—Glynne. (The escutcheon of pretence is supposed to have been the arms of Cilmin Droed-tu, ancestor of the Glynnnes.) 5. Arg. on a bend Az. three escallops of the field—Bernard.

³⁰ The epitaph informs us, that he was son of Richard Child, merchant of London; and that he was thrice married. By Anne, his first wife, daughter of Edward Boat of Portsmouth, he had two sons, who died in their infancy; and Elizabeth, who married John Howland, Esq. of Streatham. By Mary, his second wife, (daughter of William Atwood of Hackney, and relict of Thomas Stone, merchant,) he had three children;—Josias, who succeeded his father in title, and died in 1704, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Cook, by whom he had no issue; Rebecca, married, first, to Charles Lord Herbert, eldest son of Henry then Marquis of Worcester (afterwards Duke of Beaufort), afterwards to John Lord Granville; and Mary, married

who died in 1699. At the west end of the church are the monuments of Capt. John Morice, 1638; Mary, daughter of Robert Williamson, Esq.³¹, 1683; David Petty, Esq.³² (fifth son of George Petty, Esq. of Kent. by Anne, daughter of David Polhill, Esq.) 1745; Samuel Barlow, Esq. 1746; and Anne and Elizabeth, wives of Benjamin Barlow, 1765, and 1770.

In the old church were brass plates in memory of Sir John Huntercombe, (lord of the manor,) who died in 1368; Nicholas, son of Sir William Carew, Knt. 1500; and Peter Lawrence, rector, 1615.

Tombs in
the church-
yard.

In the churchyard are the tombs of the following persons (several of which were in the old church): Francis Morice, Esq. clerk of the Ordnance, 1636; Alice, daughter of Jerom Heydon, (married, first, to John Morice, Esq. afterwards to Thomas Smith, Esq.) 1679; Henry Hankey, rector, 1706; Edward Farmer, Esq. (son of Sir Edward Farmer of Canons,) 1709; Edward Cooke, Gent. 1718; John Clarke, Gent. 1719; James Pound, rector, 1724; Mary, wife of David Petty, Esq. 1726; Samuel Short, Gent. 1728; Margaret, wife of Robert Gay, and daughter of Sir Edward Farmer, 1728; Robert Gay, Esq. 1738; William Henworth, Esq. 1733; James Curtis, citizen and biscuit baker, 1734; Joseph

married to Edward Bullock, Esq. of Falkbourne-hall, Essex. By his third wife Emma (daughter and heir of Henry Bernard, Esq. of Stoke Salop, and relict of Francis Willoughby, Esq. of Wollaton) he had two sons, Bernard, who died in 1698, aged 21, and Richard (afterwards Earl Tylney), who married Dorothy, daughter and sole heir of John Glynne, Esq. of Henley-park, in Surrey. On this monument are the arms of Child, as in note 29. Sir Josiah Child was a merchant of great eminence. He distinguished himself as a commercial writer, by a work which has gone through several edi-

tions; it is intitled, "A new Discourse on Trade, by Sir Josiah Child, Bart.; to which is added, a small Treatise against Ufury, by the same Author."

³¹ Arms—O. a chevron G. between three trefoils.

³² Arms—Quarterly, O. and Az. on a bend Vert, three martlets of the first—Petty, impaling Arg. two chevronels between six martlets, 3, 2, 1, G.—Cooke. David Petty married Mary, daughter of John Cooke, Esq. of Worcestershire, by whom he had one daughter, married to George Lord Carpenter.

Curtis,

Curtis, his son, 1771; Anna Delicia, wife of Capt. George Curtis, 1795; Arthur Acland, merchant, (brother of Sir Hugh Acland, Bart.) 1740; Elizabeth, his relict, only daughter of Thomas Gilbert of Exeter, (remarried to Charles Browne, Gent.) 1754; Mrs. Anne Gilbert, 1746; Ann Sampson, widow, 1743; William Colegrave, Esq. of Canon-hall, 1749; Thomas Juson, rector, 1749; Daniel Waldo, Esq. 1749; John Swete, Esq. 1752; Henry Vanderstegen, Esq. 1754; Elizabeth, daughter of Matthews Beachcroft, 1764; Robert Porten Beachcroft, Esq. 1781; Marmaduke Westwood, apothecary, 1768; Richard Goodere, B. A. rector, 1769; Charles Scott, Esq. 1771; Edward Pavett, "whose death" was occasioned (after a long and painful illness) by swallowing a "prune stone," 1773; John Anna, wife of Sir Harry Goring of Highden, Suffex, 1774; Walter Fletcher, Esq. of Cumberland, 1775; Capt. John Crighton, 1776; William Hopkins, Gent. 1777; Thomas Colby, Esq. Commissioner of the Victualling-office, 1780; Rev. Parker Rowlands, 1780; Anne his wife, daughter of Charles Scott, Esq. 1792; Humphrey Bowles, Esq. 1784; Jeremiah Royds, Esq. 1786; Rev. Dr. Horne, rector, 1786; Sarah, wife of Capt. George Burton, 1787; Robert Butcher, Esq. 1788; Thomas Butcher, Esq. ³³, 1794; Alice, wife of ——— Foster, Esq. Governor of Bengal, daughter of ——— Gray, 1791; and John Lagier Lamotte, Esq. 1792.

The church of Wansted is a rectory in the diocese of London, The rectory. and in the deanery of Barking. It is rated, in the King's books, at 6l. 13s. 9d. In 1650, it was valued at 72l. (the glebe at 47l. the tithes at 25l.) ³⁴. The patronage has been always vested in the lord of the manor. The prior and convent of the Holy Trinity

³³ The monument belonging to this family is of marble, and represents a pyra-

mid. On it is the coat of Butcher—Vert, an elephant, Argent.

³⁴ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Library.

enjoyed the titles of their manor of Can-hall, in this parish, paying to the rector a quarter of pulse, and a quarter of oats, according to an agreement made in the year 1207³⁵.

Mrs. Frances Harrison, widow, who died in 1690, bequeathed the house she lived in at Wansted (in default of heirs from her son and daughter) as a residence for the widow of a rector of that parish, whenever there should be any such, who would accept of it; when not so occupied, the rent to be given to the poor. No benefit has ever accrued, either to the rectors' widows, or to the parish, from this donation.

James
Pound,
rector.

James Pound, who was instituted to this rectory in 1707, on the death of Mr. Hankey, distinguished himself as a naturalist and astronomer. He went out to the East Indies, as chaplain and physician to the English Factory in the island of Pulo Condore in Cochin-China, where he narrowly escaped the dreadful massacre in 1705. An account of this horrid transaction, with a journal of other incidents attending his voyage, was among the papers of his nephew Dr. Bradley, the late Astronomer-royal, and is now in the possession of Dr. Bradley's son-in-law the Rev. Samuel Peach of East Sheen. Several papers upon astronomical subjects by Mr. Pound are printed in the Philosophical Transactions. His collection of subjects in natural history was deposited in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

The present rector of Wansted is Samuel Glasse, D. D. who succeeded Dr. Horne in 1786.

Parish
register.

The earliest date of the register of baptisms and burials in this parish is 1640.

			Average of Baptisms,		Average of Burials.
Compara- tive state of population.	1740—9 ³⁶	-	11	-	23
	1780—9	-	16 $\frac{7}{10}$	-	20 $\frac{7}{10}$
	1790—4	-	20 $\frac{1}{5}$	-	22 $\frac{4}{5}$

³⁵ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. ii. p. 639.

³⁶ I was not able to procure a satisfactory average at an earlier period.

The report of the King's surveyor of houses and windows, in 1762, states, that there were then 112 houses in this parish; of which 70 were mansions, 42 cottages. The present number of houses is about 150.

Extracts from the Register.

"Mr. Saltmarsh was buried Dec. 15, 1647." This was John Saltmarsh, a celebrated puritan divine, who was a native of Yorkshire, and educated at Magdalen College in Cambridge. A pamphlet was published in 1648, giving a remarkable account of his death. It states, that on the 4th of December he left his house at Ilford, saying he had a command from God to prophesy to the army; and that he went, and prophesied their division and ruin, and his own death. On the 9th he returned (according to the narrative) in perfect health, the next day said he had finished his course, and on the 11th died. This narrative is accompanied with several prophecies, which he is said to have uttered in his last moments. Fuller tells us what is much more probable, that he died of a burning fever in a state of delirium, and venting strange expressions called prophetic raptures. He adds that he was a good preacher, and no contemptible poet³⁷. Mr. Saltmarsh published controversial and other tracts; some of which, if one may judge from their titles³⁸, were written when he was bordering on insanity.

John Saltmarsh.

"The marriage of these to Hon. parsones, comefare generall of Irland Mr John Reynolds, and Mrs Sufana Milldmy, daftar to the Hon. S^r Henery Milldmy, was solemnysed the 14th day of Jenewary 1653."

"Josiah, son of Josiah Child, Esq. born Dec. 20, 1668 (baptized at Hackney); Mary, born May 20, 1672; Barnard, son of

Family of Child.

³⁷ Worthies of England, pt. 3. p. 212.

"Morning Star;" and "Holy Discoveries

³⁸ "Sparkles of Glory, or Beams of the

"and Flames."

“ Jofiah Child and Emma, baptized June 11, 1677 (buried June 6, 1698); Richard, baptized Feb. 5, 1679-80. S^r Jofiah Child, buried June 27, 1699.”

“ John Howland, Efq. of Stretham, and Elizabeth, daughter of S^r Jofiah Child, Bar^t, married Aug. 4, 1681. Charles L^d Herbert, eldest fon to the Marquis of Worcefter, and Rebecca, second daughter of the R^t Worshipful S^r Jofiah Child, were married the 5th day of June 1682, in the chapel belonging to the manor-house at Wansted, by Henry Barrington, chaplain.” This marriage was celebrated with great magnificence; among the company assembled upon the occasion were the Bantam ambaffador and his train”. “ The R^t Hon. Lady Elizabeth Somerfet, daughter of Charles Marquis of Worcefter, and Rebecca, born Mar. 7, 1687.” “ M^r Richard Child and M^{rs} Dorothy Glynne, married Ap^l 22, 1703; Emma⁴⁰ and Elizabeth, twins of S^r Rich^d Child, Bar^t, and Dorothy, born Dec. 10, 1707; Frederic, Feb. 13, 1709-10; Richard, July 24, 1711; John⁴¹, Oct. 22, 1712; Dorothy, July 6, 1717; Dorothy Countefs Tylney, buried Mar. 3, 1743-4; Richard Earl Tylney, May 29, 1750; the Hon. Jofiah Child, May 19, 1760; John Earl Tylney, Dec. 16, 1784.”

“ Robert, fon of S^r Robert Long, Bar^t, and Emma, (daughter of Richard Child, Earl Tylney,) born Sep. 26, 1738, buried Mar. 5, 1739-40; Richard, born Sep. 20, 1742; buried Mar. 29, 1746.”

“ The Worshipful S^r Henry Barnard, buried April 27, 1680.”

“ S^r John Narborough, Kn^t, commissiomer of the navy, and

³⁹ London Mercury, June 13, 1682. This lady's fortune is said to have been upwards of 25,000l.; a prodigious portion, at that time, for a daughter who was not an heiress.

⁴⁰ She became the wife of Sir Robert Long, Bart.; her twin-sister died in her infancy.

⁴¹ He succeeded to the title of Earl Tylney.

“ Elizabeth, daughter of Cap^t John Hill, married June 20,
“ 1681.”

“ Francis, son of S^r Orlando Bridgman, Bar^t, and Susan, bap-
“ tized July 20, 1704; Mary, Aug. 26, 1705; Orlando, Sep. 16,
“ 1706.”

“ S^r Robert Williamfon, buried May 25, 1707.”

“ John Rushout, Esq. (now S^r John Rushout, Bar^t.) and Rebecca
“ Bowles, married June 3, 1766.”

“ Gabriel Forio, aged 93, buried July 20, 1782.”

“ S^r James Rich, Bar^t, buried Sep. 29, 1783.”

In the oldest register-book is the following protestation, signed by
the principal inhabitants of Wansted, in 1641 :

“ I A. B. doe, in the presence of Almighty God, promise, vowe,
“ and proteste, to maynteyne and defend, as farre as lawfully I may,
“ with my life, power, and estate, the true reformed protestant
“ religion, expresse in the doctrine of the church of England,
“ against all popery and popishe inovacions within this realme,
“ contrary to the same doctrine, and according to the duty of my
“ allegiance to his Majesty's royall persone, honor, and estate; as
“ also the power and privileges of parliament, the lawful rights and
“ libertyes of the subject; and every persone that makes this protest-
“ acion, in whatsoever he shall do in the lawful pursuance of the
“ same; and to my power, as farre as lawfully I may, I will oppose,
“ and by all good wayes and meanes, endeouere to bring to condign
“ punishment, all such as shall ether by force, practise, counsell,
“ plots, conspiracies, or otherwise, doe any thing to the contrary of
“ any thing in this present protestacion conteyned. And further,
“ that I shall, in all just and honorable ways, endeouere to preserve
“ the union and peace betweene the three kingdoms of England,
“ Scotland, and Ireland; and nether for hope, feare, nor other
“ respecte, shall relynquish this promise, vowe, and protestacion.—

Protestation
in 1641.

“ Wee, whose names hereafter followe, doe freely and unanimously
 “ make this protestacion afore written ; and, in testimonye thereof,
 “ have subscribed our names this 27th day of June 1641.” Signed,
 Humphrey Maddison, minister, William Brereton⁴²; Henry Herbert, Thomas Mildmay, Henry Mildmay, Richard Boothby, William Boothby, James Cambell, and 40 others.

Sir William
Penn.

Sir William Penn (father of the founder of Pennsylvania) was an inhabitant of Wansted, and died there in 1670. He was High Admiral of England during Cromwell's usurpation, and afterwards performed many signal services for Charles the Second⁴³.

Admiral
Buckle.

Admiral Buckle, a brave officer, who distinguished himself by taking the Glorioso man of war in 1741, resided at Wansted, where he died, in the month of July 1784.

Schools.

There are two charity-schools in this parish, the one for boys, and the other for girls ; at which nearly all the children of the poor are educated⁴⁴. These schools were established in the year 1786, some after the institution of the present rector. They are supported by voluntary contributions.

Benefac-
tions.

Robert Rampston, who died in 1585, gave 20s. per annum to the poor of this parish. The late Earl Tylney, anno 1784, bequeathed 100l. in the 4 per cents. to the poor ; and Robert Mangles, Esq. in 1791, the sum of 50l. laid out in the purchase of 69l. 1s. 8d. 3 per cent. consol. Bank annuities.

⁴² Probably Sir William Brereton, the Parliamentary General.

⁴³ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

⁴⁴ The present number is about 50.

W E S T H A M.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Becontree ; and is bounded on the east by Eastham ; on the north by Wansted and Leyton ; on the west by the river Lea, which separates it from St. Leonard's Bromley, Stratford-Bow, and Hackney, in Middlesex ; and on the south by the river Thames. The village, in which the church is situated, lies a little to the south of the high road, and four miles from Whitechapel. The populous hamlet of Stratford extends along the road towards London, as far as Bow-bridge. Plaistow, another large hamlet, is about a mile east of the church. Upton, another hamlet, lies nearly a mile north-east.

Situation,
and bounda-
ries.

This parish is divided into three wards, called Church-street, Stratford-Langthorne, and Plaistow wards ; each of which has a churchwarden and overseer. Church-street ward pays the sum of 529l. 12s. to the land-tax ; Stratford-Langthorne ward, 546l. 10s. ; Plaistow ward, 784l. 10s. The proportion in the pound is about 2s. in each ward.

Wards.

Land-tax.

The parish of Westham contains 4500 acres of land ; of which about 1970 are arable, and 2530 meadow and marsh-land. About 500 acres of the arable are (on an average) annually cropped with potatoes, and about 200 with turnips. The soil, except in the marshes, is for the most part gravel ; there is some loam in the neighbourhood of the forest.

Quantity
and nature
of land.

Soil.

There

Market and
fair.

There was formerly a market at Westham, on Tuesdays, and an annual fair, which lasted four days; the vigil and festival of St. Margaret, and the two following days. The charter was procured by Richard de Montfichet, in 1253¹.

Foundation
of Stratford
Abbey.

The Abbey of Stratford Langthorne, in this parish, was founded by William de Montfichet, in the year 1135, for monks of the Cistercian order: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints; and endowed by the founder with his manor of Ham, (i. e. Westham,) and the manor which had belonged to Ranulph the priest; two mills, his wood of Buckhurst in the forest, and the tithe of pannage². "This howse," says Leland, "first sett among
"the low marshes, was after, with sore fludes, defacyd, and remeid
"to a celle or graunge longynge to it caulld Burgestede, in
"Eftsex, a mile or more from Billerica. Thes monks remainid at
"Burgstede untill entrete was made that they might have sum
"helpe otherwyse. Then one of the Richards, Kings of England,
"toke the ground and Abbay of Stratford into his protection, and
"reedifienge it, browght the foresayde monks agayne to Stratford;
"where amonge the marshes they reinhabtyd³."

Its posses-
sions.

The abbot of Stratford Langthorne was summoned to parliament in 1307. At the suppression of religious houses, the annal rental of this monastery amounted to the sum of 652l. 3s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. A schedule of their principal possessions is given in the notes⁴; together with

¹ Cart. 37 Hen. III. m. 13.

² Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 883.

³ Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 9.

⁴ The manor and advowson of Westham (given by their founder); the manors of East Westham; Eastham; Playze; and Woodgrange, in Eastham and Westham; Holm-grange, in Westham; the manor and rectory of Leyton; the manors of Caldecote, Bursted (with the rectory); Cowbridge; Calwedon; Westhouse (in

Bursted); Buckwynks (in Buttesbury); White's and Gurney's (in Bursted); Biggyn (in Chaldewell); Bumpsted; Sudbury; Lewisham; Beringers; Little Ilford; and Rayhouse; the rectory of Maplested; lands called Westlands, in Gynge Mounteney; messuages in Coryngham; marshes in Hadley and Little Thurrock; Buckhurst, alias Monkhill, in Woodford and Chigwell; divers lands and houses in Westham; houses in London, &c. &c.

references

references to all the grants relating to this monastery, which are to be found in the Calendars at the Tower⁵. The convent was surrendered

⁵ Pat. 32 Hen. III. m. 9. Licence to the abbot to inclose his wood of Leyton, within the forest. Cart. 37 Hen. III. 13. Grant of free-warren in Chigwell, Leyton, Westham, Woodford, Gynge Mounteney, Gynge Laundry, Gynge Radulphi, Gynge Joybird, Wand, Dunton, East Horndon, Caldwell, Thurrock Parva, Great Bursted and Little Bursted. Cart. 13 Edw. I. N^o 42 and 44. Inspeximus and confirmation of the charters of Henry and John. Pat. 35 Edw. I. m. 45. Licence to John de Lancaster to give the church of Eastham. Pat. 7 Edw. II. pt. 1. m. 6. Licence to purchase a messuage, and 100 acres of land, in Eastham, of Thomas de Bernsted. Pat. 9 Edw. II. pt. 1. m. 13. Pardon for buying lands, &c in Ilford and Westham. Pat. 9 Edw. II. pt. 2. m. 12. Lands at Eastham, given by John de Lancaster. Pat. 9 Edw. II. pt. 2. m. 25. Remission of a rent out of the manor of Bursted. Pat. 10 Edw. II. pt. 2. m. 12. Licence to John de Lancaster to give 40 acres of land in Eastham. Pat. 12 Edw. II. pt. 2. m. 22. Reversion of the manor of Eastham. Pat. 14 Edw. II. pt. 2. m. 20. Remission of a rent out of the manors of Sudbury and Ham. Pat. 5 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 27. A messuage, and 126 acres of land, at Leyton; given by Roger Samkyn and Edmund Bassett. Pat. 10 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 10. A house and lands in Eastham, by Edmund Bassett and Nicholas Cotes. Pat. 24 Edw. III. pt. 3. m. 3. A house in London. Pat. 27 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 19. Lands and rents in Eastham and Westham frith, by Sir Richard de Playz. See also Cl. 27 Edw. III. m. 17. Pat. 27 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 22.

Lands and rents in Gynge Mounteney, and Hoton, by William de Derfham. Pat. 33 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 13. Lands in Bursted. Pat. 45 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 30. Lands in Westham. Pat. 47 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 35. Manor of Eastham. Pat. 3 Ric. II. pt. 2. m. 2. Confirmation of charters. Pat. 20 Ric. II. pt. 3. m. 9. Grant of liberties. Pat. 7 Hen. IV. pt. 2. m. 43. Confirmation of charters. Pat. 8 Hen. V. m. 8. An ample confirmation of former charters, &c.; in which are recited, Henry the Second's charter, which confirms the founder's donations, and several lands given by Luce Fitzmartin, Walter de Baalon, Sybil, wife of Norman, and Geoffrey de St. Eloy; the grange of Ledehall, given by William Fitz Eloy and his wife Emma; Thomely, given by Jordan and Rualdus his brother; the manor of Gynge, given by Godfrey de Revill; the manor of Cubige, given by Matthew Germin; Takely, by William, son of Alize; Filmere, by Richard de Montfichet, being of the fee of Ralph Fitz-Urfe; Wokindom, given by William de Ane; the churches of Westham and Leye, given by Gilbert de Montfichet; the church of Greenford, given by Sybil, wife of Norman, &c. Richard the First's charter, which confirms the church of Bursted, and lands there given by Geoffrey de Bellavalle; the manor of Bellingham*, held under the monks of Canterbury; marshes, given by Henry de Essex; the manor of South Mersey*, given by Walter de Wandlefore; the manor of Sudbury, given by the founder, and his servant Alan de Faleysey. Edward the Third's charter, which confirms the wood

* These manors are not to be found in the bailiff's accounts at the time of the surrender; it is probable, therefore, that they had been alienated before.

Surrender of
the convent.

rendered to King Henry VIII. by William Huddleston, the last abbot, on the 29th of March 1538. The deed of surrender, which remains in the Augmentation-office, is signed by the abbot, the priest, the sacrist, the chanter, and eleven monks; one of whom was so illiterate as to be obliged to make his mark, which is called "the mark of John Wyght, which can not wrytte." The conventual seal, which is appendant, represents the Virgin Mary and the Infant Jesus, sitting under a Gothic canopy. The arms of this Abbey were, G. three chevronels O. over all a crozier in bend Argent.

Seal and
Arms.

John de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, High Constable of England, was buried at Stratford Abbey in 1335.

Grant and
alienations
of the site.

In the year 1539, King Henry VIII. granted the conventual church, with Richard's chapel, the site of the monastery, and its appurtenances, to Sir Peter Mewtas, or Meautis⁶, who had been Ambassador to the Court of France. About this time, Margaret Countess of Salisbury, who, two years afterwards, was beheaded for high-treason, resided within the precincts of the monastery⁷. Henry Meautis, Esq. a descendant of Sir Peter, in the year 1633, sold the site of the Abbey, with 240 acres of land, the Abbey mills, &c. to Sir John Nulls⁸; whose son, John Nulls, Esq. in 1663, con-

of Buckhurst in the forest, (given by the

founder,) the licence of free-warren above mentioned; the licence for imparking Leyton-wood, and a market at Great Burstled. Pat. 3 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 15. Another confirmation of charters. Pat. 24 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 25. Grant to Thomas Bernwell to exchange the manor of Westham with the abbot and convent for certain lands in Havering. Pat. 4 Edw. IV. pt. 3. m. 12. Confirmation of charters. Pat. 16 Edw. IV. pt. 2. m. 10. A market and two fairs at Billericay. Pat. 19 Edw. IV. m. 29. Grant of two casks of wine annually from the port

of London.

⁶ Pat. 30 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. Feb. 15. Sir Peter Mewtas died, anno 1562, seised of the site of the monastery and ten messuages, ten tofts, four mills, 300 acres of arable, 200 of meadow, 100 of pasture, 50 of wood, 300 of marsh, &c. in Westham. Morant's History of Essex, vol. i. p. 19.

⁷ Minister's accounts of this Abbey in the Augmentation-office.

⁸ For the descent of this estate, I am indebted to Mr. James of Plaistow, and Mr. Holbrook.

veyed

veyed the site of the Abbey to Thomas Meads, and others; from whom it passed to Mr. Richard Knight. It remained in his family till the year 1786, when it was sold, by John Dudlas Knight, Esq. to Mr. Thomas Holbrook, the present proprietor.

The Abbey stood at the distance of about three furlongs south-west from the parish church; the site of the precincts, which was moated, contained about 16 acres. The only remain of the buildings is a part of a chapel, with the doorway, adjoining to the public house called the Adam and Eve. The foundations of the convent were dug up and removed by the present proprietor; in doing of which no antiquities worthy of note were found, except a small onyx seal, with the impress of a griffin, set in silver, on which is the following legend: "Nuncio vobis gaudium et salutem;" perhaps the privy-seal of one of the abbots. At a little distance from the Adam and Eve, towards the north, is a brick gateway, which was the entrance to the conventual precincts.

Its present
state.

The abbey lands are charged with the repair of a bridge and causeway on the great road, near Stratford⁹.

The manor of Westham, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was the property of Alestan, a freeman; when the survey of Doomsday¹⁰ was taken, it belonged to Ranulph Peverell and Robert Gernon.

Manor of
Westham.

⁹ A cause relating to these repairs was determined in 1691. See Morant's History, vol. i. p. 20, 21. It is not Bow-bridge that is repaired by the owners of these lands, but a bridge called Chaners-bridge. See more particulars relating to it from ancient records, in vol. iii. p. 490, 491. of this work.

¹⁰ There is no distinction in this survey between Eastham and Westham. A description of the estates of the church of Westminster in *Ham* has been already given,

(p. 138.); the other estates are thus described:

Robert Gernon holds Ham in demesne; which was held by Alestan, a freeman, in the reign of King Edward, for a manor, containing eight hides and 30 acres. This manor King William gave to Ranulph Piperell (Peverell) and Robert Gernon. There were, in King Edward's time, five ploughs on the demesne lands, now four; the tenants had then eight ploughs, now twelve; there were then 32 villans, now

Gernon. When William de Montfichet founded the Abbey of Stratford-Langthorne, anno 1135, he endowed it with all his lordships and demesne lands in Westham". The manor of Westham seems afterwards to have been again in lay-hands: for, in 1446, Thomas Bernwell obtained the King's licence to give it to the abbot and convent of Stratford, in exchange for some lands in Havering¹². It was parcel of the possessions of that monastery, when it was dissolved in 1539, and then came into the hands of the crown. In

48; then 16 bordars, now 79; always three slaves; pannage for 100 hogs; 60 acres of meadow; formerly nine mills, now eight. This manor was formerly valued at 161.; when the present owners came into possession, at 121.; now at 241. Ranulph Peverell has a moiety of this manor. The said Ranulph had formerly, and has still, a pack-horse, from the demesne lands of Robert. There was formerly one cow on this estate, now nine beasts; formerly six sheep, now twelve; formerly five hogs, now eleven. Osbern held 30 acres of this manor, and half a carucate, of Robert, valued at 10s. included in the aforesaid valuation. The said Robert holds another estate in Ham, which was, in King Edward's time, the property of Leured, a freeman, who held it for a manor of seven hides: there were always three ploughs on the demesne lands. The tenants, in King Edward's time, had seven ploughs, now thirteen; there were then 34 villans, now 38; then three bordars, now 26; then 19 slaves, now three: there is pannage for 700 hogs, and 50 acres of meadow; formerly eight beasts, now 15; formerly 20 hogs, now 34: there are now 180 sheep, four pack-horses, and three hives of bees.—To this estate were added, in the reign of King William, three virgates of land, which Edwin, a free priest, held in the reign of

King Edward: this land then employed a plough, but now has but half employment for one: on it are three bordars; there is pannage for ten hogs; and there are nine acres of meadow. The manor was valued, in King Edward's time, at 101.; when the present owner took possession, at 71.; now at 181.; and to this manor adjoin 30 acres of land, held by a socman. Ilger holds eleven acres of this manor, on which are two bordars and one plough: this land is valued at 15s. included in the aforesaid valuation.

The description of Ranulph Peverell's lands at Ham exactly corresponds with the first-mentioned manor of Robert Gernon, (it being their joint property,) except that the account of the stock somewhat varies. In the latter, it is said, that the stock, in King Edward's time, consisted of one pack-horse, one cow, and three hogs; in King William's time, two horses, two foals, two cows, with their calves, 20 hogs, and 60 sheep. I think it probable, that this was the manor which William de Montfichet gave to the Abbey of Stratford, with the manor of Westham, described in his charter as the manor which belonged to Ranulphus the priest.

¹¹ Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i.

¹² Pat. 24 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 25.

1610, it was settled upon Henry Prince of Wales¹¹. In 1616, it was granted to Sir Francis Bacon and others for 99 years, in trust for Charles I. then Prince of Wales; this lease, in 1629, was assigned to the trustees of Queen Henrietta Maria, as a part of her jointure. On the sale of the crown lands, during the usurpation, this manor (with the prison in Stratford and a meadow called Lower Ward) was purchased for the sum of 3147l. 11s. (being about 32 years' purchase¹²), by Silas Taylor, on behalf of himself and other creditors of the Government. At the Restoration, the Queen-mother became possessed again of this manor; which was afterwards granted to Queen Catherine (confort of Charles II.) for her life. It was leased by her (anno 1691) to Sir Richard Sandys, for 14 years and a half from June 1707. In 1702, another lease, for 11 years and a half in reversion, was granted to the trustee of Mrs. Catherine Bland. In the year 1693, the manor of Westham was granted to George Booth, Esq. for 99 years, from the decease of Queen Catherine, which happened in 1705. That part of the manor which lies in Stratford ward was sold by Mr. Booth, in 1733, (for the remainder of his term,) to the trustees of Sir John Blount; whose estates being seized by the South Sea Company, the lease was assigned by them to the Tylney family; and is now vested in Sir J. Tylney Long, Bart. The other division of the manor was bequeathed by Mr. Booth, with his other estates, to Mrs. Hester Pinney, who conveyed it to Azariah Pinney, Esq. The lease afterwards passed through the hands of ——— Smart, Esq. and Mr. Brown; the latter of whom assigned the

¹¹ Pat. 8 Jac. pt. 41. Oct. 5. N^o 5. relating to the assignments of Mr. Booth's
The account of the manor, from this lease, are intended to be given in the Appendix.
period, was obligingly communicated by William Harrison, Esq. of the Land-Revenue-office. Some farther particulars re-

¹² It was 3l. 13s. 4d. over, besides 30l. 15s. for timber.

remainder of the term to John Henniker, Esq. (now Sir John Henniker, Bart.) in whom it is still vested.

Manor of
East West-
ham.

The manor of East Westham in this parish was granted to Sir Roger Cholmeley in the year 1553¹⁵. It has since passed through the same hands as those of Eastham Burnels, Westham Burnels, and Playz. Since the account of Eastham Burnels was printed, I have learned, that, in 1627, one of the moieties of these manors belonged to Francis Hervey, Esq. the other to Carew Mildmay, Esq.¹⁶ They both afterwards became vested in the Mildmays, and were not again separated till about the year 1720; when Sir John Blount's estates having been seized by the South Sea Company, they were sold to the two branches of the Smyth family¹⁷. The one is the property of Sir Robert Smyth, Bart.; the other was sold, about the year 1755, or 1756, to Stephen Comyn, Esq.¹⁸, father of Stephen Comyn, Esq. the present proprietor.

Manor of
Playz.

The manor of Playz took its name from Hugh de Playz, who married Philippa, sister and coheir of Richard de Montfichet¹⁹. Sir Richard de Playz, in the year 1353, gave it to the abbot and convent of Stratford-Langthorne²⁰. On the suppression of that monastery it became vested in the crown, and was granted, anno 1553, to Sir Roger Cholmeley²¹. Its history from this period is the same as that of the manors of East Westham, &c.²²

Manor of
Westham
Burnels.

The history of the manor of Westham Burnels corresponds entirely with that of Eastham Burnels, which has been already given²³.

Manor of
Bretts.

The manor of Bretts was the property of John Ferrers, Esq. who died in 1478²⁴. The reversion was then vested in Edward Earl of

¹⁵ Pat. 7 Edw. VI. pt. 3. Mar. 24.

¹⁶ From the information of Mr. James of Plaistow.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ From the information of Rob. Comyn, Esq. of St. Paul's Churchyard.

¹⁹ See p. 139.

²⁰ Cl. 27 Edw. III. m. 17.

²¹ Pat. 7 Edw. VI. pt. 3. Mar. 24.

²² See p. 140, 141.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Esch. 18 Edw. IV. N^o 46.

Warwick, (son of the Duke of Clarence,) who being executed for high-treason in 1499, his estates became forfeited to the crown: this manor was settled by Henry VIII. anno 1519, with other lands, on Catherine of Arragon²⁵. It appears to have been afterwards given to Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Clarence, who was created Countess of Salisbury by Henry VIII.: for by her attainder in 1541, it became again vested in the crown²⁶, and was granted to Sir Peter Meautis and his wife Jane, for life²⁷. In 1576, Queen Elizabeth granted it in fee to Sir Thomas Heneage²⁸, who, in 1583, aliened it to Roger Townsend, Esq.²⁹ By him it was conveyed, the next year, to Edward Earl of Oxford³⁰, who died seised of it in 1604. His widow sold it, in 1610, to Henry Wollaston, Esq.³¹, who died seised of it in 1619³². In 1624, it was the property of Sir William Courten³³, whose son William sold it, anno 1637, to Jacob Garrard, Esq. for 3100l. Sir Francis Bickley, Bart. who had married Alithea, daughter and coheir of another Jacob Garrard, son and heir apparent of Sir Thomas Garrard, Bart. became in her right possessed of this manor, and sold it, in 1711, to Peter Courtney, Esq.; who, in 1719, bequeathed it to his sister Elizabeth, wife of William Beauchamp, Esq.; from whom it has descended to Joseph Beauchamp, Esq. the present proprietor.

Sir Adam Francis, who died in 1417, was seised of the manor of Cobhams, alias Chobhams, in Weitham, held under the abbot and convent of Stratford, and Hugh Burnel³⁴. From this period till after the grant of Sir William Compton, in 1513, the history of

Manor of
Cobhams,
or Chob-
hams.

²⁵ Pat. 11 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. Aug. 18.

²⁶ See the grant to Heneage.

²⁷ Pat. 32 Hen. VIII. pt. 8. July 12.

²⁸ Pat. 18 Eliz. pt. 13. July 22.

²⁹ Cl. 25 Eliz. pt. 21.

³⁰ Pat. 26 Eliz. pt. 12. Mar. 2.

³¹ Cl. 8 Jac. pt. 31.

³² Morant's Essex, vol. i. p. 18.

³³ For the remainder of the descent of this manor, I am indebted to Mr. James of Plaistow.

³⁴ Esch. 5 Hen. V. N^o 53.

this

this manor corresponds with that of Ruckholt in Leyton³⁵. There was a grant of this manor to Tipper and Dawe in 1589³⁶. On the 31st of Jan. 1596, it was granted to Thomas Spencer and Robert Atkinson³⁷, who, a few days afterwards, conveyed it to Robert Wiseman³⁸. Mr. Wiseman died seised of it in 1618³⁹. About the beginning of the present century it was the property of John Hiatt, Esq. In 1782, it was purchased of Mrs. Jane Hiatt, or her executors, by Sir John Henniker, Bart. the present proprietor⁴⁰.

The manor-house is about a mile north-west from the church, on the left hand of the road leading from Stratford to Leyton.

Manor of
Wood-
grange.

The manor of Woodgrange, with a portion of the tithes⁴¹, parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Stratford-Langthorne, together with divers privileges and immunities enjoyed by that convent, was leased, anno 1535, to Morgan Philips, alias Wolfe, for 60 years. Queen Elizabeth granted a reversionary lease of it to Robert Earl of Leicester for 70 years, to commence at the expiration of the former lease⁴². George Earl of Totness was in possession of the lease (then valued at 210l. per annum) as early as the year 1605. In 1627, he procured the reversion of this manor in fee, subject to a rent of 27l. 2s. per ann.⁴³ After the death of the Countess of Totness, who survived the Earl, Peter Apsley, Esq. who inherited under his will, as right heir⁴⁴, after certain remainders,

³⁵ See p. 163.

³⁶ Pat. 31 Eliz. pt. 5. Aug. 22.

³⁷ Pat. 39 Eliz. pt. 11. Jan. 31.

³⁸ Pat. 39 Eliz. pt. 8. Feb. 2.

³⁹ Morant, vol. i. p. 18.

⁴⁰ See more particulars relating to this manor in the Appendix.

⁴¹ Viz. "All tithes of grain and hay

" (belonging to the rectory of Weltham)

" arising from Stratford-Langthorne, and

" the tithes of Claphams, from the north

" side of the highway there to Ham-frith,

" and from Stratford-Langthorne, on the

" south side of the highway to the north of

" Green-street; and the tithes of Westney,

" as far as the parish church of Weltham;

" and from thence by Upton Cross, and

" so by Portway to the south end of the

" highway called Green-lane."

⁴² Records in the Augmentation-office.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ He was son of Sir Allen Apsley, by Ann,

ders, fold it (anno 1637) to Charles Frankland, Esq. who, in 1649, aliened it to Thomas Cambell, Esq. (afterwards a baronet). Sir Harry Cambell died without male issue, in 1699, seized of this estate, leaving a daughter Ann, married to Thomas Price, Esq. whose son Cambell Price, Esq. sold it, in 1738, to John Pickering, merchant. Mr. Pickering, by his will, bearing date 1754, left it to his niece Mrs. Ann Machin, with remainder to her daughter Mary Machin, who is the present proprietor, and now the wife of Mr. John Peacock.

Robert Christendom, in the year 1443, bequeathed his manor in Westham, Stratford-Langthorne, Eastham, Leyton, Barking, and Dagenham, and all his rents, lands, and services in those parishes, to be sold and distributed in masses, and gifts to the poor, for the good of his soul, and the souls of his ancestors⁴⁵. There was an ancient mansion (now pulled down) at Plaistow, called Christendom-house. It was, in the last century, a seat of the Brydges's, and afterwards belonged to Mrs. Batilhey, who died in 1702⁴⁶.

Christen-
dom-house.

A farm called New Barnes, near Plaistow, being parcel of the manor of Westham, was assigned, anno 1629, by the Prince's trustees, to Simon Fanshaw, Esq. for 99 years, at the reserved rent of 40l. The same year the reversion was granted, in fee, (subject to the same rent,) ⁴⁷ to the trustees of Sir Thomas Fanshaw; from whose family it passed to Nathaniel Manlove. It was purchased,

New Barnes.

Ann, only daughter and heir of Sir Peter Warrenor, Knt. who was elder brother of the Earl of Totnefs.—Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by Mr. Peacock of Chancery-lane, whence the descent of this estate is taken.

⁴⁵ Cl. 21 Hen. VI. N° 13.

⁴⁶ From the information of Mr. James of Plaistow.

⁴⁷ This rent went with the manor to

George Booth, Esq. and was purchased of him, in 1724, by Sir George Merttins for the remainder of his term. Sir George left a son, who died in 1752, when this rent became vested in his sister and heir Philadelphia, the wife of Benjamin Greenwood, Esq. Their son George dying without issue, in 1777, the said rent is now vested in William Cope, Esq. who married Anne, his sister and heir.

in

in 1706, of Mr. Manlove, by the Coopers' Company ⁴⁸, in trust, for a hospital at Egham.

St. Thomas's
Mill.

A mill, at Stratford, in this parish, called St. Thomas's Mill, belonged to the hospital of St. Thomas of Acon, and was granted, with certain lands and tenements, anno 1549, to Gerard Hermans, goldsmith of London ⁴⁹. It lately belonged to the Grenville family. The present Marquis of Buckingham sold it, a few years ago, to Mr. Jones.

The Hyde-
house.

At Plaistow there is an ancient mansion called Hyde-house, (now in the occupation of Mr. John James,) which is said to have been inhabited by the monks of Stratford after the dissolution of that convent. Over a gateway is the date 1579 ⁵⁰; and, on a wall near the house, that of 1559. In the windows are several coats of arms, in stained glass ⁵¹. I suppose it to have been the same house which, in 1605, was held by Richard Tailor, doctor of physic; it is described, in an ancient survey of the manor of Westham ⁵², as a great mansion in Plaistow, with certain lands, among which is mentioned, a parcel of ground called Le Hide. In the last century it was the seat of Sir Thomas Foot, and afterwards of the Onflows ⁵³.

Sir Thomas Lodge, Alderman of London, who died in 1583, was seised of an estate in Westham ⁵⁴.

⁴⁸ The descent of this estate was obligingly communicated by William Harrison, Esq. of the Land-Revenue-office.

⁴⁹ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 7389.

⁵⁰ Underneath the date is the following inscription: THIS IS THE GATE OF EVER-LASTING LIFE.

⁵¹ 1. The Royal arms within a rich border. 2. Arg. a chevron, and in the dexter chief point a trefoil slipped Sab.—Foot, impaling Az. two bends checky O. and G.—Mott. 3. The Grocers' arms. 4. Az. a

lion ramp. Arg. within an orle of half fleur de lis issuing from the sides of the escutcheon. 5. Sab. a chevron between three bulls' heads caboshed Arg. 6. Az. a fleur de lis Or.

⁵² In the Augmentation-office.

⁵³ Sir Arthur, father of the first Lord Onslow, married one of the coheirs of Sir Thomas Foot.

⁵⁴ Holman's MSS. in the library of Thomas Astle, Esq. F. R. A. S.

The parish church, dedicated to All Saints, is a spacious building, consisting of a chancel, with two aisles, and a nave of considerable length, which has also two aisles. At the west end is a square tower, 74 feet in height, with a ring of 10 bells. The church.

On the north wall of the chancel is a handsome monument, with the effigies of the deceased and his lady⁵⁵, to the memory of Sir Thomas Foot, Knt. and Bart.⁵⁶, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1650, and died in 1688, aged 96. On the south side is the monument of Mr. James Cooper⁵⁷, with his effigies in white marble, as large as the life, well executed. He is represented standing, with a book in his hand. On the same wall are the monuments of John, eldest son of Robert Faldo, Esq.⁵⁸, 1613; Francis, his fifth son, 1632; and John Fawcitt⁵⁹, Gent. who married Jane, his daughter, 1625. On the floor are the tombs of Elizabeth, daughter of Cornelius Drebbelt, 1621; Elizabeth, wife of George Seabroke, minister, 1647; Daniel Pratt, citizen of

Monuments
of Sir Tho-
mas Foot;

James
Cooper, &c.

⁵⁵ Both standing: he is represented in his Lord Mayor's robes; she is in a close dress, richly ornamented with lace.

⁵⁶ By his wife Elizabeth he had four daughters; 1. —, married to Sir John Cutler, Bart. 2. Mary, (married to Sir Arthur Onflow, Bart.) buried at Westham, March 29, 1706. 3. Sarah, (married to Sir John Lewis, Bart.) buried at Westham, Feb. 5, 1706. 4. Priscilla, (married to Sir Francis Rolle, Knt.) buried at Westham, July 9, 1708. The arms on Sir Thomas Foot's monument are, Quarterly, 1 and 4. Arg. a chevron S. in the dexter chief point, a trefoil of the second—Foot. 2 and 3. O. a cross engrailed party per pale S. and G.—Brook, impaling Quarterly, 1 and 4. Az. two bends lozengy O. and G.—Mott. 2 and 3. S. a crescent within an orle of billets Or.

⁵⁷ Inscription—"Near this monument is

"interred the body of James Cooper, late
"of this parish, Gent.; who departed this
"life the 4th day of December 1743, aged
"80 years; and desired that, under his
"effigies, after his name and age, to be
"written this (or to this purpose):

"I believed in one God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost;
"also the resurrection:

"And whilst I liv'd, I put my trust in his divine pro-
"tection.

"But now interred, I'm cover'd o'er with dust;

"Reader, prepare, for thereunto you must.

"He was a good Christian, a sincere friend,
"and a liberal benefactor to the poor of this
"parish; besides his other extensive cha-
"rities, too large to be here inserted. This
"truth was added by his friends and exe-
"cutors."

⁵⁸ Arms—G. 3 stags' heads caboshed O.

⁵⁹ Arms—Arg. on a bend Az. three
dolphins embowed O. impaling Faldo.

London, 1666; Jane, his widow, aged 92, 1709; John Pratt, Gent. (son of Daniel,) 1699; Rebecca, (his daughter,) wife of William Wickins, rector of Eastling, Kent, 1684; Mr. Richard Hervey, 1693; John, an infant son of Thomas Sandes, merchant, by Ann, daughter of Michael Rolls, 1704; Dame Priscilla Rolle, 1708; Sarah, widow of Richard March, merchant, 1716; and Susannah, relict of Mr. George Marishall, 1747.

Ancient
tomb.

In the wall between the vestry and the chancel is an ancient tomb, with Gothic ornaments. There is no inscription; but on the side towards the vestry, which is the only part of the tomb now visible, are some coats of arms⁶⁰.

In the north aisle is the monument of Robert Rooke⁶¹, Esq. 1630; a table tomb in memory of Sir Philip Hall, 1745; Dame Sarah, his wife, 1742; Henry Hall, 1730; and Stephen Hall, M. D. 1731. There are also the tombs of Sarah, wife of Benjamin Milner, daughter and coheir of Smart Goodenough, Esq. 1724; Edward Towne, Esq. 1744; Sarah, his wife, daughter of Benjamin Milner, 1730; Lydia, his second wife, 1750; Mrs. Elizabeth Tollet⁶², 1754; Rev. Hugh Wyat, vicar, 1762; William Vere, Esq. 1765; Mrs. Anne Marsh, 1769; Abraham Whitaker, Esq. 1773;

Elizabeth
Tollet.

⁶⁰ These coats are almost obliterated.—The Goldsmiths' arms are easily distinguishable. In another escutcheon are three coats; the dexter very much resembles that of the see of Canterbury; the centre coat is three birds; the sinister, on a chevron between three garbs, as many tons. In another escutcheon is a shakefork.

⁶¹ Arms—Arg. on a chevron engrailed Erm. between three rooks proper, impaling Az. a fesse Arg. between three cheff-rooks O.—borne by Rookes.

⁶² Inscription—"Mrs. Elizabeth Tollet, daughter of George Tollet, Esq. Commissioner of the Navy in the reign of Queen Anne. Ob. Feb. 1, 1754, aged

60; and is buried under this marble. Religion, justice, and benevolence appeared in all her actions; and her poems, in various languages, are adorned with extensive learning, applied to the best purposes." Mrs. Tollet spent the latter part of her life in this parish. A volume of her poems was published after her death, among which are some in Latin, which have considerable merit. In the early part of her life, she was honoured with the friendship of Sir Isaac Newton, who was much pleased with some of her first essays. George Tollet, Esq. the commentator upon Shakespeare, was her nephew. Biograph. Dramatica.

Jane,

Jane, wife of Charles Jackson, Esq. 1780; and Hugh Smith, M. D. (eminently distinguished for his professional abilities⁶³;) 1790. Hugh Smith.

In the south aisle of the chancel is a handsome marble monument to the memory of Sir James Smyth, some time Lord Mayor of London, 1706; Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter and coheir of Arthur Shurley, Esq. of Suffex, 1689; Sir James Smyth, Bart.⁶⁴, 1716-7; and Mirabella, his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Legard, 1714. On the north wall of the same aisle is a monument of alabaster, with columns of black marble of the Corinthian order, to the memory of William Fawcett, Gent.⁶⁵, who died in 1631: over the tablet is the effigies of the deceased recumbent, and above, those of his wife and her second husband William Toppesfield (by whom the monument was erected) kneeling at a desk. In this aisle also is the monument of Lieut. Col. Scott⁶⁶, 1737; and another in memory of the Rev. Nicholas Buckeridge, M. A. some time fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and rector of Bradwell juxta Mare, Sir James Smyth, &c.

⁶³ Dr. Smith died on the 26th of Dec. at Stratford in this parish. He was a physician of considerable eminence; and had been for some time Alderman of Towerward. In 1772, he published a work intitled "Formulæ Medicamentorum; or, a Compendium of the Modern Practice of Physic; to which is prefixed, an Essay on the Effects and Uses of Blood-letting."

⁶⁴ Arms—Quarterly, 1. Az. two bars wavy Erm. on a chief O. a demi-lion ramp. Ermines—Smyth. 2. Bendy of six Arg. and Az. a chief Erm.—Shirley of Isfield, Suffex. 3. Arg. a chevron S. between three mascles Sab.—Stavelly. 4. Erm. a cross flory G.—Grindall, impaling Arg. on a bend between six mullets G. a cross pateé of the field—Legard. Sir James Smyth was created a baronet in 1714. He was grandson of Sir Robert Smyth of Upton, created a baronet in 1665; and an-

cestor of the present Sir Hervey Smyth.

⁶⁵ The arms on this monument are Toppesfield, and its quarterings,—Viz. Quarterly of fix. 1 and 6. G. on a chevron Erm. three martlets S.—Toppesfield. 2. O. three bars G.—Muschamp. 3. Checky O and G. on a chief Arg. a lion passant S. 4. Az. on a fesse indented Arg. three martlets G.—Bredinghurst. 5. Arg. on a chevron G. between three mascles S. as many martlets O.—Welbeck. On the same monument is the following coat: Arg. on a bend Az. three pistols O. impaling, a saltier.

⁶⁶ Arms—O. on a bend Az. a bezant; in the sinister chief point a rose G. all within a border S. charged with escallops O. impaling Az. a fesse party per pale G. and V. between three owls Arg.—Harward. Col. Scott married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Harward, Esq.

Family of
Smyth.

1727; his son Amhurst Buckeridge, M. A. fellow of St. John's College, 1710, and others of his family, with the effigies of the deceased in white marble. On the floor are the tombs of James Wittewrongle, a Fleming, (ancestor of the Wittewronges, baronets,) 1622; William Tudor, citizen, and merchant-taylor, 1653; Elizabeth Clark, his sister, 1654; Sir Robert Smyth⁶⁷, Bart. 1669; Judith, his wife, 1653; Jane, wife of John Pyott, and daughter of Sir Robert Smyth, Bart. 1684; Sir Robert Smyth, Bart. 1744; Lady Louisa Carolina Isabella, daughter of John Earl of Bristol, and wife of Sir Robert Smyth, 1770; Sir Robert Smyth, 1783; Elizabeth, wife of William Dudley, Esq. 1670; Zachariah Taylor, mariner, 1711; William King, Esq. 1748; and Jane, wife of William Talbutt, 1785.

In the nave are the monuments of Baynbridge Buckeridge, Esq.⁶⁸, 1732; and William Ravenscroft⁶⁹, merchant, 1718. On the floor are the tombs of William Wight, 1683; John, his son, 1704; Richard Wight, 1713; Major John Wicks, 1728; Peter Hartopp, Esq. 1742; and John Pickering, Esq. 1755.

Singular
mortality in
a family in
one day.

In the north aisle of the church are the tombs of William Milington, who with Joan his wife, Henry his son, and Susan his daughter, all died on the 20th of August, 1683; Catherine, his daughter, wife of Daniel Ingole, 1689; Daniel Ingole, 1691; Capt. John Ely, 1701; Thomas Haynes, attorney at law, 1715; Edmund Mountague, Esq. Deputy Governor of Fort St. David's in the East Indies, 1730; Thomas Hewlett, Gent. 1775; and Thomas Garner, Esq. 1781.

⁶⁷ He was created a baronet in 1665, and was ancestor of the present Sir Robert Smyth.

⁶⁸ Arms—Quarterly, 1 and 4. two pales between five crosses crosslets in saltier S.—Buckeridge. 2 and 3. Arg. a fesse between three

martlets S.; on an escutcheon of pretence G. two bars O. charged with six mascles of the field, on a canton O. a leopard's face S.

⁶⁹ His widow, Margaret, died in 1741, aged 95. His daughter Frances married ——— Ball.

In the south aisle is an altar tomb in memory of Nicholas Avenant, merchant-taylor, (a benefactor to this parish,) 1599; and the monuments of Henry Colchester, Esq.⁷⁰, 1701; Esther, wife of John L'Archevesque, 1723; Martha, his second wife, 1749; Charles Spearman⁷¹, 1725; Anne, relict of John Mighells, Admiral of the Blue, (who was buried at Lowestoffe, the place of his nativity, in 1733,) 1741; Mary Anne, wife of Rear Admiral John Gascoigne⁷², 1748; the Rev. John Finch, LL. B. 1748; and the Rev. Jonathan Reeves⁷³, 1787. On the floor are the tombs of Thomas Cooke⁷⁴, 1701; Thomas Reynell, Gent. 1705; Richard Blackmore, Gent. 1721; Alexander Ward, 1729; Jeremiah Dummer⁷⁵, 1739; Edward Flower, 1747; Mrs. Jane Lodge, daughter of John Lodge, merchant, 1752; Benjamin Rutland, Esq. 1768; Susannah-Newell, wife of Richard Keys, Esq. 1787; Major William Butler, 1790; and Mr. Thomas Shirley, 1793.

At the west end of the church, under the belfry, are the tombs of Capt. William Hill, 1703; John Hiett, Esq. 1719; Mr. Thomas Selby, 1745; Mark Macarty, merchant, 1738; and Peter Jones, Gent. 1730.

⁷⁰ Arms—G. a chevron between three estoiles O. impaling S. a chevron Arg.

⁷¹ Arms—Az. a chevron Erm. between three spears' heads O.

⁷² The arms on the monument of Mrs. Mighells and Mrs. Gascoigne are, Az. a chevron between three eagles displayed O. impaling S. three bendlets wavy Arg. on a chief G. a lion passant Or.

⁷³ He was the first chaplain of the Magdalen Hospital; and published a sermon preached at its opening.

⁷⁴ He married Jane Davis, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, married to George Tollet, Esq.

⁷⁵ Inscription—"The remains of Jeremiah Dummer of New England, Esq. distinguished by his excellent learning, probity, and humanity; his age 58.—1739."—This inscription is covered by a pew, which Mr. Cropley the vicar obligingly caused to be removed, in order that it might be copied. Mr. Dummer was buried on the 26th of May 1739, as appears by the parish register. He was Governor of New England; and, about the year 1737, published a pamphlet in defence of the charters of that colony. He wrote also a poem called "Plaiſtow," printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1733.

Weever,

Another remarkable instance of sudden mortality in a family.

Weever, in his *Funeral Monuments*⁷⁶, records several tombs in this church, of which no traces are now to be discovered: John Eglesfield, 1504; Henry Kettleby, servant of Prince Henry, 1508; Margaret, wife of John Kettleby; John Hammerton, Esq. serjeant at arms to Henry VIII. who, with Edith his wife, Richard Hammerton of Fedston in Yorkshire, with John and Richard his sons, all fell sick in an hour, and died in an hour⁷⁷, A. D. 1512; Walter Froste, Esq. sewer to Henry VIII.; his wife Anne, daughter of Richard Caley, Esq. merchant of the Staple at Calais, 1527; and Valentine Clerke, 1533. Strype, in the *Circuit Walk* annexed to Stow's Survey, mentions the tombs of Henry Amcot, 1583; John Shipman, 1583; Thomas Rookes, Esq. 1630; and Henry Fallowfield, merchant, 1656. The inscriptions on these tombs have been either defaced, removed, or covered by pews, as well as on those of the following persons, of which Mr. Holman took notes in 1719:—Thomas Staples, 1592; Johan Caspoel de Lovanio, 1622; Thomas Wilmer, Gent.⁷⁸; George Wilmer, Esq.⁷⁹, 1626; Thomas Salter, citizen, and mercer⁸⁰, 1640; Robert Ratcliffe, 1672; Elizabeth, wife of Robert Knight, 1678; William Brookes, 1679; William Davies, 1681; Sherwin Clarke, 1683; William Wright, 1683; John, his son, 1704; Susan, wife of John Hudson, 1685; Mr. Thomas Hawkes, 1689; Richard Hodgkin, 1693; Elizabeth, his daughter, wife of Thomas Butler, 1701; Mrs. Mary Batilhey, alias Shirley, 1702; Mr. Henry Francis, 1704; Thomas Farnalls, Gent. 1711; and Capt. William Pinckett, 1713⁸¹.

⁷⁶ P. 598.

⁷⁷ See a circumstance somewhat similar, p. 260.

⁷⁸ He married Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Jacob, Esq.

⁷⁹ He married Margaret, daughter of

Marmaduke Tweng, Esq. of Yorkshire.

⁸⁰ He married, 1. Hester, relict of John Walbanck. 2. Margaret, daughter of Richard Okeham.

⁸¹ Holman's *Essex Collections*, in the library of Thomas Astle, Esq. F.R.A.S.

Mr. Holman mentions a large slab of grey marble in the chancel, on which was a cross flory, with an inscription in Saxon characters, much worn: this has been removed.

In the churchyard are inscriptions in memory of William Pragell, 1579; John Pragell sen. 1590; Richard Pragell, 1618; Urfalin, wife of Capt. John Pragell, Governor of Berwick, and Chief General under Queen Elizabeth for the North, 1616; John Pragell jun. 1633; Clement Pragell, 1680; Joan, wife of Thomas Pragell (daughter of John Hill); Richard Gregory, Gent. 1658; Nathaniel Wickham, M. D. 1727; Mr. Robert Watts, 1730; John Tennant, merchant, 1737; Mr. Jacob Gouyin, 1738; John Henniker, merchant, 1749; Dame Anne, wife of Sir John Henniker, Bart. (buried in Rochester cathedral,) 1792; Mrs. Thomafine Gouge, widow, 1755; Henry Turner, Esq. ("married 50 odd years,") 1758; Elizabeth, wife of William Vere, Esq. 1759; Middleton Howard, Gent. 1759; Joseph Ball, Esq. barrister at law, 1760; Mary, wife of John Rankin, Esq. 1763; John Newe, Esq. 1763; Theodore Hodshon jun. Esq. 1768; Theodore Hodshon sen. Esq. 1769; John Davy, Esq. 1769; Mary, widow of the Rev. John Baptist Denis, 1772; George Edwards, F. R. S.⁸², 1773; Mrs.

Tombs in
the church-
yard.

George Ed-
wards the
naturalist.

⁸² Inscription—"Here lieth interred the body of George Edwards, Esq. F. R. S. who departed this life the 23d of July 1773, aged 81 years; formerly Librarian to the Royal College of Physicians; in which capacity, as well as in private life, he was universally and deservedly esteemed. His Natural History of Birds will remain a monument of his knowledge."—Mr. Edwards was born at Stratford in this parish, on the 3d of April 1693. He shewed an early inclination towards the study of natural history; which procured him the acquaintance and friendship of Dr. Mead, Martin Folkes, and Sir Hans Sloane. By the recommendation of the

latter, he was appointed Librarian to the College of Physicians, in 1733. In the year 1769, he retired to a small house at Plaistow in this parish, where he died. Mr. Edwards published seven volumes in quarto, of subjects in natural history, containing above 600 not before described. A general Index to his works, with the Linnæan names (completed by Linnaeus himself, who honoured him with his friendship and correspondence); his papers, collected from the Philosophical Transactions, and Memoirs of his Life, were published in 1776. (Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer, p. 120—122.)

Sarah Jennings, aged 95, 1773; John Wall, Esq. 1774; John Oxenford, Esq. 1780; Edward Waldo, Esq. 1783; William Palmer, Esq. 1786; Miss Priscilla de Hobe, 1791; Robert Harrison, Esq. 1792; the Rev. Charles Cropley, M. A. fellow of King's College, Cambridge, 1794; and Anne, widow of Ferdinando Warner, rector of Barnes (without date).

Rectory.

The church of Westham, which is in the diocese of London and in the deanery of Barking, was given by Gilbert de Montfichet to the abbot and convent of Stratford-Langthorne⁸³; to whom the great tithes were appropriated, a vicarage being at the same time endowed. Since the dissolution of monasteries, the tithes have been divided into two portions; one of which has passed with the manor of Woodgrange⁸⁴; the other, having been for many years vested in the crown, was granted to the ancestors of the present proprietor Sir Hervey Smyth, Bart.

Portions of tithes.

The vicarage.

In the year 1516, the abbot and convent of Stratford, having obtained the authority of the church of Rome for so doing, set aside the endowment of the vicarage, and, in lieu of it, settled upon the vicar, and his successors, an annual pension of 39l. 13s. 8d.⁸⁵; which, after the rectory became vested in the crown, was paid out of the Exchequer, and formed nearly the whole income of the vicarage; till the year 1638; when William Blower, father and predecessor of Peter Blower, then vicar, having purchased the existing lease of the vicarial tithes, the latter procured from the crown a renewal of the old endowment, in lieu of the said pension of 39l. 13s. 8d., which then ceased⁸⁶. The commissioners ap-

⁸³ Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 883.

⁸⁴ See p. 254.

⁸⁵ Newcourt, vol. ii.

⁸⁶ Pat. 14 Car. 1. pt. 26. June 11. N^o 1. By this act he proved a great benefactor to his successors, and seems to have done no disservice to the Crown; for it appears

that the vicarial tithes were granted by Hen. VIII. on a lease of twenty-one years, at the annual rent of 21l. 6s. 8d. to Francis Mynne; and were, in the reign of Charles I. held at the same rent by Francis Winterton, of whom Blower purchased.

pointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, in 1650, found, by their inquest, that the vicarage of Westham was then worth 60*l.* per annum (the glebe being valued at 24*l.* the tithes at 36*l.*). Mr. Yates, the incumbent, was reported to be an able, pious, honest minister⁸⁷. The vicarage is now become of considerable value. The patronage has been vested in the crown since the dissolution of monasteries.

Thomas Rose, who was instituted to this vicarage in 1551, experienced a great variety of fortune, before the final establishment of the reformed religion. In 1533, when some persons, out of their zeal against popery, stole the rood out of a church, Rose was suspected of being privy to the robbery, having been seen to burn some of the vestments which were taken away with it. On this suspicion he was committed to prison, where he lay several days and nights, with his body on the ground, and his feet in a high pair of stocks. He was afterwards removed to Lambeth, where he remained till Cranmer procured his liberty. Edward VI. gave him this vicarage. Queen Mary deprived him of it, and committed him to the Tower, whence he contrived to make his escape, and to get over to the continent. Upon Queen Elizabeth's accession he returned, and took possession again of the vicarage of Westham, which he resigned in 1563, for the living of Lutenhoo in Bedfordshire, where he died at a very advanced age⁸⁸.

Thomas
Rose, vicar.

The present vicar of Westham is the Rev. William Cropley, instituted in 1775, on the resignation of the Rev. John Warner.

There is a Quakers' meeting at Plaistow in this parish; a Roman Catholic chapel at Stratford; and a meeting, with a cemetery, belonging to the Methodists, in Brickfields. There is a meeting-house at

⁸⁷ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Library. ⁸⁸ Strype's Life of Cranmer, p. 275, 276.

Stratford, which belonged to the Presbyterian dissenters; but it has been disused for some years.

Parish
register.

There is no register of baptisms in this parish of an older date than 1681; that of burials begins in 1679, the marriages in 1684.

Comparative state of po- pulation.	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
	1681-90	- 61	-	$90\frac{1}{2}$
	1730-9	- $98\frac{2}{3}$	-	$140\frac{1}{2}$
	1780-4	- $152\frac{1}{3}$	-	$188\frac{3}{5}$
	1784-9	- $162\frac{2}{5}$	-	$175\frac{2}{5}$
	1790-4	- 169	-	$179\frac{4}{5}$

Present
number of
houses and
inhabitants.

The return of the King's surveyor of houses and windows, in 1762, states, that there were then 700 houses in this parish; of which 455 were mansions, 245 cottages. The houses and inhabitants having been numbered in the month of March this year (1796), it was found, that there were then 1057 houses⁸⁹, and 5806 inhabitants; the average number of inhabitants to a house being $5\frac{5\frac{2}{3}}{1057}$, which is very nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$.

⁸⁹ There are 318 houses in the ward of Church-street, or Westham, viz.				In Stratford-Langthorne ward 566, viz.			
In and near the village,	-	-	140	In Stratford,	-	-	449
Flowerpot-lane,	-	-	9	Angel-lane	-	-	49
Upton-row,	-	-	17	Maryland-point,	-	-	34
Upton,	-	-	19	A part of Stratford-green,	-	-	23
In the forest,	-	-	37	The Grove,	-	-	11
Vicarage-lane,	-	-	9				<u>566</u>
A part of Stratford-green,	-	-	29				
Brickfields,	-	-	16				
In and near the abbey precincts, &c.	-	-	42				
			<u>318</u>				

In Plaistow ward there are 173 houses.

⁹⁰ Deducting 310 from the inhabitants for the schools and workhouses*, and 60 from the number of houses, (being the amount of those uninhabited,) the average will not much differ from the above, being $5\frac{1}{2}$, or somewhat more than $5\frac{1}{2}$.

* In the Westham workhouse there were, in March 1796, 325 paupers; in the London workhouse, near Westham Abbey, 38.

Extracts from the Parish Register.

“ S^r William Humble, buried Jan. 10, 1686-7; S^r William
 “ Humble jun^r, Feb. 20, 1686-7; S^r George Humble, from Lon-
 “ don, Mar. 16, 1702-3.”

“ April 16, 1690, Peter Paine, and his wife, and his son Peter,
 “ and the parson, and his maid, was blown up all in one day.” Fatal acci-
dent by gun-
powder.

“ S^r Robert Legard and Mary Stone, married Aug. 22, 1691.”

“ S^r William Foster of Bamborough and ——— Pert, married
 “ June 29, 1693.”

“ S^r John Lethieullier and Elizabeth Smart, married July 2,
 “ 1695.”

“ Catherine Hannah, daughter of S^r John and Dame Eliza-
 “ beth Colleton, baptized May 28, 1719; Hannah Catherine, born
 “ June 16, 1721.”

“ Lady Elizabeth Winchcombe, buried Sep. 21, 1719.”

“ S^r Thomas Stanley, buried July 13, 1721.”

“ Richard, son of Samuel Jebb, M. D. and Jane his wife, bap-
 “ tized Oct. 30, 1729.” It appears by this entry, that Dr. Samuel
 Jebb resided at Stratford in Essex, and not at Stratford-Bow, (as
 stated in vol. iii. of this work⁹¹, on the authority of the Anecdotes
 of Bowyer,) and that his son Sir Richard Jebb, the late celebrated
 physician, was born there.

“ John Atkins, buried Dec. 12, 1757.” Mr. Atkins, who had John Atkins.
 been a surgeon in the navy, resided, during the latter part of his life,
 at Plaistow, where he died, at the age of 73. He published a book
 called “ the Navy Surgeon,” and “ Voyages to Africa and America,”
 both which works were very favourably received.

“ John, Henry, and Sarah, sons and daughter of John and Three
children at
a birth.
 “ Esther Flowerday, baptized Dec. 16, 1789.”

⁹¹ P. 493.

the capital, aided by voluntary subscriptions, and the collections at an annual charity-sermon.

Mrs. Sarah Bonnell, by her will, bearing date 1761, gave the sum of 3000*l.* in various stocks, for the purpose of building and endowing a school for poor girls. After Mrs. Bonnell's death, which happened in 1766, some doubts arose respecting the validity of some part of this donation, and a suit was instituted in Chancery. In the month of Dec. 1769, a decree was pronounced, by which the sums of 1500*l.* Bank stock, 18*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* S. S. S. 279*l.* 10*s.* O. S. S. A. and 170*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* N. S. S. A. were vested in trustees, who were directed to pay the dividends to James Bonnell, Esq. brother of the deceased, during his life, and afterwards (the money necessary for building a school-house and settling the law expences having been deducted) to apply the interest as follows:

Mrs. Bon-
nell's school.

To the school-mistress,	-	-	20 <i>l.</i>
— the writing-master,	-	-	15 <i>l.</i>
— paper, pens, ink, &c.	-	-	5 <i>l.</i>
— coals and candles,	-	-	5 <i>l.</i>
— wearing apparel for the scholars,			100 <i>l.</i>

The remainder to be appropriated in augmentation of the charity. A building, which had been erected in 1752, as a school of industry, was, in 1769, given by the treasurer and trustees of the charity-school, to the trustees of Mrs. Bonnell's school: forty girls are clothed and educated by Mrs. Bonnell's charity; the school-mistress and writing-master are chosen annually by the trustees.

1774. James Wall, Esq.	-	£. 100	Mr. James Cooper gave 50 <i>l.</i> to appren-
1778. James Manby, Esq.	-	- 250	tice 10 boys; Mrs. Hester Gyles, anno
Henry Hinde, Esq.	-	- 100	1746, gave 100 <i>l.</i> to apprentice five boys
1787. Mrs. Sufanna Matthews,	-	- 100	and five girls; Mrs. Elizabeth Rawlton, her
1788. Obadiah Agace,	-	- 50	sister, the same sum, to the like use; and
Mrs. Mary Battilhey, anno 1701, left 4 <i>l.</i>			Mrs. Thomafine Gouge, anno 1755, 100 <i>l.</i>
per annum for teaching poor children of			also, to apprentice 10 children.
Plaistow and Stratford wards.			

On the east side of the churchyard are ten alms-houses for poor persons, to whom Mrs. Thomafine Gouge, anno 1755, left the sum of 1000l. 3 per cent. and the residue of her monies unbequeathed, which amounted to 300l. more in the same stock.

Various Benefactions.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donors Names.</i>	<i>Nature, and present Value.</i>	<i>Use.</i>
1583.	John Shipman, -	{ Rent-charge of 6l. per an. } now only 4l. 10s. 8d. }	Poor.
1585.	Robert Rampfton, -	Rent-charge of 2l. per ann.	Poor.
1591.	{ Marg ^t Lady Throg- } morton, - }	Rent-charge of 2l. per ann.	30 poor widows.
1592.	Thomas Staples, -	Rent-charge of 1l. per ann.	Poor.
1596.	William Rooke, -	Rent-charge of 5l. per ann.	Bread.
1599.	Nicholas Avenant, {	6 acres and a half of marsh- } land; now 18l. per ann. }	5l. 4s. for bread, the remainder for the vicar.
1609.	Oliver Skinner ⁹³ , -	Rent-charge of 2l. per ann.	Poor.
1616.	Peter Blower, -	{ An acre of land, now 2l. } per ann. - }	Poor.
1618.	Richard Pragell, -	Rent-charge of 5l. -	Poor.
1628.	Richard Hales, -	Rent-charge of 2l. - -	{ Poor of Plaistow at Christ- } mas. }
1631.	William Fawcet, -	Rent-charge of 2l. 10s. -	2l. poor, 10s. a sermon.
1633.	Roger Harris, -	Rent-charge of 2l. 12s. -	Coals for 12 poor persons.
1635.	Sir Richard Fenn, -	Two houses, now let at 10l.	Bread.
1645.	Anne Lady Middleton, -	Rent-charge of 5l. - -	{ 3l. to apprentice a child, } 2l. for the poor. }
1653.	William Tudor, -	Land, now let at 4l. 5s.	{ Half to be given in bread, } half in money. }
1653.	Sir Jacob Gerrard, {	Lands, now let at 30l. } per ann. - }	{ 9l. to apprentice children, } one of each ward. }
			1l. for a sermon ⁹⁴ .
			12s. reader, clerk, and sexton.
			13l. 8s. (being the remainder, after deducting a rent-charge of 3l. each to the parishes of Eastham and Gracechurch, London,) in equal shares to the poor of each ward.

⁹³ He left 30l. to be laid out in lands for the repair of his family tomb.

⁹⁴ On the 9th of January, if on a Sunday; if not, on the Sunday following; to

commemorate his deliverance from danger of death by perjury, or subornation of perjury.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donors Names.</i>	<i>Nature, and present Value.</i>	<i>Use.</i>
1658.	Eliz. Toppesfield ⁹⁵ ,	2l. 10s. per ann. - -	Six waistcoats for poor wom.
1679.	William Davis, -	4l. per ann. - -	Waistcoats for 12 poor wom.
1680.	Clement Pragell, -	6l. per ann. - -	5l. poor, 1l. repair of tomb.
1684.	{ Thomas Speight, and Hen. Stores, }	Marsh-land, now 4l. per ann. - - - }	Poor.
1688.	Sir Thomas Foot, -	1l. 10s. 4d. ⁹⁶ per ann. -	Poor.
1697.	Daniel Ingole, -	Rent-charge of 10l. -	{ Fuel for 10 poor of Strat- ford ward; 5 of Church- street; and 5 of Plaistow.
1702.	Mrs. Mary Batilhey, -	10l. per ann. -	{ 1l. 10s. for a sermon on Good Friday. 1l. repair of vault. 2l. to teach children of Plaistow. 2l. to teach children of Stratford. 2l. 10s. 8 poor widows of Plaistow and Church-str. 1l. bread to the poor of Plaistow.
1703.	Sir William Humble, {	60l. laid out in lands, now 2l. 9s. per ann. - }	Bread.
1719.	John Hiett, Esq. - {	5l. per ann. charged on Cobhams, - - }	{ To apprentice a dissenter's child born in Stratford ward; in default of which, any poor protestant child.
1726.	{ Mrs. Sarah Bon- nell ⁹⁷ , }	By deed, the interest of 200l. 3 per cents. - }	{ 2l. 5s. gowns for 5 poor wi- dows of Church-str. ward. 10s. 6d. for instructing a poor fatherless boy of the same ward. 2l. 19s. 6d. for coals.
1733.	Samuel Sheppard, - {	Interest of 200l. O.S.S.A. (6l.) - - - Interest of 50l. (2l.) -	{ Sick poor. Coals.

⁹⁵ She gave also the sum of 30l. to purchase a stock of coals every year, to be sold at prime cost.

⁹⁶ The legacy left by Sir Thomas Foot was formerly more valuable; but by the insolvency of the South Sea Company was re-

duced to 126l. 10s. O.S.S.A., 103l. 14s. 8d. N.S.S.A., and 20l. 2s 8d. S.S.S.; the interest of which is divided between this and four other parishes.

⁹⁷ This was the same lady who afterwards founded the girls' school.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donors Names.</i>	<i>Nature, and present Value.</i>	<i>Use.</i>
1743.	James Cooper, -	{ Interest of 600l. S. S. A. (181.) - }	{ 5l. poor housekeepers of Plaistow. 9l. coals to alms-houses and poor of Plaistow. 2l. 10s. bread, Plaistow and Westham. 1l. sermon. 10s. clerk.
1767.	Peter Bigot, Esq. -	Rent-charge of 10l. per an. }	{ Shoes, stockings, and money, for poor women.
1777.	Jeremiah Atkinson, }	{ Reversionary legacy of the interest of 300l. reduced ann. not yet dropped, in }	{ Coals.
1779.	Marg ^t Hoddson ⁹⁸ , }	{ 200l. laid out in 339l. E. I. annuit. the interest 10l. }	{ To apprentice a boy.
Unkn.	Peter Ward, -	Land, now 8l. per ann. -	Poor.
—	Mary Gwillims, -	Rent-charge of 1l. 10s. -	Six poor widows.
—	Nicholas Peckover, -	Rent-charge of 2l. -	20 poor widows of Stratford.
—	William Winn, -	The interest of 10l. ⁹⁹ , -	Poor at Christmas.

Westham
waterworks.

Westham waterworks, which were established in the year 1745, supply the villages of Stratford, Bromley and Bow, Stepney, Bethnal-Green, and the lower part of Whitechapel: the property is divided into four shares. They are worked by a steam-engine, and water-engine. The proprietors have a reservoir at Mile-end.

Manufac-
tures.

There are two calicoe-printers in this parish, (Mr. Wagner and Mr. Williams,) who employ about 260 hands. Mr. Foster of Bromley has lately taken some premises near Angel-lane, for the same manufacture.

⁹⁸ She gave also the sum of 30l. to purchase lands for the purpose of keeping her family tomb in repair. Colchester, and 20l. 9s. 9d. added by the parish, was purchased some South Sea stock, which now produces 1l. 15s. per annum, given to the poor.

⁹⁹ With this sum, 20l. given by Mrs.

W O O D F O R D.

THIS place was so called from the ford in the wood, where Woodford-bridge now is. It lies in the hundred of Becontree, at the distance of about seven miles and a half from White-chapel church. The parish is bounded by Chigwell, Chingford, Walthamstow, Wanstead, and Barking. It contains about 2000 acres of land, of which the greater part is meadow and pasture. A considerable part of the forest of Waltham (commonly called Epping Forest) is in this parish. The soil is for the most part a strong loam.

Etymology.

Situation.

Boundaries.

Quantity of land.

Soil.

This parish pays the sum of 374*l.* 12*s.* to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about one shilling in the pound.

Land-tax.

The manor of *Wodeford*¹ was given by Earl Harold to his monastery of Waltham Holy-crofs. It was seized by the crown on the suppression of religious houses², and, in 1546, was granted to John

The manor.

¹ It is thus described in the record of Doomfday: The Abbey of Waltham Holy-crofs has, from time immemorial, held *Wodefort*, in the hundred of Beventreu. In the time of King Edward it was rated at five hides. There were always two ploughs on the demefne lands. The tenants, in King Edward's time, had 13 ploughs, now feven. There were always 13 villans: pannage for 500 hogs; 26 acres of mea-

dow; formerly one mill, now none; formerly four bordars, now feven; formerly four flaves, now none; formerly one beaft, now 600 fheep, 50 hogs, and 40 goats. It was always valued at 100*s.*

² It was then on leafe to John Bayerley, at the rent of 30*l.* per annum; the rents of affize were 4*l.* 7*s.* 10½*d.*; the profits of court 4*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*

Lyon³. The next year there was a grant of this manor to Sir Anthony Browne, and his heirs⁴; which seems not to have been valid; for it appears that Sir John Lyon, Alderman of London, to whom the former grant had been made, gave it to King Edward VI. soon after his accession to the crown, in exchange for other lands⁵. The King immediately granted it to Edward Lord Clinton and Say⁶, who, in 1553, aliened it to Robert Whetstone⁷. His descendant Bernard Whetstone, Esq. in 1640, sold it to William Acton⁸; by whom it was conveyed, the same year, to Sir Thomas Roe⁹. After the death of Dame Eleanor Roe his widow, (which happened in 1675,) it was sold to Sir Benjamin Thorowgood, whose son Richard conveyed it to Sir Richard Child, afterwards Earl Tylney. It is now the property of his great grandson (in the female line) Sir James Tylney Long, Bart. an infant.

Manor-
house.

The manor-house (which adjoins to the churchyard) was sold by Sir Richard Child to Christopher Crow, Esq. who, in 1727, aliened it to William Hunt, Esq.; it is now the property of his descendant of the same name, and in the occupation of John Goddard, Esq.

The custom of this manor is Borough-English, by which the younger son inherits.

William Hickman, Esq. ancestor of the Earl of Plymouth, and of Sir N. H. Hickman, Bart. was lord of the manor of Woodford-hall in Essex, and died at his manor-house there, in 1420¹⁰. Whether this was another manor, or whether the Hickmans held under the Abbey of Waltham, I am not certain; but think the

³ Pat. 37 Hen. VIII. pt. 9. Sept. 2.

⁴ Pat. 38 Hen. VIII. pt. 13. Jan. 1.

⁵ Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. N° 7389.

⁶ Pat. 7 Edw. VI. pt. 8. Mar. 3.

⁷ Pat. 1 Mary, pt. 13. Nov. 28. By some means a third part of this manor was vested

in William Thornes, who aliened it to Bernard Whetstone, anno 1570. Pat. 12 Eliz. pt. 9. Jan. 2.

⁸ Pat. 16 Car. pt. 16. Nov. 20. N° 63.

⁹ Pat. 16 Car. pt. 16. July 1.

¹⁰ Baronetage, 1741, vol. ii.

latter

latter more probable. Walter Hickman, who died in 1540, directed that his body should be buried at Woodford; he bequeathed to Clement, his son, four of his best ambling mares, his best gown lined with fitches, and his russet gown lined with fox. To the church of Woodford he left 10l. for the purpose of redeeming paschal money at Easter; so that every body in the parish, being free from the payment of the same, when they came to God's board, might say a *Pater noster* and an *Ave* for his soul, and all Christian souls¹¹.

A house and lands called Buckhurst, alias Monken-hill, in this parish and Chigwell, has been already described¹².

Buckhurst,
in Chigwell
and Wood-
ford.
Manor of
Ray-house.

The manor of Ray-house¹³ was parcel of the possessions of the abbot and convent of Stratford-Langthorne, and was granted, in the year 1541, to Morgan Philips, alias Wolfe¹⁴; who left it to his son Walter Morgan. By him it was sold, in 1570, to John Pilkington¹⁵, who aliened it, the same year, to Nicholas Fuller¹⁶. In 1582, it was conveyed by Fuller to Thomas Pereson¹⁷; by him, the next year, to Israel Amyce¹⁸, and by Amyce, in 1586, to Robert Earl of Leicester¹⁹. The Earl sold it immediately to Sir Horace Palavicini²⁰, whose younger son Sir Tobias conveyed it, in 1624, to Sir Charles Montagu²¹. This estate, about the beginning of the present century, was in the family of Cleveland, from which it passed to that of Hannot. It was purchased of Bennet Hannot, Esq. about the year 1770, by Sir James Wright, Bart. the present proprietor²².

The parish-church is a brick structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles. At the west end is a brick tower, built

The church.

¹¹ Baronetage, 1741, vol. ii.

¹⁸ Pat. 25 Eliz. pt. 2. July 1.

¹² P. 118, 119, of this volume.

¹⁹ Pat. 28 Eliz. pt. 8. Feb. 3.

¹³ See p. 85.

²⁰ Cl. 28 Eliz. pt. 1.

¹⁴ Pat. 32 Hen. VIII. pt. 5. Feb. 11.

²¹ Pat. 22 Jac. pt. 24. June 1. N^o 37.

¹⁵ Pat. 12 Eliz. pt. 4. Oct. 3.

²² From the information of Sir James Wright, Bart.

¹⁶ Morant's Essex, vol. i. p. 26.

¹⁷ Pat. 24 Eliz. pt. 2. Ap. 2.

in 1708. The chancel appears to be of considerable antiquity, and has some narrow pointed windows.

In the chancel are the monuments of Robert Wynch²³, Gent. 1590; Rowland Elrington²⁴, Gent. 1595; Jane, wife of Robert Mab, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Wadnall²⁵, 1616; Elizabeth, wife of Jeffrey Elwes²⁶, Alderman of London, 1625; Anne, wife of Thomas Holbech, S. T. P. daughter of Patrick Melvill, 1666; Richard Bayly, Esq.²⁷, 1694; Lady Charlotte, daughter of Edward Earl of Litchfield, (wife, first of Benedict Leonard Lord Baltimore, and afterwards of Christopher Crow²⁸, Esq.) 1720. On the floor are the tombs of John, son of Sir Cæsar Child, Bart. 1701; Mary, daughter of Peter Cartwright, Esq. by Mary, daughter of Robert Dennett, Esq. 1745; Richard Salwey, Esq. 1775; and Mary, widow of Theophilus Salwey, and mother of Mary Cartwright, 1783.

On the east wall of the north aisle is the monument of David Bosanquet, Esq.²⁹, 1741: on the floor are the tombs of Elizabeth, daughter

²³ Arms—Arg. on a fesse G. three crofs crofslets Or, a canton Az. semeé delis of the second.

²⁴ Arms—Quarterly, 1 and 4. Arg. on a fesse dancetteé S. between three storks, as many bezants—Elrington. 2. Az. fretty Arg.—Echingham. 3. Az. on a fesse nebuleé between three wings, as many hurts—impaling, Per pale G. and Az. a saltier O.—Cage. Rowland Elrington married Agnes, daughter of Anthony Cage, Esq. On this monument are also the Haberdashers' arms, Barry nebuleé, Arg. and Az. on a bend G. a lion pass. gard. Or.

²⁵ They had two daughters, Jane, wife of Robert Hillarie, and Catherine, wife of Francis Middleton.

²⁶ Arms—Quarterly, 1 and 4. O. a fesse Az. over all a bend G.—Elwes. 2 and 3.

G. a griffin segreant O. supporting the standard of the Emperor of Germany—Gabot.

²⁷ Arms—O. on a fesse enrailed G. between three martlets S. as many bezants; impaling, Arg. a chevron between three bugle-horns stringed S.—Wayte. Robert, son and heir of Lionel Bayly, Esq. was of Gray's Inn; he married Bridget, daughter of Bartholomew Wayte, Esq. of Andover.

²⁸ Arms—G. a chevron O. between three cocks Arg. impaling, Arg. a fesse between three crescents S.—Lee.

²⁹ Inscription—"H. S. E. David Bosanquet, D. F. natu maximus, civis et mercator Londinensis, vir in re suâ administrator et augendâ frugis et diligens, amicorum fautor animosus, in publico munere integer et assiduus; neque adeo occupatus

daughter of Thomas Horde, Esq. of Oxfordshire, (by Barbara Trinder,) married, first to John Reynell, draper, afterwards to Richard Dawson, Esq., ob. 1736; Robert Chafe, 1774; Frances, his wife, (daughter of John Lingard, Esq.) 1767; Anne, daughter and coheir of John Lingard, 1794; and Elizabeth Meynell, 1777.

In the nave are the tombs of Bridget, relict of Alexander Staples, Esq. eldest daughter of Sir John Ernle, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Charles II. and James II. 1715; and Rowland Beresford, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, 1719.

In the south aisle are the monuments of Drigue Olmuis³⁰, Esq. 1753; and Charles Foulis, Esq. 1783: on the floor is the tomb of John Sherman, citizen of London, 1728.

When Mr. Holman took his notes in 1719, he found the following tombs, the inscriptions of which have been since either removed or defaced:—Anne, wife of Daniel Thelwall, 1638; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Eaton, 1710; and Susanna, relict of William Master, rector of Woodford, and niece of Dr. Holbech.

In the churchyard is a yew-tree of remarkable growth. Its girth, at three feet from the ground, is eleven feet nine inches; at four feet and a half from the ground, fourteen feet three inches. The spread of its boughs forms a circumference of about 180 feet.

Remarkable
yew-tree.

At the south-west corner of the churchyard, near the rectory-wall, is a lofty column of veined marble of the Corinthian order, to the

" occupatus ut literis non vacaret, antiqui-
" tatis enim studiosus longas nummorum
" series comparavit collectas feliciter ex-
" plicavit: vixit sibi suisque utilis, mortem
" post diuturnos capitis cruciatus, pie, pa-
" tienter obiit. Uxorem habuit Dordadem
" Malcher quam filiumque unicum Ri-
" chardum superstites sibi reliquit. Natus
" quarto die Octobris, A. D. 1699.—Obiit

" tertio Octobris, A. D. 1741." Arms—
O. a tree V. a chief . . . — impaling
Arg. on a bend engrailed between two lions
ramp. S. three bezants—Malcher.

³⁰ Arms—Party per fesse Az. and Arg.
a fesse counter-embattled O. in chief a mullet
of six points Arg. in base an elm tree iss-
ing out of a mount, proper; with several
quarterings of foreign coats, ill blazoned.

memory “ of the antient and knightly family of Godfrey, which
 “ flourished many years in the county of Kent ”.³¹ It particularly
 records Peter Godfrey, Esq. M. P. for the city of London, who died
 in 1724. He married, first Catherine, daughter of Thomas God-
 dard, Esq. by whom he had seven children, who all died unmarried:
 Michael, in 1712; Cæsar, in 1727; Elizabeth, 1763; Edmund
 and Joseph, 1765; Peter, 1769; and Thomas, 1772. Mrs. God-
 frey died in 1706. Mr. Godfrey’s second wife was Catherine,
 daughter of Sir Thomas Pennyman, Bart.; she died in 1725, with-
 out issue. In the churchyard are the tombs also of Peter Shelly, rector,
 1703; Sir Thomas St. George, Principal Garter King of Arms³²,
 1703; Daniel Colwall, Esq. (son of Arnold Colwall, by Susan, only
 daughter of Thomas Anlaby, Esq. of Etton in Yorkshire) 1707; John
 Butland, Gent. 1707; Foot Onslow, Esq. (who married Mrs. Susan
 Colwall) ob. 1710; Edward Digges, Esq. son of the Hon. Dudley
 Digges of Virginia, 1711; James Jackson, 1732; Christopher Hill,
 Gent. 1736; John Gould, 1736; John Harling, Gent. 1743;
 Thomas North, Esq. 1747; John North, Esq. 1766; Thomas Brad-
 dyl, Esq. 1747; Dodding Braddyl, Esq. 1748; Mary, his widow,
 only daughter of Samuel Hyde, Esq. 1771; Martha, relict of
 Samuel Braddyl, Esq. 1757; John Holmes, Esq. 1758; William Hunt,
 Esq. 1767; Deputy Francis Ellis, 1772; Richard Maitland, Esq.
 1775; Richard Warner, Esq. 1775; Robert Young, surgeon, 1777;
 William Loney, Esq. 1778; Edward Keepe, Esq. 1781; George
 Keepe, Esq. 1782; Richard Church, Esq. 1787; John Shepard,
 rector, 1789; Mary his wife, daughter of Matthews Beachcroft, Esq.

³¹ Of this family (says the inscription)
 was the celebrated Sir Edmond Bury God-
 frey.

³² He was in his 87th year. He married,
 to his second wife, Ann, daughter of Sir
 John Lawton, Knt.

1762; Christopher Puller, Esq. 1789; William Davy, Esq. 1789; Edward Archer, M. D. (sole physician, during the space of 42 years, to the Small-pox and Inoculation Hospitals); Hannah, wife of the Rev. Thomas Maurice³³, 1790; and Mrs Patience Parker, 1795.

The church of Woodford is a rectory, in the diocese of London The rectory. and in the deanery of Barking. It is valued, in the King's books, at 11l. 12s. 1d. The commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, in 1650, found, by their inquest, that this rectory was then worth 79l. per annum; and that Richard Isaackson, an able, godly minister, was the incumbent³⁴. The patronage has always been vested in the lord of the manor.

William Master, who was instituted to this rectory in the year 1660, was a younger son of Sir William Master of Cirencester in Gloucestershire. He was married on the 18th of May 1665, at Woodford, to Susanna, daughter of the Rev. Job Yate, rector of Rodmarton in the same county. The entry of his marriage is written in Greek, and repeated in Latin. Mr. Master died in 1684, and was buried at Woodford. He published a volume of theological and moral essays, and another of prayers and meditations, under the title of "Drops of Myrrhe." By his last will he left 5l. per annum for two sermons, to be preached before the University of Oxford; the one on Shrove Tuesday, and the other on the last Sunday in June³⁵.

William Master, rector.

The present rector is the Rev. William Boldero, M. A. instituted in 1792.

The earliest date of the register of baptisms, burials, and marriages is 1638. Parish register.

³³ The learned author of "Indian Anti-
quities," and the History of Indostan; who then resided at Woodford.

³⁴ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

³⁵ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

Compara- tive state of population.	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
	1680—9	- 14	-	$18\frac{2}{3}$
	1730—9	- $26\frac{2}{3}$	-	$26\frac{1}{6}$
	1780—4	- $46\frac{4}{3}$	-	$51\frac{1}{3}$
	1784—9	- $50\frac{1}{3}$	-	$43\frac{3}{5}$
	1790—4	- $49\frac{3}{5}$	-	50

The report of the King's surveyor of houses and windows, in 1762, states, that there were then 178 houses in this parish; of which 156 were mansions, 22 cottages. The present number of houses is about 250; eighty of which are at Woodford-bridge.

In 1665, there were 33 burials.

Extracts from the Register.

" Ann, daughter of S^r William Martin, buried Ap^l 10, 1638."

" John and Ann, son and daughter of S^r Thomas Stepney ³⁶, baptized Nov. 22, 1638; Dudley, his son, buried Nov^r 20, 1639."

" Pelethia, daughter of S^r Toby Cage, baptized Mar. 14, 1638-9."

Sir Thomas
Rowe.

" S^r Thomas Rowe, lord of the manor, was buried in the chan-
cel, Nov. 8, 1644." Sir Thomas Rowe (or, as his name was frequently written, Roe) was born at Leyton, about the year 1580, being son of Robert Rowe, Esquire of the body to Queen Elizabeth. In 1604 he was knighted, and went on a voyage of discovery to the West Indies. In 1614, he was appointed Ambassador to the Great Mogul, from whose court he removed to that of the Grand Signor, where he procured very essential advantages for his countrymen. He was afterwards employed in various negotiations to Poland, Denmark, and Germany. On his return he was made

³⁶ Sir Thomas Stepney, who was brother 1621, married Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir John Stepney, created a baronet in 1621, of Sir Bernard Whetstone of Woodford.

Chancellor of the Garter, and a member of the Privy Council. In 1620, he represented the borough of Cirencester in parliament; and, in 1640, the University of Oxford. His works, published in his lifetime, were, a relation of what happened at Constantinople on the death of the Sultan Osman; letters from the court of the Great Mogul; some small tracts, and several of his speeches in parliament. His negotiations at the Ottoman Porte were published in 1740. Sir Thomas Rowe brought over to this country the celebrated Alexandrian MS. of the Greek Testament, a *fac simile* of which was published a few years ago by Dr. Woide. He left, by will, 80l. towards building an additional aisle to the church at Woodford, whenever the parishioners should demand it, after a good peace should be settled in church and state. Among the debts due to him was the sum of 6720l. from the King, 3500l. of which was for two pendant diamonds, sold to his Majesty in 1630. Dr. Gerard Langbaine wrote an epitaph for Sir Thomas Rowe, but it was never inscribed on his tomb; nor is there any memorial for him at Woodford³⁷. Eleanor, his widow, was buried Dec. 6, 1675.

“ Rowland, son of S^r Rowland Berkley, buried July 6, 1646;
“ another Rowland, baptized July 2, 1647.”

“ M^{rs} Cordelia, daughter of the R^t Hon. Warwick L^d Mohun,
“ baptized July 9, 1650.”

An intent of marriage between Thomas, son of Sir John Curzon of Water Perry in Oxfordshire, and Elizabeth, daughter of William Burroughes, Esq. of Woodford, was published in August and September 1654.

“ John Corbet, son of S^r John Corbet of Adderly (Salop), and
“ Theophila, daughter of James Cambell, Esq. married Nov. 28,

³⁷ The above account of Sir Thomas Rowe is taken from Ant. Wood, vol. ii., and the Biographia Britannica.

" 1658 ; John, son of S^r John Corbet, Kn^t, and Theophila, born
 " Ap^l 17, 1664, buried July 12, 1669."

" Thomas S^t George, Esq. son of S^r Thomas S^t George, Kn^t,
 " buried Sep. 10, 1670 ; Lady Clare S^t George, wife of S^r Thomas,
 " Nov. 14, 1691 ; S^r Thomas S^t George, Garter and Principal King
 " at Arms, Mar. 11, 1702-3 ; Elizabeth, wife of S^r Henry S^t George,
 " Garter Principal King of Arms, Nov. 8, 1704."

" W^m Maynard, Esq. son of the R^t Hon. William L^d Maynard,
 " and Susanna Evans of Stratford-Bow, married July 17, 1677."

" Benjamin, son of S^r Benjamin and Mary Thorowgood, born
 " Feb. 20, 1687-8 ; Elizabeth, July 10, 1690 ; Simon, Nov. 2,
 " 1692 ; S^r Benjamin Thorowgood, buried at S^t Peter's, Cornhill,
 " Ap^l 1, 1694."

" Lady Forrester, wife of S^r Andrew, buried in London, Oct. 6,
 " 1690."

Remarkable
 fall of snow
 on the 3d of
 May 1698.

" M^r Henry Dawson, son of Madam Gertrude and M^r Richard
 " Dawson, Gent. was baptized May the 3^d: on which evening,
 " before sunset, there was a great frost and snow, which covered the
 " ground and houses ; upon which I saw some snow remaining the
 " next day, at noon, though it was a clear sunshining morning.—
 " Peter Shelley, rector, 1698."

" S^r Cæsar Child, Bar^t, and Madam Hester Evans, both of Clay-
 " bury, married Dec. 1, 1698 ; Hester, their daughter, baptized
 " Ap^l 14, 1700 ; Cæsar, their son, born Feb. 8, 1701-2 ; John,
 " buried Feb. 8, 1702-3 ; Lady Child, buried Mar. 14, 1732-3."

" Lucretia, daughter of Madam Susanna, and the Hon. Foot
 " Onslow, baptized Jan. 21, 1699-1700 ; Foot, their son, buried
 " Aug. 3, 1706."

" M^r John Cowland, (hanged for the murder of S^r Andrew
 " Slaning, Bar^t.) buried Dec. 20, 1700."

“ S^r Robert Long of Draycot, Wilts, and Lady Emma Child,
“ married May 29, 1735.”

“ Richard Warner, aged 62³⁸, buried April 20, 1775.” This gentleman was son of John Warner, Esq. a banker, who is mentioned in the Spectator, as having always worn black leathern garters buckled under his knees, a custom, which his son (who, in no other instance, affected singularity) is said to have religiously observed. He resided in an old house at Woodford-row, called Hearts, built anno 1617, by Sir Humphrey Handforth, Master of the Wardrobe to James I. who is said frequently to have dined there, when hunting in the forest. It afterwards came, by marriage, to the Onflows; and was the residence of Foot Onflow, Esq. father of the Speaker³⁹. This house is now the property of Jervoise Clark Jervoise, Esq. Here Mr. Warner, whose niece Mr. Jervoise married, planted a botanical garden, and was very successful in the culture of rare exotics. The herborizations of the apothecaries were made once a year in this neighbourhood, and the company dined together, after their morning’s walk, at the house of Mr. Warner; who published the result of these annual researches, under the title of *Plantæ Woodfordienses*. He claims a place also among dramatic writers, having translated several of the comedies of Plautus. He published a letter to David Garrick, Esq. concerning a glossary to the Plays of Shakespeare, and had made large collections for an edition of his works; but desisted from his intention of preparing it for the press, on the appearance of Mr. Stevens’s proposals. In his youth he had been remarkably fond of dancing; and it was not without some reluctance, (when he became more advanced in age,)

Richard
Warner.

³⁸ On his tomb it is said 64.

at Little Chelsea. See vol. iii. p. 214, of this work.

³⁹ The Speaker was not born at Woodford, as has been erroneously asserted, but

that he turned the largest room in his house into a library. Mr. Warner bequeathed all his valuable books to Wadham College in Oxford, (where he received his education,) and left an exhibition for a botanical lecturer⁴².

“ S^r Simeon Stuart, Bar^t, and Frances Mary Olmius of Boreham in Essex, married May 20, 1789.”

The following instances of longevity occur :

“ Elizabeth Crane, aged 97, buried Dec. 27, 1766 ; Jane Rayner, aged 90, Mar. 27, 1767 ; Anne Taylor, aged 91, Aug. 14, 1768 ; Mary Jackson, aged 90, Dec. 30, 1770 ; Elizabeth Piggott, aged 96, May 26, 1773 ; Rebecca Palmer, aged 94, Nov. 15, 1786 ; Margaret Bridges, aged 94, April 26, 1789 ; Catherine Rowe, aged 94, Jan. 18, 1794.”

Charitable
collections.

In one of the registers is an account of all the collections for charitable purposes (in the nature of briefs) made at Woodford during a great part of the last century, commencing in 1643. One of the most remarkable is that for the benefit of King Charles's chaplains and domestic servants, collected about twelve months after he was beheaded. Their petition states, that they, the late King's Majesty's domestic servants, to the number of 40, being in present distress, by reason that their sole dependence was upon the late King's Majesty, and that their means from the revenue of his late Majesty were still detained, upon some reasons known to the committee, and could not be paid ; they were, therefore, so necessitated, that they could in nowise subsist for the maintenance of themselves, their wives, and families ; and they prayed the charity of all good Christians.—Signed, Thomas Bunbury, S. T. D. ; John Manby, S. T. D. ; Geo. White, S. T. D. ; Emanuel Utye, S. T. D. ; Matthew

⁴² The above account of Mr. Warner is Pulteney's History of Botany, and the taken from the Biographia Dramatica, Gentleman's Magazine for July 1789.

Griffith,

Griffith, S. T. D.; Nathaniel Barnard, S. T. D.; Thomas Jones, S. T. D.; Thomas Warmester, S. T. D.; Paul Knell, M. A.; John Cooke; Ja. Armachenfis⁴³; Robert Kilmowensis⁴⁴; B. Sarum⁴⁵; Edward Spencer, Knt. &c. The sum collected for them at Woodford was 1 l. 7s. 0½d. Among other objects of charity, recommended to public notice, the most singular are,

Demetrius Christophorus, a poor Greek, who had suffered losses by sea to the amount of 1000l. and upwards, anno 1643; (collected 8s. 5d.).

The town of Douglas in the Isle of Man, burnt by Turkish pirates, 1644; (collected 1 l. 7s. 6d.).

Dr. Nathaniel Dasserius, an aged and reverend divine, a preacher of God's word to the Greeks, in the city of Sancta Manera, in the county of Peloponessus, 1644; (collected 9s.).

Thomas Francis, his wife and children, who were robbed by the rebels in Ireland, three of their children having been starved to death⁴⁶, 1644; (collected 13s.).

David Haftiville, Knight, late of the city of Roan in Normandy, nobly descended, and late called by the name of Reverend Father Archangel of Haftiville, Abbot and Baron of the vale of Holy Cross; Prior of Beaulieu, General of the order of Friars of St. Renaldus, alias Camaldules, in all France; who hath from thence forsaken all his honours and dignities only for the gospel, 1645; (collected 8s.).

Divers ministers, and other distressed families, driven into the straightened garrison of Pembroke, and several imprisonments, most of them under the Earl of Carbery first, and now at last undergone the loss of all that they had by General Gerrard, only escaping with their lives, 1645; (collected 8s. 10d.).

Poor English Irish Protestants, fled and driven away out of the kingdom of Ireland, by the inhuman and bloody rebels, which have lost their estates and livelihoods, and are now residing in and about the town of Barnstaple in Devonshire, 1647; (collected 17s.).

Poor Protestants, driven out of Ireland, 1647; (collected on the thanksgiving-day for God's great blessing upon the Parliament's forces in Munster, under Lord Inchiquin; 5s.).

Bridgenorth, upper town, burnt down, (1648,) with the college, church, and almshouses, damage 90,000l.; (collected 8s. 11d.)⁴⁷.

Fire at Farringdon and Westbrook, 1649, damages 56,000l. (collected 11s. 5d.).

The county of Lancaster being visited with sword, pestilence, and famine, all at once afflicting that county above other parts of the nation, by means whereof many people, formerly of good fashion and esteem, besides a great number of common beggars, have perished and died, 1649; (collected 15s.).

⁴³ James Usher, Archbishop of Armagh.

⁴⁴ Robert Maxwell, Bishop of Kilmore.

⁴⁵ Brian Duppa, Bishop of Salisbury.

⁴⁶ Several of this kind occur.

⁴⁷ There was a second collection for Bridgenorth in 1663, when 9s. 11d. was collected.

Michael Ben Alexander, a Christian, born near Jerufalem, who had met with a loss at sea, 1650.

John Cheynell, late minister of Beedon, Bucks, who had been continually plundered by both armies, "and had lost two sons, gracious young men, cruelly murdered, himself having been sequestered by false information," 1652; (collected 15s. 8½d.).

For two churches at York, and one at Pontefract, demolished in the late civil wars by the violence of cannon-shot, 1661.

Mr. Philip Dandulo, a Turk by nation, by profession a Mahometan; by God's gracious providence and mercy, converted to the Christian faith, by the endeavours of Dr. Wild, Dr. Warmester, Mr. Christopher, and Dr. Gunning, 1661; (collected 5s. 8d.).

Nicholas
Lockyer.

Nicholas Lockyer, who succeeded Rous as Provost of Eaton, and was ejected after the Restoration for nonconformity, resided at Woodford; where he died in 1685. He was author of several theological and controversial tracts⁴⁸. George Herbert, author of the "Divine Poems," resided in this parish⁴⁹; James Greenwood, author of a collection of poems, called the Virgin Muse, and some grammatical works, was a school-master at this place; he was afterwards under-master of St. Paul's school⁵⁰.

George Her-
bert.
James
Greenwood.

John Fowlke, Esq. of Claybury, anno 1686, left certain lands to maintain eight boys in Christ's Hospital; two of whom are to be of this parish. The parish of Woodford has a right also of sending four boys to Archbishop Harfnet's schools. There is a Sunday-school at this place; where most of the children of the poor are taught and clothed by voluntary subscriptions.

Various Benefactions.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donors Names.</i>	<i>Nature, and present Value.</i>	<i>Use.</i>
1585.	Robert Rampston, -	1l. per annum, - -	Bread.
1625.	Mrs. Elizabeth Elwes,	5l. per annum, - -	Poor.
1659.	Sir Henry Lee, -	2l. per annum, - -	Poor.
1731.	William Prescott, -	Interest of 50l. - -	Poor.
1775.	Richard Warner, Esq.	Interest of 50l. - -	Poor.
1786.	Robert Moxon, Esq.	Interest of 50l. - -	Poor.

⁴⁸ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

⁴⁹ See his life.

⁵⁰ Tatler, new edit. vol. vi. p. 152, 153.

Near the nine-mile-stone, in the forest, is a mineral spring, called Woodford-wells, the water of which was formerly used for medicinal purposes ; but is now in no estimation.

Woodford-wells.

Near Woodford-bridge is the patent manufactory of artificial slate, belonging to Sir James Wright, Bart. This slate is used for covering roofs and fronts of houses ; for making pendant frames for hay-ricks and stacks of corn ; and safeguards to preserve them from vermin. It is used also for water-pipes and gutters. A considerable quantity has been exported to the West Indies. A pamphlet was published a few years ago, explaining the manner of using the slate ; its comparative advantages, with prices and estimates. The proprietor has published also (at the beginning of the present year) some observations on the importance of preserving grain from vermin ; with an explanation of the manner in which the artificial slate is to answer that purpose ". The buildings, where the manufactory is carried on, are of this slate, and were erected about twenty years ago.

Sir James Wright's artificial slate manufactory.

" To this treatise are added, observations on the export corn-laws, and the inclosure of waste lands.

C O U N T Y
O F
K E N T.

VOL. IV.

P P

B E C K E N H A M.

THIS place is supposed to derive its name from the Saxon words *Etymology.*
bec, a brook, and *ham*, a dwelling. A small stream, which
 falls into the Ravensbourn, passes through the parish.

Beckenham lies in the hundred of Bromley and Beckenham, at *Situation.*
 the distance of nine miles and a quarter from London-bridge. The *Boundaries.*
 parish is bounded by Lewisham, Bromley, Hayes, and West Wick-
 ham, in Kent; and by Croydon, a small portion of Camberwell,
 and Penge, (a detached hamlet of Battersea,) in Surrey. It contains *Extent and*
 about 3170 acres of land, of which, in the year 1793, about 1850 *nature of the*
 were arable, 1080 meadow and pasture, and about 240 wood and *land, and*
 orchards. A considerable quantity has since been laid down to *how occu-*
 grafs. The waste land does not exceed 30 or 40 acres. The soil *pied.*
 is for the most part clay and gravel; in some parts loam. This *Land-tax,*
 parish pays the sum of 241l. 4s. to the land-tax, which is at the
 rate of about 2s. in the pound.

The manor of Beckenham was held of King Edward the Con- *Manor.*
 fessor, by Anschil. When the survey of Doomſday was taken,
 Anſgot, of Rocheſter, held it under Odo, Biſhop of Baieux.
 Richard

¹ It is thus deſcribed in the ſurvey:— *Baieux*). It is taxed at two *ſulings* *. The
 Anſgot, of Rocheſter, holds Baſcham, in land is eight carucates. There are two
 the hundred of Brunlei, of the Biſhop (*of* ploughs on the demefnes. There are 22 villans

* A word peculiar to Kent, ſuppoſed to mean the ſame in ſome parts of Doomſday, a ſuling is deſcribed as con-
 as carucate; but here it ſeems to be of greater extent; taining about 220 acres.

Richard de la Rokele died seised of it in 1276². His son Philip left a daughter and sole heir, Ifolda³, married to Sir William Bruyn; from whom this manor descended⁴ to Sir Henry Bruyn, who died in 1461, leaving two daughters, coheirs⁵. Alice the eldest had, by her first husband John Berners, Esq. a son, who died without issue; upon which, a moiety of this manor was inherited by John Harleston, son of her second husband⁶. Clement Harleston sold it, in 1530, to Robert Legh, Esq.⁷, whose descendant of the same name, in 1610, aliened it to Henry Snelgar, or Snelgrave, Esq.⁸ (afterwards knighted). About the year 1650, it was sold, by his grandson Henry Snelgrave, Esq. to Walter St. John, Esq.⁹, in whose family the manor became again united.—Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Henry Bruyn, married, to her first husband¹⁰, Thomas Tyrrell, Esq. whose descendants inherited the other moiety of this manor; one of them, whose name also was Thomas, left a daughter and sole heir, married to Sir John Dalston, by whom she had two daughters. Catherine, one of these coheirs, married Sir Henry Curwen¹¹. About the year 1650, Sir Patrick Curwen, his son,

and eight bordars, who employ eight ploughs, and have half employment for another. There are 12 acres of meadow, four slaves, a mill, and pannage for 60 hogs. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was valued at 91.; now at 131. Anschil held it of King Edward.

² Esch. 5 Ed. I. N° 6.

³ Esch. 23 Edw. I. N° 39.

⁴ Sir Maurice Bruyn died seised of it, anno 1355; Esch. 29 Edw. III. N° 38 William Bruyn, anno 1362; Esch. 36 Edw. III. pt. 1. N° 31. Sir Ingram Bruyn, anno 1400; Esch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 39. Elizabeth his widow, anno 1407; Esch. 8 Hen. IV. N° 18.

⁵ Esch. 1 Edw. IV. N° 27.

⁶ The account of the matches of Sir

Henry Bruyn's daughters is taken from Vincent's Visitation of Essex, and Glover's MSS. in the College of Arms After the death of her second husband, Alice Bruyn married Sir John Heveningham.

⁷ Pat. 22 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. March 29.

⁸ Pat. 8 Jac. pt. 23. April 1.

⁹ Philipott, p 63.

¹⁰ She was thrice married. Her second husband was Sir William Brandon, by whom she became mother of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. After Sir William Brandon's death, she married William Malory, Esq.

¹¹ The alliances of the Tyrrells, Dalstons, and Curwens are taken from St. George's Visitation of Cumberland, in the College of Arms.

son, sold a moiety of the manor of Beckenham to Oliver St. John, Esq.¹³; from whom it came to Sir Walter St. John, Bart. already possessed of the other moiety. The manor, thus united, continued in the St. John family till the year 1773, when Frederick, the late Viscount Bolingbroke, sold it to John Cator, Esq.¹⁴, the present proprietor, who resides in an elegant mansion, which he built soon after his purchase of the estate, and called Beckenham-place. It stands on an eminence, and commands a beautiful, though not a very extensive prospect.

Philipott informs us, that Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, son of Elizabeth Bruyn, before mentioned, by her second husband, resided in the manor-house of Beckenham as lessee; and that he entertained Henry VIII. there, "with all the cunning pompe of magnificence, as he went to bestow a visit, at Hever, on his discarded and repudiated wife, Anne of Cleve¹⁵."

Charles
Brandon,
Duke of
Suffolk.

Foxgrove-farm belonged, at a very early period, to a family of that name¹⁶. Bartholomew de Burghersh died seised of it in 1354¹⁷. His son Bartholomew aliened it, in 1369, to Sir Walter de Pavely¹⁸. About the end of the same century, it passed from the Pavelys to the family of Vaux, of Northamptonshire¹⁹. Sir Thomas Grene, who had purchased it of the Vaux's, died seised of it in 1465²⁰. About the year 1510, it came into the family of Baversea. Hum-

Foxgrove-
farm.

Arms. The alienation from Sir George Dalston, (who was son of Sir John Dalston by a second wife,) to Sir Patrick Curwen, as mentioned by Philipott and Hafted, was, it is probable, a family conveyance. He might have been trustee for Sir Patrick, who was his nephew. The conveyance of this moiety of the manor, from Humphrey Tyrrell to Sir Ralph Warren, mentioned by Philipott, and confirmed by Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. pt. 18. April 12, was probably a mortgage, or trust, though not declared; as was also, I suppose,

a conveyance from the same Humphrey Tyrrell to William Parker, citizen and draper. Pat. 2 Edw. VI. pt. 1. Nov. 22.

¹³ Philipott, p. 63.

¹⁴ From the information of Mr. Cator.

¹⁵ History of Kent, p. 63.

¹⁶ Ibid. p. 64.

¹⁷ Esch. 29 Edw. III. N^o 44.

¹⁸ Philipott.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Esch. 4 Edw. IV. N^o 21.

phrey Baverfea aliened it to Luke Hollingworth, who, about the year 1547, sold it to Sir John Olyffe²¹, whose only daughter and heir married John Leigh, Esq. of Addington, in Surrey. From him, it descended to Sir Francis Leigh, who died in 1711²², having directed this and other estates to be sold. This farm was purchased, in 1716, by Mr. John Tolson, and descended to Lancelot Tolson Tilly, who devised it to Timewell Brydges, Esq. for his life, with remainder to John and Edward Brydges, of Wotton. In 1765, it was sold by the Brydges's to Jones Raymond, Esq. who died in 1768, having left this estate between Amy his sister, relict of Peter Burrell, Esq. and William and George Evelyn Glanville, Esqrs. the sons of Bridget, another sister. Mrs. Burrell, having purchased their share, became possessed of the whole. She died in 1789, when this estate devolved upon her son, the late Sir William Burrell, Bart. who sold it to his nephew, Sir Peter (now Lord Gwedir). Sir Peter Burrell exchanged it, in 1793, for other lands, with John Cator, Esq. who is the present proprietor.

Kelseys.

Kelseys, a considerable estate in this parish, belonged to a family of that name²³. In the latter part of the fourteenth century it came, by purchase, to the Brograves. In 1479, William Brograve had a licence for an oratory at Kelseys²⁴. A descendant of the Brograves sold it, about the year 1688, to Peter Burrell, Esq.²⁵, ancestor of the Right Honourable Lord Gwedir, who is the present proprietor.

Langley-park.

Hafted supposes the manor of Lafela, described in Doomsday, to be the same estate which is now called Langley-park²⁶. I think that the orthography seems too remote, even had the name of Langley been more ancient; but it appears that it derived its present name from a family who purchased lands in Beckenham of Henry de

²¹ Philipott.

²² The account of Foxgrove, from this period, is taken from Hafted till the date of the last alienation, which was obligingly

communicated by the present proprietor.

²³ Philipott, p. 64.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Hafted, vol. i. p. 84.

²⁶ P. 85.

Cliffe, about the year 1350²⁷. Ralph Langley, who died in 1451, directed this estate to be sold: the purchaser was John Violet²⁸, whose descendants enjoyed it till about the year 1510, when it was conveyed to John Style, Esq.²⁹ Elizabeth, the daughter and sole heir of Humphrey Style, the last heir-male of that family, married Sir John Elwill, Bart. who died in 1727. His brother, Sir Edmund, sold Langley-park to Hugh Raymond, Esq. who settled it on his only son Jones Raymond, with remainder to his eldest daughter Amy and her issue. Jones Raymond, Esq. died without issue in 1768; his sister Amy married Peter Burrell, Esq. whose grandson, the Right Hon. Lord Gwedir, is the present proprietor of Langley-park, where he resides in the summer season.

Kent-house, in this parish, was for several generations the property and residence of the Lethieulliers. John Greene Lethieulier, Esq. sold it, in 1776, to Thomas Lucas, Esq. of Lee³⁰. The present proprietor is John Julius Angerstein, Esq. in right of his wife, who was relict of Mr. Lucas. It is now occupied as a farm. Kent-house.

Among the principal seats at Beckenham, are those of the Right Hon. Lord Auckland (purchased of J. A. Rucker, Esq.); Joseph Cator, Esq. (formerly Sir Piercy Brett's); Richard Henry Alexander Bennet, Esq.; and Edward King, Esq. F. R. A. S. author of *Morsels of Criticism*, tending to illustrate the Scriptures; and *Dissertations on ancient Castles*.

The parish church, dedicated to St. George, is a neat structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, both of which were Parish church.

²⁷ These lands had been, at an earlier period, the property of John de Malmain, who had a charter of free-warren in Beckenham, anno 1319. (Cart. 12 Edw. II. N° 20.) No mention is made, in any record, of the name of Langley till a much later period, whence it seems evident, that

the estate took its name from the proprietor, and not the proprietor from the estate.

²⁸ Philipott, p. 64.

²⁹ Ibid. The remainder of the descent is given from Hafted.

³⁰ Hafted, vol. i. p. 87.

built

built by Oliver Style, Esq. about the beginning of the last century. At the west end is a handsome spire, which was rebuilt a few years ago, having received great damage by lightning, on the 24th of December 1790.

Monuments.

Against the north wall of the chancel stands a table tomb, ornamented with lozenges, quatrefoils, and foliage, in memory of Sir Humphrey Style and his wife Bridget, (daughter of Sir Thomas Bauldrey, Lord Mayor of London,) whose effigies in brass are fixed on the wall above, together with that of Elizabeth, second wife and relict of the deceased (daughter of George Peryn, Esq.). They are all habited in furcoats, on which are the arms of their families³¹. Bridget Style died in 1548; Sir Humphrey, in 1552. On the same wall are the monuments of Benjamin Burdett³², merchant, son of Robert Burdett, Esq. (second son of Sir Thomas Burdett, Bart.) by Mary, daughter of Nathan Wright, merchant, 1710; Ellen, daughter of George Fairclough, merchant, 1746; St. John Hare, Esq. 1750; and Mrs. Jane Clerke³³, 1757.—On the south wall are monuments in memory of Richard Acland³⁴, Esq. (brother of Sir Hugh Acland, Bart.), 1735; Ann, his wife, daughter of Peter Burrell, Esq. 1771; Stephen Holland, Esq. 1768; and Sir

³¹ Style, with its quarterings, as will be more fully described elsewhere; three martlets on a chevron between three demi-griffins for Bauldrey, and three crescents for Peryn.

³² Arms—Az. two bars O. impaling S. a chevron between three spears' heads O.—Jeffreys. He married Ann, daughter of David Jeffreys, of Brecknockshire.

³³ On her monument is the following epitaph by Gray:

“Lo! where this silent marble weeps,
“A friend, a wife, a mother sleeps;
“A heart, within whose sacred cell
“The peaceful virtues loved to dwell:

“Affection warm, and faith sincere,
“And soft humanity were there.
“In agony, in death resign'd,
“She felt the wound she left behind.
“Her infant image, here below,
“Sits smiling on a father's woe;
“Whom, what awaits, while yet he strays
“Along the lonely vale of days;
“A pang to sacred sorrow dear,
“A sigh, an unavailing tear,
“Till time shall every grief remove,
“With life, with memory, and with love.”
³⁴ Arms—Checky A. and S. a fesse G. impaling—Burrell.

Piercy

Piercy Brett, Admiral of the Blue, who died Oct. 14, 1781, in the seventy-second year of his age. On the floor, are the tombs of William Danyell, *alias* Malham, rector, 1458 (the inscription is on a brass plate with a Gothic canopy, but the effigies of the deceased has been removed); Dame Margaret, wife of Sir William Damsell, Knt. (with the effigies of the deceased in brass), 1563; Ellen Berney, her sister, daughter of John Berney, Esq. of Redham, Norfolk, (by his first wife Margaret, daughter of William Reade, Esq. of Beccles,) 1609; Elizabeth, wife of John Christmas³⁶, citizen of London, 1653; Richard Hale, and Sarah his wife, 1678; and — Clarke, Esq. Elder Brother of the Trinity-house, 1769.

Under the fourth aisle (built by Oliver Style), is the burial-place belonging to Langley-house. On the north wall of this aisle, are the monuments of Sir Humphrey Style, Knt. and Bart. of England and Ireland, 1659; Thomas Style, LL. D. 1677; William Style, Esq. barrister at law³⁷, 1679; Humphrey Style, Esq.³⁸, 1718; Sir John Elwill³⁹, Bart. 1727; Elizabeth, his relict, only daughter and heir of Humphrey Style, 1731; (her monument was erected, pursuant to the will of Henry Bartelot, Esq. who died at Paris, in 1732). On the south wall is the monument of Hugh Raymond, Esq. (with a medallion of the deceased), 1737: on the east wall, that of Jones Raymond, Esq. 1768; and a very handsome monument, of various kinds

³⁶ Their daughter Joanna married John Storer, minister of Beckenham. for several years.

³⁷ I suppose this to be the same person who, in 1657, published a work called "The Practical Register," treating of the practice of the common law. This book has gone through four editions. William Style published also, (1658,) Reports in the King's Bench, from 21 Car. I. to 1655; which are esteemed very valuable, as the only cases extant of the common law courts

³⁸ Arms—S. a fesse engrailed O. fretty of the field, between three fl. de lis of the second, impaling, S. a crescent A.—Hovell. Humphrey Style married Mary, daughter of Hugh Hovell, of Norfolk.

³⁹ Arms—Erm. on a chevron engrailed G. between three eagles displayed with two necks G. ducally gorged O. as many annulets of the last, impaling—Style.

of marble, (by Hickey,) erected by the late Sir William Burrell, Bart. in memory of his mother, Amy, widow of Peter Burrell, Esq. who died in 1789, aged 89. The bas-relief, in front of the sarcophagus, represents the deceased in the act of administering charity to the poor⁴⁰.

In the north aisle (built also by Oliver Style) is a handsome monument of veined marble, with a medallion of the deceased, in memory of Peter Burrell, Esq. 1756⁴¹: there are monuments also of Peter Burrell, Esq. 1775; Sir Merrik Burrell, Bart. (fourth son of Peter Burrell, by Isabella, second daughter of John Merrik, Esq.), 1787; and Dudley Baxter, Esq. 1766. In the nave are monuments of Peter Burrell, Esq. ⁴², (ninth son of Walter Burrell, of Holmstead, in the parish of Cuckfield, Suffex,) 1718; Isabella his wife, daughter of John Merrik, Esq. 1725; and Osgood Gee, Esq. 1766. On the floor are the tombs of Arthur Heywood, 1617; Captain Leonard Bower, 1712; Captain Leonard Bower, 1717; Mrs. Ann Gater, 1745; and Mr. James Pillener, 1792.

Against the south wall of the chancel, on the outside, is a monument in memory of John Crane (no date), and Phœbe Blondel, wife of his son Stafford Crane, surgeon, (daughter of John Freke, surgeon,) 1745. In the churchyard are the tombs of Henry King, of Beckenham, Gent. 1520; Robert King, his son, 1555; Rose, wife of Captain Peter Renouf, 1719; Captain Stephen Jerom, 1723; the Rev.

Tombs in
the church-
yard.

⁴⁰ Inscription:

" Ye to whom truth and charity are dear,
" Survey this marble, and this dust revere.
" Here sleeps a heart that never learnt to
" feign;
" A heart devout, affectionate, humane;
" A liberal temper, ever prompt to give,
" Zealous to please, and anxious to relieve;
" Attentive, kind, benevolent, and just,

" True to each social tie, each sacred trust:
" Thro' a long life respectably she mov'd,
" And died lamented as she lived lov'd."

⁴¹ Arms—V. three escutcheons Arg. each with a border engrailed O.—impaling, A. three bars S.—Raymond.

⁴² Arms—Burrell, impaling, Az. a fesse wavy Arg. in chief two mullets O.—Merrik.

Epiphanius

Epiphanius Holland, 1730; John Shish, Esq. 1732; Mary, wife of Samuel Wragg, merchant, 1737; Richard Holden, of Lincoln's-Inn, 1737; Captain Zachary Tovey, 1740; Benjamin Turton, 1747; Elizabeth, his daughter, wife of the Rev. Robert Nicholas, 1791; Mary, wife of Thomas Peache, 1751; John Peache, 1771; Mr. John Warri-ner, apothecary, 1753; Jefferson Miles, Esq. 1763; Edward Miles, Esq. 1777; Elizabeth, relict of Edward Miles, afterwards wife of Richard Forman, Esq. 1795; St. John Humphrey, 1764; John Willis, Esq. of Beddington-hall, Suffolk, 1764; Temperance, his wife, (only daughter and heir of Sir Edward Hannes, M. D. phy-sician to Queen Anne,) 1765; Anne Isted, a child, "killed by
" the careless discharge of a pistol, at the distance of 337 yards,"
Aug. 25, 1766; Captain Thomas Motley, 1770; Anne, wife of Richard Neave, of London, merchant, 1776; the Rev. James Hales, rector of St. Anne, Limehouse, 1780; William Devisme, Esq. 1781; Elizabeth, his daughter, wife of the Rev. Edward Auriol Hay Drummond, 1790; Mrs. Alice Venables, 1789; and William Watfon, Esq. 1795.

Remarkable
accident.

The church of Beckenham is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester, and in the deanery of Dartford. In the reign of Edward I. it was valued at 25 marks; in the King's books it is rated at 16l. 18s. 9d. The commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, in 1650, found by their inquest, that the glebe belonging to this rectory was then worth 30l. per annum, and the tithes 110l.⁴³ The advowson of this benefice descended with the manor of Beckenham, till the year 1773, when Lord Bolingbroke sold the manor to Mr. Cator, reserving the advowson, which he afterwards alienated to Mr. Rose. It is now vested in his son, who is the present rector.

Rectory.

⁴³ Haisted, from the Lambeth surveys.

William
Afsheton,
rector.

William Afsheton, D. D. instituted to this rectory in 1676, was fellow of Brazen Nose College in Oxford. He published some practical and devotional tracts; several pamphlets against the Papists and dissenters, and some single sermons. He was the first projector of a scheme for providing a maintenance for widows by the benefit of survivorship⁴⁵. Dr. Afsheton died at Beckenham in September 1711, and was there buried. A life of him was published by Mr. Watts, vicar of Orpington.

The present rector is the Rev. William Rose, M. A.; who, in 1778, succeeded William Fraigneau, Greek professor in the University of Cambridge; and vicar of Battersea.

The register of baptisms, burials, and marriages, begins in 1538.

Compara- tive state of population.	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
1540—9	-	$16\frac{2}{3}$	-	$13\frac{2}{3}$
1580—9	-	$10\frac{3}{5}$	-	$6\frac{1}{10}$
1630—9	-	$16\frac{4}{5}$	-	$12\frac{2}{5}$
1680—9	-	$9\frac{2}{10}$	-	$11\frac{2}{5}$
1730—9	-	$17\frac{1}{10}$	-	$27\frac{3}{10}$
1780—9	-	$27\frac{4}{5}$	-	$29\frac{7}{5}$
1790—4	-	$28\frac{4}{5}$	-	27

The present number of houses is about 140.

In 1603, there were 24 burials; in 1625, one only is entered; in 1665, there were 18.

⁴⁵ According to this scheme, married men of the age of thirty, or under, were allowed to subscribe 1000 l.; married men under 40, any sum not exceeding 500 l.; under 60, any sum not exceeding 300 l.; their widows to receive 30 per cent. unless the person subscribing should have committed suicide, have been killed in a duel, or executed; in which cases, the subscription-money was returned. Seafaring persons were not allowed to subscribe.

Extracts from the Register.

“ Bridget, daughter of Humphrey Style, baptized March 4, 1538-9; John, son of S^r Humphrey, Dec. 24, 1540; Oliver, Dec. 25, 1542; Nicholas, Jan. 12, 1545-6; Edward, Jan. 21, 1546-7; Bridget, wife of S^r Humphrey Style, buried June 9, 1548; Humphrey, son of S^r Humphrey, baptized July 11, 1550; Maria, his daughter, Mar. 19, 1551-2; S^r Humphrey Style, buried Ap^l 7, 1552. Mr. Thomas Townesend and the Lady Elizabeth Style, (widow of S^r Humphrey,) married June 27, 1558.”

“ Elizabeth, wife of S^r Humphrey Style, Kn^t and Bar^t, buried Dec. 27, 1641; Charles, his son ⁴⁶, Feb. 6, 1653-4.”

“ Christian, daughter of S^r Henry Snelgar, Kn^t, buried Dec. 14, 1623; Chancy, his son, Dec^r 1624; Lettice, his wife, Jan. 9, 1624-5; S^r Henry Snelgrave ⁴⁷, Kn^t, Mar. 11, 1638-9; Robert, his son, Ap^l 20, 1639.”

“ Nicholas Carew ⁴⁸ of Beddington, and Ann Lennard, married Oct. 5, 1710.”

Family of
Style.

“ Margaret Finch, buried Oct. 24, 1740.” This remarkable person lived to the age of 109 years. She was one of the people called Gipsies, and had the title of their Queen. After travelling over various parts of the kingdom, during the greater part of a century, she settled at Norwood; whither her great age, and the fame of her fortune-telling, attracted numerous visitors. From a habit of sitting on the ground, with her chin resting on her knees, the sinews at length became so contracted, that she could not rise from that posture; after her death they were obliged to inclose her body in a deep square box. Her funeral was attended by two mourning coaches;

Margaret
Finch,
Queen of the
Gipsies.

⁴⁶ See more of the Styles, p. 297.

criminally written Snelgar, or Snelgrave.

⁴⁷ I find this name in other records indif-

⁴⁸ Afterwards a baronet.

Anecdotes
relating to
the Gipsies.

a sermon was preached upon the occasion, and a great concourse of people attended the ceremony. There is an engraved portrait of Margaret Finch, from a drawing made in 1739. Her picture adorns the sign-post of a house of public entertainment in Norwood, called the Gipsy-house⁴⁹. In an adjoining cottage lives an old woman, granddaughter of *Queen* Margaret, who inherits her title. She is niece of *Queen* Bridget, who was buried at Dulwich in 1768⁵⁰. Her rank seems to be merely titular; I do not find that the Gipsies pay her any particular respect; or that she differs in any other respect, than that of being a householder, from the rest of her tribe. A few leading facts relating to this extraordinary race of people, who are scattered over most parts of Europe, Asia, and America, will, it is presumed, not be unacceptable in this place to my readers. The Gipsies are called, on most parts of the Continent, *Cingari*, or *Zingari*; the Spaniards call them *Gitanos*. It is not certain when they first appeared in Europe; but mention is made of them in Hungary and Germany, so early as the year 1417. Within ten years afterwards, we hear of them in France, Switzerland, and Italy⁵¹. The date of their arrival in England is more uncertain; it is most probable, that it was not till nearly a century afterwards. In the year 1530, they are thus spoken of in the penal statutes: “ Forasmuch as before this time, divers and many outlandish people, “ calling themselves Egyptians, using no craft nor feat of merchantize, have come into this realm, and gone from shire to shire, “ and place to place, in great company, and used great subtil “ and crafty means to deceive the people; bearing them in hand

⁴⁹ The Gipsy-house is situated on a small green, in a valley, surrounded with woods. On this green, a few families of Gipsies have pitched their tents, for a great number of years, during the summer season. In the winter, they either procure lodgings in Lon-

don, or take up their abode in barns in some of the more distant counties.

⁵⁰ See Vol. i. p. 107.

⁵¹ See Grellman's History of the Gipsies, translated by Raper, p. 93, 94.

“ that they, by palmistry, could tell men’s and women’s fortunes ;
 “ and so, many times, by craft and subtilty, have deceived the
 “ people of their money ; and also have committed many heinous
 “ felonies and robberies, to the great hurt and deceit of the people
 “ they have come among,” &c. This is the preamble to an act,
 by which the Gipsies were ordered to quit the realm under heavy
 penalties. Two subsequent acts, passed in 1555 and 1563, made it
 death for them to remain in the kingdom ; and it remains on record,
 that thirteen were executed under these acts, at the assizes for the
 county of Suffolk, a few years before the Restoration. It was not
 till about the year 1783 that they were repealed. The Gipsies were
 expelled France in 1560 ; and Spain in 1591 : but it does not appear
 that they have been extirpated in any country. Their collective
 numbers, in every quarter of the globe, have been calculated at
 7 or 800,000⁵². They are most numerous in Asia, and in the
 northern parts of Europe. Various have been the opinions relat-
 ing to their origin. That they came from Egypt, has been
 the most prevalent : this opinion (which has procured them here
 the name of Gipsies, and in Spain that of *Gitanos*) arose from
 some of the first who arrived in Europe pretending that they came
 from that country ; which they did, perhaps, to heighten their repu-
 tation for skill in palmistry and the occult sciences. It is now, I
 believe, pretty generally agreed, that they came originally from
 Hindostan⁵³ ; since their language so far coincides with the Hin-
 dostanic, that even now, after a lapse of more than three centuries,
 during which they have been dispersed in various foreign countries,
 nearly one-half of their words are precisely those of Hindostan ;

⁵² See Grellman’s History of the Gipsies,
 translated by Raper, p. 7.

⁵³ Grellman’s opinion seems extremely
 plausible, that they are of the lowest cast of

Indians called *Suders*, and that they left
 India when Timur Beg ravaged that coun-
 try, in 1408 and 1409, putting to death im-
 mense numbers of all ranks of people.

and scarcely any variation is to be found in vocabularies procured from the Gipsies in Turkey, Hungary, Germany, and those in England⁵⁴. Their manners, for the most part, coincide, as well as their language, in every quarter of the globe where they are found; being the same idle, wandering set of beings, and seldom professing any ostensible mode of livelihood, except that of fortune-telling. Their religion is always that of the country in which they reside; and though they are no great frequenters either of mosques or churches, they generally conform to rites and ceremonies as they find them established⁵⁵. Upon the whole, we may certainly, as Grellman says⁵⁶, “regard the Gipsies as a singular phenomenon in Europe; for the space of between three and four hundred years they have gone wandering about like pilgrims and strangers, yet neither time nor example has made in them any alteration; they remain ever, and every where, what their fathers were; Africa makes them no blacker, nor does Europe make them whiter.”

“Mr. Richard Hoare (afterwards S^r Richard Hoare, Bart.) and Frances Ann Acland, married May 7, 1761.”

Sir Piercy
Brett.

“S^r Piercy Brett, Kn^t, buried Oct. 25, 1781.” This brave officer was son of Mr. Piercy Brett, master attendant, successively,

⁵⁴ Mr. Marsden first made inquiries among the English Gipsies concerning their language. See the *Archæologia*, vol. vii. p. 382—386. Mr. Coxe communicated a vocabulary of words used by those of Hungary. (See the same volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 387.) Vocabularies of the German Gipsies may be seen in Grellman's book, translated by Raper. Any person, wishing to be convinced of this similarity of language, and being possessed of a vocabulary of words used in Hindostan, may be satisfied of its truth by conversing with the first Gipsy he meets.

⁵⁵ Grellman says, that in Germany they seldom think of any marriage-ceremony; but their children are baptized, and the mothers are churched. (See Raper's Translation, p. 45—47.) In England their children are baptized, and their dead buried, according to the rites of the church; perhaps the marriage-ceremony is not much more regarded than in Germany; but it is certain that they are sometimes married in churches. See vol. i. p. 83. of this work.

⁵⁶ Raper's Translation, p. 1. of the Introduction.

of the dockyards at Sheernefs and Chatham. He ferved as Lieutenant on board the Centurion in Lord Anfon's voyage; and commanded the detachment which took Payta, Nov. 10, 1741. He was made a Post-Captain before his return home. The drawings referred to in the printed narrative of that voyage, were taken by him. When commander of the Lion, he had a memorable engagement with the Elizabeth, which was convoying the young Pretender to Scotland, and obliged her to return to Breft totally difabled. He was knighted in 1753, and made a Rear Admiral in 1761; but was never in any active fervice after he became a flag-officer. Sir Piercy Brett was for fome time representative in parliament for Queenborough in Kent. He married Henrietta, daughter of Thomas Colby, Efq. clerk of the Cheque at Chatham, by whom he had two fons, who died young, and one daughter, Henrietta. Lady Brett was buried at Beckenham Aug. 31, 1788. Sir Piercy Brett refided, during the latter part of his life, at the houfe which is now the feat of Jofeph Cator, Efq.

“ George, fon of William Eden, Efq. (now L^d Aukland) and Eleanor, born Aug. 25, 1784; Mary Dulcibella, daughter of the R^t Hon. W^m L^d Aukland and Eleanor his Lady, born Sep. 2, 1793; Henry Eden, aged 8 years, buried June 16, 1794.”

Family of
Eden, Lord
Aukland.

“ S^r John Edward Swinburne of Capheaton, Northumberland, Bar^t, and Emilia Elizabeth Bennet ”, married July 13, 1787.”

“ Robert Fox, aged 55 years, Thomas Fox, aged 7 years, and Robert Fox, aged 6 years, buried Jan^y 2^d, 1794. N. B. Thefe three perfons were fuffocated by wood-afhes being placed in their bed-rooms to dry the walls, which were new.”

Fatal acci-
dent.

“ Daughter of Richard Henry Alexander Bennet, Efq. Her mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother, (Mrs. Amy Burrell,) were prefent at the wedding, and Mrs. Burrell lived to fee another generation by the birth of a great-great-grandchild.

Instances of
longevity.

“ Old Elizabeth Prowden, aged, as is reported, nigh 100 years,
“ buried Aug^s 10, 1678; Richard Eafland, parish clerk, aged 90,
“ Feb. 20, 1699-700; Frances Dean, from the workhouse, aged
“ 93 years, Jan^y 24, 1793; Nathaniel Hinge, aged 91, July 13,
“ 1794.”

Alms-
houses.

At the south-east corner of the churchyard are three small alms-
houses, erected by Anthony Rawlins, Esq. in 1694, for the use of
the poor; they have no endowment.

Charity for
the educa-
tion of
children.

Capt. Leonard Bower⁵⁸ gave the sum of 100l. for the education
of poor children. There has been no other benefaction for this
purpose; nor is there any public subscription or collection for a
school, but most of the children of the poor, to the number of
three-score and upward, are educated by private charity.

Benefaction
to the poor.

Mrs. Mary Wragg, who died in 1737, about ten years before her
death, purchased an annuity of 15l. per annum, which she directed
to be thus appropriated:

To the curate, on condition that he fees her tomb kept clean, 1l. 1s.

The same sum for an annual dinner for the curate, clerk, and parish officers.

The sum of 12l. 10s. when not wanted for the repairs of her vault, to be divided be-
tween 20 poor persons, and thus distributed in equal proportions to each:—Eighteen pen-
nyworth of good bread; five shillings worth of coals, and 4s. 6d. in money. If a part
of the said sum should be wanted for repairs, the remainder to be distributed among
poor persons as far as it will go, in like manner.

The residue of the 15l. above mentioned, being 8s. to the clerk, to keep the vault
clean, and to repair the rails and the door.

⁵⁸ Either Captain Leonard Bower who who died in 1717; they were both buried at
died in 1712, or Captain Leonard Bower Beckenham. See p. 298.

B R O M L E Y.

THIS place is supposed to have derived its name from the Saxon words *Brom-leag*, signifying a field or heath where broom grows; the great quantity of that plant on all the waste places near the town, sufficiently corroborates this etymology.

Bromley is a market town¹, lying in the hundred of Bromley and Beckenham, and situated on the road to Tunbridge, at the distance of ten miles from London. The parish is bounded by Beckenham, West Wickham, Hayes, Keston, Farnborough, Orpington, Chislehurst, Lee, Eltham, and Lewisham. It contains about 3000 acres of land, of which 350 are wood², 250 waste, the remainder arable and meadow, but principally the former. The soil is various; but chiefly clay and gravel. This parish pays the sum of 296l. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of 9d. in the pound.

The manor of Bromley was given to the Bishop and Church of Rochester in the eighth century, by Ethelbert, King of Kent³. It is probable that it was taken away from them by some future monarch; for it appears that King Edgar, in 967, for a large sum of money, granted to Bishop Alfstn ten hides of land in Bromley,

¹ In 1447 or 1448, a weekly market on Thursdays was granted to the Bishop of Rochester; and two annual fairs, one in the town on St. James's Day, and the other within the manor, on St. Blaze's.—Cart. 25 and 26 Hen. VI. m. 20.

² A considerable quantity of woodland has been grubbed up and converted into tillage within the last 40 years. About the middle of the last century, nearly half the parish was woodland.

³ Haisted's Kent, vol. i. p. 89.

with extensive liberties and privileges'. His son Etheldred, not regarding his father's grant, seized this land, and in 987 gave it to his minister⁴; but afterwards, repenting of what he had done, in the year 998, the convent of Rochester and some of the principal nobility being present, he restored to the Bishop six hides⁵, being the same, I suppose, which his predecessors had enjoyed under King Ethelbert's grant. After the Conquest, Odo, Bishop of Baieux, seized this manor; but it was recovered to the see of Rochester by the exertions of Archbishop Lanfranc, in a solemn assembly of the whole county, held by the King's command in 1076⁶. In the mean time, it had been diminished in extent one-half⁷. It has since continued in the uninterrupted possession of the Bishops of Rochester, except during the Rebellion, and Cromwell's usurpation in the last century. This manor was sold, in 1649, to Augustine Skinner, for the sum of 5665l. 11s. 11d. and continued in the possession of his family till the Restoration⁸. In 1255, the manor of Bromley was valued at 23l.; in 1267, at 29l. 3s. 7½d.; in 1291, at 32l. 11s. 2d.⁹ The Bishop of Rochester, as lord of the manor of

³ Haisted's Kent, vol. i. p. 89.

⁴ Reg. Roff. p. 186.

⁵ Reg. Roff. p. 191.

⁶ Haisted, from Reg. Roff.

⁷ The Bishop of Rochester, says the Survey of Doomſday, holds Bronlei. In King Edward's time, it was taxed at six ſulings, now at three only. The arable land is thirteen carucates. On the demefnes are two ploughs. There are 30 villans and 26 bordars, who employ eleven ploughs. There is a mill of 4s. rent, and two acres of meadow; pannage for 100 hogs. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was valued at 12l. 10s. now at 18l. yet it yields 21l. wanting 2s.

⁸ Haisted, vol. i. p. 91.

⁹ In rents of aſſize, 23l. 10s.; in ploughſhares, 8s.; hens, 12s. 6d.; two mills, 40s.; two caracutes of land, 60s.; the profits from herds and live-ſtock, 13s. 4d.; reliefs, heriots, and other perquisites of court, 20s.; pannage, 5s.; eggs, 12d.; ſale of wood, 20s.; a carucate of land let to farm, 16d.—Among the Cottonian MSS. at the Britiſh Muſeum, is an account of the ſtock which ought to remain on all the manors of the Biſhop of Rochester after the deceaſe of each biſhop. It is ſtated, that at Bromley there ſhould be left one cart-horſe (value 13s. 4d.), 16 oxen, four ſtallions, eight cows, one bull, 100 ewe ſheep, five rams, five ſows, two young boars, and 25 hogs, of one year old.

of Bromley, has the return of writs within the manor, the affize of bread and ale, view of frankpledge, &c.

The Bishops of Rochester had a mansion at this place at a very early period. In the time of Bishop Gualeranus, or Walleran, who died in 1184, it was become so ruinous, that his successor Gilbert de Glanville, Chief Justice of England, was obliged to expend a great sum of money on the repairs¹⁰. Bromley-palace has long been the only habitable house belonging to the see of Rochester. Having undergone frequent alterations and repairs¹¹, the late Bishop, finding it much decayed, pulled it down soon after he came to the see, and erected in its stead a plain brick mansion, which was finished in 1777. It stands about a quarter of a mile from the town, and is pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill, looking towards Beckenham and Hayes. A view of the old palace, as it appeared in 1756, was engraved for Haisted's History of Kent.

Bromley-
palace.

Roger Ford, abbot of Glastonbury, was killed at Bromley-palace in the year 1261, being on a journey which he took to defend the rights of his church¹². At this palace, in a flower-pot, was found the parchment forged by a conspiracy, of which Bishop Sprat printed an account¹³.

There is a spring of mineral water in the Bishop's ground called St. Blaze's Well, near to which, before the Reformation, stood an oratory. It was much frequented, not only on account of the

St. Blaze's
Well.

The land ought to be sown out of the assets of the deceased, and four carters and one harrower maintained for that purpose; and there ought to be left sundry utensils and household furniture, such as tables, casks, pots, &c. See Haisted, vol. i. p. 90.

¹⁰ Reg. Roff. p. 11.

¹¹ In 1699, Bishop Sprat procured a licence from the Archbishop of Canterbury to pull down the old chapel at Bromley, and rebuild it. Regist. Lambeth. Tennison,

f. 126. b. Bishop Atterbury and Bishop Wilcox laid out considerable sums in repairing and improving the old palace. Haisted, vol. i. p. 91.

¹² Willis's Mitred Abbies, vol. i. p. 105.

¹³ Intituled, "A Relation of the wicked Contrivance of Stephen Blackhead and Robert Young, against the Lives of several Persons, by forging an Association under their Hands." Written by the Bishop of Rochester. 4to, 1692.

medicinal

medicinal virtues of the water, but for the sake of certain indulgences (or remittances of penance) which Lucas, legate to Pope Sixtus IV. granted to all such as should offer up their orisons at this oratory of St. Blaze, in the three holy-days of Pentecost¹⁴. The oratory fell to ruins after the Reformation, the well was filled up, and its site forgotten. It was discovered in 1756, when an account of the discovery, and the use of the water, which is a chalybeate, was published by Thomas Reynolds, surgeon.

Manor of Sundridge.

The manor of Sundridge was, in the reign of Henry III. the property of Peter le Blund, Constable of the Tower of London; and, about the middle of the fourteenth century, came by intermarriage with an heir of the Blunds to the family of Willoughby¹⁵. In 1393, it was the property of Sir Richard Stury. William Booth, Esq. died seised of it in 1486; from him it descended to Sith Booth, Esq. one of whose coheirs married Thomas Bettenham, Esq. : Stephen Bettenham, Esq. (great grandson of Thomas) gave this estate in marriage with his daughter Anne to Robert Pynsent, Esq. who died at Sundridge, in 1679, without issue. He was succeeded in the possession of this manor by Thomas Washer, Esq. who died in 1720. Mary, daughter and sole heir of John Washer, his son, married William Willson, Esq. whose grandson William Wilson, Esq. sold it, in 1792, to Edward George Lind, Esq. the present proprietor. This manor is held under the Bishop of Rochester.

Manor of Simpsons.

The manor of Simpsons was, in 1302, the property of John de Banquel¹⁶. Thomas Banquel died seised of it in 1361¹⁷; and it appears that, upon a division of his estates, his younger son William

¹⁴ Philipott's Survey of Kent, p. 84.

¹⁵ Ibid. p. 83, 84. The remainder of the descent is given from Hasted's History, vol. i. p. 92.

¹⁶ He had that year a charter of free-

warren for lands in Bromley. Cart. 31 Edw. I. N^o 46. Confirmed to Sir Richard Stury, by Pat. 16 Rich. II. pt. 2. m. 23.

¹⁷ Esch. 35 Edw. III. pt. 1. N^o 30. It was then called "Lands in Bromley."

had

had this manor. The next owner upon record was William Clarke, who had a licence from Henry V. to fortify and embattle his mansion-house, which was furrounded by a moat¹⁸. About the year 1450, it came by purchase to John Simpson, from whose family it derived its present name¹⁹. Nicholas Simpson, his descendant, (who was barber to Henry VIII.) aliened it to Alexander Basset, by whom it was conveyed to Sir Humphrey Style. It has since passed through the same hands as Langley-park in Beckenham, and is now the property of the Right Hon. Lord Gwedir. Mr. Samuel Rickards, the tenant, occupies it as a farm.

William de Latimer, in 1329, obtained a charter of free-warren on lands at Bromley, which he had inherited from his father, who died in 1327²⁰.

Freelands, a house with lands in this parish, was, in 1701, the property of John Whalley, merchant. Some years ago a lease of it was granted to Robert Nettleton, Esq. Governor of the Russia Company. The lease has since passed through the hands of Mr. Welles, and Robert Adair, Esq. the late Surgeon-general: it is now vested in Thomas Raikes, Esq. Deputy Governor of the Bank, who resides at Freelands. The fee belongs to Mrs. Afsheton.

Between Bromley and Chislehurst is Bickley, the seat of William Welles, Esq.; at Plaistow, that of Peter Thelluffon, Esq.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a spacious structure of flint and stone; consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles. At the west end is a square embattled tower, with a cupola.

On the north wall of the chancel is a single stone stall of Gothic architecture; the upper part is mutilated. On the same wall is the

¹⁸ Philipott, p. 84. I find no reference to this grant in the Calendars at the Tower.

¹⁹ Philipott. The remainder of the descent of this manor is taken from Haisted, vol. i. p. 92.

²⁰ Cart. 3 Edw. III. N^o 43.

Bishop
Pearce.

monument of Bishop Pearce²¹. On the south side of the chancel are the monuments of Harington Bagshaw²², curate of Bromley, rector of Woolwich, and 40 years chaplain of Warner's College, 1739; Abigail, his wife, daughter of Sir John Busby, Knt. 1713; Thomas Bagshaw, A. M. curate of Bromley, rector of Southflete, and 54 years chaplain of Warner's College, 1787; and a wooden tablet in memory of James Young²³, merchant, 1687. On the floor, are the tombs of Anthony Calthorpe²⁴, Esq. 1594; Richard Thornhill²⁵, Esq. 1600; John Yonge, Bishop of Rochester²⁶, 1605; John Travell, Esq. of London, 1652; Catalina, relict of Thomas Neesham, late rector of Stoke Dabourn, 1676; Robert Pynsent, Gent. 1679; Mariabella, wife of John Whalley, of Freeland-house, merchant, 1701; and William Willson, Esq. 1776.

In the nave are the tombs of John King, of London, draper²⁷, 1603; Jane, daughter of John Brewton, Gent. wife of Henry

²¹ Inscription:—"In the south aisle lyeth the body of Zachary Pearce, D.D. who was made Rector of St. Bartholomew's, behind the Royal Exchange, London, March 10, 1720; Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster, Jan^y 10, 1724; Dean of Winchester, Aug. 4, 1739; Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation, Dec. 7, 1744; Bishop of Bangor, Feb. 21, 1748; Dean of Westminster, May 4, 1756; and Bishop of Rochester, June 4, 1756. He resigned the Deanery of Westminster, June 24, 1768; and died, in a comfortable hope of (what was the chief aim of all his labours upon earth) the being promoted to a happier place in Heaven. He was born Sep. 8, 1690, and died June 29, 1774, aged 84 years." Mary, his wife, died in 1773. Arms—Erm. a leopard, and in chief three bees volant, proper; impaling, Erm. three mountain cats passant in pale, proper—the coat of Adams.

²² Arms—O. a bugle-horn S. stringed

V. between three roses G. impaling, O. three arrows S. headed and barbed A. on a chief of the second, three mullets of the first—Busby.

²³ Arms—Erm. on a bend cottised S. three griffins' heads erased O. impaling, Per pale Az. and G. on a bend O. between two eagles displayed Arg. three mullets S. on a chief of the third three garbs V.—Travell. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jⁿ Travell, Esq.

²⁴ He married a daughter of Michael Harris, Gent.

²⁵ He married, 1. Margaret Mills; 2. Elizabeth Watfon.

²⁶ Inscription:—"Memoriæ sacrum:—Joanni Yonge, Episcopo Roffensi, Sacræ Theologiæ Doctori, Londini nato, Cantabrigiæ bonis literis innutrito, non minus variâ doctrinâ claro, qui, cum domino diu vigilasset, senex, in domino pié placidéque obdormivit die 10 Aprilis 1605, cum annos 27 sedisset Episcopus, et 71 vixisset."

²⁷ He married Susan Woodward.

Bodenham,

Bodenham, Esq. of Folston, Wilts, 1625; Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Samuel Johnson²⁸, 1753; Owen Gethin, Gent. 1754; Edward Wyat, Esq. 1758; and William Everest, Gent. 1777.

Elizabeth,
wife of Dr.
Johnson.

At the east end of the south aisle is a wooden tablet, with the arms and quarterings of Style²⁹, and an inscription denoting that the pews beneath were appropriated to the sole use of the Styles, ancient owners of Simpsons', and were then (1727) the property of Lady Elwill. On the same wall is the monument of John Maunfell, Esq.³⁰, of Chichely, Bucks, 1625; on the floor are the tombs of Edward Brewster, apothecary, 1674; James Gosling, Esq. 1765; the Rev. John Derby³¹, rector of South-flete, 1778; Henry Savage, Esq. 1785; Mary, wife of Charles Gore, Esq. 1785; and Mrs. Mary Dimes, 1788.

On the west wall, under the gallery, are the monuments of Peregrina, wife of Lieut. Buffy Maunfell, 1721; and Jane, relict of Charles Scot, Esq.³², of Gorrembury in North-Britain, (of the noble family of Buccleugh,) 1767. Above are the monuments of

²⁸ Epitaph, written by Dr. Johnson:—
“ Hic conduntur reliquæ Elizabethæ anti-
“ quâ Jarvisiorum gente, Peatlingæ apud
“ Leicestriensæ ortæ, formosæ, cultæ, inge-
“ niosæ, piæ, uxoris primis nuptiis Henrici
“ Porter, secundis Samuelis Johnson, qui
“ multum amatam diuque defletam hoc la-
“ pide contextit. Obiit Londini, mense
“ Mart. A.D. 1753.”

Mrs. Johnson was buried at Bromley, in consequence of her disconsolate husband having committed the disposal of her remains to his friend Dr. Hawkefworth, who resided at this place. How long and how severely that excellent man felt his loss, appears from his frequent mention of his deceased wife in his devotions, and from the

above epitaph, written but a few months before his own death.

²⁹ 1. S. a fesse O. fretty of the first, between three fl. de lis of the second, all within a border of the last—Style. 2. Arg. a wolf passant S.—Wolston. 3. Arg. three turnpikes S.—another coat of Wolston. 4. Arg. on a chev. S. between three goats' heads erased Az. as many billets O.—Yarford.

³⁰ Arms—A chevron between three maunches.

³¹ He was editor of Bishop Pearce's works.

³² Arms—Arg. on a bend, Az. a star of six points between two crescents of the field—Scot. N.B. The field in the Duke of Buccleugh's arms is Or.

Dr. Hawkf-
worth.

Thomas Chafe, Esq.³³, 1754; and Mary, wife of William Lyndon³⁴, Esq. (daughter of Richard Ashe, Esq.), 1780. On the fourth wall is that of Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Winterbottom, rector of Ashurst, and vicar of Birling in Kent, 1720. At the east end are monuments in memory of John Hawksworth, LL. D.³⁵, 1773; Mr. Benjamin Brown, (brother of Mrs. Hawksworth,) 1777; and Thomas Chafe, Esq.³⁶, 1788. The north aisle was rebuilt in 1792; towards the expence of which, Bishop Thomas contributed the sum of 500l.

The font is square; of Norman architecture; the sides are ornamented with rows of plain circular arches.

³³ Arms—G. a crescent A. between four cross crosslets O. on a canton Az. a lion pass. of the third, impaling, Paly of six, O. and Az. a canton Erm.

³⁴ Arms—Az. a mural coronet between three leopards' faces Arg. impaling, G. a chevron Arg.—Ashe.

³⁵ Inscription:—"To the memory of John Hawksworth, LL. D. who died the 17th of November 1773, aged 58 years. That he lived useful and ornamental to society, in an eminent degree, was among the boasted felicities of the present age; that he laboured for the benefit of posterity, let his own pathetic admonition at once record and realize.

"From the Adventurer, N° 140.

"The hour approaches, in which, whatever praise or censure I have acquired by these compositions, if they are remembered at all, will be remembered with equal indifference, and the tenour of them only will afford me comfort. Time, who is impatient to date my last paper, will shortly moulder the hand that is now writing it in the dust, and still the breast

"that new throbs at the reflection: but let not this be read as something that relates to another; for a few years only can divide the eye that is now reading from the hand that has written. This awful truth, however obvious and however reiterated, is yet frequently forgotten; for, surely, if we did not lose our remembrance, or at least our sensibility, that view should always predominate in our lives, which alone can afford us comfort when we die.

"Bromley in Kent, Mar. 8, 1754."

³⁶ Inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Chafe, Esq. formerly of this parish, born in the city of Lisbon the first of November 1729, and buried under the ruins of the same house where he first saw the light, in the ever-memorable and terrible earthquake which befell that city on the first of November 1755; when, after a most wonderful escape, he by degrees recovered from a very deplorable condition, and lived till the 20th of November 1788."

Walter

Walter de Henche, Bishop of Rochester, who died in 1360, was buried in this church, in the south aisle ³⁷.

Against the south wall of the church, on the outside, is the monument of Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. George Richards, vicar of Hadlow, Kent, 1767.

In the churchyard are the tombs of Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Giles, daughter of Joseph Herlackehden, 1668; Richard Gratwicke, merchant, 1674; Ann, his wife, daughter of Samuel Leaver, merchant, 1712; Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Leaver, wife of Richard Hampden, 1738; Capt. John Tanner, 1709; Barbara, widow of the Rev. William Davidson, rector of Berwick upon Tweed, 1713; Samuel King, citizen and clothworker, 172--; Charles Hickman, Esq. of the Middle Temple, 1729; Thomas West, Esq. ³⁸, 1731; John Lawson, 1734; Edward Ironside, banker, 1737; Jane Belchier, his daughter, 1738; Mary Hunter, his daughter, 1752; William Emmett, Esq. (eldest son of Maurice Emmett, Esq.) 1736; Eleanor, his wife, daughter of John Thornhill, Esq. 1739; Avis, relict of the Rev. Mark Hildesley, M.A. vicar of Sittingbourn, and rector of Witton, (who died in 1726,) 1743 ³⁹; Samuel Hyde, Esq. ⁴⁰, 1748; Elizabeth Monk ⁴¹, 1753; John Innocent, Gent. 1755; Mary, widow

Tombs in
the church-
yard.

³⁷ Regist. Roff.

³⁸ He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Vokins, by whom he left issue, Elizabeth, the widow of Captain John Lawson, and Mary, wife of John Hyde.

³⁹ Mrs. Hildesley had 16 children born alive and baptized; five of them were born within one year and three days.

⁴⁰ He married, 1. A daughter of Timothy Keyfar, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, married to William Seymour, Esq. of East Knoyle. 2. Elizabeth Lawson.

⁴¹ Inscription, written by Dr. Hawke-
worth :—" Near this place lies the body of
" Elizabeth Monk, who departed this life
" on the 27th day of August 1753, aged
" 101. She was the widow of John Monk,
" of this place, blacksmith, her second
" husband, to whom she had been a wife
" near 50 years, by whom she had no
" children (and of the issue of her first
" marriage none lived to the second); but
" virtue would not suffer her to be childless—
" an infant, to whom, and to whose father
" and mother, she had been nurse, (such

widow of the Rev. Philip Stubbs, Archdeacon of St. Alban's, aged 95, 1759; Thomas Reynolds, Esq. 1759; Mrs. Hannah Nettleton, 1764; Mrs. Mary Nettleton, 1768; Sarah, relict of the Rev. William Perfect, vicar of East Malling, 1769; Ann, wife of Gilfred Lawson Reed, merchant, (granddaughter of Samuel King,) 1769; Mr. Solomon Demeza, 1771; John Hyde, Esq. 1771; Mary, widow of Edward Palmer, rector of Chalvington, Kent, 1773; Thomas Jukes, Esq. 1775; William Jukes, Esq. 1790; Mr. John Buchanan, 1779; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Shrimpton, Esq. of Mark-Lane, 1779; Henry Blake, Esq. 1780; Mr. Robert Stephens, son of John Stephens, rector of Colwall, Herefordshire, 1781; Mary, relict of James Barham, vicar of Betheriden, 1783; Rev. Richard King, 1783; Lydia, relict of Samuel Kellett, Esq. 1786; Frances, relict of William Huddleston, rector of Newenden, 1786; Richard Welles, Esq. 1787; Mr. John Thomas, son of John Thomas, vicar of St. Mary Hill, Glamorganshire, 1788; Edward Russell, Esq. 1789; Sarah, widow of Osborne Atterbury, (son of Bishop Atterbury,) rector of Oxhill, Warwickshire, 1789; Joseph Sparkes, Esq. 1790; John Christian, Esq. 1791; Mary, widow of the Rev. Samuel Watson of Amerham, 1792; John Dewar, Esq. 1795; and Thomas Grendon, Esq. (the date illegible).

“ is the uncertainty of temporal prosperity,) “ became dependant upon strangers for the “ necessaries of life: to him she afforded “ the protection of a mother; this parental “ charity was returned with filial affection, “ and she was supported in the feebleness of “ age by him whom she had cherished in “ the helplessness of infancy. Let it be re- “ membered, that there is no station in “ which industry will not obtain power to “ be liberal, nor any character on which

“ liberality will not confer honour. She “ had been long prepared, by a simple and “ unaffected piety, for that awful moment, “ which, however delayed, is universally “ sure. How few are allowed an equal “ time of probation! How many, by their “ lives, appear to presume on more! To “ preserve the memory of this person, “ but yet more to perpetuate the lesson of “ her life, this stone was erected by volun- “ tary contribution.”

The

The church of Bromley is within the diocese of Rochester, and in the deanery of Dartford. The rectory, to which a manor belongs, was in the reign of Henry VIII. appropriated to the Bishops of Rochester⁴². In 1287, it was rated at 30 marks; in 1534, at 39 l. 12 s. The rectorial manor, parsonage-house, glebe lands, and tithes were valued all together, in the year 1650, at 182 l. 8 s. 9 d. per annum. They had been all leased by Bishop Warner for 21 years, commencing in 1639, at the reserved rent of 60 l. per ann. and 40 quarters of oats⁴³. John Younge was lessee in 1646. In 1706, the lease was in the possession of William Emmett, Esq. whose granddaughter brought it to Mr. John Innocent. The present lessee is George Norman, Esq. of Bromley-common, whose father married Mr. Innocent's daughter.

Rectory.

The benefice was formerly a rectory in the patronage of the Bishops of Rochester. Since the appropriation above mentioned, it has been only a curacy. The curate, who is appointed by the bishop, receives 20 l. per annum out of the great tithes⁴⁴. It is not in charge in the King's books.

Curacy.

Henry Maundrel, B. D. appointed curate of Bromley in 1680, was Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and chaplain to the factory at Aleppo. He published a book of Travels from Aleppo to Jerusalem, which is in considerable reputation, and has gone through several editions. A volume of his letters from the Levant, in MS. is now in the possession of Mr. Montague of Alderton in Wiltshire. Mr. Montague is great-nephew of Sir Charles Hedges, (Queen Anne's Secretary,) who was related to Maundrel.

Henry Maundrel, curate.

The present curate is Henry Smith, D. D. appointed, on the death of Thomas Bagshaw, in 1787.

⁴² Haisted's History of Kent, vol. i. p. 96. the Bishop of Rochester, 38 l. out of the

⁴³ Ibid. from the Parliamentary Surveys. interest of 2000 l. left by Bishop Warner to

⁴⁴ To this is added, at the discretion of augment poor benefices within his diocese.

There

Meeting-
houses.

There are two meeting-houses in this parish, belonging to the Methodists.

Parish re-
gister.

The register of baptisms in this parish begins in 1558, that of burials in 1578, that of marriages in 1575.

			Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.
Compara- tive state of population.	1580—9	-	$24\frac{9}{10}$	-	$19\frac{1}{5}$
	1630—9	-	$34\frac{1}{5}$	-	31
	1680—9	-	$34\frac{2}{5}$	-	$38\frac{3}{10}$
	1730—9	-	43	-	$47\frac{4}{5}$
	1780—9	-	$68\frac{9}{10}$	-	$63\frac{2}{5}$
	1790—4	-	$82\frac{1}{5}$	-	$69\frac{3}{5}$

The present number of houses is 357⁴⁶.

Burials in
the plague
years.

In 1603, there were 26 burials; in 1625, 110; of which, 67 were between the months of July and December. In 1665, there were only 27; seven persons are said to have died of the plague.

Extracts from the Parish Register.

Bishop
Yonge.

“ The 14 of Maye the reverend father, John, Byshop of Rochester, had his funeral solemnized, his sonne, Mr. John Younge, being cheefe mourner, 1605.” Bishop Yonge published an Exposition of the 131st Psalm.

“ April 11, 1608—a still-born child of my L^d of Rochester’s buried.”

“ Anne, daughter of S^r Thomas Monson, buried Oct. 29, 1609.”

“ Christian, wife of S^r Timothy Lowe, buried Aug. 4, 1615;

“ S^r Timothy Lowe, Sep. 9, 1617.”

Family of
Thornhill.

“ Thomas, son of S^r Timothy Thornhill, baptized Sep. 24, 1615;

“ Frances, his daughter, buried Aug. 17, 1621; Elizabeth, baptized

⁴⁶ Of these, 225 are in the town, 18 at Mafon’s-hill, 26 on the common, 16 at Southborough, 30 at Widmore, and 42 at Plaistow.

“ Nov. 8, 1621; Mary, daughter of S^r John Thornhill, baptized
 “ July 4, 1634; Jane, July 7, 1635; Charles, Oct. 18, 1636;
 “ Frances, baptized, Dec. 18, 1640; buried Jan^y 1, 1640-1; S^r
 “ John Thornhill, buried Aug. 7, 1646; Samuel, his son, June 28,
 “ 1647.”

“ William, son of Walter Curle, L^d Bishop of Bath and Wells ⁴⁷,
 “ baptized Dec. 27, 1629.”

“ Aug. 12, 1630—the Lady Cutts died in this parish, and was
 “ buried at Fairland.”

“ Margaret, daughter of S^r John Prescott, Kn^t, bapt^d Dec. 21, ^{Family of}
 “ 1630; buried, Ap^l 14, 1633; Weston, his son, baptized May ^{Prescott.}
 “ 28, 1634; Elizabeth, his daughter, buried Oct. 30, 1634; Susan,
 “ bapt. Dec. 30, 1635; buried Ap^l 28, 1637; Henry, buried
 “ Feb. 17, 1637-8; Jane, bapt. July 17, 1638; another Elizabeth,
 “ Oct. 21, 1639.”

“ May 31, 1631—the R^e Rev^d Father in God, John Buckeridge, ^{Bishop}
 “ the L^d Bishop of Ely, sometime Bishop of Rochester, buried.” ^{Buckeridge.}
 Bishop Buckeridge, who had been President of St. John's College
 in Oxford, was translated from the see of Rochester to that of
 Ely, in 1628. He published a book against Cardinal Bellarmine,
 concerning the Pope's authority in temporal affairs, and a few
 sermons ⁴⁸.

“ Stephen, son of S^r Stephen Scott, baptized Jan. 31, 1622-3.”

“ Samuel, son of S^r Edward Peyton, Kn^t and Bar^t, baptized
 “ May 25, 1647; buried Aug. 18, 1648.”

“ George, son of S^r George Jeffreys, Kn^t, Recorder of London ⁴⁹,
 “ buried Aug. 26, 1679.”

“ Joseph, Benjamin, and Rachel, children of John Dudney, bap- ^{Three}
 “ tized Oct. 17, buried Oct. 20, 1724.” ^{children at}
^{a birth.}

⁴⁷ He had been Bishop of Rochester.

⁴⁹ Afterwards Lord Chancellor.

⁴⁸ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

Instances of
longevity.

“ Elizabeth Monk, widow, aged 101 last April, buried Sep. 3, 1753; Anne Passenger, Gent. aged 94 years, buried Feb. 26, 1767; Elizabeth Woodham, widow, aged 94, buried Oct. 20, 1771; Mary Screven, aged 90, buried Feb. 21, 1773.”

Dr. Hawkf-
worth.

“ John Hawksworth, LL. D. buried Nov. 22, 1773.” This well-known writer was editor and principal author of the *Adventurer*; he wrote also an Eastern tale called *Almorán and Hamet*, and some dramatic pieces, among which was *Edgar and Emmeline*, a fairy tale acted with much success. The *Narrative of the first Voyage to the South Seas* was drawn up by him, for which work he received a very large sum of money. He published also a *Translation of Telemachus*, and was for some years editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. His widow is still living, and resides at Bromley. See his epitaph, p. 314.

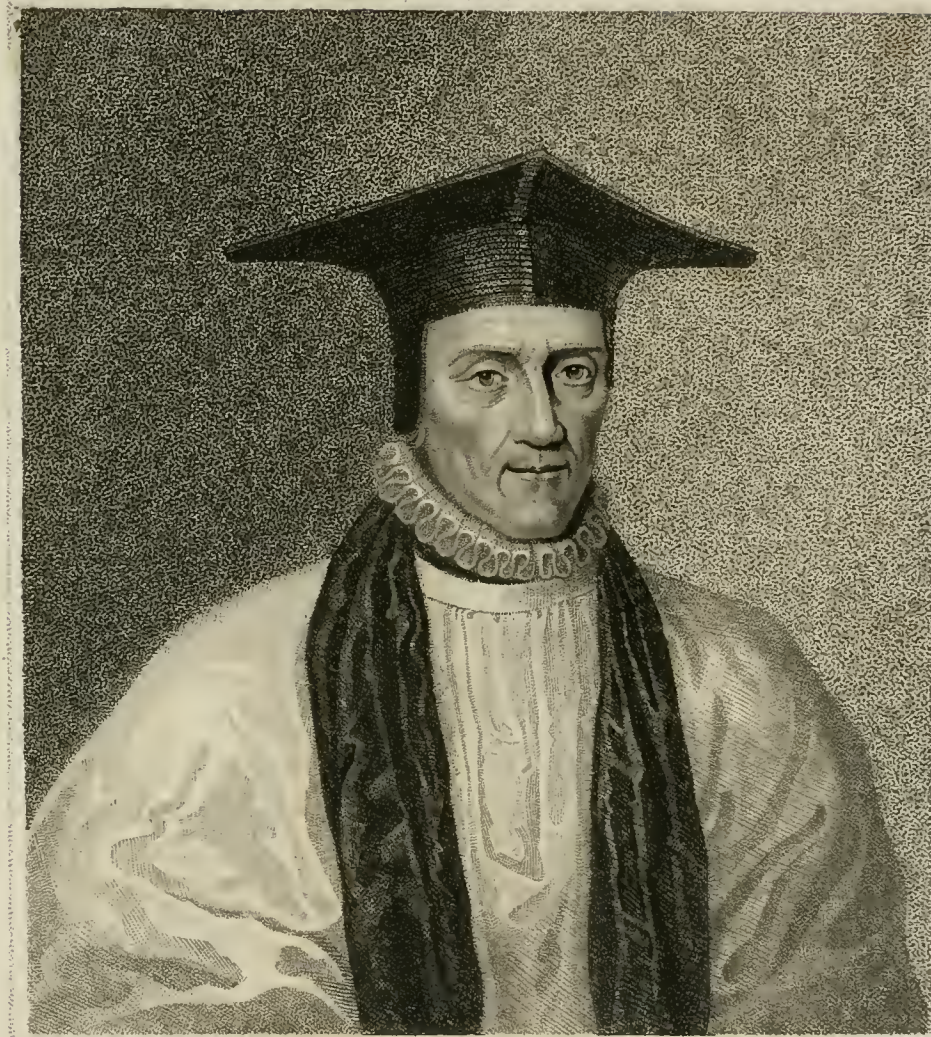
Bishop
Pearce.

“ Zachary Pearce, D. D. L^d Bishop of this diocese, aged 84, buried July 8, 1774.” This learned prelate was born at Ealing in Middlesex⁵⁰. His principal works are, *Commentaries on the Evangelists*, to which his portrait is prefixed; an edition of Cicero “*de Oratore*,” and “*de Officiis*,” an edition of Longinus; some controversial Tracts against Middleton and Woolston. He published also several sermons, and contributed to the *Spectator* and *Guardian*.

Bromley
College.

Bromley College was founded by the munificence of John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, (from 1637 to 1666,) for the residence and maintenance of 20 widows of loyal and orthodox clergymen. This worthy prelate, by his will, bearing date 1666, empowered his executors, Sir Orlando Bridgman and Sir Philip Warwick, to raise a sum of money adequate to the purposes of such a building out of his personal estate, and charged his manor of Sway-

⁵⁰ See more of his family in vol. ii. p. 235, 236; and his epitaph in p. 312. of this volume.



JOHN WARNER BISHOP of ROCHESTER.

& Founder of Bromley College.

Engraved by J. G. Smith from a portrait by Francis Strong

ton with the annual payment of 450*l.* viz. 50*l.* per ann. for the chaplain, and 20*l.* each for the widows. The founder had expressed a desire, that this building should be erected as near to Rochester as conveniently might be, but as no healthy or convenient spot could be obtained near that town, power was given by an act of Parliament, passed in 1670, (for the purpose of explaining and settling some parts of the Bishop's donation,) to build it any where within the diocese, according to the discretion of the executors, who fixed on the present site at the north end of the town of Bromley. The founder not having made any provision for repairs, his executors, with the consent of the heir at law, charged the said manor of Swayton with the farther sum of 5*l.* per ann. but this being thought insufficient, the executors generously gave 100*l.* each, with which a fee-farm rent of 10*l.* was purchased; but still this income was found much too small to keep the buildings in a state of decent repair, and the trustees have been at times under the necessity of soliciting voluntary contributions for that purpose. The fund has since received farther augmentations. Dr. Plume, Archdeacon of the diocese, left 100*l.* to it in 1704; Archbishop Tenison, who died in 1715, left 100 guineas, one-half to the widows, and the other half for repairs; Joseph Wilcocks, Esq. (son of Bishop Wilcocks) completed the inclosure of the College-grove, by building a wall on the eastern side, at the expence of 120*l.*; and Mrs. Wolfe, mother of the General, by her will, bearing date 1765, left the sum of 500*l.* to put the buildings in a state of thorough repair.

Benefactions
to it since the
founder's
death.

Jeffrey Hetherington, Esq. of North Cray, for many years before his death, (which happened in 1767,) applied the interest of 2000*l.* Old South Sea annuities, to the purpose of purchasing coals and candles for the widows in Bishop Warner's College. This sum,

after his decease, was generously settled as a perpetuity, for the same purpose, by his surviving brother and heir the late Rev. William Hetherington. Bishop Pearce bequeathed the sum of 5000*l.* Old South Sea annuities, for the purpose of augmenting the widow's pensions to 30*l.* per ann. and the chaplain's salary to 60*l.*; Mrs. Helen Betenson, of Brabourne in Kent, by her will, bearing date 1786, left the sum of 10,000*l.* for the purpose of building ten additional houses at Bromley College ⁴⁹, and endowing them with 20*l.* per ann. each, for widows of clergymen. William Pearce, Esq. (brother of Bishop Pearce), who died in 1782, left the sum of 12,000*l.* on failure of issue from his great nephew, William Pearce, Esq. and his great niece, who was afterwards wife of the late John Farr Abbot, Esq. (both now deceased without issue), for the purpose of building ten houses ⁵⁰ for widows of clergymen, in addition to Bishop Warner's College, and endowing them with 20*l.* per ann. each. He directed also, that 20*l.* per annum, should be applied towards the augmentation of the chaplain's salary, which has experienced a farther increase of 6*l.* per ann. by the interest of 200*l.* 3 per cent. left by the late chaplain, Mr. Bagshaw. The present chaplain is Andrew Price, M.A.

This excellent institution is under the management of 14 trustees, seven of whom are, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Rochester, the Archdeacon, and the Chancellor of that diocese, the Dean of St. Paul's, and the Dean of the Arches, for the time being. The others are elective: the present trustees being, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Sydney; the Right Hon. Lord Amherst; Sir William Ashhurst, Justice of the King's Bench; Sir

⁴⁹ These houses are now finished, and inhabited.

⁵⁰ Mr. Pearce's reversionary benefaction

having fallen in lately, the houses are not yet built.

Beaumont Hotham, Baron of the Exchequer; Henry Lee Warner, Esq. (representative of the founder); Multon Lambard, Esq.; and George Norman, Esq. who is Treasurer.

Bromley College was exempted from the payment of taxes, by an act of Parliament, passed anno 30 Geo. II. Charity-school.

There is a charity-school at this place, in which 13 boys, and the same number of girls, are clothed and educated. It was established before the year 1718. It is supported by the interest of 1000l.⁵¹ 3 per cent., an annual subscription, and the collections at a charity sermon⁵².

Bishop Buckeridge, anno 1631, gave 20l. to the poor of this parish, with which, and a small addition, a house was purchased, let formerly at 40s. per ann. but now inhabited by paupers, rent-free. Bishop Warner, anno 1666, gave the interest of 20l. to the poor. Mrs. Eleanor Emmett, anno 1739, gave a rent-charge of 40s. per ann. Benefactions to the poor.

⁵¹ The Rev. George Wilson, anno 1718, gave 200l.; Mrs. Eleanor Emmett, anno 1739, 100l.; Lancelot Tolson, Esq. 100l.; Mr. Thomas Moore, anno 1734, 50l. ⁵² From the information of the Rev. Mr. Baker, the resident curate, to whom I am indebted for his assistance in other respects, during my inquiries at that place.

C H A R L T O N.

Etymology. **T**HIS place, which, in ancient records, is written Cerleton, or
 Situation. Ceorleton, takes its name from the Saxon word *ceorle*, a
 Boundaries. husbandman. It lies in the hundred of Blackheath, about two miles
 east of Greenwich, and seven miles from London-bridge. The
 parish is bounded by Greenwich, Lewisham, Eltham, Woolwich,
 the extraparochial hamlet of Kidbrook, and by the river Thames.
 It is of no great extent, but the number of acres I have not been
 able to learn; there are about 90 acres of woodland¹ and a con-
 siderable quantity of waste, including a part of Blackheath; the cul-
 tivated land is, for the most part, arable; there are 145 acres of
 Soil. marsh. The soil is various; gravel, loam, sand, and chalk². The
 quota

¹ Called Hanging-wood, belonging to the lord of the manor, through which there is a very pleasant walk to Woolwich. The wood, the variety of uneven ground, and the occasional views of the river, contribute to make the neighbourhood of this village remarkably picturesque.

² At the farther end of Hanging-wood is a very large and deep sand-pit, belonging to the lord of the manor. In this pit, the first stratum is gravel, which varies, according to the surface of the ground, from five or six to about 15 feet in depth; beneath, are various strata of clay, gravel,

loam, and marl, running parallel, being altogether between 30 and 40 feet, which cover a bed of sand of 43 feet in depth. In the stratum of marl are found prodigious numbers of extraneous fossils. This vein is about six or eight feet thick, and the shells in it are so numerous, and lie so close, that, as Woodward justly observes, the mass is almost wholly composed of them, there being only a very little marl interposed. (Woodward on Fossils, vol. i. p. 42. of the Catalogue.) These shells consist of a great variety of univalves and bivalves (*conchæ*, *ostrea*, *buccinæ*, &c.). They are very brittle, and

quota paid by this parish to the land-tax is 116l. 16s. which is at Land-tax.
the rate of 2s. 8d. in the pound.

In the year 1268, there was a grant from the crown for a weekly Market, and fair, commonly called Horn-fair.
market to be held at this place on Monday, and an annual fair, for three days, on the eve, the day, and morrow of the Trinity³. Philipott, who wrote in 1659, speaks of the market as then not long since discontinued; "the fair," says he, "is not difused, but kept yearly on St. Luke's Day; and called Horn-fair, by reason of the great plenty of all sorts of winding horns and cups, and other vessels of horn there brought to be sold⁴." This fair, retaining the same name, still continues; it was formerly celebrated by a burlesque procession, which passed from Deptford, through Greenwich, to Charlton; each person wearing some ornament of horn upon his head. This procession has been discontinued since the year 1768: it is said, (by a vague and idle tradition,) to have owed its origin to a compulsive grant made by King John, or some other of our kings, when detected in an adventure of gallantry, being then resident at Eltham-palace.

The manor of Charlton, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, The manor.
was divided into moieties, and held by two brothers, Godwin and Alward⁵. King William gave the whole to his half-brother Odo, Bishop of Baieux; under whom it was held by William Fitzoger.

and for the most part resemble those found at Tours in France, and at Hordwell Cliff in Hampshire: some of them are impregnated with mundic.

Below the church there is a chalk-pit, in which *echini* and other extraneous fossils are found.

³ Cart. 53 Hen. III. m. 13.

⁴ Survey of Kent, p. 96.

⁵ It is thus described in the record of Doomfday:—William Fitzoger holds, of

the Bishop of Baieux, Cerletone, which is taxed at one suling. The arable land is five carucates. There is one plough on the demesne lands; and the villans, who are 13 in number, employ three. There are two slaves, eight acres of meadow, and pannage for five hogs. In the reign of King Edward the Confessor, and afterwards, it was, and now is, worth 7l. Two brothers, Godwin and Alward, held this estate of the King as two manors.

It

It afterwards came into the possession of Robert Bloet, Bishop of Lincoln, the King's Chancellor; who gave it to the prior and monks of Bermondsey⁶. After the suppression of that monastery, it came into the hands of the crown. Queen Mary, in 1558, granted it to Sir Thomas White, and others⁷. Previously to this grant, it had been leased to William Rice for 40 years, at 31l. per annum⁸. Being again vested in the crown, Queen Elizabeth, in 1573, granted a lease of it for 21 years to Anne Lady Parry⁹, who bequeathed her interest in it to Thomas Fortescue. In 1604, King James granted it in fee to John Earl of Mar¹⁰, who, in 1606, sold it for 2000 l. to Sir James Erskine¹¹. Sir James, the next year, sold it for 4500 l. to Sir Adam Newton. His son Sir Henry (who had taken the name of Puckering¹²) aliened it, in 1659, to Sir William Ducie, afterwards K.B. and Lord Viscount Downe, who died at his manor-house here in 1679¹³. His representatives sold it, in 1680, to Sir

⁶ Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Claudius A. VIII. fol. 116. a. The grant is not dated, but it must have been between 1092 and 1095, since Robert Bloet was promoted to the see of Lincoln in 1092, and William Carilipho, Bishop of Durham, who witnessed the grant, died in 1095.

⁷ Pat. 5 and 6 Ph. and M. pt. 3.

⁸ Pat. 4 and 5. Ph. and M. pt. 5. Oct. 26.

⁹ Pat. 15 Eliz. pt. 10. July 27.

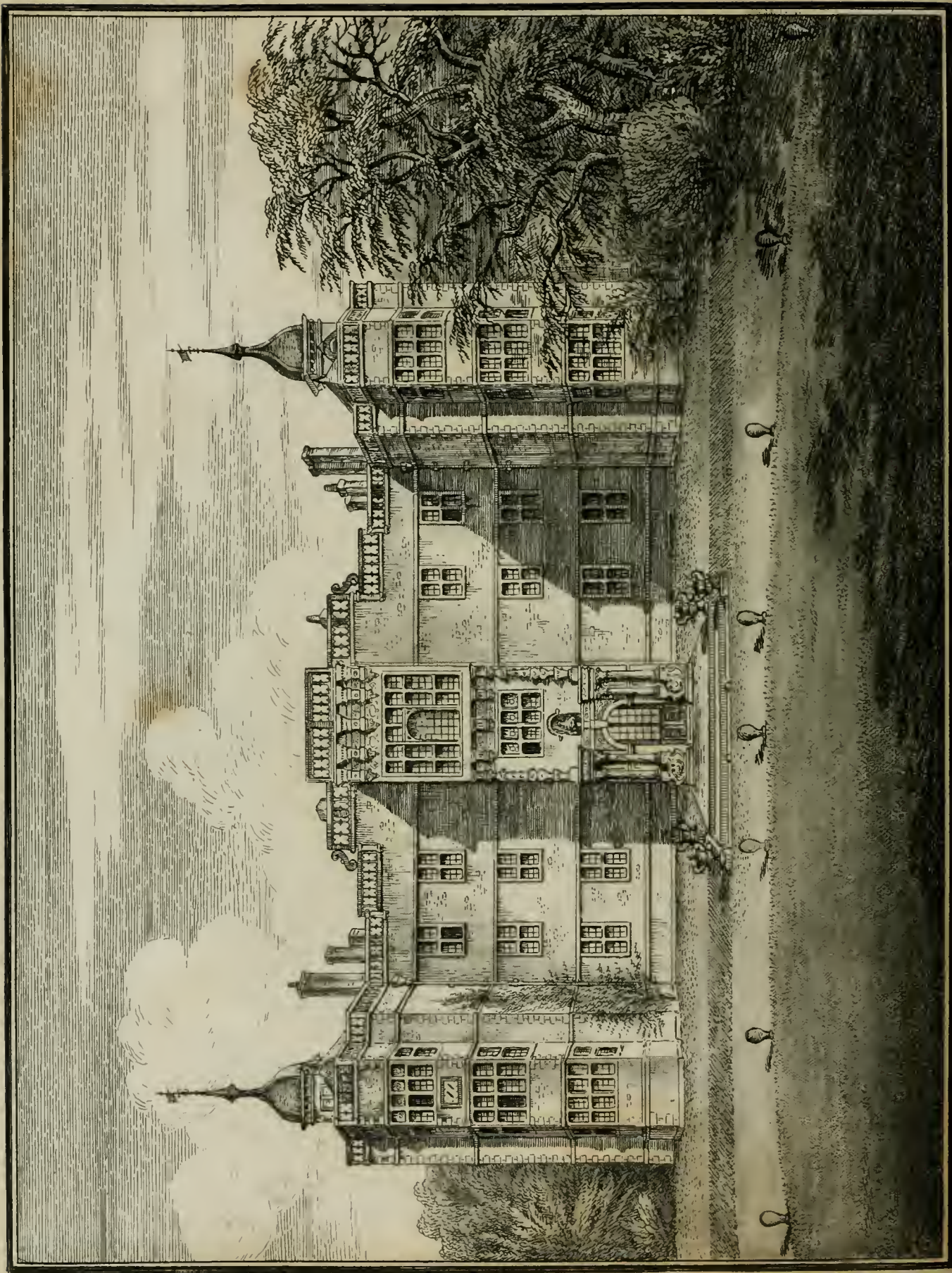
¹⁰ Pat. 1 Jac. pt. 13. Oct. 18.

¹¹ This and the subsequent alienations are taken from title deeds, obligingly communicated by Lady Wilson.

¹² Jane Puckering, only daughter and heir of Sir Henry, being walking in Greenwich-park on the 26th of September 1649, with her relation Mrs. Smith, was attacked by several men armed with swords, pistols, and other weapons, who, notwithstanding her cries and those of her companion, put her on horseback, and carried her away by violence. She twice attempted to escape, by throwing herself off, but to no purpose;

they carried her to Erith, and put her on board a vessel, where she first saw their employer, Joseph Welsh, who taking the command of the party, they set sail for Margate, and thence to Flanders. There Welsh kept her many months confined in a nunnery, till at length she was induced, through fear and despair of being restored to her friends, to marry him. As soon as she had procured her liberty, she came to England, and took legal means to make the marriage void, which was done by Lord Chief Justice Rolles and other Commissioners, who were appointed by Parliament to try the matter at Serjeants-Inn. Joseph Welsh and his accomplices were indicted at Maidstone assizes in July 1651, and their guilt proved; but it does not appear that they were in custody. Miss Puckering was then Lady Bale. See *Perfect Diurnal*, March 3, 1650, and July 14, 1651.

¹³ Funeral certificate in the Heralds' College.



William Langhorne, Bart., who entailed this estate upon his nephew Sir John Conyers, Bart. and his heirs male; which failing, upon William Langhorne Games, Esq. (another nephew), and his heirs male, with remainder to his kinswoman Mrs. Margaret Maryon, widow; and after her death, to her son John, (afterwards rector of White Rooding in Essex,) and his heirs for ever. Mr. Maryon left it, by will, to his niece Margareta Maria, (married, first, to John Badger Weller, Esq. of Romford; and secondly, to John Jones, Esq. of the kingdom of Ireland,) with remainder to her daughter Jane¹⁴, now the wife of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart. and her heirs general. Lady Wilson is the present proprietor of this manor.

The manor-house, of which an engraving is annexed, was built by Sir Adam Newton about the year 1612. The chapel was consecrated in 1616¹⁵. In the west window, over the entrance of the hall, are the arms and alliances of Sir William Ducie¹⁶, who made considerable alterations in the house in 1659. The saloon retains the original cieling as it was finished for Sir Adam Newton, richly ornamented in the fashion which prevailed about his time. On this cieling are the Royal arms; and the ostrich feathers—the cognizance of the Prince of Wales, to whom he was tutor. The chimney-piece in this room is very handsome, of the same age as the cieling. On one side is the figure of Vulcan; on the other, Venus in alabaster. In a room adjoining to

Manor-
house.

¹⁴ From information obligingly communicated by Lady Wilson.

¹⁵ Papers in Lady Wilson's possession.

¹⁶ I. O. two lions pass. G.—Ducie, impaling, A. chev. between three garbs G.—Sheffield. James Ducie, Esq. great grandfather of Sir William, married, to his first wife, Eleanor, sister to Edmund Lord Sheffield. II. Ducie impaling, Az. crusily and two pipes O.—Pipe. James Ducie married, secondly, Alice, sister of Sir Ri-

chard Pipe. III. Ducie impaling, A. on a bend engrailed G. a crescent between two leopards' faces of the field—Hardy. Henry Ducie, grandfather of Sir William, married Mary, daughter and heir of Robert Hardy, Esq. IV. Ducie impaling, Az. on a fesse O. a lion pass. gard. G. in chief three bezants—Pyot. Sir Robert Ducie, father of Sir William, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Pyot, Esq.

the

the fouth fide of the faloon, is a chimney-piece with a flab of black marble fo finely polished, that Lord Downe is faid to have feen in it a robbery committed on Blackheath; the tradition adds, that he fent out his fervants, who apprehended the thieves. Dr. Plot makes the ftory more marvellous, by laying the fcene of the robbery at Shooter's-hill¹⁸. The gallery on the north fide of the houfe (76½ feet by 16½) was fitted up by Sir Adam Newton. Over the window, at one end, is a boar paffant, on a wreath, intended, I fuppose, for the creft¹⁹ of Newton; and over the oppofite window, a hart trippant, the creft of Lord Keeper Puckering, whose daughter Sir Adam Newton married. In the windows are the arms and alliances of Ducie²⁰. In this gallery are portraits of Henry Prince of Wales, and Thomas Wilfon, LL. D. Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth (ancestor of Sir T. S. Wilfon, Bart.). It contains alfo a large and very valuable collection of natural hiftory made by Lady Wilfon, confifting of minerals, extraneous foßils, (among which a great variety of thofe found at Charlton²¹ fhould be particularly noticed,) infects, and various other fubjects. The park and pleafure-grounds belonging to this manfion contain about 70 acres. The ftables, which were built by Sir Adam Newton, have the initials A. N. frequently repeated on the outer walls.

Charlton-houfe, in the year 1742, was in the occupation of John, Earl of Egmont, who formed there a valuable library, and collection of bufts, pictures, &c.²² It continued many years in the tenure of

¹⁸ See Hafted, vol. i. p. 36. from Plot's MS. papers.

¹⁹ The creft is properly a boar's head between two oßrich feathers.

²⁰ I. Ducie with the arms of Ulfter, impaling—Pyot. II. Ducie impaling, O. on a pile G. between fix fl. de lis Az. three lions paff. gard. of the firft—Seymour. Sir William Ducie married Frances, daughter of Francis Lord Seymour, of Trowbridge.

III. Seymour impaling, O. a fefse engrailed Az. between three eßcallops G.—Prinne. Lord Seymour married Frances, daughter and coheir of Sir Gilbert Prinne of Allington, Wilts. IV. Seymour impaling, S. a bend engrailed between fix billets Arg.

²¹ See p. 324.

²² Vertue's MSS. at the Earl of Orford's at Strawberry-hill.

the Egmont family, and was afterwards rented for a short time by the Marquis of Lothian.

Hafted supposes Wricklesmarsh, the estate of the late Sir Gregory Page, to have been described in Doomsday-book, under the name of Witenemers²³. As the names differ so widely, and as there are no other circumstances of connexion, I doubt very much whether it is the same estate. There is no record, either by one or the other name, to direct us till the year 1598, when Wricklesmarsh belonged to Robert Vere, son of John Earl of Oxford²⁴. Edward Blount, Esq. died seised of it in 1617. About the latter end of the last century, it became the property of Sir John Morden, Bart. After the death of his widow, which happened in 1721, it was sold to Sir Gregory Page, Bart.²⁵, who, having pulled down the old mansion, built at a great expence a very magnificent structure of stone, consisting of a centre and two wings united by a colonnade; the whole of which was completed in one year by James the architect. The internal decorations corresponded in magnificence, and a very fine collection of paintings by the old masters bore witness to the taste and liberal spirit of the owner. Sir Gregory Page died in 1775, having bequeathed this mansion and estate to his great nephew Sir Gregory Page Turner, Bart. in tail male. Sir Gregory Page Turner, having procured an act of Parliament to enable him to alienate, conveyed Wricklesmarsh-house and park, in the year 1784, to John Cator, Esq. of Beckenham-place²⁶; who, in 1787, sold the house by auction, in lots, to be taken down; a great part of it has not been yet removed, and now stands in ruins, a melancholy monument of its former grandeur. That part of the premises which lies between the site of the mansion and Blackheath has been let on building leases.

Wrickles-
marsh.

Mansion
built by Sir
Gregory
Page.

East Combe lies partly within this parish²⁷.

²³ History of Kent, vol. i. p. 36.

²⁶ From the information of Mr. Cator.

²⁴ Funeral Certificates, Herald's College.

²⁷ See the account of Greenwich.

²⁵ Hafted, p. 36.

Near the church stood a large mansion built by Sir Richard Raynes, who died, in 1710, seised of a considerable estate in this parish. Dr. Raynes, son of Sir Richard, bequeathed this house and estate to his wife's brother, Joseph Kirke, Esq.; who devised them to the Rev. Mr. Harris, of Chevely in Cambridgeshire, with remainder to Mr. Browne, of the kingdom of Ireland, and after him to three nephews, (sons of three sisters,) who are now joint possessors. Earl Cholmondeley, having a lease of the premises, has lately pulled down the house, and built an elegant villa near the chalkpit, in a situation which possesses more picturesque beauty.

The house, which was lately in the occupation of Mrs. Fitzherbert, and now of W. H. Lambton, Esq. is the property of Lady Wilson. It was formerly the rectory, and was exchanged by Dr. Warren for the present one, now occupied by Mrs. Chamberlayne, widow of the late rector.

A farm-house, now called Cherry-Garden farm, is said to have been built by Inigo Jones, for his own residence.

Parish
church.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Luke, was for the most part rebuilt between the years 1630 and 1640, by the executors of Sir Adam Newton, who, having intended to rebuild it in his lifetime, had appropriated a sum of money for that purpose²⁷. It is a brick structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and north aisle. At the west end is a square brick tower, embattled.

In the windows of the chancel and of the north aisle are several
Monuments. coats of arms in stained glass²⁸. On the east wall of the chancel
is

²⁷ See Philipott, p. 96.

²⁸ In the east window of the chancel, A. on a saltier G. an escallop O.—Arms of the See of Rochester, impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4. Per pale dauncetteé S. and A. 2. Az. a fl. de lis O. 3. V. a cross engrailed A.—The two first coats are Bishop Warner's; having been granted to be borne quarterly by his family.—An inscription in this

window denotes, that it was glazed at the expence of James Newton, Esq. uncle to Sir Henry Puckering Newton, Bart. and heir to Sir Adam; 1639. In the south window of the chancel is, Az. three boars' heads coupéd Arg.—Newton; with this mutilated inscription: "regi conclavi osti-
"arius hanc suis impensis jussit fieri," 1639. In the north aisle are these coats:
I. Az.

is the monument of Elizabeth, wife of James Craggs, Esq.²⁹, 1711. On the south wall are tablets in memory of Edward Wilkinfon, master-cook to Queen Elizabeth, 1567, and George Seger, Gent. 1594. On the same wall is the monument of Brigadier Michael Richards³⁰, Surveyor-general of the Ordnance to George I. 1721. On the floor are the tombs of Thomas Russell, Esq. and Martha his wife³¹, 1656; Thomas Beardmore, M. A. rector, 1702; his wife, who was daughter of Robert Maundrell, of Compton Bassett, 1707; and Rebecca, wife of Major William Congreve, of the Royal Artillery, 1791. On the south wall are the arms of Wilkinfon carved in stone³². There was formerly, near the south door of the chancel, a brass plate, in memory of Robert Vere, third son of John Earl of Oxford, who died in 1598³³.

Adjoining to the chancel, on the north side, is an aisle, which seems to have been built by the Blounts of Wrinklemarsh³⁴. In this

I. Az. two ostrich feathers in saltier between three boars' heads coupé Arg.—Newton, (the ostrich feathers were an augmentation given to Sir Adam,) impaling, Az. three mullets within a tressure flory counterflory Arg. II. The last coat, impaling, O. three bars wavy G. III. S. a bend lozengy cottised A.—Puckering, impaling, S. three thatch-rakes A.—Chowne. Lord Keeper Puckering's Lady was of that family. IV. Quarterly of six; 1 and 6—Puckering. 2. A. a mullet pierced S.—Ashton. 3. Erm. on a fesse G. three bezants—Barton. 4. Paly of six A. and V.—Langley. 5. A. two bends S. one engrailed, the other plain—Lever. V. Arg. a chevron S. between three crows, impaling—Newton. VI. Quarterly, 1. Barry of six party per pale indented, A. and G. counterchanged—Peyto. 2. A. a fesse S. in chief three pellets—Langley. 3. O. three piles meeting in base G. on a canton Az. a stag trippant O. 4. Quarterly, O. and Az. per fesse indented—a coat of Langley.

²⁹ Arms—S. on a fesse O. between three mullets Erm. as many crofs crofslets Erm.

³⁰ This monument has a whole-length upright effigy of the deceased in white marble, holding a baton. It was put up at the expence of his nieces, the daughters of James Craggs, Esq. (See p. 333.)

³¹ Their only daughter married Anthony Bateman, afterwards knighted.

³² Per fesse embattled three demi-griffins segreant (the coat of Wilkinfon, master-cook to Queen Elizabeth) impaling, a chev. between three martlets, on which is an escutcheon of pretence, a crofs flory between four crescents.

³³ Thorpe's Regist. Roffens. p. 843.

³⁴ In the window are the following arms in stained glass. I. Quarterly, 1 and 4. Barry nebuleé of six O. and S.—Blount. 2 and 3. A. a lion ramp. G. within a border S. bezanty—Cornwall, impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4. A. a pile surmounted by a fesse

Sir Adam
Newton.

this aisle, (which now belongs to the manor, as does the north aisle of the nave,) within an iron railing, is the monument of Sir Adam Newton, Bart. (tutor to Henry Prince of Wales,) and his wife Katherine³⁵, and that of Sir William Langhorne, Bart.³⁶, 1715. (His wife Grace, second daughter of John Earl of Rutland, and relict of Viscount Armagh, died in 1700.) In the same aisle are the monuments of Robert Dingley, Esq.³⁷, F.R.S. of Lamb Abbey, one of the principal promoters of the Magdalen charity, ob. 1781; Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter of Henry Thompson, Esq. of

fesse between four leopards' faces G. 2 and 3. G. two bars Arg. each charged with three mascles of the field, a canton O.—Garway. II. Garway impaling, A. on a cross S. a leopard's face O. a mullet for difference. III. Blount, impaling, Per chevron O. and G. three greyhounds current counterchanged—Hafte. Edward Blount's mother was Elizabeth Hafte, of Norfolk.

³⁵ Inscription:—"Katherinæ Newton, "D. Joannis Puckering Angliæ procancel-
"larii sive magni sigilli custodis natarum
"minimæ, sed matronali choro modestiâ,
"probitate, pudiciâ nulli fœminarum
"secundæ, D. Adamus Newton, illustrissi-
"mo Principi Henrico primitus a studiis,
"dein ab epistolis secretis, eoque præma-
"turâ morte prærepto, excellentissimo Prin-
"cipi Carolo fratri ab arario, vir integer-
"rimus lectissimæ fœminæ et maritus
"amantissimus carissimæ conjugii, monu-
"mentum hoc P. C. ipse in eodem sar-
"cophoro, sicut animo destinavit, brevi
"condiendus.—Dominus Adamus Newton,
"prenominatus, aliquot jam annis post con-
"fessionem epitaphii superscripti (quod ipse
"superstes et plenæ salutis compos dilec-
"tissimæ conjugii defunctæ composuerat)
"a Jacobo rege in Baronetum creatus,
"posteaque a Rege Carolo in secretarium
"Concillii in Walliæ limitibus constabiliti
"cooptatus, sub isto eodem monumento,

"sicut ipse annuerat, executorum piâ curâ
"conditus jacet, beatam resurrectionem per
"Christum redemptorem suum late ex-
"pectans. Corpus ejus fato concessit 13
"die mensis Januarii anno Domini 1629,
"(animâ diu antea in cœlis versante,) liberis
"quinque, uno nempe virilis, cæteris fœminei
"sexus, post se relictis." This monument,
which is very plain, was the work of Nicholas Stone, and cost 180l. (Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. p. 29.) Sir Adam Newton, after the death of Prince Henry, spent his time, for the most part, in retirement at Charlton; where he translated the four first books of Father Paul's Council of Trent, published anno 1620, in folio; (the two last books were translated by Dr. Bedell). Sir Adam Newton translated also King James's discourse against Conrade Vorstius. See Birch's Life of Prince Henry, p. 15. 372 and 373.

³⁶ Arms—S. a cross Arg. on a chief of the first two bugle-horns of the second stringed G. impaling—Manners.

³⁷ Arms—Quarterly, 1 and 4. Az. a fesse Arg. on a chief of the second a mullet of the field between two hurts. 2 and 3. Az. two sceptres in saltier surmounted by a crown O.; impaling, Per fesse A. and S. a fesse embattled counterembattled between three falcons close, all counterchanged—Thompson.

Kerby-

Kerby-hall, Yorkshire, 1759; and Esther, his second wife, 1784. On the floor is a brass plate, in memory of Edward Blount, Esq. of the Middle Temple³⁸, 1617.

On the north wall of the nave is the monument of Margareta Maria, relict of John Badger Weller, Esq.³⁹, and wife of John Jones, Esq. 1777; upon a pillar on the north side, is that of James Moffat, Esq.⁴⁰, 1790; and on the floor there is a memorial for John Griffith⁴¹, brigadier of the second troop of Guards, under the Duke of Marlborough, 1713.

In the churchyard are the tombs of Mrs. Anne Richards, 1709; Captain Thomas Monck, 1716; James Craggs, Esq. one of his Majesty's postmasters-general⁴², 1721; Anne, wife of George Robinson, merchant, daughter of Anthony, and sister of James Craggs, 1736; Mary, relict of Sir William Langhorne, Bart. and wife of John Jones, Esq. of Twickenham, 1730; St. Quintin Thompson, Esq. 1736; Joseph Kirke, Esq. 1745; Joseph Kirke, junior, Esq. 1765; John Turnpenny, Esq. "who by industry acquired, by œconomy improved, and with equity dispensed a considerable fortune among his surviving friends," 1756; St. Quintin Bladen Perkins, Esq. 1756; Anna Maria, his daughter, wife of

Tombs in
the church-
yard.

John Turn-
penny.

³⁸ He married, 1. Septima, daughter of William Dormer, of London. 2. Fortune, daughter of Sir William Garway, Knt.

³⁹ This monument was put up by Lady Wilton, her daughter and only child.

⁴⁰ Arms—Arg. a saltier, G. a chief Az. impaling, Arg. an eagle displayed Az. on a chief dauncettee of the second, three quatrefoils of the first—White of Scotland.

⁴¹ He married the relict of William Halton, Esq.

⁴² Inscription:—"Here lies the body of James Craggs, late of London, Esq. one of his Majesty's postmasters-general. He was the son of Mr. Anthony Craggs, of Holbeck, in the parish of Walsingham, in the county palatine of Durham, and

"and died the 16th of March 1720-1. He had issue one son and three daughters, viz. The Right Hon. James Craggs, Esq. one of the Principal Secretaries of State to his present Majesty, who died one month before his said father, and three daughters who survived him; Ann, who married John Newsham, of Chadshunt in the county of Warwick, Esq.; Elizabeth, who married Edward Eliot, of Port Eliot, in the county of Cornwall; and Margaret, who married Samuel Trefusis, Esq. of Trefusis, in the county of Cornwall: which three daughters, in duty, erected this monument, to the pious memory of the best of fathers."

William

William Jackson, Esq. 1776 (put up by her executrix Anne Perkins, afterwards Lady Middleton, who died in 1762); Sir John Lambert Middleton, Bart. 1768; Thomas Middleton, Esq. 1769; Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Reeffen, Esq. (late Middleton), 1770; Lady Middleton, wife of Sir William Middleton, Bart. of Belfay, 1794; Sir William Middleton, 1795; John Altree, M. D. 1750; Edward Falkingham, Esq. (Comptroller of the Navy,) 1757; Agnes, wife of James Hamilton, Esq. 1766; Lady Mary Hamilton, 1768; Colonel Montague Blomer, 1772; Robert Stevenson, Esq. 1776; Mary Anne, only daughter of Robert Knox, and wife of John Cowan, 1778; Rebecca, wife of Captain Cumming, of the Royal Navy, 1783; the wife of the Hon. Henry Wallop, 1789; Charlotte, daughter of Dr. Charles Hutton, 1794; Thomas Harris, Esq. 1795; and Bridget, daughter of Christopher Browne, of Toilethorpe in Rutlandshire, Esq. (by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Harrington, of Ridlington,) married first to Richard Torleffe, M. D. secondly to the Rev. Mr. Thomas, rector of Casterton (the date not visible).

The rectory.

Charlton is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester and in the deanery of Dartford. The advowson, which had belonged to the priory of Bermondsey, was supposed to have been granted, with the manor, to the Earl of Mar; and Sir Adam Newton presented twice under that grant; but doubts arising about the wording of the grant, the Crown claimed the advowson, and the King presented, in 1636. Upon a representation of the case, by petition, Sir William Ducie procured afterwards, in 1667, a separate grant of the advowson⁴³. Sir Wm. Langhorne, who died in 1714, gave it to his relation Robert Warren, D. D. then rector⁴⁴. Langhorne Warren, his son, (who succeeded his father also in the rectory,) sold the advowson to Thomas Chamberlayne, M. A. (the late rector), whose widow is the present pro-

⁴³ Papers, obligingly communicated by Lady Wilson; see also Pat. 19 Car. II. pt. 3. No. 6.

⁴⁴ See more of him in vol. ii. p. 541. of this work.

prietor. In Pope Gregory's valuation, this rectory is rated at 100 s. per annum; in the King's books it is valued at 101. 7s. 8½d. In 1650, it was valued at 90 l. per annum⁴⁵. Sir William Langhorne above mentioned left 1000 l. to purchase lands for the augmentation of this benefice. The present rector is Henry Roper, instituted in 1789.

The earliest date of the register of baptisms, burials, and marriages, is 1653 :

Parish
register.

		Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
1680—9	-	$6\frac{1}{10}$	-	$8\frac{4}{5}$	Compara- tive state of population.
1730—9	-	$8\frac{2}{5}$	-	$11\frac{3}{10}$	
1780—9	-	15	-	$15\frac{3}{5}$	
1790—4	-	15	-	$15\frac{3}{5}$	
1795	-	16	-	19	

The present number of houses in this parish is 95.

In 1665 there were seven burials; three or four persons are recorded to have died of the plague. On the 13th of August that year, mention is made of a great tempest.

Burials in
the plague-
years.

Extracts from the Register.

“ S^r David Cunningham, Kn^t and Bar^t, buried Feb. 7, 1658-9.”

“ S^r John Napier, of Lutonhoo, Bar^t; and Elizabeth, daughter of

“ S^r Theophilus Biddulph, Kn^t and Bar^t, married Aug. 29, 1666.”

“ Elizabeth, wife of S^r Anthony Bateman, Kn^t, buried Dec. 15,

“ 1673; S^r Anthony Bateman, July 2, 1687.”

“ Faith, Hope, and Charity were born at one birth, three
“ daughters of Peter Newill, and were baptized April 14, 1678.”

Three chil-
dren at a
birth.

Faith and Charity were buried a few days afterwards.

“ S^r W^m Bassett, of Claverton in the county of Somers^{et}, Kn^t,

“ and Mrs. Rachel Biddulph, of East Greenwich, married Sep. 28,

“ 1685.”

⁴⁵ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth.

“ Margaret

Instances of
longevity.

" Margaret Jones, widow, aged about 98 years, buried May 10,
" 1692; William Blake, aged near 100 years, was buried Jan. 12,
" 1692-3."

" Mr Richard Walter, and Mrs. Thomafine, daughter of S^r
" Joseph Brand, Kn^t, of Edwardston (Suff.), married Aug. 14,
" 1699."

" S^r John Morden, Bar^t, died Sep. 8, and was buried at his
" chapel on Blackheath on the 20th, 1708. Dame Sufan Morden,
" buried at Morden College, June 10, 1721."

" The R^t Hon. Christopher Wandesford, L^d Visc^t Castlecomer, of
" the kingdom of Ireland⁴⁶, buried June 30, 1719."

" Richard Symes, Esq. of Lewisham, and Elizabeth Ducie Mor-
" ton⁴⁷, of Tortworth (Glouc.), married April 3, 1720."

" S^r John Barker, of Sprouton (Suff.), and Alice Fytch, of
" Eltham, married at Morden College, Oct. 28, 1740."

Family of
Perceval
Earl of Eg-
mont.

" Lady Margaret Perceval⁴⁸, buried Jan. 29, 1748-9; the R^t
" Hon. Catherine Countess of Egmont, buried Aug. 24, 1752;
" Cecil Parker Perceval⁴⁹, buried Mar. 9, 1753; The R^t Hon. John
" Earl of Egmont, widower, and Catherine, daughter of the late
" Hon. Charles Compton, and niece to George now Earl of North-
" ampton, married Jan. 26, 1756; Charles George⁵⁰, son of John
" Earl of Egmont, born Oct. 1, 1756; Frederick Perceval⁵¹, buried
" Jan. 29, 1757; Mary⁵², daughter of John Earl of Egmont, born
" July 15, 1758; Lady Charlotte, buried Mar. 3, 1761; John

⁴⁶ This title became extinct in 1784.

⁴⁷ Her second husband was Francis Reynolds, Esq. father of the present Lord Ducie.

⁴⁸ An infant daughter of the late Earl of Egmont.

⁴⁹ Second son of the late Earl; he died at Eaton school, aged 14.

⁵⁰ The present Lord Arden; he was married at Charlton, March 1, 1787, to Margaretta Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart.

⁵¹ Fifth son of the Earl of Egmont, by his first wife.

⁵² Married to Andrew Berkeley Drummond, Esq. by whom she has issue.

“ Earl of Egmont, buried Dec. 23, 1770; the R^t Hon. Catherine
 “ Countefs of Egmont, buried June 21, 1784; Hon. Henry Per-
 “ ceval, buried Aug. 4, 1772; Lady Anne, Aug. 4, 1772; Lady
 “ Catherine, June 26, 1773; Lady Ifabella, Dec. 19, 1776; Hon.
 “ Charles Thomas Perceval, Feb. 20, 1793; Hon. Philip Tufton
 “ Perceval, Ap^t 18, 1795.”

“ The R^t Hon. Lucius Charles L^d Vifc^t Falkland, and the R^t Hon.
 “ Sarah Countefs of Suffolk ”, married at Morden College, O^{ct}. 10,
 “ 1752.”

“ L^d Vifc^t Coke ”, buried Sep. 7, 1753.”

“ Harriot, daughter of George L^d Vifcount ” Townfhend, and
 “ Anne, born Ap^t 20, 1782.”

“ Mary Carpenter, wife of the Hon. Henry Wallop, buried Aug.
 “ 28, 1789.

“ John Trevelyan of Nettlecombe, Efq. and Maria, daughter of
 “ S^r Tho^s Spencer Wilfon, Bar^t, married Aug. 9, 1791.”

Henry Oldenburgh, and Dr. Robert Hooke, both men of litera-
 ture, died at Charlton in the year 1678; and Oldenburgh is faid to
 have been buried there⁵⁶, but there is no mention of him in the
 parifh regifter. He was one of the earlieft members of the Royal
 Society; whose tranfactions he published down to the year 1677.
 He tranflated a life of the Duchefs of Mazarine, and fome other
 works. Dr. Hooke was profeflor of geometry at Grefham College,
 and curator of experiments to the Royal Society. He was one of
 the commiffioners appointed to furvey the new buildings, after the
 great fire of London in 1666. He diftinguifhed himfelf as a me-
 chanic, by his invention of the pendulum watch. His publications

Henry Ol-
 denburgh,
 and Dr.
 Robert
 Hooke.

⁵³ Relict of Henry, Earl of Suffolk.

⁵⁵ Now Marquis.

⁵⁴ Only fon of Thomas Coke, who was
 created Earl of Leicefter in 1744.

⁵⁶ Ant. Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* vol. ii.
 Fafti.

consisted of several treatises on mechanics and physics, and numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions⁵⁷.

Sir Richard Browne.

Sir Richard Browne, of whom some particulars will be given in the account of Deptford, resided at Charlton during the latter part of his life, and died there Feb. 12, 1682-3⁵⁸.

Morden College;

Adjoining to Blackheath, within the limits of this parish, near Wricksmarsh, stands Morden College, built about the year 1695 by Sir John Morden, Bart. for the reception of decayed merchants. It is a spacious brick structure, with stone coins and cornices, forming a quadrangle, which is surrounded by piazzas. Over the front are the statues of Sir John Morden and his lady. In the hall are their portraits, and that of Queen Anne. In the chapel are the arms of Sir John and Lady Morden⁵⁹, and a record of benefactions to the College since the founder's death⁶⁰.

Its endowment.

Sir John Morden placed twelve decayed Turkey merchants in this College in his lifetime. He died in 1708, having by his will, bearing date 1702, endowed the College, after the death of his lady, with estates which are now about 1600*l.* per annum. Lady Morden, finding her income not sufficient to continue her husband's bounty to twelve merchants, was obliged, during her life, to reduce the number to four. She died in 1721, when the whole estate fell in to the College. The pensioners must be upwards of 50 years of

⁵⁷ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. Fasti.

⁵⁸ Ibid. vol. i.

⁵⁹ Arg. a fl. de lis G. with the arms of Ulster—Morden, Bart.; Az. two swords in saltier Arg. the hilts O. (there should be also a border engrailed of the second)—Brand.

⁶⁰ 1721. Lady Morden, - £. 100

1723. Sir Charles Cooke, 100

1729. Sir Peter Delmé, 100

1751. William Hanger, Esq. £. 100

1751. Richard Chiswell, Esq. 100*

1752. Thomas Cooke, Esq. 114

1764. Francis Levet, Esq. 200

1772. Richard Chiswell, Esq. 200

1774. Richard Pyke, Esq. 1000

1774. John March, Esq. 500

1775. Sir Gregory Page, 300

1788. John Jamet, Esq. 50

* To make the basins of water in the quadrangle, and buy a fire-engine.

age, bachelors or widowers, and members of the church of England; their pension is 40s. per month⁶¹. There are commodious apartments for 30, which number, if any vacancies have happened, is filled up once a-year. The College is under the government of seven trustees of the Company of Turkey Merchants⁶², who elect the pensioners. There is a treasurer, (Thomas Bennett, Esq.) whose salary is 50l. per annum. He has apartments in the College. The chaplain's salary was at first 30l. per annum, but was augmented by Lady Morden to 60l. He has apartments likewise in the College. The present chaplain is the Rev. John Watfon, M.A. who succeeded George Patrick, LL. B. in 1790.

In the cemetery belonging to the College are the tombs of the Rev. John Plymley, chaplain, 1759; William Pallard, formerly merchant in London, and British Consul in Spain, 1780; and Captain Samuel Ball, commander in the Carolina trade, 1782.

Tombs in
the cemetery.

A register of burials is kept, in which are the following entries:

Register of
burials.
Sir John
Morden, the
founder.

“ The Hon^{ble} Sr John Morden, Bart, the pious and worthy founder of this College for decayed merchants, died Sep. 6, and was interred in his vault in the chapel belonging to the said College, Sep. 20, 1708.”

Eleven of the pensioners died in the spring and summer which succeeded the hard frost in 1739-40.

“ Mr Peter De Labourtache, aged 94, buried May 11, 1765.”

“ Mr Joseph Lane, son of Sr Thomas Lane, Lord Mayor of London, born in the year of his mayoralty, nephew of Sheriff

⁶¹ They are provided also with medicines, coals, candles, and washing, the attendance of servants paid by the College, and a barber. These additional charges, with repairs and taxes, make the expenditure of the College nearly equal to the revenue.

⁶² Provision was made by the founder, that, if this Company should fail, the trustees should be chosen out of the East India Company. Sir John Morden had been himself a Turkey merchant.

"Cornish, and the oldest pensioner of this College, buried Jan. 6, 1773, aged 80."

Moses
Browne.

"The Rev^d Moses Browne, who was admitted chaplain of this College the 24th of June 1763, died Sep. 13, and was buried Sep. 22, 1787, aged 82 years."

Moses Browne⁶³, who was originally a pen-cutter, distinguished himself early in life by his poetical talents; when only 20 years of age he published a tragedy and farce, called "Polidus," and "All-bedevelled." He became afterwards a frequent contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine, and gained several of the prizes given by Mr. Cave for poetical pieces. A volume of his poems was published in 1739. His most noted works were, "Piscatory Eclogues," and "Sunday Thoughts," in verse. He wrote also some political tracts. Mr. Browne had the vicarage of Olney, in Buckinghamshire.

Charity-
school.

Sir William Langhorne, Bart. who died in 1715, bequeathed the sum of 300l. to buy lands for the endowment of a school which he had founded (having built a schoolroom over the vestry adjoining to Charlton church), for the education of poor children. This purchase having been neglected, and the money vested in stock, it produces now only 8l. 15s. 2d. per annum, as a salary for the master.

Alms-
houses.

Some ancient alms-houses in this place (having no endowment) were rebuilt by Sir Richard Raynes, who died in 1710. Sir William Langhorne left the sum of 100l. to be laid out in lands for the benefit of the poor in these houses. This purchase also was neglected, and the bequest now produces only 2l. 17s. 6d. per annum.

⁶³ For the account of Moses Browne and son, Biograph. Dramat. and Gent. Mag. his writings, see Hawkins's Life of John- 1787.

The Rev. William Corey, rector, who died in 1625, left 3l. 13s. 4d. to the poor of this parish, and 6s. 8d. to the minister. Abraham Colfe, vicar of Lewisham, anno 1656, left an annuity for the purchase of two sweet penny wheaten loaves of good bread for two of the godliest and poorest householders in Charlton, to be given weekly at the public church after divine service. Mr. Thomas Russell, anno 1656, gave 2l. 12s. per annum for bread. This donation has been lost. Various benefactions.

An apartment in Lambard's alms-house (commonly called Queen Elizabeth's College) at Greenwich belongs to this parish⁶⁴.

Adjoining to Charlton lies the extraparochial hamlet of Kidbrook, KIDBROOK. formerly a parish and a rectory.

The manor of Ketebroke, Kedbroke, or Kidbrook, with the advowson of the church, was given by Cecilia, daughter of Pain Fitzjohn, and wife of Miles Fitzwalter, Earl of Hereford, to the prior and convent of St. Mary Overie in Southwark⁶⁵; at the dissolution of which monastery, (being then on lease to John Rychemonte,) it came into the hands of the crown. Queen Elizabeth granted a lease of the rectory of Kidbrook, anno 1579, to Brian Annesley, Esq.⁶⁶ King James, in 1604, granted the manor and rectory, in fee, to John Earl of Mar⁶⁷. From him they passed to Sir William Garway; who, soon afterwards, conveyed them to his son-in-law Edward Blount, Esq.⁶⁸ of Wricksmarsh. Mr. Blount sold the fee-simple to Brian Annesley, Esq. above mentioned. Mr. Annesley left three daughters; the youngest of whom, Cordelia, brought this estate to her husband Sir William Hervey, a naval officer, who had distinguished himself in the memorable engage- The manor.

⁶⁴ See the account of Greenwich.

⁶⁵ Dugdale's Bar. vol. i. p. 536, 538. and Monast. vol. ii. p. 86.

⁶⁶ Pat. 21 Eliz. pt. 9. April 3.

⁶⁷ Pat. 1 Jac. pt. 13. Oct. 18.

⁶⁸ The descent of the manor, from this period, is taken from Hasted's History of Kent, vol. i. p. 40—42.

ment with the Spanish Armada. He was created, by King Charles, in 1628, Baron Hervey of Kidbrook. His only surviving daughter and heir Elizabeth, married John Hervey, Esq. of Ickworth; who sold this estate to Edward Lord Montague of Boughton. John Duke of Montague, his grandson, having procured an act of Parliament to vest certain of his estates in trustees, in order that they might be sold, this manor (with the rectory) was purchased by James Craggs, Esq. joint Postmaster-general; whose only son having died before him without male issue, his three daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, and Margaret, became his coheirs. Anne married, 1. John Newsham, Esq.; 2. John Knight, Esq.; 3. Robert Nugent, Esq. (afterwards Earl Nugent). Elizabeth married Edward Eliot, Esq.; Margaret married, 1. Samuel Trefusis, Esq.; 2. Sir John Hinde Cotton, Bart. Margaret died in 1734; and having no surviving issue, left her share between her sisters. Anne died in 1756, having vested her moiety in trustees for divers uses, with remainder to her husband in tail. Mrs. Eliot died in 1765, having bequeathed her moiety in like manner, with remainder to her nephew James, (son of her sister Anne by her first husband John Newsham,) who had taken the name of Craggs, with remainder to Edward Eliot, Esq. of Port Eliot in Cornwall. Mr. Newsham Craggs died in 1769, without issue. This manor is now the property of the Right Hon. Edward Craggs, Lord Eliot⁶⁹. The manor-house is occupied as a farm.

The rectory. The rectory of Kidbrook, which was appropriated to the prior and convent of St. Mary Overie, has passed with the manor. There was no endowed vicarage; and the church has been entirely demolished above two centuries.

⁶⁹ He was created Lord Eliot in 1784; and took the name of Craggs in 1789.

CHISLEHURST.

THE name of this place is written in ancient records, Cifelhyrst¹. Etymology.

Later records vary it to Chyslehurst, Chifelhurst, Chisilhurst, &c. The mode of spelling now generally adopted, and used in all public proceedings, is Chislehurst.

Chislehurst lies in the hundred of Ruxley, at the distance of eleven miles from London. The parish is bounded by Bromley, Orpington, Paul's Cray, Foot's Cray, Eltham, and the extraparochial hamlet of Mottingham. It contains about 2500 acres; the cultivated land is almost wholly arable, there are about 500 acres of woodland² and about 200 of waste. The soil is for the most part gravel. This parish pays the sum of 196l. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 1s. 2d. in the pound. Situation. Boundaries. Quantity of land, and how occupied. Soil. Land-tax.

The manor of Chislehurst is not described in the record of Doom-day, but is supposed to have been included in that of Dartford, which was then vested in the crown. King John granted it to Hugh Earl of St. Paul, a Norman nobleman³. When the King of France seized upon Normandy, all the possessions of the Normans in England were declared escheats to the crown, and the manor of Dartford was granted Manor.

¹ I think it not improbable that the true etymology of this name is *Cystelhyrst*, i. e. the chestnut wood. It is well known that the *Castanea Sativa* abounded in England formerly, and was in much esteem for its timber.

² The woods, which are dispersed about upon an uneven surface, and intermixed

with corn fields, give a great degree of picturesque beauty to the neighbourhood of this village.

³ The descent of this manor, except where records are referred to, is given from Hallsted's History of Kent, vol. i. p. 214—216; and p. 98, 99.

to John de Burgh till the King should think fit to restore it to the Earl of St. Paul, or his heirs. In 1233, it was granted to William Earl of Albemarle, on the like conditions³; and in 1263, the Earl of Albemarle being then dead, the King restored it to Guy Earl of St. Paul⁴, on whose death it reverted to the crown. King Edward I. granted it to his mother Queen Eleanor, for her life⁵. His successor, in 1322, gave the manor of Dartford, with its appurtenances, to Edmund Earl of Kent. It is evident that the manor of Chislehurst was included in this grant, since the record of the inquisition, taken after the Earl's death, values the rents of assize in Chislehurst at 4l. 14s. 10d. per annum⁶. His sons, who were successively Earls of Kent, dying without issue, their sister Joan (married, first, to Sir Thomas Holland, afterwards to Edward the Black Prince) became their heir. On the death of her grandson Edmund Holland, Earl of Kent, without issue, his estates were divided among his four sisters: the manor of Dartford (with rents of assize in Chislehurst) fell to the share of Joan Duchess of York; who died without issue, in 1434⁷. Her inheritance being divided among her surviving sisters, this estate became the property of Margaret; and was inherited by the descendants of her first husband John Earl of Somerset. On the attainder of Henry Duke of Somerset, in 1464, the manor of Dartford, with its appendages, was granted to Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick. His estates also became forfeited after the battle of Barnet, in which he was slain; but several of them were given to his daughters, and this manor, among others, to Isabel, wife of George Duke of Clarence; who was attainted in 1477. The King (Edward IV.) then granted the manor of Dartford (with Chislehurst) to Thomas Lord Stanley, for life. Henry VII.

³ Cart. 17 Hen. III. m. 3.

⁴ Pat. 47 Hen. III. m. 11.

⁵ Pat. 9 Edw. I. m. 17.

⁶ Esch. 4 Edw. III. N^o 38.

⁷ Esch. 12 Hen. VI. N^o 43.

having

having restored to the old Countess of Warwick all her husband's possessions, for the purpose of her making a conveyance of them to himself and his heirs, she granted him accordingly 114 manors, among which was Dartford (with Chislehurst). Lord Stanley, who was permitted to enjoy his life-interest in this manor, died seised of it in 1504; and his widow, (Margaret Countess of Richmond, the King's mother,) in 1509. The manor of Dartford, with its member Chislehurst, then reverted to the crown. In 1512, Henry VIII. granted a lease of the manor of Chislehurst to Sir John Pette for 60 years⁸. Queen Elizabeth (anno 1584) granted a lease of Dartford and Chislehurst to Edmund Walsingham for 21 years; which was renewed in 1597, to Sir Thomas Walsingham for the same term. King James, in 1610, granted the manors of Dartford and Chislehurst (in fee) to George and Thomas Whitmore⁹; who, the next year, conveyed them to Sir Thomas Walsingham the lessee¹⁰. Sir Thomas, in 1613, sold the manor of Dartford to Sir Robert Darcy; reserving Chislehurst, which his son Sir Thomas Walsingham sold, about the year 1660, to Sir Richard Betenson. On the death of Sir Edward Betenson, Bart. without issue, in 1733, his sisters became coheirs¹¹. Albinia, the eldest, having married Major General Selwyn, left issue a son, John Selwyn, Esq.; who, having purchased the shares of the other coheirs, conveyed the whole of the manor of Chislehurst to his son-in-law, the Hon. Thomas Townshend, father of Lord Viscount Sydney, who is the present proprietor.

The manor of Scadbury was long the property of a family of that name. John de Scadbury died seised of it about the year 1346,

Manor of
Scadbury.

⁸ Pat. 3 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. June 6.

¹⁰ Cl. 9 Jac. pt. 36.

⁹ Pat. 8 Jac. pt. 44. N^o 8.

¹¹ See p. 352.

leaving an only daughter and heir, married to Osmund de Walsingham; in whose family it continued till about the year 1660, when it was sold, with Chislehurst, to Sir Richard Betenson; and has since passed through the same hands, being now the property of Lord Viscount Sydney¹². A court-leet and court-baron are held for the manors of Chislehurst and Scadbury. The old mansion at Scadbury has been many years dilapidated; a farm-house having been built upon the site.

Frogmal, or
Frogpool.

Frogmal, or Frogpool, an ancient feat in this parish, was, in 1253, the property of Thomas le Barbur. About the beginning of the next century, it came to the family of Cressel. John de Cressel is recorded as a liberal benefactor to the church of Chislehurst, in the reign of Edward III. About the year 1540, this estate passed from the Cressels to the Dyneleys. Sir John Dyneley, in the early part of the last century, sold it to William Watkins, Esq.; who enlarged the house, and, about the end of Charles the First's reign, sold it to Sir Philip Warwick¹³. Sir Philip, by his will, left it to be inhabited by his sister Clerke, or his sister Turnor, (widow of Sir Christopher Turnor, Baron of the Exchequer,) during their lives; with remainder, on failure of issue from his son Philip, to their heirs male¹⁴. Philip Warwick, Esq. died without issue, in 1683; surviving his father only two months. This estate was sold by Sir Philip Warwick's representatives to Rowland Tryon, Esq. In 1749, it was purchased of his nephew Thomas Tryon, Esq. by the Hon. Thomas Townshend¹⁵; whose son, now Lord Viscount

¹² The account of Scadbury is taken from Philipott, p. 114; and Haisted, vol. i. p. 99, 100.

¹³ The descent of Frogpool, till this period, is taken from Philipott, p. 114.

¹⁴ From the information of Edmund Turnor, Esq. F.S.A.

¹⁵ From the information of Charles Townshend, Esq.

Sydney, is the present proprietor, and resides here during the summer season.

The manor of Tang-court belonged to the Abbot and Convent of Lefnes, who, in the year 1433, exchanged it with Thomas Walsingham for a tenement and lands in Plumsted, called Fulham-place¹⁶. It has since passed through the same hands as the manors of Chislehurst and Scadbury.

Manor of
Tang-court.

An ancient feat, now the property and residence of Charles Townshend, Esq. (brother of Lord Sydney), was built in the reign of King James I. by Thomas Farrington, Esq. of Lancashire¹⁷, whose descendant of the same name left this house and estate to Lord Robert Bertie, son of his sister Albinia, Duchess of Ancaster, and entailed it upon the present proprietor, who is the grandson of his other sister Mary, the wife of John Selwyn, Esq.

Camden-place takes its name from the celebrated antiquary and historian William Camden, who fixed upon this spot for his residence in the year 1609; and during the remainder of his life, spent his summers at Chislehurst¹⁸, where he is said to have composed his Annals of Queen Elizabeth. His funeral certificate at the Heralds' College, records that William Camden, Clarenceux King of Arms, (to which place he was appointed in 1597,) died a bachelor, Nov. 9, 1623, at his house at Chislehurst, and was buried with great solemnity the 19th, at Westminster-abbey. His funeral was attended by the whole College of Heralds, the Bishop of Lincoln (Lord Keeper), the Bishops of London, Durham, &c. Lord Paget, the Earl of Leicester, Lord Grandison, &c.;

Camden-
place.
Camden the
antiquary
and histo-
rian, his re-
sidence at
Chislehurst.
His funeral.

¹⁶ Pat. 11 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 13.

¹⁷ From information obligingly communicated by Mr. Townshend.

¹⁸ Biograph. Britan.

His monument mutilated.

the funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Sutton. His body lies in the south aisle; a monument was erected to his memory, which, in the year 1646, was wantonly mutilated, as is related by Whitlock²¹, and in the Diurnals of that time. "This mischievous and malignant spirit, (says one of the Diurnals,) whoever it was, rested not here, to deface the herse of the Earl of Essex; but, in one of the aisles of the Abbey near adjoining, meeting with the effigies of old learned Camden, well known by the name of Camden's Britannia and Camden's Remains, used the like uncivil deportment towards his statue, which was in stone, cut the book in pieces held in his hand, broke off his nose, and otherwise defaced his visiognomy²². Who were the intermediate owners of Camden-place I have not been able to learn; but it appears, that having been before in the family of Weston, it was purchased of Harry Spencer, Esq. by Charles Pratt, Esq.²³; who, being created a Peer in 1765, took the title of Lord Camden, Baron of Camden-place, in Kent. It is now the property of his son, John Jeffreys, Earl Camden; and, during his Lordship's absence as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is in the occupation of William Lushington, Esq. M. P. for the city of London.

Parish church.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is built principally of flints, and consists of a chancel, nave, and north aisle: at the west end is a spire covered with shingles.

Various monuments.

On the south side of the chancel is a *piscina*, and an ancient Gothic arch, within which are now placed tablets in memory of Thomas Moore, D. D. rector, 1769; and Elizabeth, his wife, 1776. On the same wall is the monument of Rowland Tryon, Esq.²⁴, of

²¹ Memorials, p. 228.

²² Perfect Diurnal, Nov. 23—30, 1646.

²³ Haisted's Kent, vol. i. p. 102.

²⁴ Arms—Az. a fesse embattled between six estoils O.

Frogna, 1720. On the north wall are monuments in memory of Thomas Farrington ²⁵, 1694; General Thomas Farrington ²⁶, 1712; Mrs. Mary Farrington, 1717; Sir Richard Adams, Baron of the Exchequer ²⁷, 1774; and Dame Mary Adams, 1771. On the floor (within the rails of the altar) are the tombs of Alan Porter, rector, (there is a brass plate with the effigies of the deceased,) 1482; Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Poyntell, and wife of Robert Hickes, 1655; Ellis Cunliffe, Esq. 1672; Nicholas Cunliffe, Gent. (who married Margaret, daughter of John Scroggs, Esq.), 1677; and Francis Fox, M. A. master of St. Paul's School, 1686. In the lower part of the chancel are those of Custance, daughter of James Drylond, Esq. wife of John Grene, Esq. 1476; Thomas Wigg ²⁸, 1602; Richard Carmarden ²⁹, Esq. 1603; Robert Osborne ³⁰, Gent. 1678; Lucy, daughter of Thomas Webb, Esq. (by Elizabeth Woodhouse) and wife of William Dutton Colt, Esq. 1681.

Sir Richard
Adams.

²⁵ Arms—Farrington, impaling, Az. two bars between three pheons O.—Smith. He married Mary, sister of John Smith, Esq. Speaker of the House of Commons.

²⁶ Arms—Arg. a fesse G. between three leopards' faces S. impaling, O. a fesse G. within a border engrailed Az. General Farrington married Theodosia, daughter of Richard Betenson, Esq.

²⁷ Inscription:—"Underneath lie the remains of Sir Richard Adams, Knt. late one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, who departed this life on the 16th of March 1774, in the 65th year of his age. His death was occasioned by the gaol distemper, which he caught at the Old Bailey in the execution of his office. To enumerate his many public as

"well as private virtues would far exceed the limits of this stone. Be it sufficient to say, that he filled the high office to which he was raised with the most consummate judgment and unshaken integrity; and having lived in the most exemplary practice of the duties of husband and father, he died, what few can boast, without an enemy." Sir Richard Adams was chosen Recorder of London in 1749, and was appointed Baron of the Exchequer in 1753.

²⁸ He married Mary, daughter of Richard Carmarden.

²⁹ His wife Alice (More) died in 1586. Thorpe's Regist. Roff.

³⁰ He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Watkins, Esq.

On

Sir Philip
Warwick.

On the south wall of the nave are the monuments of Sir Philip Warwick, Knt.³¹, 1683; John Rands, 1714; Lord Robert Bertie³², fifth son of Robert, the first Duke of Ancaster, General of his Majesty's forces, Lord of the Bedchamber, &c. 1782. On the floor are the tombs of Mary (Ellis), widow of John Stevens, Gent. 1689; George Owen, Gent. of the Middle Temple, 1710; and Martha Golding, daughter of Gregory Wescomb, by a daughter of Alderman Conliff, 1744.

On the wall of the north aisle is a monument in memory of Albinia Ducheſs of Ancaster, who died in 1745, and Lord Thomas Bertie³³, her fourth son, a captain in the navy, who died in 1749.

The east end of this aisle is parted off by a wooden screen, and belongs to the Scadbury estate. Over the arch, which divides it from the nave, are the cognizances of Edward IV. and Henry VII.³⁴, and

³¹ Inscription written by Dr. Thomas Pearce, Dean of Salisbury :—" Here lies, in expectation of a joyful resurrection through Jesus Christ our Saviour, the only mortal part of Sir Philip Warwick, Kn^t, who departed this life the 15th day of January 1682-3, in the 74th year of his age. He was an acceptable servant to King Charles I. in all his extremities, and a faithful one to King Charles II. Here also, with his body, lies that of his dear wife Joan Fanthaw, of Ware-park, a lady of a sincere virtue and piety, first married to Sir William Boteler, Bart.; with whom is interred the body of Philip Warwick, Esq. only son of the said Sir Philip Warwick, who died an Envoy, 1682, from the King of Great Britain to the King of Sweden, having served both Crowns with great honour and fidelity." Arms—Az. three lions ramp. Arg. impaling, Az. a chevron between

three fl. de lis Arg.—Fanthaw. (The colours should be O. and G.)

³² Arms—three battering-rams barways proper, headed Az. armed and garnished O. impaling, Az. ten billets, 4, 3, 2, 1, O. on a canton of the second a Cornish chough, proper—Blundell. Lord Robert Bertie married Mary, relict of Robert Lord Raymond, daughter and coheir of Montague Lord Viscount Blundell, of the kingdom of Ireland.

³³ Arms—Quarterly of six. 1. Bertie. 2. O. fretty Az.—Willoughby. 3. G. a cross flossy Arg.—Becke. 4. Az. a cross engrailed O.—Ufford. 5. Quarterly, G. and O. in the first quarter a mullet Arg.—Vere. 6. V. a lion rampant Arg. vulned on the shoulder proper,—Bulbeck. Over all, an escutcheon of pretence V. three eagles displayed in fesse O.—the coat of Wynne (the Duke of Ancaster's first wife).

³⁴ A falcon and stirrup, and a rose and crown.

the

the dates 1422 and 1460. In the north-east corner is a monument in memory of Sir Edmund Walsingham³⁵, 1549, and his grandson Sir Thomas, 1630. There are the monuments also of Sir Richard Betenson, Bart.³⁶, 1679; Ann, his wife, daughter of Sir William

Sir Edmund
and Sir Tho-
mas Wal-
singham.

³⁵ This monument consists of a table tomb, richly ornamented with roses, acorns, and foliage, gilt; above are two arches supported by pillars of the Corinthian order, within one of which is the following inscription:

D. O. M.

Erected to the memorie of Sir Edmund Walsingham.

" A Knight, some tyme of worthie fame,
" Lyeth buried under this stony bower,
" Sir Edmund Walsingham was his name,
" Lieutenant he was of London Tower;
" Serving therein twenty-two yeares space,
" Continually in his Prince's good grace.
" The 9 of February, 1549, fully runne,
" The soule from the body parted was,
" Leaving three daughters and one sonne,
" Marie, Alis, Ellinor, and Thomas:
" Which Thomas, now Knight, this erected
" the rather,
" In memory of Sir Edmund his father."

Under the other arch is this inscription:
" Posteritati sacrum—Memoriæ et Honori
" Thomæ Walsingham Equitis aurati, eorum
" qui ex ipsius familiâ idque continuâ suc-
" cessione claruerunt hujus ordinis sexti:
" viri in patriæ negotiis obeundis pruden-
" tissimi; pacis studiosissimi; vicinorum
" amantissimi; pauperibus munificentissimi;
" omnibus liberali hospitalitate notissimi;
" qui postquam annum 60 coopeverat,
" 4 Id. Aug. A. D. 1630, placidâ morte
" solutus, plurimisque a suis et omnibus de-
" fectus et desideratus, mortale corporis depositum,
" donec Christo lubente resurgat immortale, huic
" marmori concredidit in custodiam.—Thomas

" *Walsingham hæres et filius unicus, piè posuit*
" 1581." The latter part, printed in Italics, is now illegible. It is here printed from Thorpe's *Registrum Rossense*. The last line must refer only to the monument and epitaph of Sir Edmund Walsingham.—The Arms on this monument are, Quarterly of twelve, 1 and 12. Paly of six, A. and S. a fesse G.—Walsingham. 2. G. a crofs coupéd checky Arg. and Az. between 16 bezants—another coat of Walsingham. 3. S. a lion ramp. O.—Nortofte. 4. Erm. on a chief indented S. a trefoil slipped between two annulets Arg.—Bam. 5. G. gutté des larmes, a fesse nebuleé Arg.—Dryland. 6. G. a chev. between three garbs and as many crofs crosslets fitché Arg.—Roiton. 7. Sab. a bend Arg. charged with a bendlet of the first wavy, in chief a crofs crosslet fitché of the second—Writtle. 8. Arg. two bars and a canton G. a bendlet S.—Boys. 9. S. A chevron between three rams' heads Arg.—Ramsey. 10. S. three dexter gauntlets Arg. a border O.—Gunter. 11. Arg. on a crofs G. five lions ramp. O.—Utworth, impaling, Quarterly of six, 1. O. a fal-tier between four martlets S.—Guldeford, or Guildford. 2. Arg. a chief S. a bend engrailed O.—Halden. 3. Mortimer as in vol. ii. p. 100. 4. Arg. a fesse between three wolves' heads erased S. 5. Vaire a canton G.—Marmion. 6. Erm. on a chevron S. three crescents O.—Sir Edmund Walsingham married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Guldeford.

³⁶ His eldest son, Richard, married Albionia, daughter of Sir Christopher Wray, Bart.

Monyns,

Monyns, Bart. 1681; Sir Edward Betenson, Bart.³⁷ (son of Richard Betenson, Esq.), 1733; and the Hon. Roger Townshend³⁸, youngest son of Charles Viscount Townshend, by Elizabeth his first wife, daughter of Thomas Lord Pelham, 1760.

In Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense*, mention is made of inscribed achievements in Chislehurst church, in memory of Edmund Poyntell, Esq. 1634; Judith, his relict, of the family of Shatterden, 1677; Bridget, his daughter, wife of Walter Pelling, 1649; Katherine, wife of Richard Poyntell, daughter of Edward Bishop, 1649; and Hester, daughter of Robert Shard, by Jane, daughter of Augustine Crewe, 1739.

Tombs in
the church-
yard.

In the churchyard are the tombs of Mr. Caleb Trenchfield (grandson of Thomas Trenchfield, Esq. Admiral of the Navy in the reign of Charles I. and grandson (by his mother's side) of Edmund Poyntell, Esq.), 1712; Thomas Trenchfield, Esq. 1730; George Wilson, M. A. 35 years rector, 1718; John Garnett Stevens, Esq. 1733; Sarah, his daughter, wife of John Whitmore, merchant, 1747; Elizabeth, wife of John Whitmore, and daughter of Abraham Henckell, 1788; John Whitmore, 1791; John Stevens, Esq. 1790; Elizabeth, wife of William Wall, Esq. 1753; William, son of Arthur Wall, of the county of Durham, 1754; William Russell, Esq. his nephew, 1775; Mary, wife of Captain John Hope, 1760; John Hill, 1769; Susan Remnant, daughter of Mr. John Hill, 1771; John Remnant, Esq. 1772; Elizabeth, wife of Timothy Topping, Esq. and daughter of John Hill, 1791; Mary, wife of

³⁷ Arms—Quarterly 1 and 4. O. a fesse Arg. a border engrailed Arg. a bend Ermines, between two lions rampant S.—Osborne. This monument was put up by the sisters and co-heirs of Sir Edward Betenson, Albinia, the wife of William Selwyn, Esq. Theodosia,

the wife of Thomas Farrington, Esq. and Frances, the wife of Sir Thomas Hewet, Knt.

³⁸ Arms—Az. a chevron Erm. between three escallops Arg.

Jaspar Lawrence Richter, merchant, and daughter of Thomas Coates, 1774; J. L. Richter, 1779; James Benson, Esq. 1779; John Lawson, S. T. B. rector of Swanscomb, and curate of Chislehurst, 1779; Mary Selwyn, spinster, 1783; Louisa Selwyn, spinster, 1787 (daughters of Henry Selwyn, Esq. by Ruth Compton); Mr. John Edwards, 1784; and George Lewis, Esq. colonel in the Col. Lewis. artillery, 1791³⁹.

The church of Chislehurst is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester, Rectory. and in the deanery of Dartford. King Henry I. gave this rectory to the church of Rochester⁴⁰. Bishop Gundulph, when he separated his own maintenance from that of the Monks, gave them this church, among others⁴¹; but his successor, Gilbert de Glanville, took it away, reserving to them only a pension of half a mark out of the annual profits⁴². Since Glanville's time, the advowson has been vested in the Bishops of Rochester. The above-mentioned pension of 6s. 8d. now belongs, under a grant of Henry VIII., to the dean and chapter of that church⁴³.

The rectory of Chislehurst was valued, in the reign of Edward I. at 15 marks; in the King's books it is rated at 16l. 3s. 6½d.; in 1650, it was estimated at 80l. per annum⁴⁴.

³⁹ " He served in the several glorious campaigns against the French and Spaniards in America, from 1757 to the end of the war in 1762, and was present at the taking of Louisburgh, Quebec, Martinique, and the Havannah. He commanded the artillery at the siege of Gibraltar, where he so eminently distinguished himself by his great activity and exertions, but particularly on the 13th of September 1782, (when the artillery under his direction set fire to and destroyed all the floating batteries of the combined forces of France and Spain,) that the

" King was graciously pleased to signify to him his approbation of his conduct, and as a reward for so signal a service, and the dangerous wounds he received on that occasion, to bestow on him a mark of his Royal favour."

⁴⁰ Reg. Roff. p. 6. and p. 34.

⁴¹ Dugdale's Monast. vol. iii. p. 1.

⁴² Reg. Roff. p. 53.

⁴³ Haisted's History of Kent, vol. i. p. 104.

⁴⁴ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth Library.

The present rector is Francis Wollaston, LL. B. (author of the General Astronomical Catalogue⁴⁵ and other works), who was instituted in 1769, on the death of Thomas Moore, D. D.

There is a charity sermon in print, preached at Chislehurst, and published in 1718, for which the author, William Hendley, was tried at the assizes at Rochester, July 15, 1719, and convicted as being evilly and seditiously disposed. An account of the trial was published under the title of "Charity still a Christian Virtue."

Parish
register.

The earliest date of the register of baptisms, burials, and marriages, is 1558.

			Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.
Comparative state of po- pulation.	1580—9	-	$13\frac{1}{10}$	-	$7\frac{4}{5}$
	1630—9	-	$15\frac{4}{5}$	-	$14\frac{1}{2}$
	1682—9	-	16	-	$15\frac{7}{8}$
	1730—9	-	$18\frac{2}{5}$	-	$16\frac{1}{2}$
	1770—9	-	$23\frac{3}{5}$	-	$21\frac{4}{5}$
	1780—4	-	$22\frac{3}{5}$	-	$25\frac{1}{5}$
	1784—9	-	$25\frac{3}{5}$	-	$26\frac{3}{5}$
	1790—4	-	$26\frac{1}{5}$	-	$23\frac{2}{5}$
	1795	-	26	-	25

The present number of houses is 196; fifteen new houses are building.

Burials in
the plague-
years.

In 1603, there were 62 burials; in 1625, 22; and in 1665, 21.

Extracts from the Register.

Family of
Walsing-
ham.

" Mrs Katherine Walsingham, baptized Jan. 8, 1559; Mary,
" Sep. 29, 1564; James, Jan. 12, 1564-5, buried Feb. 4, 1566-7;

⁴⁵ " A specimen of a General Astronomical Catalogue, arranged in Zone of North
" Polar Distance." Fol. 1789.

“ M^r Thomas Randal and M^{rs} Anne Walsingham, married Oct. 3, 1571; M^r Anthony Sherley and M^{rs} Barbara Walsingham, and M^r Henry Shelley and M^{rs} Fridefwide Walsingham, married May 29, 1575; Elizabeth Walsingham, baptized Nov. 19, 1581; Francis, Dec. 11, 1582; Dorothy Walsingham, buried Mar. 29, 1584; S^r Thomas Walsingham, buried Jan. 18, 1583-4; Edmund Walsingham, Nov. 20, 1589; Adrian Walsingham, Lady of Honour to Queen Elizabeth and Queen Anne, May 20, 1624; Mary the Ladie Pelham, (wife of S^r Thomas Pelham, Bar^t, and daughter of S^r Thomas Walsingham,) Oct. 30, 1624; S^r Thomas Walsingham, died Aug. 11, buried Aug. 19, 1630; Elizabeth Lady Walsingham, Ap^l 24, 1632; Francis, son of S^r Thomas Walsingham, baptized Oct. 20, 1635; Arabella his daughter, Sep. 29, 1636; Edmund, Aug. 20, 1639; Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Walsingham, Esq. baptized Aug. 1648; Anne, Nov. 15, 1649; Thomas, Feb. 29, 1651-2; Mary, July 5, 1652; Osmund Walsingham, buried Ap^l 14, 1659; S^r Thomas Walsingham, Ap^l 10, 1669.” The great ornament of this family, Sir Francis Walsingham, was a native of this place, but his birth happened at a period too early to be found in the register. He was the youngest son of William Walsingham, of Scadbury.

Sir Francis Walsingham a native of Chislehurst.

“ Frances, daughter of S^r Thomas Horde and Frances, baptized at Mottingham, Mar. 11, 1623-4, buried Mar. 29.”

“ Lady Warwick⁴⁶, buried May 16, 1672; S^r Philip Warwick, Kn^t, Jan^y 17, 1682-3.” Sir Philip was son of Thomas Warwick⁴⁷, Organist of the Chapel Royal and of Westminster-abbey, who is said to have composed a song of forty parts⁴⁸. He was educated at

Anecdotes of Sir Philip Warwick.

⁴⁶ Dorothy, first wife of Sir Philip Warwick, daughter of Thomas Hutton, of Mask in Yorkshire.

same arms.

⁴⁸ Wood's Fasti, vol. i.—It was more properly a song of five parts, each part to be sung by eight voices.

⁴⁷ He was of the family of the Warwicks, of Warwick in Cumberland, and bore the

Eton, and studied at Geneva under the famous Diodati. On his return, he became Secretary to Lord Treasurer Juxon, and Clerk of the Signet. During the civil war, he attached himself to the Royal party, and in 1646 was one of the King's Commissioners to treat with the Parliament for the surrender of Oxford: the next year he attended his Majesty as his Secretary in the Isle of Wight. After the Restoration, he represented the city of Westminster in Parliament, became again Clerk of the Signet, and Secretary of the Treasury. In 1667, he retired from public business, and spent most of his time at Frogpool, in this parish, as appears by a letter of that date, addressed to him by Sir William Temple. "Though the retreat you
 " have made from business (says he) must needs be a trouble and a
 " loss to us all, yet I know it is an ease and a happiness to yourself,
 " or else a wise man, as you are, ought not to have chosen it. I
 " hope you do not intend to retire from the commerce of your
 " friends as well as that of business, for though you should lock
 " yourself up within your walls of Frogpool, I shall ever pretend to
 " have a share in you there itself."

Sir Philip Warwick wrote "A Discourse of Government, as examined by Reason, Scripture, and the Law of the Land," and "Memoirs of the Reign of King Charles I. with a Continuation till the Restoration;" both published after his death. An anonymous work published in 1646, intitled "A Letter to Mr. Lenthall, shewing that Peace is better than War," is ascribed also to him⁴⁹. Sir Philip Warwick died on the 15th of January 1682-3. His only son, who was Envoy to Sweden, died at Newmarket, as he was returning post to England to take a last farewell of his father, and was buried at Chislehurst Mar. 23, 1682-3. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Lord Freschville, of Stavely. Elizabeth, relict of

⁴⁹ This account of Sir Philip Warwick Gentleman's Magazine for 1790, p. 781 is taken from a biographical sketch in the —783.

Sir Philip Warwick, was married at Chislehurst, Jan. 8, 1684-5, to Conyers Lord Darcy.

“ Margaret the Lady Boles, buried Oct. 3, 1679; S^r W^m Boles, Jan. 3ⁱ, 1680-1.”

“ Albinia Ducheſs Dowager of Ancaſter, buried Aug. 1, 1745; L^d Thomas Bertie, Aug. 9, 1749; L^d Montague Bertie, Aug. 18, 1753; the Hon. George Hobart and Albinia Bertie, married May 16, 1757; the R^t Hon. L^d Robert Bertie and the R^t Hon. Mary Baroneſs Dowager Raymond, married April 13, 1762; L^d Robert Bertie, buried Mar. 18, 1782.”

“ Roger Townſhend^o, Eſq. buried Aug. 15, 1760; Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Townſhend (now L^d Viſc^t Sydney) and Elizabeth, born Sep. 2, 1762; Albinia, buried Mar. 15, 1770; Charles Horatio, and Henry George, Dec. 22, 1773.”

“ Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. John Townſhend and Sophia, born Mar. 6, 1794; John Charles Southwell, Nov. 9, 1795; Sophia, wife of the Hon. John Townſhend, buried Nov. 16, 1795.”

“ John Marten (annos centum et ultra natus) was buried the laſt day of May 1620; Samuel Roycroft, from Greenwich, aged 92, Ap^l 7, 1785.”

That great ſtateſman Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper, father of the ſtill more celebrated Sir Francis Bacon, was born in this pariſh about the year 1510, ſome years before the inſtitution of pariſh registers.

Mr. Thomas Moore, anno 1733, bequeathed the ſum of 50 l. to a charity-ſchool then exiſting at Chislehurſt, but afterwards diſcontinued. It was revived in another form in 1757, when the remainder of the money, with accumulated intereſt, amounted to 67l. 9s. 2d. 3 per cent. conſols. It is now raiſed to 150l. ſtock;

^o See p. 352.

with

with the interest of which, aided by voluntary contributions, twelve girls are clothed and educated⁵¹.

Mr. William Harvill, anno 1777, gave by will a house, for the endowment of a boys' school. This legacy becoming void by the Mortmain Act, his brother, Mr. John Harvill, in 1781 conveyed it to trustees for the use of the parish, to teach six boys reading, writing, and accounts.

This parish has a right of putting two pensioners in Philipott's alms-houses at Eltham⁵².

Various Benefactions.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donor's Name.</i>	<i>Nature, and present Value.</i>	<i>Use.</i>
1630.	John Canan, -	10s. per annum, - -	Poor.
1638.	Sarah Cowell, widow,	Interest of 12l. - -	Poor widows.
1656.	{ Abraham Colfe, vicar of Lewisham, }	4s. 4d. per annum, - }	{ One penny-loaf, weekly, for a poor householder attending divine service on Sundays.
1682.	Sir Philip Warwick, {	Interest of 100l. (now 150l. stock), - - }	{ To apprentice a boy to the sea-service.
1705.	John Rands, - -	Houses and lands ⁵³ , - - }	{ Poor widows and house-keepers, in sums of 3s. each.
1717.	Mrs. Mary Farrington {	Three tickets in the lottery, which proved blanks ⁵⁴ , recovered by the present rector, now become (by means of accumulated interest) 70l. 3 per cents. - - }	{ Poor.
1718.	Rev. George Wilton,	Tenements ⁵⁵ , - - }	{ To the clerk for teaching to sing psalms, 1l. the remainder to buy Bibles, &c. for the poor.

⁵¹ For the account of the charities, and for other information relating to this parish, I am indebted to the Rev. Mr. Wollaston, the present rector.

⁵² See the account of that parish.

⁵³ The houses were taken down, and the land annexed to the poor-house, by Act of Parliament, in 1758; since which time, 6l. per annum has been distributed by the parish

officers according to the directions of the donor.

⁵⁴ The blanks were then entitled to 7l. stock each.

⁵⁵ These tenements were sold also pursuant to the Act of Parliament above mentioned, and the poor-house is charged with fulfilling the donor's intentions.

DEPTFORD, ST. NICHOLAS.

THE name of this place was anciently written Depesford, signifying the deep ford, where the bridge now is over the Ravensborne. Name.

Deptford lies in the hundred of Blackheath, at the distance of about four miles from London-bridge, near the high road from Canterbury to Dover: by an Act of Parliament, passed in 1730, the parish was divided into two; distinguished by the names of St. Nicholas, and St. Paul. Situation.

The parish of St. Nicholas, which includes the old town, is bounded by the river Thames, and by the new parish of Deptford, St. Paul. It is of very small extent; the land not built upon, does not exceed two or three acres. Division of Deptford into two parishes.
Boundaries of Deptford, St. Nicholas.
Extent.

The parishes pay jointly the sum of 1649l. 19s. 4d. to the land-tax; which is at the rate of 2s. in the pound. Land-tax.

Sir Thomas Wyatt lay a night and a day, with his army, at this place, in 1553^a. Sir Thomas Wyatt at Deptford.

In the year 1671, a great inundation happened at and near Deptford. About 700 sheep, with a great number of oxen, cows, &c. were destroyed in the marshes; the cables of ships at anchor were broken, and the water rose to the height of ten feet in the streets near the river; so that the inhabitants were obliged to retire, in boats, to Great inundation.

^a Holinshed, vol. iii. f. 1729.

the upper town. An account of it is extant, in a small pamphlet published at the time.

Eminent inhabitants.
Sir Thomas Smith.

Sir Thomas Smith, who had been farmer of the customs to Queen Elizabeth, and was sent by James I. as his Ambassador to the court of Russia, in 1604, had a magnificent house at Deptford, which was burnt down on the 30th of January 1618. His travels into Russia are in print; but they are supposed not to have been written by himself². Cowley, the poet, was for some time an inhabitant of this place³. The Gun-tavern is said to have been the residence of the Earl of Nottingham, Queen Elizabeth's Lord Admiral. His arms, with the order of the Garter, are carved in wood over the chimney-piece of a large dining-room.

Cowley, the poet.

The manor of Deptford, West Greenwich, le Strand, or Sayes-court.

The manor of Deptford, alias West Greenwich, was given by William the Conqueror to Gilbert de Magminot, or Maminot⁴; whose great-grandson, Wakelin de Maminot, dying without issue in 1191, this manor fell to the share of his sister and coheir Alice, the wife of Geoffrey de Say⁵, who gave it to the Knights Templars⁶. His son Geoffrey recovered it, by giving the Templars the manor of Saddlecombe in Suffex in exchange⁷. This Geoffrey having taken up arms against King John, his estates were seized and given to Peter de Cron⁸. They were restored by Henry III. in 1223⁹; after which this manor continued in the family of Say, till the latter end of the fourteenth century¹⁰. William de Say died seized of it in 1375¹¹; leaving issue a son, who died in his minority, anno

² Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

³ See his life.

⁴ Philipott's Survey of Kent, p. 160.

⁵ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 511.

⁶ Dugdale's Monast. vol. ii. p. 555.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 511.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ William de Say died seized of it, anno

1272; Esch. 56 Hen. III. N° 37. Another William de Say, anno 1295; Esch. 23 Edw. I. N° 49. Geoffrey de Say, anno 1322; Esch. 15 Edw. II. N° 10. Another Geoffrey had a grant of free-warren in this manor, anno 1334; Cart. 8 Edw. III. N° 8. He died seized of it, anno 1359. Esch. 33 Ed. III. N° 37; and Esch. 35 Edw. III. N° 43.

¹¹ Esch. 49 Edw. III. pt. 2. N° 44.

1382¹², and a daughter Elizabeth, who became his heir, and married, 1. John de Falleſley; 2. Sir William Heron, Knight. She died in 1402¹³, when Sir William Clinton, and others, representatives of William de Say, were found to be her heirs. In the year 1414, Sir John Philip, and his wife Alice, held the reversion of this manor; Sir William Philip, his brother, being his heir¹⁴. Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, died ſeiſed of the manor of Weſt Greenwich, anno 1425¹⁵; William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, in 1449¹⁶. The Duke's grandſon, John Earl of Lincoln, who poſſeſſed this manor in his father's lifetime, was ſlain in battle at Stoke, near Newark upon Trent, anno 1487; and his eſtates became forfeited to the crown¹⁷. King Henry VII. the next year, gave this manor to Oliver St. John¹⁸; whoſe ſon John died ſeiſed of it in 1513¹⁹, when it was inherited by his eldeſt ſon of the ſame name, then eight years old. It reverted to the crown before the year 1538, when Richard Long was appointed ſteward by the King²⁰. In 1547, Sir Thomas Speke had a grant of that office for life²¹. After the death of Charles I. it was ſeiſed by the Parliament. A ſurvey of it was then taken; and it was ſold, in 1650, by the truſtees of forfeited eſtates, to Thomas Buckner, Eſq. on behalf of himſelf, John Barkſted, and others, creditors of the ſtate²². Since the Reſtoration this manor has been veſted in the crown; and the ſtewardſhip of it has been held with that of Greenwich.

Sayes-court, being the manſion-houſe and ſite of the manor of Weſt Greenwich, was, for many years, occupied by the family of Sayes-court,
ſite of the
manor.

¹² Rſch. 6 Ric. II. N^o 67.

¹³ Haſted's Kent, vol. i. p. 3.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Eſch. 3 Hen. VI. N^o 32.

¹⁶ Eſch. 28 Hen. VI. N^o 25.

¹⁷ Haſted, p. 4.

¹⁸ Pat. 3 Hen. VII. pt. 1. Dec. 21. "Le-
land, in his Itinerary, ſays, This young

"St. John's father, cauſlid, as I remembre,

"Oliver, had given him a peace of land, by

"King Henry the VII. of the attained

"landes of the Erle of Lincolne, cauſlid

"Sayes-croft, lying in the meades towards

"Greenwiche." Vol. vi. p. 19.

¹⁹ Eſch. 4 Hen. VIII. N^o 57.

²⁰ Haſted, p. 4.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Particulars of ſale in the Augmenta-
tion-office.

Browne. Sir Richard Browne died there in 1604. Christopher Browne, Esq. (son of Sir Richard,) succeeded him in the custody of the said mansion-house and the demesne lands, being above 200 acres. When this estate was sold by the Parliament, they assigned the site of Sayes-court to the Brownes, with about 60 acres of land, as a compensation for their interest in the whole²³. After the Restoration, John Evelyn, Esquire, who had married Mary, the only daughter and heir of Sir Richard Browne the younger, obtained (anno 1663) a lease of Sayes-court and the demesne lands for 99 years²⁴. In 1726, the said estate was granted in fee to Francis Earl of Godolphin and others, in trust for Sir John Evelyn, Bart.²⁵; whose grandson, Sir Frederic Evelyn, Bart. is the present proprietor.

Sir Richard
Browne, at
Sayes-court.

Sayes-court was the residence of Sir Richard Browne the elder and younger²⁶, and afterwards of Mr. Evelyn, son-in-law of the latter; a gentleman celebrated for his general knowledge and various accomplishments. He was particularly skilled in gardening, painting, engraving, architecture, and the science of medals; on all which, as well as on other subjects, he published treatises²⁷. Sir Richard Browne, being absent at the court of France, gave up Sayes-court to his son-in-law, who came to reside there in 1651. Being no friend to the then ruling powers²⁸, he spent his time in re-

John Evelyn;

²³ Records in the Land-Revenue-office.

²⁴ Pat. 15 Car. II. pt. 10. May 27. N^o 7.

²⁵ Pat. 12 Geo. I. pt. 1. N^o 16.—The premises included in this grant were, the site of Sayes-court, containing nearly 62 acres; 159 tenements; a large building called the Red-house, 870 feet by 35, containing 100 warehouses (now the site of the victualling house); a wet and dry dock, (now Deadman's,) having a great depth of water, esteemed the best in the whole river; and a water-mill for grinding corn. The

manor was reserved to the crown.

²⁶ See p. 366.

²⁷ Mr. Evelyn's most popular work was his *Sylva*, which has gone through several editions; he wrote also on the art of engraving; on medals; a philosophical discourse of the earth; *Acetaria*, or a discourse on salads; *Pomona*, or a treatise on cyder, &c.

²⁸ Mr. Evelyn wrote a political tract, in 1659, called *An Apology for the Royal Party*.

tirement at this his favourite spot, studying the practical part of gardening, the culture of trees, and the propagation of timber; which he has treated of at large in his *Sylva*. His gardens at this place are said to have been the wonder and admiration of the greatest and most judicious men of his time; in the life of Lord Keeper Guilford, they are described as “most boscareſque, being, as it were, “an exemplar of his book of forest trees.” What he most prided himself upon was a hedge of holly, which he thus describes, with a great degree of enthusiasm, in one of the later editions of his *Sylva*, published by himself, in 1704: “Is there under heaven “a more glorious and refreshing object of the kind, than an impregnable hedge of about four hundred feet in length, nine feet “high, and five in diameter; which I can shew in my now ruined “garden at Sayes-court, (thanks to the Czar of Muscovy,) at any “time of the year, glittering with its armed and varnished leaves; “the taller standards, at orderly distances, blushing with their “natural coral? It mocks the rudeſt assaults of the weather, beasts, “or hedge-breakers—*Et illum nemo impune laceſſit*.” It is said that Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy, to whom Mr. Evelyn lent his place at Sayes-court whilst he was studying naval architecture in the adjoining dockyard, in 1698, used to amuse himself with being wheeled through this hedge in a wheelbarrow. Though the Royal tenant paid very little respect either to his landlord’s trees or hedges, I think, by Mr. Evelyn’s description of his holly, and the exulting manner in which he speaks of its being proof against the rudeſt hedge-breakers, that the Czar rather chose any other hedge than this for his amusement. In the Philosophical Transactions of the year 1683, there is a letter from Mr. Evelyn, giving an account, by desire of the Royal Society, of the damage done in his garden by

his famous
gardens.

Remarkable
holly-hedge.

Peter, Czar
of Muscovy,
at Sayes-
court.

Frost of
1682-3.

²² Hunter’s edition, vol. i. p. 265.

Present state
of Sayes-
court.

the frost the preceding winter ; but as his letter is dated the 14th of April, little is to be gathered from it, as it is most probable that the cork trees, and many others which he mentions as looking very suspiciously, recovered. He laments the damage done to his beautiful holly-hedge ; but from the manner in which he speaks of it in 1704, it is evident that it was not materially injured. A tortoise, which had lived in his garden many winters, would, it is probable, have escaped, but was found dead, having been obstructed by a vine root from burying himself to his usual depth³⁰. There is not the least trace now, either of the house or gardens at Sayes-court ; some of the garden walls only, with some brick piers, are remaining. The house was pulled down in 1728 or 1729, and the workhouse built on its site³¹.

Parish
church.
Several re-
pairs, and
rebuilding.

The old church of St. Nicholas consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles. In the year 1630, this church was repaired and considerably enlarged ; to which work the East-India Company, and Sir William Ruffel, were principal benefactors³². In 1697, on account of the great increase of inhabitants, the whole church was pulled down, except the tower, (an ancient structure of flint and stone, which is still standing,) and rebuilt upon a larger scale. Isaac Loader, Esq. contributed 90*l.* towards the rebuilding and the ornaments. The architect performed his work so ill, that the church was obliged to undergo a thorough repair in 1716, at the expence of about 400*l.* ; as is recorded on a tablet placed against the south wall, on the outside.

Monuments.
Edward
Fenton.

On the north wall of the chancel, within the recess for the altar, are the monuments of Edward Fenton, Esq.³³, 1603 ; the Hon. Henry

³⁰ Philof. Transf. vol. xiv. p. 559—563.

³¹ The workhouse was opened, O*ct.* 5, 1729 ; a sermon, preached at its opening, is extant ; to which is added the œconomy of the workhouse.

³² Philipott's Survey of Kent, p. 161.

³³ Inscription—" Richardus prænobilis
Comes Coragiensis uxoris suæ patruo,
B. M. P.—Memoriæ perenni Edwardi
Fenton Regina Elizabethæ olim pro cor-
" pore

Henry Roger Boyle, eldest son of Richard Earl of Corke, (who died at a school in Deptford,) 1615; and George Shelvocke, Esq.³⁴, 1760. On the south wall (within the same recess) is that of Jane Edisbury³⁵, mother of Kenrick Edisbury, paymaster under Sir William Ruffell, Treasurer of the Navy, 1618. On the east wall of the chancel, to the north of the recess, are the monuments of Peter Pett, Esq.³⁶,

George
Shelvocke.

Peter Pett.

1652;

"pore Arnigeri; Jano O Neal & post eum
"Comite Desmonia in Hibernia turbanti-
"bus fortissimi taxiarchi; qui post iustra-
"tum improbo ausu septentrionalis plagæ
"apocryphum mare et excussas variis pe-
"reginationibus inertis naturæ latebras,
"anno 1588, in celebri contrâ Hispanos
"naumachia meruit, navis prætorie navar-
"chus. Ob. anno 1603."—The arms on this monument are, I. Party per bend embattled G. and A.—Boyle, with an earl's coronet. II. The same coat impaling A. a cross between four fl. de lis Sab.—Fenton. III. Fenton impaling Arg. three bends wavy, each charged with three bezants; on a chief G. a canon mounted, between two anchors O.—Gonson.

³⁴ Inscription—"Sacred to the memory
"of George Shelvocke, Esq. late Secretary
"of the General Post-office, and F. R. S.
"who, at a very early period of life, at-
"tended his father in a voyage round the
"world; during the course of which, he
"remarkably experienced the protection of
"Divine Providence, and ever retained a
"most grateful remembrance thereof. In his
"life, he was most amiable; in his death,
"he is most lamented; in him, his kindred
"regret their greatest ornament; his ac-
"quaintance, their best companion; his
"intimates, their dearest friend. Learned,
"without pride; pious, without ostentation:
"he fulfilled the duties of his office with
"the utmost integrity; and showed the
"goodness of his heart by repeated acts of

"benevolence. He died the 12 of March
"1760, aged 58 years, and is buried with
"his father. This monument is erected at
"the particular desire of his widow, who
"did not long survive him." Arms—S. a
"lion ramp. Arg. impaling O. on a chief S.
"three eagles displayed of the field. Mr.
"Shelvocke was one of the writers in the
"Universal History, and published an edition
"of his father's voyage round the world.

³⁵ Arms—Az. an unicorn pass. regard.
O.—Edisbury, alias Wilkinfon, impaling,
1 and 4. Erm. a lion ramp. S.—Kenrick.
2 and 3. A. on a bend S. three bucks' heads
caboshed O.

³⁶ Inscription—"Monumentum hoc om-
"nes qui aspexerint inclyti viri Petri Pett,
"arnigeri, famam et laudes benignè audi-
"ant. Dic igitur lapis, ex his enim tu
"literis et tanti viri historiâ, vitam adeptus,
"his * multa durabis sæcula; dic cujus sacra
"ossa juxta te tam quietè custodiuntur,
"illius scilicet qui fuit patriæ suæ decus,
"patriæ suæ magnum munimentum; quip-
"pe qui non solum nauticam nostram resti-
"tuit rem verum illud eximium et novum
"navigii ornamentum quod nostri frigatum
"nuncupant, hostibus formidulosum, suis
"utilissimum atque tutissimum primus inve-
"nit; qui Archinaupegii munus per viginti
"et tres annos tantâ cum fide et solertiâ
"gessit ut hinc planè appareret se non suum
"sed bonum publicum cordi habuisse. Jus-
"tus sanè vir fuit et sui sæculi Noah, qui
"postquam cum Deo ambulavit et supra

* It is *hi* on the stone.

"dictam

Sir Richard
Browne.

1652; Jonas Shish, Esq.³⁸, master shipwright to Charles II. 1680. John, his eldest son, master shipwright, 1686; Thomas, his third son, master shipwright at Woolwich, 1685; William Boulter³⁹, Esq. 1714; and Richard Wilkinson, his grandson, 1725. On the east wall, to the south of the recess, are the monuments of Sir Richard Browne, Knt. 1604, and others of his family⁴⁰; some children

" distam illius inventionem in lucem pro-
" tulit (quæ fuit arcæ instar, unde nostrum
" maris dominium juraque nostra é nau-
" fragio pené erepta sunt) evocatus fuit ex
" hujus mundo tempestatibus, Deo guber-
" nante, atque animâ illius in Salvatoris sui
" gremio tanquam in gloriæ arcâ, repositâ,
" ob. veró Julii 31, ætatis suæ anno 60, post
" redemptoris nostri nativitatem 1652."

Epitaphium.

" Quantum antiqua viris tribuerunt tempora magnis,
" Utile qui patriæ attulerint vel nobile quicquam,
" Tantum hanc ætatem tibi, Pette, rependere oportet
" Ergo inter veteres tu collaudabere semper;
" Namque tibi hoc proprium est retrò ut tua fama
" recurat

" Laudibus atque novis priscorum jungat honores."

Arms—O. on a fesse G. between three pellets a lion pass. of the field. Underneath is the hulk of a frigate.

³⁸ Arms—Barry wavy of six, A. and Az. on a chief G. a hatchet of the first between two anchors O.; and the shipwrights' arms, viz. Az. a hulk of a frigate O. on a chief A. a cross G. charged with a lion ramp. O.

³⁹ Arms—A. on a chevron G. three deaths' heads of the field, on a chief of the second two mullets of the first, impaling, G. a fesse vaire, in chief a horse current between two mullets Or.

⁴⁰ Inscription—" Near this place are deposited, the bodies of S^r Richard Browne of Sayes-court in Deptford, Kn^t; of his wife Dame Joanna Vigorus of Langham in Essex, deceased in Nov. 1618, aged

" 74 years. This S^r Robert was younger
" son of an ancient family at Hitcham in
" Suffolk, seated afterwards at Horsley
" in Essex, who (being student in the
" Temple) was by Robert Dudley, the
" great Earl of Leicester, taken into the
" service of the crown, when he went Go-
" vernor of the United Netherlands; and
" was afterwards, by Queen Elizabeth,
" made Clerk of the Green-cloth; in which
" honorable office he also continued under
" King James until the time of his death,
" May 1604, aged 65 years.—Of Christo-
" pher Browne, Esq. son and heir of S^r
" Richard, who deceased in March 1645,
" aged 70 years.—Of Thomasine his wife,
" daughter of Benjamin Gonson, of Much
" Baddow in Essex, Esq.; whose grandfa-
" ther William Gonson, and father Ben-
" jamin, were successively Treasurers of the
" Navy to King Henry VIII., to King
" Edward VI., to Queen Mary, and Queen
" Elizabeth: she died June 1638, aged 75
" years.—Of S^r Richard Browne Kn^t and
" Bart, only son of Christopher —. Of his
" wife Dame Elizabeth, daughter of S^r John
" Prettyman of Dryfield in Gloucestershire,
" who deceased, Oct. 6, 1652, aged 42
" years. This S^r Richard was Gentleman
" of the Privy Chamber to King Charles I.
" and Clerk of the Council to his Majesty,
" and to King Charles II.; Ambassador
" to the French Kings Lewis XIII. and
" Lewis XIV. from the year 1641 (the
" beginning of our unnatural civil war)
" until

children of John Evelyn ⁴¹, Esq.; Robert Castell ⁴², Gent. (a benefactor to the rebuilding of the church), 1698; and Thomas South, Esq. ⁴³, 1732.

On the north wall of the chancel (the lower part) are the monuments of Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wilshaw, Esq. 1709; Judith, daughter of Peter Fiot, Gent. of Guernsey, 1713; and Fisher Harding ⁴⁴, master shipwright at Harwich. On the south wall, over the gallery, that of John Turner ⁴⁵, Esq. captain of the York man of war, ("qui in utroque bello Batavico et contra prædones Algerinos strenuam navavarat operam,") ob. 1672; beneath the gallery are those of John Hughes ⁴⁶, M. A. 1710, and Mrs. Mary Granden,

John
Hughes.

"until the happy restoration of King Charles II. anno 1660; deceased 12 February, 1682-3, aged 78 years; and, according to antient custom, willed to be interred in this place. These, all deceasing in the true faith of Christ, hope, through his merits, for a joyful and blessed resurrection.—X. A. P. D. This title was erected by John Evelyn, Esq. of Sayes-court, who married Mary sole daughter and heir of St Richard." Arms—Quarterly, 1. O. a chief S. an augmentation granted to Browne. 2. G. a griffin passant O. a chief of the second—Browne. 3. A. a fret G. 4. Quarterly, indented O. and G. ⁴¹ Arms—Az. a griffin passant O. a chief of the second.

⁴² Arms—Arg. three castles G.—Underneath.—S. three fishes haurient proper, impaling Arg. a chevron G. between three birds S.

⁴³ Arms—Arg. three horseshoes S. impaling G. on a bend Arg. three martlets S.

⁴⁴ Arms—A. on a bend Az. three martlets O. impaling, O. on a bend cotised Az. between six martlets of the second three wings Arg.—Walden.—Mr. Harding married Catherine daughter of Sir Lionel Walden, of Huntingdonshire.

⁴⁵ Arms—S. a fesse between two chevrons

Erm.—the coat of Holmden. He was son of Thomas Turner, Esq. by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Holmden, Knight.

⁴⁶ Inscription:—"M. S. Joannis Hughes, A. M. Col. Jesu Cant. focii, quem impertuna lethi vis suaque fatalis excellentia cœli avidum, cœlo maturum eripuerunt. Is vir erat quem imitari quem pro meritis laudare ideo omnes vellent, quod vix quisquam potuit. Sacerdotii dignitatem quam vitæ sanctimoniâ adauxit, scriptis strenuè asseruit, in quibus elucet rara divitis ingenii severique judicii specimina. In vitâ rariores virtutum effulserunt cordiæ in quâ morum antiquorum gravem severitatem cum præsentis ævi decorâ facilitate suaviter temperatam et amicè conjurantem videre erat et admirari. In hoc inane laudis munere ulterius progredi jubet officiosa pietas, sed tibi parcimus viator ne nimius tandem sit nostroque similis dolor tuus. Ob. Nov. 18°, anno 1710, ætatis suæ 28. Tristes reliquias honestâ pompâ efferendas et hoc sepulchra li marmore decorandas curavit Samuel Townsend amici defuncti injussu, amicitia scilicet esse ratus hac unâ in re idem non vellet."

1719. On the floor are the tombs of Mr. Thomas Loving, 1722; Capt. George Pomeroy, 1724; Capt. George Pomeroy, of the yacht Catherine, 1735; Sarah, his daughter⁴⁷, wife of Nicholas Roope, Gent. 1741; Mr. Robert Reynolds, 1742; William Reynolds, Esq. 1775; Capt. Thomas Willyams, of the Royal Navy (no date); Anne his wife, daughter of Capt. John Fox, 1742; Rachel, wife of John Rule, Esq. 1757; Mr. Roger Gastril, 1783; and Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Martin Ware, master shipwright of his Majesty's dock, 1795.

Upon a pillar on the south side of the chancel is the monument of Catherine, wife of Captain Francis Wivell, and daughter of Captain Christopher Gunman⁴⁸, 1713.

On the south wall of the south aisle, over the gallery, is the monument of Sir Richard Hughes, Bart. Commissioner of the Navy, 1779; underneath are the arms of the Trinity-house, and a monument to the memory of James Wall⁴⁹, Esq. 1759; Isaac Wall, Esq. 1796, &c. On the floor are the tombs of Richard Gibson, surgeon of the yard at Deptford, 1726; Mrs. Susanna Touril, 1727, and her daughter Mary, wife of James Wall, Esq. 1725. In one of the windows of this aisle are some coats of arms in stained glass⁵⁰. On the wall of the north aisle are monuments in memory of Mrs. Hannah Shish, widow, 1726; Francis Gasker, her son, 1743; William Hales⁵¹, 1779; and Elizabeth, his wife, 1761. On the floor are the tombs of Capt. John Guy, 1696; and Mr. John Benbow⁵² (son of John Benbow, Admiral of the White), 1708.

On

⁴⁷ Mary, his other daughter, married Alexander Lowe, Gent.

⁴⁸ Arms—G. three chevrons vair interlaced, a chief O. impaling G. an eagle displayed with two necks O.

⁴⁹ Arms—Per fesse O. and Az. a fesse embattled between three fleur de lis all counterchanged.

⁵⁰ Quarterly, 1 and 4. S. a bezant between three griffins' heads erased O. a chief

dauncetteé, Erm. 2 and 3. Per pale S. and A. a chevron between three birds counterchanged, on an escutcheon of pretence S. a fesse between two chevrons Erm.—Holmden.

⁵¹ Arms—G. three arrows in pale O. impaling, O. on a chevron between three lions' heads erased G. as many bezants.

⁵² This Mr. Benbow, who has a separate article in the Biographia Britannica, was shipwrecked, in the year 1702, (being then a mate

On a pillar of the nave is a tablet which commemorates the particulars of the benefaction of Isaac Loader, Esq.⁵³, High Sheriff of the county, who gave the sum of 90*l.* towards rebuilding and ornamenting the church.

Strype mentions memorials in this church for William Hawkins, Esq. (brother of Sir John Hawkins, Commissioner of the Navy), 1589; Thomas Wilshaw, 1672; Jane, relict of Capt. Robert Callis, and wife of Capt. Blake, 1677; Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Jekyl, 1678⁵⁴; and Anthony Young, merchant, 1693.

Against the east wall of the chancel, on the outside, is a tablet in memory of Susanna, wife of Capt. George Shelvocke, 1711; near it is the tomb of her husband⁵⁵, who died in 1742. Against the north wall is the monument of John Addey, one of the King's master shipwrights, 1606. In the churchyard are the tombs of Sir Richard Browne, Bart.⁵⁶, 1683; Mary, daughter of Richard Bafnett of Ban-

Tomb of
Capt. Shel-
vocke.

Sir Richard
Browne.

gor,

mate on board the *Degrave* East Indiaman,) on the coast of Madagascar; "where, after "many dismal and dangerous adventures, "he was obliged to live with and after the "manner of the Indians," his biographer says many years, but as he is likewise said to have lived several years after his return, his sojourn among the Indians could not have been so long. He was liberated by a Dutch captain, who brought him to England, after his friends had given him over as dead. Mr. Benbow wrote a large work, intitled "A "complete Account of the South Part of "the Island of Madagascar," treating of the climate, soil, natural productions, inhabitants, &c.; but it was never published.

⁵³ Arms—O. six mullets, 3, 2, 1. S.

⁵⁴ Circuit Walk, annexed to Stow's Survey, p. 90.

⁵⁵ Inscription:—"Here lyeth the body of "Capt. George Shelvocke, descended of an "ancient family in Shropshire; but long an "inhabitant of this town. He was bred to
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"the sea-service, under Admiral Benbow, "and served on board of the Royal Navy in "the wars of King William and Queen "Anne. In the years of our Lord 1719, "20, 21, and 22, he performed a voyage "round the globe of the world, which he "most wonderfully, and to the great loss of "the Spaniards, completed, though in the "midst of it he had the misfortune to suffer "shipwreck upon the Island of Juan Fernandez, on the coast of the kingdom of "Chili. He was a gentleman of great "abilities in his profession, and allowed to "have been one of the bravest and most accomplished seamen of his time. He departed this life in London, Nov. 30, 1742, "in the 67 year of his age." He married Susanna, daughter of Capt. Richard Strutton, who died in 1711.

⁵⁶ Inscription:—"M. S. Richardus "Browne, de Sayes-court, Deptfordiæ in "comitatu Cantii, eques auratus et baronet- "tus, Regibus Carolo I. et II. a sanctioribus
"conciliis

Other tombs
in the
churchyard.

gor, wife of Thomas Crumpe of Lidney (Glouc.), Gent. 1693; Frances, wife of John Richardfon, furgeon, 1707; Mary, wife of Capt. Thomas Meads, daughter of Peter Garnett, 1709; Richard Thomas^{sr}, Esq. 1715; Urfula, relict. of Lieut. Thomas Brown, 1715; Edward Popley, master builder, 1728; Edward Ward, his grandson, commander in the East India Company's service, 1762; Richard Naish, Gent. 1733; Lieut. Thomas Ruffel, 1739; Capt. Abraham Mitchell, commander of a trading vessel, who died in 1745, in consequence of losing his leg in an engagement with a French privateer of considerable force (he defended his ship, which was richly laden, with such bravery and resolution, that the enemy was obliged to sheer off); Mr. Peter Bronsdon, 1745; Anne, his wife, daughter of Henry Shiffner, Esq. 1757; William Mills, Esq. 1753; Mary Eccles, widow, aged 90, 1762; Thomas Anguish, M. A. vicar, 1763; George Bowler, of Clifford's Inn, Gent. 1763; George Browne, Esq. 1783; Thomas Snell, Esq. clerk of the check to the dock-yard at Portsmouth, 1786; John Christopher Franck, furgeon, 1788; Edward Wood, Esq. surveyor of the dock-yard, 1790; Benjamin Hunter, Esq. master attendant in the dock-yard, 1791; Lieut. Joseph Clapp, of the Royal Navy, 1792; Roger Sturkey, furgeon, 1792; Benjamin Barnsley, Esq. 1792; Mr. Edward Currey, attorney, 1795; William Butler, Gent. 1796; John Wells, Esq. master of the wet dock at Rotherhithe; and Richard Brooke, bookseller, of London (the dates worn).

" conciliis secretarius, necnon utriusque Regis totos viginti annos ad Ludovicum XIII. et XIV. Galliarum Reges prolegatus. Ætatis confectus in cœlestem patriam migrans exuvias corporis hic deposuit ætatis anno 78, reparatæ salutis 1683, unicâ relictâ filiâ Johanni Evelyno nuptâ. Monumentum in parte ecclesiæ interiore Gener P. P." Sir Richard Browne was created a Baronet by Charles II. in 1649.

He resided at the court of France during the space of twenty years, as his epitaph informs us, as agent for Charles I. and II.; during all this time he is said to have received only 1200l. though he spent as much as that yearly. Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i. Fasti. Sir Richard Browne died at Charlton. See p. 338.

⁵⁷ His daughter Margaret married the Rev. Richard Loving, M. A.

The rectory of St. Nicholas at West Greenwich, alias Deptford, was given by Juliana Countess of Norfolk ⁵⁸ to the monks of Begham in Suffex ⁵⁹, who had removed thither from Brockley in Deptford. In 1183, it was appropriated to the abbot and convent of Begham ⁶⁰, since the dissolution of which house it has passed through the same hands as Brockley farm in the parish of Deptford, St. Paul ⁶¹, being now vested in John Drake, LL.D. and Thomas Drake Tirwhit, Esq. in right of their wives, who were daughters of the late William Wickham, Esq. of Garlington in the county of Oxford. They are also patrons of the vicarage. The rectory was rated at 15 marks in the year 1287 ⁶². It comprehends the great tithes of this parish, and that of St. Paul, except the manor of Hatcham, which belongs to the Camberwell impropriation ⁶³. The rectory.

The vicarage was rated, in 1287, at six marks and a half; in the King's books it is valued at 12l. 17s. 3½d.: in 1650, the vicarage (with the house and glebe) was valued at 60l. per annum ⁶⁴. The vicarial tithes of the new parish were reserved to the vicar of St. Nicholas, under the act of parliament passed in 1730. The vicarage.

The patronage continued in the crown from the dissolution of monasteries till after the year 1630. In 1659, the advowson was vested in John Cutler, Esq. ⁶⁵, who was created a baronet the next year; it Advowson.

⁵⁸ She was daughter of Alberic de Vere, Great Chamberlain of England, and wife, 1. of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk; 2. of Wakelin de Maminot, lord of the manor of West Greenwich.

⁵⁹ See the account of Brockley, in St. Paul, Deptford. The advowson of the church seems, nevertheless, to have been after this in Geoffrey de Say, who first gave it to the Knights Templars, and being again possessed of it, granted it to the monks of Begham. Dugdale's Monast. v. ii. p. 555.

and vol. i. p. 640.

⁶⁰ Reg. Roff. p. 378—381.

⁶¹ See the account of that parish.

⁶² Haisted, vol. i. p. 12.

⁶³ See vol. i. p. 84.

⁶⁴ Haisted, from the Lambeth Surveys.

⁶⁵ In that year he presented Robert Lytler. Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. xxxv. p. 5. 2d numb. He presented Robert Bretton in 1661 (Parish Register).

DEPTFORD, ST. NICHOLAS.

has since passed through the same hands as the manor of Brockley and the great tithes.

Vicars.
Samuel
Page.

Thomas
Mallory.

Richard
Holden.

Dr. Stan-
hope.

Samuel Page, D. D. instituted to this vicarage about the year 1603, published some sermons and tracts in divinity⁶⁶; he was buried at Deptford, August 8, 1630. Thomas Mallory, who was appointed minister in 1644, and resigned in 1659, had the living of St. Michael, Crooked-lane, from which he was ejected by the Bartholomew Act. He published some sermons⁶⁷. Richard Holden, vicar from 1692 to 1700, published a sermon preached before the Trinity-house. The learned George Stanhope, D. D. dean of Canterbury, was vicar of this parish from the year 1700 till his death in 1728⁶⁸. Thomas Anguish, vicar from 1737 to 1762, published three sermons; on the accession, on the rebellion of 1745, and on the earthquake. The present vicar is John Drake, LL. D. who succeeded William Worcester Wilton, D. D. in 1791.

Parish re-
gister.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1563.

gifter.			Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.
Comparative state of po- pulation.	1580—4	-	$26\frac{4}{5}$	-	$28\frac{3}{5}$
	1584—9	-	$33\frac{3}{5}$	-	$25\frac{2}{5}$
	1600—9	-	$42\frac{1}{2}$	-	$57\frac{4}{5}$ ⁶⁹
	1610—9	-	$68\frac{3}{5}$	-	$72\frac{7}{10}$
	1620—9	-	$77\frac{9}{10}$	-	$104\frac{7}{10}$
	1630—9	-	$81\frac{1}{10}$	-	$101\frac{1}{5}$
	1680—9	-	$228\frac{1}{5}$	-	$252\frac{7}{10}$
	1730—9	-	$136\frac{7}{10}$	-	186
	1780—4	-	$187\frac{2}{5}$	-	$208\frac{2}{5}$
	1784—9	-	$203\frac{1}{5}$	-	$189\frac{4}{5}$
	1790—4	-	$201\frac{4}{5}$	-	189
	1795	-	192	-	214

⁶⁶ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

⁶⁷ Nonconformist's Memorial, vol. i. p. 133.

⁶⁸ See the account of Lewisham, of which place also he was vicar, and where he was buried.

⁶⁹ The year 1603 was a year of great mortality; as were the years 1624 and 1625, in the period of 1620-9; and 1636 and 1637 in the period of 1630-9.

To obtain a fair view of the increase of population, the baptisms and burials in both parishes, since the division in 1730, should be added together, and then the latter averages will stand thus :

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.
1730—9	- 270 $\frac{7}{10}$	-	309 $\frac{3}{5}$
1780—4	- 464 $\frac{4}{5}$	-	600 $\frac{4}{5}$
1785—9	- 503 $\frac{1}{5}$	-	525 $\frac{3}{5}$
1790—4	- 516 $\frac{4}{5}$	-	585 $\frac{2}{5}$
1795	- 538	-	564

It appears that the population of this place has increased within two centuries, in a proportion of twenty to one, and it is observable that a considerable increase is to be noticed at a very early period ; which is to be attributed to this cause, that in the statutes and proclamations against the erecting new buildings within a certain distance from London, market towns, and places used for building of ships, were excepted. It should be noticed that the burials are at some periods much increased by the number of persons who die on board the ships. The present number of houses in the parish of St. Nicholas, is about 1150, those in St. Paul about 2300; making together about 3450.

Great increase of building.

In the year 1603, there were 235 burials, the average of that period (not including that year) being about 38. In 1624, there were 125 burials; in 1625, 342; the average of that period (deducting those years) being 60. In 1636, there were 147 burials (65 persons dying of the plague). The next year eleven persons died of the plague, the number of burials was 109. In 1665, 374 persons died of the plague, the whole number of burials was 548. The next year (a circumstance which I have observed only in this parish and in Greenwich) was more fatal, 522 persons dying of the plague; the total number of burials was 715. The average number of burials of the period 1680-9, above ten years afterwards, was only 252.

Burials during the plague years.

Extracts

*Extracts from the Register.*Phineas
Pett.

“ Phineas, son of Peter Pett, baptized Nov. 8, 1570.” The family of Pett were eminent shipbuilders for several generations. Peter Pett (here mentioned) was master shipwright to Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth ⁷⁰. Phineas, whose baptism is here recorded, having been servant to the Lord Admiral, was taken into the service of Prince Henry in 1603 ⁷¹, as appears by the MS. of his own life, extracts from which have lately been published in the *Archæologia*. In 1606, he succeeded his brother Joseph as one of the master shipwrights in the navy ⁷². In 1609, there appears to have been a combination among his brother shipwrights to ruin him, by accusations of insufficiency and dishonesty, shewn in the building of a great ship then on the stocks. This matter came to a final hearing at Woolwich (where the ship was building), on the 8th of May that year, before the King in person, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, and the Lords of the Council, Mr. Pett during the whole trial attending on his knees ⁷³. The event was much to his credit, and to the disgrace of his enemies. He was ever after honoured with the favour of the King, and of his successor Charles I. who, with various branches of the Royal Family, frequently honoured him with visits when they went to see the shipping at Woolwich. Among other marks of the Royal favour it appears that he had the disposal of two baronets’ patents, one of which he sold for 700l. ⁷⁴ Mr. Pett was employed to fit out the fleet which carried over the Princess Elizabeth after her marriage to the Palgrave, in 1613, and accompanied the Lord Admiral in that voyage ⁷⁵. In 1623, he went with Prince Charles to Spain; for his attendance on this voyage he was presented with a gold chain, valued

⁷⁰ *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 295.⁷¹ *Ibid.* p. 228.⁷² *Ibid.* p. 229.⁷³ *Ibid.* p. 244—254.⁷⁴ *Ibid.* p. 272 and 275.⁷⁵ *Ibid.* p. 267—270.

at 1041.⁷⁶ In 1625, he fitted out the fleet which brought over Henrietta Maria, and attended the voyage⁷⁷. In 1637, he was employed to build a great ship at Woolwich, for the Navy. This ship, which was called the Sovereign of the Seas, was the largest which had been built in England⁷⁸. She was launched on the 14th of October⁷⁹. On the 6th of June following, the King and Queen, the Dukes of Chevreuse, the Duke and Dukes of Lenox, and several other Lords and Ladies, dined on board her at Greenhithe⁸⁰. Mr. Pett was the first master of the Shipwrights' Company, after their new charter of incorporation in 1612⁸¹; he is supposed to have died in 1647⁸².

"Mr. Peter Pett, one of the master shipwrights, buried Aug. 5, 1652." This Peter Pett I suppose to be the nephew of Phineas, who, though but slightly mentioned in his uncle's memoirs, appears to have been no less eminent in his profession, being the first inventor (as we learn from his epitaph⁸³) of that useful ship of war, a frigate. His son Peter, baptized at Deptford, Oct. 31, 1630, was Advocate General for Charles II. in Ireland, and member of the House of Commons in that kingdom. He was knighted by the

Peter Pett.

Sir Peter Pett.

⁷⁶ Archæologia, p. 274.

⁷⁷ Ibid. p. 274, 275.

⁷⁸ A description of this ship, with an engraving of it on two plates by John Payne, was published in 1637. Her dimensions are thus described: She was 128 feet long, 48 broad; 232 feet from the fore end of the beak end to the after end of the stern; from the bottom of the keel to the top of the lanthorn 76 feet; there were five lanthorns, the biggest of which would hold ten persons upright. She had three flush decks, a fore-castle, &c. The lower tier had 60 ports, the middle one 30, the third 26, the fore-castle 12, half deck 14, and as many more within, besides 10 pieces of chace ordnance forward, and 10 right off, and loop-holes in the cabin for muskets. Haywood the dramatic writer designed the emblematical devices

with which she was ornamented. This ship was of 1637 tons burden (the date of the year).

⁷⁹ Archæologia, vol. xii. p. 282.

⁸⁰ Ibid. p. 283.

⁸¹ Ibid. p. 264.

⁸² Ibid. p. 284. He is supposed to be the same Phineas Pett who was buried, anno 1647, at Chatham, where the following entry appears in the register, "Phineas Pette, Esq. and captain, buried Aug. 21, 1647." Mr. Pett had a son named Phineas, born in 1618. Mr. Phineas Pett, builder, was buried at Woolwich in 1678. There was also a Mr. Phineas Pett who was a shipwright, and resident Commissioner of the Navy at Chatham, in the reign of Charles II.

⁸³ See p. 365, 366.

Duke of Ormond, the Lord Lieutenant. Sir Peter Pett published several political tracts, particularly, "A Discourse of the Growth of England in Trade and Populoufness fince the Reformation;"—"On the Clerical Revenue; and the same asserted to be reasonable and necessary;"—Of the Number of the People of England, founded on the Poll Books and Bishops' Surveys;"—On the Necessity of future Public Taxes for the Support of Government and our Religion," &c. &c.⁸⁴

Edward
Fenton.

"Edward Fenton, Armiger, post decennem ægritudinem sepelitur, Aug. 31, 1603." Capt. Edward Fenton, whose burial is here recorded, accompanied Sir Martin Frobisher on his second and third voyages. He had afterwards himself the command of an expedition for the discovery of the North-west Passage. Though he failed in the object of his voyage, he signalized his valour by defeating a Spanish squadron, and sinking the Vice Admiral's ship. He distinguished himself also in the celebrated action with the Armada, in which he was captain of the Admiral's ship. He spent the latter part of his life at Deptford⁸⁵, and lies buried in St. Nicholas's church; where there is a monument to his memory, with an inscription, which has been already given⁸⁶.

"Richard, son of S^r James Sandalen, Kn^t, baptized July 20, 1615."

John Wells,
and Benjamin
Wells.

"Benjamin, son of M^r John Wells, Paymaster of his Majesty's Navy, baptized Aug. 18, 1616." John Wells, who was afterwards Treasurer of the Stores, distinguished himself as a mathematician; and published a treatise on shadows⁸⁷. He was buried at Deptford, Dec. 7, 1635. His son Benjamin was an eminent physician, and published a treatise on the gout⁸⁸.

⁸⁴ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

⁸⁵ Biograph. Britan.

⁸⁶ See p. 364, 365.

⁸⁷ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

⁸⁸ Ibid.

“ S^r Thomas Sherley, Kn^t, and Judith Taylor, widow, married
“ Dec. 2, 1617.”

“ Anne, daughter of S^r William Ruffell⁸⁹, Treasurer of the
“ Navy, baptized July 5, 1619; Gerrard, his son, June 13, 1620;
“ Edward, June 8, 1621; Robert, Sep. 10, 1622; John, buried
“ May 31, 1624.—M^r Edward Lukenor and M^{rs} Elizabeth Ruffell,
“ (daughter of S^r William,) married Nov^r 1, 1633; Thomas Chich-
“ ley, Gent. and M^{rs} Sarah Ruffell, married Aug. 13, 1635; John
“ Bodville, Esq. and M^{rs} Anne Ruffell, married Sep. 11, 1638.”

Family of
Ruffell, Bart.

“ William Shewers, and John Finicho, two children which, play-
“ ing together, shut themselves into a hutch and were smothered,
“ buried Aug. 26, 1631.”

Fatal acci-
dent.

“ M^r Ephraim Paget, buried Oct. 27, 1646.”—Author of a de-
scription of the sundry sorts of Christians not subject to the Pope;
and an account of the heresies of later times⁹⁰. He was rector of
St. Edmund, Lombard-street.

Ephraim.
Paget.

“ John, son of M^r John Evelyn, was baptized Jan. 26, 1654-5.”
This son of the celebrated Mr. Evelyn of Sayes-court inherited his
father’s literature and love of science. He translated Plutarch’s Life
of Alexander, Rapin on Gardens, and the History of the Grand
Visiers: some of his poems are published in Dryden’s Miscellanies⁹¹.
His son John, whose baptism is thus entered in the register, (“ John,
“ son of John Evelyn, Esq. grandson of John Evelyn, Esq. and great-
“ grandson of S^r Richard Browne, Bar^t, baptized Mar. 2, 1681-2,”)
was created a Baronet in 1713, and was grandfather of the present
Sir Frederic Evelyn, Bart.—“ George, son of Sir George Evelyn,
“ Kn^t, from Kew in Surrey, was buried Sep. 8, 1716.”

John Evelyn.

“ Capt. Thomas Pearse, and Lieut. Logan, shot to death for
“ losing the Sapphire cowardly, buried Aug. 26, 1670.”

Officers shot
for coward-
ice.

⁸⁹ Created a Baronet in 1628.

⁹¹ Kimber’s Baronetage (1771), vol. iii.

⁹⁰ Ant. Wood’s Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

p. 42.

Three children at a birth.

“ Rebecca, Sarah, and Rachel, daughters of Edward Rippinton, “ baptized Aug. 5, 1688. It appears that these children all lived, and that the mother recovered. “ Richard, Ellis, and Samuel, “ children of John Powell, mariner, baptized Nov. 28, 1738.” They were all buried Dec. 14.

Numerous progeny.

“ Anne Bland, widow, who was mother of 25 children born of “ her body, aged 80, having, at the date hereof, 15 sons in his “ Majesty’s army, from a cellar in Butt-lane, buried Jan. 9, “ 1710-1.”

George Shelvocke.

“ Capt. George Shelvocke, from Lombard-street, London, buried “ Dec. 4, 1742.” See his epitaph, p. 369. A narrative of his voyage round the world was published by himself, anno 1726, in one volume in octavo ; there is a later edition published by his son. “ Dame Catherine Calder, widow of S^r James Calder, Bar^t ⁹², from “ Northumberland, Nov. 6, 1776.”

Great fire.

In 1652, there is mention of a lamentable fire having happened at Deptford.

Persons touched for the evil.

In the years 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, and 1688, are lists of persons who had been touched for the evil. In 1686, the number amounts to 82.

Instances of Longevity.

“ Maudlin Augur, ætatis sue 106, buried Dec. 19, 1632 ; Katherine Perry, widow, of 110 years old, by her owne report, buried “ Dec. 12, 1676 ; Sarah Mayo, widow, being 102 years of age, “ from S^r Michael, Wood-street, London, buried Aug. 30, 1705. “ Elizabeth Wiborn, widow, buried in the hundred and first year “ of her age, Dec. 12, 1714. Margaret Browne, widow and pensioner, died in the 94th year of her age, and was buried from

⁹² His ancestor Sir James, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1686.

“ Butt-lane, Feb. 27, 1714-5; Mary Eden, widow, from King-
“ street, aged 98, buried Dec. 18, 1721.”

The Society of the Trinity-house, founded by Sir Thomas Spert, Comptroller of the Navy to Henry VIII. was first established at this place, and incorporated by the name of “ The Master, Warden, “ and Assistants of the Guild or Fraternity of the Most Glorious and “ Undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the Parish of Deptford “ Strond, in the County of Kent.” This Corporation consists of a Master, Deputy-master, 31 Elder Brethren, and an unlimited number of inferior members; out of whom the elder brethren are elected. Among these are always some of the great officers of state; the remainder are captains, either in the Royal Navy or of merchantmen. This Corporation having for its object the increase and encouragement of navigation, the good government of seamen, and the security of merchant-ships upon the coasts; is invested with the powers of examining the mathematical classes in Christ’s Hospital; of examining and licensing masters of ships; appointing pilots, both for the Royal Navy and merchant-ships; settling the rates of pilotage; erecting, ordering, and maintaining light-houses, buoys, beacons, and other sea-marks, for the better security of ships; granting licences to seamen to row on the Thames, in time of peace, or when past service; licensing aliens to serve on board English ships; hearing and determining complaints of officers and seamen in the merchant service, subject to an appeal to the Admiralty. The revenue of the Corporation, which arises from tonnage, ballastage³³, beaconage, &c.; and from contingent benefactions, is applied (after defraying the expences of light-houses, &c.) to the relief of decayed

Society of
the Trinity-
house.

³³ This Corporation enjoys the exclusive service. The grant of ballastage to the power of clearing and deepening the Thames, Trinity-house is in print. There have been by taking out ballast, which is sold at a shilling a ton to all ships that sail from the river.—Sixty barges are employed in this two or three editions of their charters and bye-laws.

seamen, their widows and orphans. The members of this corporation enjoy various privileges and immunities. The ancient hall at Deptford, where their meetings were formerly held, was pulled down about the year 1787⁹⁴, and an elegant building erected for that purpose in London, near the Tower. The arms of this Corporation are, Arg. a cross G. between four ships of three masts, in full sail, proper.

Trinity hospitals.

There are two hospitals at Deptford belonging to the Corporation of the Trinity-house. The old hospital, of which there is a view, engraved by Gribelin, in 1701, was built in the reign of Henry VIII. It consisted originally of 21 apartments; but, being pulled down and rebuilt in 1788, the number was increased to 25. This hospital adjoins to the churchyard. The other, which is in Church-street, was built about the latter end of the last century. Sir Richard Browne, in 1672, gave the ground, after the expiration of a short term; and Capt. William Maples, in 1680, gave 1300*l.* towards the building. This hospital consists of 56 apartments, forming a spacious quadrangle; in the centre of which is placed a statue of Capt. Maples. On the east side, opposite the entrance, is a plain building, which serves both for a chapel and a hall. Here the Brethren of the Trinity-house meet annually on Trinity Monday, and afterwards go to St. Nicholas's church, where they hear divine service and a sermon. The pensioners, in both hospitals, consist of decayed pilots and masters of ships, or their widows. The single men and widows receive about 18*l.* per annum; the married men about 28*l.*

There is no alms-house exclusively appropriated to the poor of this parish.

⁹⁴ See an account of the arms in stained glass taken from this hall, and now put in the chapel of the Trinity alms-houses at Mile-end, vol. iii. p. 483.

Dr. Robert Breton, vicar, who died in 1672, left the sum of 400l. to endow a grammar-school in this parish for 24 children; a considerable part of this benefaction was lost; the remainder produces 6l. 16s. per annum; which is given as a salary to a master, who teaches six children of this parish, and as many of the parish of St. Paul, on Deptford Green. This school has no other endowment.

Dr. Breton's school.

Mr. Robert Granfden gave the inheritance of a piece of ground in Butt-lane, for the purpose of building a school-house. His daughter, Mrs. Mary Granfden, who died in 1719, bequeathed 80l. towards the building. She gave also her farm of Plaistow, (near Halsted in Essex,) now let at about 40l. per annum, and the ground-rents of two tenements in London (since sold to the Bank for the sum of 1300l.), for its support. The school-house was built with Mrs. Granfden's legacy, and the contributions of other benefactors⁹⁵, amounting in the whole (including two other legacies⁹⁶; 100l. collected at a sermon, preached by Dr. Stanhope, and 100l. given by a friend who had some charitable legacies to dispose of at his own discretion) to about 740l. The school was opened May 28, 1723; since which time, some noble benefactions having been given for the education and apprenticing of children, (as may be seen in the table on the following page,) the trustees⁹⁷ are enabled to clothe and educate 50 boys, and the same number of girls; apprenticing them out as occasion may require. This school is for the joint benefit of both parishes. The school-house is in that of St. Paul.

Charity-school for both parishes endowed by Mrs. Granfden, and others.

⁹⁵ Some of the principal benefactors were,
Thomas Loving, Esq. (by gift), 20l.
John Crowley, Esq. - - - 50l.
Earl of Thanet, - - - 20l. 10s.
Countess of Portland, - - 21l.
Lady Elizabeth Hastings, - 21l.
Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, - - - 21l.
James Joye, Esq. - - - 50l.

Richard Cambridge, - - - 21l.

⁹⁶ Thomas Loving, who had before given 20l left by will the same sum; William Hosier, Esq. left 50l.

⁹⁷ The trustees are twelve in number, among whom are always the vicar of St. Nicholas, and the rector of St. Paul, Deptford.

DEPTFORD, ST. NICHOLAS.

Benefactions to the School.

1727.	Dr. George Stanhope,	{ 150l. increased by benefactions from William Sherwin, William Collins, and William Holt, to 250l. 4 per cents.	To apprentice children from the school, and to buy books.
1743.	William Hofier, Esq.	300l. South-Sea annuities,	To educate four children.
1752.	{ William Sherwin, and William Collins, by deed, - - - - }	gave the sum of 1600l. Old South-Sea annuities,	To educate and clothe boys, and to put them out apprentice to shipwrights, joiners, or house-carpenters.
1768.	William Reynolds, -	Houses, now let at 27l. 10s.	To the school.
1783.	John Chester, - - -	{ 300l. 4 per cent. Bank annuities, after the death of his sister (not yet fallen in), - - - }	To apprentice a poor boy from the school; a bricklayer's son to have the preference.
1784.	Richard Philipps, -	50l. 3 per cent. - - -	To the school.

Thomas Fellows, Esq. anno 1752, gave 1000l. 3 per cents. for educating and clothing five boys and five girls of the parish of St. Nicholas only: these children are taught in another school.

Various Benefactions.

Date.	Donors Names.	Present Value.	Use.
1606.	Unknown, - - -	Rent-charge of 1l. 11s.	{ To buy half a quarter of wheat for bread on Good Friday; a load of rushes for the church at Whitsuntide, and a load of peas-straw at Christmas.
1606.	John Adye, or Addey,	{ 200l. to purchase lands, with which was purchased the Gravel-pit Rents, now let at upwards of 230l. per. ann. }	Poor.
1609.	Sir John Scampion, -	12 s. per ann. - - -	Poor.
Unkn.	John Rich, - - -	2l. 12 s. per ann. - -	Bread.
Unkn.	Robert Stout, - -	1l. 6s. 8d. per ann. -	Bread.
Unkn.	Mr. Joiner, - - -	1l. per ann. - - -	Bread.
1640.	William Sewers, - -	1l. 6s. per ann. - -	Bread.
1656.	Abraham Colfe, - -	8s. 8d. per ann. - -	{ To buy two sweet penny wheaten loaves weekly, for two of the godliest and poorest householders.
1678.	Esther Pope, - - -	1l. per ann. - - -	Poor.
1689.	Robert Castell, - -	200l. (never paid), - -	Poor.
1708.	Joseph Fownes, - -	Interest of 50l. - - -	Poor.
1709.	Mrs. Eliza. Wilshaw,	{ Interest of 120l. (now 5l. 11s. 8d.), - - - }	Poor widows.
1713.	Mrs. Judith Fiot, -	{ Interest of 130l. (now 5l. 11s. 6d.), - - - }	To apprentice a child.

Date.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donors Names.</i>	<i>Present Value.</i>	<i>Use.</i>
1741.	Thomas Jenings,	Interest of 100l. 3 per cents.	Poor (of both parishes).
1750.	Sir John Evelyn, Bart.	Land, lately let at 11l. 11s. } now in the hands of the } parish, - - - - - }	Poor.
1796.	Isaac Wall, Esq. -	Interest of 1000l. 3 per } cents. - - - - - }	Half in bread, and half in } coals. }

The two parishes have a joint interest in all benefactions prior to the year 1730.

The Royal Dock, which first gave consequence to Deptford, and gradually increased the population to its present extent, was first established by Henry VIII. about the beginning of his reign. The old store-house, which appears to have consisted originally only of the building on the north side of the quadrangle, was erected by him, in the year 1513, as appears by a date in the rigging-loft, on what was originally the front of the building. Above the date is a space, where, it is probable, the Royal arms were fixed, beneath a Gothic canopy of brick work. The initials H. R. in a cypher, accompany the date, which is in Arabic numerals, with the letters A. X. for Anno Christi. This store-house now forms a quadrangle, by the addition of buildings on the east, west, and south sides; a double front towards the north was added in 1721. There is a current tradition, for which no authority can be adduced, that this store-house was erected on the site of a monastery. A spacious store-house, being parallel to this just mentioned, and of the same length, having a sail-loft and rigging-loft, is now building, and nearly finished.

There is a long range also of smaller store-houses, built about the year 1780, under the direction of Sir Charles Middleton. The whole extent of the yard is about 31 acres. It has two wet docks, a double and a single one; and three slips; a basin, and two mast-ponds. It contains also, besides the buildings already mentioned, a large smith's shop, with about 20 forges for making anchors, &c.;

mast-houses;

The Dock-
yard.

malt-houses; sheds for timber; a mould-loft, various workshops, and houses for the officers⁹⁸.

Ships built
at Deptford.

The Cambridge of 80 guns, now a guardship; the Impregnable of 90 guns, and the Windsor Castle of 98 guns, both now in commission, were built in this yard. The Neptune of 98, is on the stocks. The number of artificers and labourers of all sorts, now in the yard, amount to about 1300; the peace-establishment is not much less. The riggers, &c. (called the ordinary) are about 140. This Dock-yard has no commissioner, but is under the immediate inspection of the Navy Board. The resident officers are, a clerk of the checque; storekeeper; master shipwright, and his assistants; clerk of the survey; master attendant; surgeon, &c. In the reigns of James I. and Charles I. the Treasurer of the Navy resided at Deptford.

Queen Elizabeth's visit to
Sir Francis
Drake's ship.

On the 4th of April 1581, Queen Elizabeth visited Capt. Drake's ship called the Golden Hind. Her Majesty dined on board; and after dinner, conferred the honour of knighthood on the Captain. A prodigious concourse of people assembled on the occasion; and a wooden bridge, on which were a hundred persons, broke down, but no lives were lost⁹⁹. Sir Francis Drake's ship, when it became unfit for service, was laid up in this yard, where it remained many years; the cabin being, as it seems, turned into a banqueting-house: "We'll have our supper (says Sir Petronel Flash, in a comedy called Eastward-hoe, written by Ben Jonson and others) on board Sir Francis Drake's ship that hath compassed the world." It was at length broken up, and a chair made out of it for John Davis, Esq., who presented it to the University of Oxford¹⁰⁰.

⁹⁸ For access to the Dock-yard, and various particulars relating to it, I was indebted to Sir A. S. Hammond, Bart. (Comptroller of the Navy) and R. Roswell, Esq. Clerk of the Checque.

⁹⁹ See Philipott's Survey, and the Parish Register.

¹⁰⁰ See Doddsley's Old Plays, vol. iv. p. 254.

The Royal Yacht, in which her present Majesty came to England, is now laid up in the Dock-yard at Deptford. Royal Yacht.

A geometrical plan and elevation of the Dock-yard, with part of the town, was published by T. Milton, in 1753.

There are in this parish also two private docks, occupied by Bernard and Wells. Private docks.

An extensive manufacture of earthen ware, known by the name of Deptford-ware, is carried on at this place. Deptford-ware.

An Act of Parliament, for the better relief and employment of the poor of Deptford, and for paving and cleansing the streets, was passed, anno .27 Geo. II.

DEPTFORD, ST. PAUL'S.

Boundaries.	T HIS parish, which was constituted in the year 1730, is bounded by Deptford—St. Nicholas, Greenwich, Lewisham,
Extent.	Camberwell, Rotherhithe, and by the river Thames. It contains about 1800 acres of land, of which about 500 are arable; about the same quantity occupied by market gardeners'; the remainder marsh and pasture. The soil on the hills, towards Brockley, is clay; in other parts, sand or gravel. At Loampit-hole, in this parish, is a large chalk pit, in which are found various kinds of extraneous fossils.
Nature of the soil.	
River Ravensborne.	The Ravensborne, which separates this parish from Greenwich, and falls into the Thames here, rises on Keston common. Its banks are under the superintendence of a commission of sewers. The bridge over this river, at Deptford, was formerly of wood, and was repaired by the inhabitants of the hundred ² . Previous to the battle of Blackheath, there was a skirmish between Lord Dawbeney's army and "certeyne archers of the rebelles, whose arrowes, as is reported " (says Hall), were in length a full yerde ³ ." Deptford-bridge was rebuilt in 1570 ⁴ ; again, in 1628, at the sole expence of King Charles I. ⁵
Deptford-bridge;	
Skirmish there.	

¹ A considerable quantity of asparagus is raised in this parish; which is famous also for its onions, raised principally for seed.

² Philipott's Survey, p. 161.

³ Chronicle, temp. Hen. VII. f. 43.

⁴ Lambard's perambulation, p. 469.

⁵ Philipott's Survey, p. 160.

In Hafted's History of Kent is an engraving of the head of a Janus, found (in this parish) on the road to New Cross, near St. Thomas's Watering-place. Antiquities.

The *caryophyllus pratensis*, which abounds in this part of Kent, was called by the old botanists, who found it in this parish, the Deptford pink.

In this parish stands one of the newly-invented telegraphs, which Telegraph.
communicates intelligence between Dover and the Admiralty ⁶.

The manor of Brockley, partly in this parish and partly in that of Lewisham, was granted by Wakelin de Maminot the younger, about the beginning of the thirteenth century, to Michael de Turnham; who, soon afterwards, sold it to Juliana Countess of Norfolk, wife of the said Wakelin, to the intent that she might found a religious house here; the site of which was confirmed to the convent, by the Countess, and by Geoffrey de Say, who was the lord paramount⁷. Not long afterwards, Robert de Turnham, nephew of Michael, gave these monks an estate at Begham in Suffex, whither they removed themselves. He confirmed to them also this manor of Brockley⁸. In 1328, they had a grant of free-warren on their lands here⁹. The convent at Begham being dissolved, upon the suppression of the smaller monasteries, in 1538, Cardinal Wolsey procured a grant of its revenues for his college at Oxford¹⁰. Upon the Cardinal's fall, they were seized by the crown. A lease of that part of the manor of Brockley which lies in this parish was granted, in 1568, by the name of the capital messuage of the manor of Brockley, to Philip Conway for 21 years¹¹. This

⁶ The invention of the telegraph, which promises to be of much utility, especially in time of war, has been lately introduced into this kingdom; where it has been much improved upon by our countryman Lord Geo. Murray.

⁷ Dugdale's *Monast.* vol. ii. p. 640.

^s Ibid. p. 638, 639.

⁹ Cart. 2 Edw. III. N^o 1.

¹⁰ Tanner's Notit. Monast. p. 561.

¹¹ Pat. 10 Eliz. pt. 8. May 4.

estate, which is situated near New Cross turnpike, and called Upper Brockley-farm, was, about the time of the Restoration, vested in Sir John Cutler, Bart.; who, by deed, in 1692, settled it (after his death) on Edmund Boulter, Esq.; who, by will, in 1707, left it to his brother William. In 1709, William Boulter, Esq. made a settlement, by which it passed to his grandson Richard Wilkinson, and afterwards to William Wickham, Esq. and Mary his wife, sister of the said Richard. It is now vested in John Drake, LL.D. and Thomas Drake Tirwhit, Esq. in right of their wives, daughters of William Wickham, Esq. and granddaughters of William Wickham above mentioned¹².

Manors of
Deptford
Strond.

No part of Mr. Way's estate, though called the manor of Deptford Strond, and described in Queen Mary's grant as lying in the parishes of Deptford, Camberwell, and Rotherhithe, is now esteemed in this parish¹³.

Manors of
Hatcham
and Breeding-
hurst.

The manor of Hatcham, on the contrary, though formerly esteemed to be in Camberwell, is wholly in this parish. It has been described in Vol. I. of this work¹⁴. Breedinghurst, in Peckham, was formerly esteemed in the county of Kent also, as appears by ancient records. It has been described under Camberwell¹⁵. It must be observed, that the county of Surrey, as its bounds are now known and defined¹⁶, extends to New Cross turnpike, and comprehends a great part of this parish.

Skinner's-
place.

In the year 1547, Thomas Baffingburne held Skinner's-place, in this parish, with certain lands formerly parcel of the possessions of St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark; Skinner's-place afterwards belonged to Richard Stonely; and, in 1568, to Anne Lady Parry¹⁷.

¹² From the information of Mr. Mitchell, vestry-clerk of this parish.

¹³ See vol. i. p. 72; and the Appendix to this volume.

¹⁴ P. 120, 121.

¹⁵ Vol. i. p. 118, 119.

¹⁶ Ancient inquisitions, and other records, in speaking of the manors in this neighbourhood, have described them sometimes in one county and parish, and sometimes in the other.

¹⁷ Hausted, vol. i. p. 7.

The parish church of St. Paul's, Deptford, was built under the power of certain Acts, passed in the ninth and tenth years of Queen Anne, for the building fifty new churches in and near London. It was finished before 1730, but not consecrated or dedicated till the 30th of June that year, when that ceremony was performed by Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London. It is a handsome stone structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles; supported by columns of the Corinthian order. The pews are of Dutch oak. At the west end is a taper spire.

Church of
St. Paul's.

On the east wall, to the north of the altar, is a monument, by Nollekens, to the memory of James Sayer, Esq. Vice Admiral of the White¹⁸, who died in 1776: on the north wall is the monument of Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Finch, wife of Richard Hanwell of Oxford, Gent., 1754: and on the south wall, that of Matthew Finch, Gent., 1745.

Monuments.

In the churchyard are the tombs of Martha, wife of Richard Leake, Esq. (son of Sir John Leake), 1732; Elizabeth Blake, (sister of Richard Leake,) 1734; Thomas Hawtree, aged 95, 1757; Margaret, his wife¹⁹, 1734; Thomas Stanton, Esq. 1762; Mrs. Jane Susanna Desboro, 1766; John Paul Elers Scott, M. A. 1777;

Tombs in the
churchyard.

Mrs. Haw-
tree, a fa-
mous mid-
wife.

¹⁸ Inscription—"In memory of James Sayer, Esq. Vice Admiral of the White, son of John Sayer, Esq. and Katherine his wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Rear Admiral Robert Hughes, and Lydia his wife, who all lie buried in the old church of this town, with many of their issue. He was a man of the strictest honour and integrity; an active and diligent officer. In the war of 1739, he had the thanks of the Assembly of Barbadoes for his disinterested conduct in the protection of their trade; and he first planted the British standard in the island of Tobago. In the war of 1756, he led the attacks, both at the taking of Senegal and Goree; and was commander in chief off the French coast at Belle Isle, at the time of making the peace, in 1763. As his life was most exemplary, he met death with a becoming fortitude, after a tedious and most painful illness, on the 29 of Oct. 1776, aged 56 years." Arms—Quarterly 1 and 4. G. a chevron between three seapies Arg.—Sayer. 2 and 3. Az. a lion ramp. O.—Hughes.

¹⁹ Inscription—

"She was an indulgent mother, and the best of wives,
"She brought into this world more than three thousand lives."

This lady, who was an eminent midwife, gave a silver basin, for christenings, to this parish, and another to the parish of St. Nicholas.

Captain

Captain Stephen Dryden, 1779; Mr. Archibald Hutton, 1780; John Barron, Esq. of Woolacre in this parish, 1786; Richard Conyers, LL.D. rector, 1786; Thomas Mitchell, Esq. Assistant Surveyor of the Navy, 1790; and Thomas Hicks, Esq., 1795.

The rectory. By an Act of Parliament, passed in 1730, the sum of 3500l. (out of the duty on coals) was allotted for the maintenance of the rector of the new church at Deptford, (afterwards dedicated to St. Paul,) to be laid out in the purchase of lands or other hereditaments in fee-simple. It was enacted also, that the churchwardens of this parish (in whom four acres of glebe, taken out of the old parish, are vested) should pay the sum of 70l. per annum, as a farther maintenance for the rector, in lieu of fees for vaults and burials, except when the service is read in the church. These endowments, together with other surplice dues and Easter offerings, form the whole income of the rectory. By the said Act, William Norton, D. D. then vicar of St. Nicholas, was to be the first rector of the new church; and to hold both benefices during his life. After his death, the first presentation of this rectory was given to the crown; and the perpetuity of the advowson vested in the Wickham family, (as patrons of the old church,) to whom it still belongs. The rectory is not to be held *in commendam*.

The present rector is John Eaton, LL. D. who succeeded Richard Conyers, LL. D. in 1786.

Meeting-houses.

There are several meeting-houses in this parish; one belonging to the Quakers, in Butt-lane; the Independents have two, one in Church-street, and one in Butt-lane, with a cemetery adjoining, in which are memorials for Mr. John Creasy, deacon, 1777; Josiah Whiting, deacon, 1792, and others. In Church-street there is a meeting-house belonging to the Anabaptists, which has a small endowment; service is performed there only once a fortnight. There are two meeting-houses belonging to the Methodists.

Parish register.

The parish register begins in July 1730.

	Average of Baptisms.	Average of Burials.	
1731—9	- 140	- 129 $\frac{8}{9}$	Comparative state of po- pulation.
1780—4	- 277 $\frac{2}{3}$	- 392 $\frac{2}{3}$	
1784—9	- 300 $\frac{1}{3}$	- 335 $\frac{4}{5}$	
1790—4	- 315	- 396 $\frac{2}{3}$	
1795	- 346	- 350	

The present number of houses in the parish of St. Paul is about 2300.

The following instances of longevity are recorded: "Margaret Haley, widow, aged 100 years and upwards, buried Mar. 20, 1739-40; Thomas Hawtree, aged 95, Oct. 9, 1757; Mrs. Mary Magdalen Paillet, widow, aged 99 years, Jan. 26, 1755; Hannah Woodward, aged 90, Nov. 20, 1782; Jane Mills, of Church-street, widow, aged 94, Dec. 23, 1785; Catherine Lester, widow, from Rotherhithe, aged 98, May 5, 1788."

Instances of
longevity.

Edmund Boulter, Esq. by his will, bearing date 1707, gave the parish of Deptford a right of presenting one pensioner to a certain alms-house which he directed should be built near Oxford. They were not built till since the year 1780. The pensioners have 7l. per annum, and a good warm gown with a silver badge. This benefaction has been determined to belong exclusively to the parish of St. Paul, on account of its connection with the Brockley estate.

Boulter's
alms-house
near Ox-
ford.

This parish has a moiety of all the benefactions left to St. Nicholas's before the separation of the two parishes; and of some of those left since that date.

Benefactions left exclusively to this Parish.

Date.	Donor's Name.	Present Value.	Use.
1750.	Sir John Evelyn, Bart.	Land, now let at 6l. per an.	Poor.
1758.	Mary Wifeman, - -	Interest of 20l. - - -	Poor.
		Interest of 200l. - - -	To clothe and educate six poor boys. This legacy was refused, as inadequate to the purpose.
1767.	Richard Brook, - -	Interest of 100l. 3 per cents.	Six poor housekeepers.

In

In this parish stands the Victualling-house, on the site of a large range of storehouses, formerly called the Red-house, which was burnt down in July 1639, and all the stores consumed. It was afterwards rebuilt, and was included in the grant to Sir John Evelyn in 1726, being then described as 870 feet in length and 35 in width. These premises were for some time rented by the East India Company; the Crown having re-purchased them of the Evelyns, a Victualling-house was built there in 1745; in 1749, it was burnt down by an accidental fire, which consumed a great quantity of stores and provisions. It was afterwards rebuilt, and has been since enlarged with new storehouses of various kinds; it contains also a windmill for grinding corn, an extensive cooperage and brewhouse, slaughtering-houses, houses for curing beef, pork, &c.; bake-houses, and other buildings, besides dwelling-houses for the superintendants and inferior officers.

Red-house.

Victualling-house.

Deadman's Dock-yard.

Near the Victualling-house is Deadman's Dock-yard, the property of Sir Frederic Evelyn. It is described in the grant to Sir John as having a great depth of water, and as being the best private dock upon the river. Men of war of 74 guns are sometimes built here.

Project of making a harbour at Deptford.

During Cromwell's usurpation a project was set on foot by Sir Nicholas Crispe, of making a mole at Deptford, for the harbour of 200 sail or more to ride in 17 or 18 feet of water, without cable or anchor. The demesne lands of the manor (being about 200 acres, lying now within the parish of St. Paul) were purchased for that purpose at the price of 6000*l.* and a considerable sum of money was expended in erecting storehouses, and setting up a sluice. After the Restoration Sir Nicholas Crispe, joining with the Duke of Ormond, the Earl of Bath, and others, who were embarked with him in this undertaking, petitioned King Charles II. to grant them the land so purchased in fee-farm; it was stated in the petition that Sir Nicholas Crispe had formed this project principally with a view of ingratiating himself with the then ruling powers, that he might the better watch
a favour-

a favourable opportunity of bringing about his Majesty's restoration. Sir Charles Harbord, the King's surveyor, to whom the petition was referred, advised his Majesty by no means to grant the land in fee-farm, but to offer a lease of 31 years, at a rent of 160*l.* per annum, with a fine of 2000*l.*²⁰ These terms, it is probable, were not accepted, for it does not appear that the projectors proceeded any farther with their design.

²⁰ The circumstances above stated are office, obligingly communicated by William taken from documents in the Land-Revenue- Harrison, Esq.

E L T H A M.

- Etymology. **T**HE name of this place was anciently written Ealdham, i. e. the old mansion or dwelling.
- Situation. Eltham lies in the hundred of Blackheath, at the distance of eight miles from London, on the road to Maidstone. The parish is bounded by Woolwich, Plumsted, and the extraparochial hamlet of Kidbrook, on the north; by Bexley on the east and south east; by Chislehurst on the south; by the extraparochial hamlet of Mottingham, on the south-west, and by Lee on the west. It contains about 2880 acres: of which about 360 are woodland; about 60 waste; about three fifths of the cultivated land are arable¹. The soil near the town is principally gravel; in the more distant parts of the parish (towards Shooter's Hill on the north, and towards Chislehurst on the south), clay. The quota paid to the land-tax is 443*l.* 19*s.* which is at the rate of 1*s.* 9*d.* in the pound. This place had formerly a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; one at the festival of the Holy Trinity, and the other at that of St. Peter and St. Paul; both of which have been long discontinued².
- Extent of the land, and how occupied. Soil.
- Land-tax.
- Market and fair.

¹ From the information of the Rev. Mr. Shaw, to whom I am indebted for his assistance in other respects during my inquiries at this place.

² There are three grants at the Tower relating to the market and fairs at Eltham—the first was a grant to John de Vefci (anno

1284), of a weekly market on Tuesday, and an annual fair for three days, viz. the eve of the Holy Trinity, the festival, and the day following. See Cart. 12 Edw. I. N^o 6. In 1312, the King issued his writ for proclaiming a market to be held at Eltham on Mondays, and a fair annually as above. See Cl.

Frederic Prince of Wales was created Earl of Eltham in 1726. This title is now vested in his present Majesty.

An ancient coin was found here in 1751, which would not be worthy of mention, but as it occasioned the publication of some conjectures by Mr. Clarke, of Baliol College, who endeavoured to prove it to be a coin of Richard I., and an answer by G. North, M. A. F. A. S. who contended that it was a piece of base money, called a Penny-yard penny.

The manor of Eltham was, in the time of Edward the Confessor, Manor. held under the Crown by Alwold. William the Conqueror gave it to his half-brother Odo, Bishop of Baieux and Earl of Kent, under whom it was held by Haimo, sheriff of the county⁵. About four years after the survey of Doomsday was taken, Odo fell into disgrace, and all his estates were confiscated⁶. This manor belonged afterwards partly to the Crown and partly to the Mandevilles. King Edward I. gave his moiety of Eltham to John de Vesci⁵, who afterwards obtained, in exchange for other lands, Walter de Mandeville's share⁶. William de Vesci, his son and successor, was a baron of great note, and much in the King's confidence. He died in 1297,

⁵ Edw. II. m. 23. In the year 1439, there was a grant to the tenants of Eltham manor of a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on the eve of St. Peter and St. Paul, the festival, and the day following. Cart. 1—20 Hen. VI N^o 38. The market has been long discontinued. It existed in 1602, as appears by the churchwardens' accounts of that year. No fair is now held. Haisted, mistaking, as I imagine, Eltham for Eleham, says, that within the memory of man there were four annual fairs, held on Palm-Monday, Easter-Monday, Whitfun-Monday, and Oct. 10.

⁶ Haimo, the sheriff, says the record of Doomsday, holds of the Bishop (of Baieux), Altham, which is taxed at one suling and

a half. The arable land is 12 carucates. On the demesne lands there are two ploughs. There are forty-four villans, and twelve bordars, who employ eleven ploughs. There are nine slaves, and twenty-two acres of meadow; there is pannage for fifty hogs. In the time of King Edward the Confessor, it was valued at 16l.; when it came into possession of the present owner at 12l.; now at 20l. Alwold held this manor of King Edward.

⁴ Haisted's Kent, vol. i. p. 49.

⁵ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 94.

⁶ Haisted, vol. i. p. 49. John de Vesci died seized of the manor of Eltham, anno 1289. Esch. 17 Edw. I. N^o 25.

having settled this manor together with most of his estates, on his natural son, William de Vesci, who was slain in battle at Strivelin in Scotland, anno 1314⁷. Leaving no issue, the manor of Eltham with other estates, devolved (pursuant to his father's settlement) on Sir Gilbert de Aton, as his right heir⁸. Sir Gilbert granted the manor of Eltham Mandeville to Geoffrey le Scrope, of Masham⁹, who, in 1318, procured a confirmation of it from the Crown¹⁰. Soon afterwards he gave it to Queen Isabel¹¹. In 1444, the manor of Eltham was granted to Robert Daufon, for seven years¹²; in 1522, by King Henry VIII. to Sir Henry Guildford, for forty years¹³. King Edward VI. anno 1550, granted the manor of Eltham, which had fallen into his hands by the death of Sir Thomas Speke¹⁴, to Sir John Gates, for life¹⁵. He enjoyed it but a short time, being executed for high treason in 1553. William Cromer, Esq. held the manor of Eltham in 1568¹⁶. Lord Cobham had a lease of it in 1592¹⁷. In Charles the First's reign the lease was in the Earl of Dorset's hands. After the death of that monarch the manor was seized by the Parliament, and having been valued¹⁸, was sold with the manor-house (Eltham palace), and a great part of the demesne lands, to Nathaniel Rich, Esq. of Eltham¹⁹. After the Restoration, Sir John Shaw, having purchased a subsisting term of this manor, procured a renewal of the lease in 1663. The lease having been several times renewed, is now vested in his descendant Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bart. to whom it has been renewed for eight years

⁷ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 95.

⁸ He was great-grandson of Gilbert de Aton, who married Margery, sole daughter and heir of Warin de Vesci, great-uncle of William who made the encroachment above-mentioned.—Dugdale.

⁹ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 657.

¹⁰ Pat. 11 Edw. II. pt. 2. m. 7.

¹¹ See this gift mentioned in Pat. 4 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 19.

¹² Pat. 22 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 10.

¹³ Pat. 14 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. Sep. 1.

¹⁴ It was granted to Sir Thomas Speke by Pat. 1 Edw. VI. pt. 7. Aug. 4.

¹⁵ Record in the Augmentation-office.

¹⁶ Haisted, p. 50.

¹⁷ Burleigh State Papers, vol. ii. p. 799.

¹⁸ It was valued at 35l. 3s. 2½d. per an.

¹⁹ Particulars of sale in the Augmentation-office.

from April 1796, and again for seven years from 1804. The manor of Eltham extends over the whole of this parish, the hamlet of Mottingham, and a part of Chislehurst. The tenants of this manor have had various grants of privileges and exemptions²⁰.

The Kings of England had a palace at Eltham at a very early period, a moiety of the manor having remained in the Crown till granted away by Edward I. to John de Vesci. Henry the Third, in the year 1270, kept a public Christmas at his palace of Eltham, being accompanied by the Queen, and all the great men of the realm²¹. Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham, and Patriarch of Jerusalem, bestowed great cost, we are told, on the buildings at this place, and died there on the 28th of March 1311²², having, as it is said, some time before given Eltham-house to Edward the Second, or, as some say, to Queen Isabel, reserving only a life-interest for himself²³. Edward frequently resided here. In 1315, his Queen was brought to bed of a son in this palace, called, from that circumstance, John of Eltham²⁴. Edward the Third held a Parliament at Eltham in 1329, and again in 1375, when the Commons petitioned him to make his grandson Richard, Prince of Wales²⁵. In 1364, he gave a magnificent entertainment here to John King of France. Lionel (son of Edward III.), being regent during his father's

Eltham
palace.

Residence of
the Kings of
England
there.

Parliament
at Eltham.

John King
of France
entertained
there.

²⁰ See Pat. 21 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 2. Pat. 6 Hen. IV. pt. 1. m. 8. &c.

²¹ Matt Paris, Watts's edition, p. 858.

²² Stow's Annals, 4to. p. 331.

²³ Haisted, p. 51. Stow says he builded the manor-house, and gave it to the Queen. It does not seem clear how this prelate became possessed of any interest in Eltham. He was William de Vesci's trustee for the manor of Alnwick in Yorkshire, and betrayed his trust by selling it to the Percys. But Eltham was among the manors which William

de Vesci, the father, settled on his natural son, absolutely, with remainder to his right heirs; and we find accordingly, that it *did* pass to Sir Gilbert de Aton, who sold it to Geoffrey de Scrope, and that the latter gave it to Queen Isabel some years after she had been possessed of Eltham-house. If Anthony Bec built Eltham-house, as Stow says, it is probable that he had a better claim to give it away than he had to sell Alnwick.

²⁴ Sandford's Genealogy, p. 153.

²⁵ Haisted's Kent, vol. i. p. 51.

absence,

Leo King of
Armenia.

absence, kept a public Christmas here in 1347²⁷. Richard II. kept his Christmas at Eltham in 1384, 1385, and 1386²⁸. The last-mentioned year he gave a sumptuous entertainment to Leo King of Armenia²⁹. Henry IV. kept his Christmas here in 1405; at which time the Duke of York was accused of an intention of breaking into the palace by scaling the walls, for the purpose of murdering the King³⁰. Henry kept his Christmas at Eltham again in 1409 and in 1412; he was residing there when he was seized with the sickness which occasioned his death³¹. Henry V. kept his Christmas at this palace in 1414³²; as did his successor Henry VI. with much splendor, in 1429³³. Edward IV. bestowed much charge upon the repairs of this palace³⁴. Here his daughter Bridget (who became a nun at Dartford) was born in 1480³⁵, and baptized in the chapel of the palace by the Bishop of Chichester. In 1483, the King kept his Christmas here with most magnificent entertainments, two thousand persons being fed daily at his expence³⁶. Henry VII. built the front of this palace towards the moat, and frequently resided here³⁷. Henry VIII. preferring the situation of Greenwich, came seldom to Eltham. He kept his Whitsuntide here in 1515³⁸, and his Christmas in 1526, with few attendants, on account of the plague³⁹; it was called therefore the still Christmas. King Edward VI. on the death of Sir Thomas Speke, made Sir John Gates keeper of Eltham palace and park⁴⁰. He was beheaded in 1553. Queen Elizabeth spent a few days at Eltham in 1559⁴¹. Sir Christopher Hatton was keeper of

²⁷ Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. viii. p. 536.

²⁸ Stow's *Annals*, 4to. p. 473. 477. 480.

²⁹ Rapin, vol. i. p. 462.

³⁰ Holinshed, vol. iii. f. 1145.

³¹ Stow, 546 and 556.

³² *Ibid.* 560.

³³ *Ibid.* 605.

³⁴ *Ibid.* 721.

³⁵ Sandford's *Genealogy*, p. 396.

³⁶ Stow, 720.

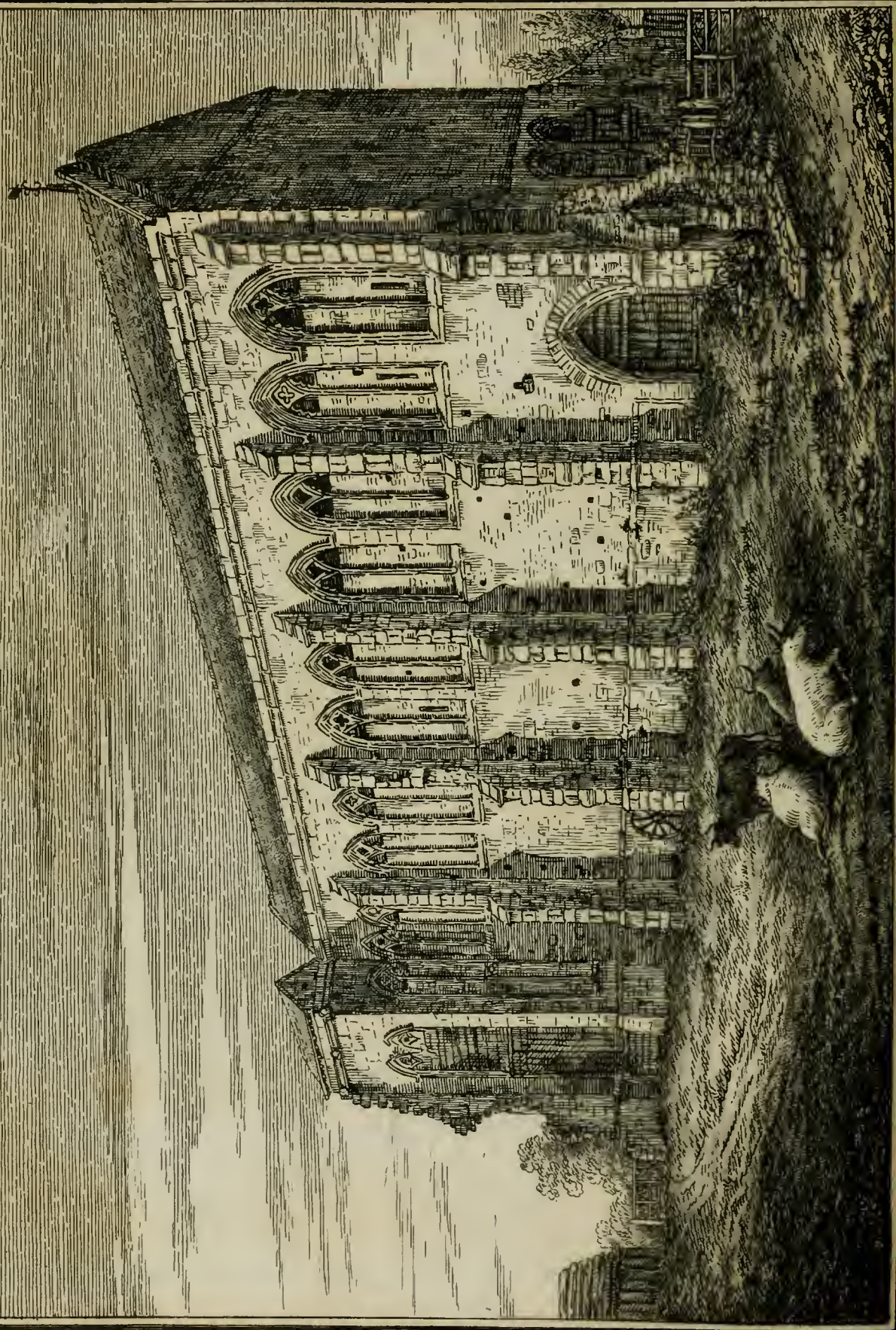
³⁷ Lambard's *Perambulation*, p. 386.

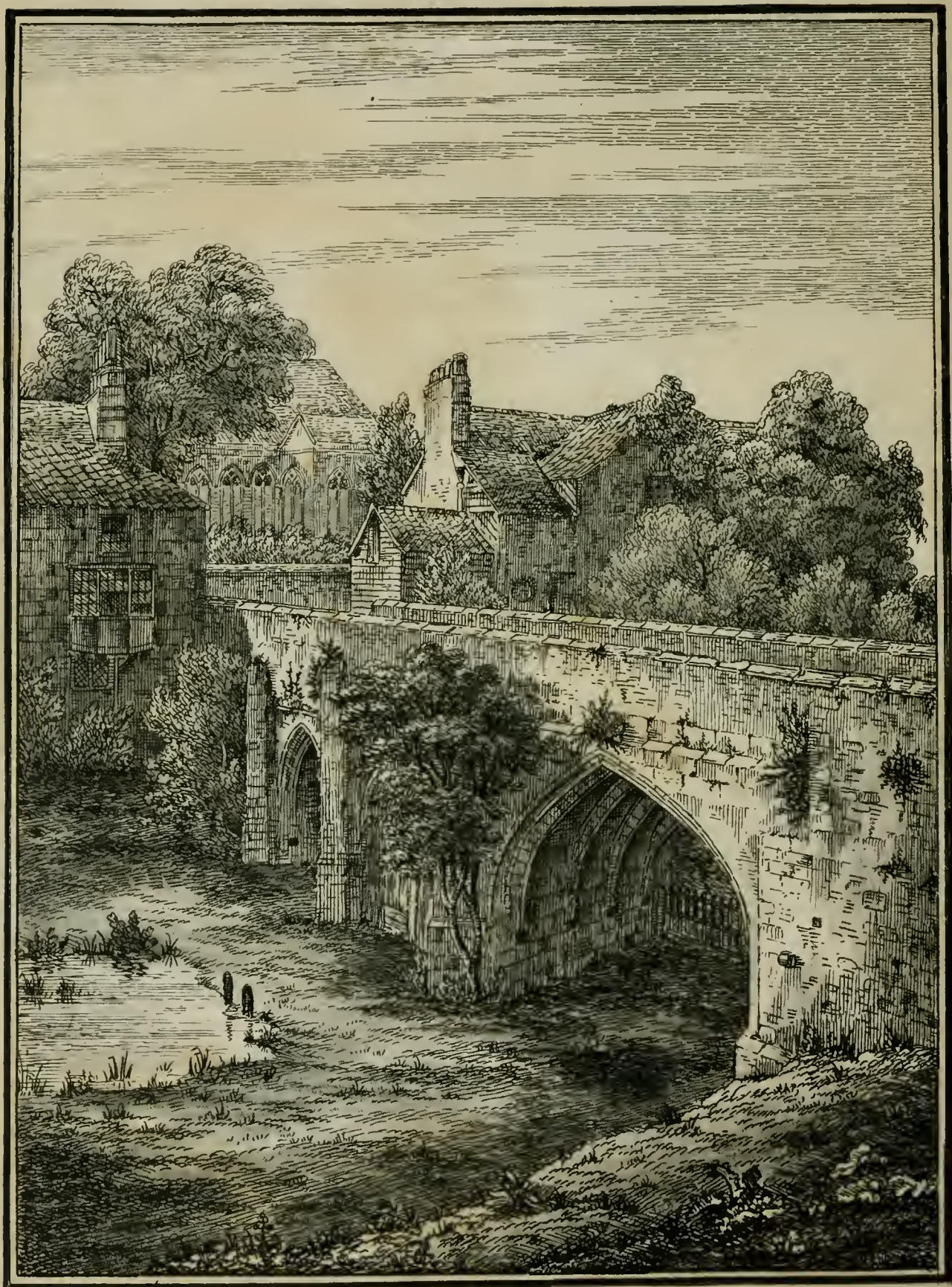
³⁸ Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. ii. p. 355.

³⁹ Holinshed, vol. iii. 1536.

⁴⁰ Record in the Augmentation-office.

⁴¹ Strype's *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. i. p. 194.





Remains of Eltham Palace.

the palace in her reign⁴²; and after him Lord Cobham, who had a grant of that office in 1592⁴³. King James was at Eltham in 1612⁴⁴. I have not been able to find that it was visited by any of the Royal Family at a later period. The palace was, during the civil war, for some time in the occupation of Robert Earl of Essex, the parliamentary general, who died there Sep. 13, 1646⁴⁵, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. After the death of Charles I. the manor-house was surveyed⁴⁶, and valued at 2754*l.* for the materials. It was sold with the manor to Nathaniel Rich, Esq. After the Restoration, the palace, with its appurtenances, reverted to the Crown. It is included in Sir J. G. Shaw's lease, and the site is now occupied as a farm. The manor-lodge in the great park, is now the manorial residence.

Robert Earl of Essex resides there.

The principal buildings now remaining on the site of the palace are, the great hall, where the Parliaments were held, and the public entertainments given (now used as a barn); and some of the offices. The hall is 100 feet in length, 36 in breadth, and 55 in height. It has a wooden roof, wrought with Gothic ornaments.

Present state of Eltham palace.

A ground plan of part of the ancient palace of Eltham, as taken in 1509, was engraved for Hausted's History of Kent. A view of the palace was published upon a very small scale, by Stent, in 1650. There are several prints of it in its present ruinous state.

⁴² Segar's Honor, p. 200.

⁴³ Burleigh Papers, vol. ii. p. 799.

⁴⁴ Churchwardens' accounts at Eltham.

⁴⁵ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

⁴⁶ The capital mansion called Eltham-house is described in the survey (dated 1649), as built of brick, wood, stone, and timber—consisting of one fair chapel, one great hall, 36 rooms and offices below stairs, with two large cellars; and above stairs, 17 lodging

rooms on the King's side, 12 on the Queen's side, and 9 on the Prince's side; and 78 rooms in the offices round the court-yard, which contained one acre of ground. None of the rooms were then furnished, except the chapel and the hall. The house was reported to be much out of repair and untenable.—Parliamentary Surveys in the Augmentation-office.

The ordinances for the establishment of the Royal Household, which contain precedents for the government of the King's house to this day, were made at Eltham in 1526⁴⁸.

Eltham
park.

The great park at Eltham contained 596 acres, according to the survey taken in 1649; Patrick Maule, Esq. Groom of the Bed-chamber, was then Ranger and Master of the Game. The little or middle park contained 333 acres; Horne, alias Lee park, in Eltham and Lee, 336 acres. The deer in all these parks had been destroyed by the soldiery and common people. In the three parks, 3700 trees had been marked for the Navy⁴⁹. A book called the Mysteries of the Good Old Cause, published in 1660, says, "Sir Thomas Walsingham had the Honour of Eltham given him, which was the Earl of Dorset's, and the middle park, which was Mr. White's; he has cut down 5000l. worth of timber, and hath scarcely left a tree to make a gibbet." Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to the King, had been for many years chief ranger and master of the game of Horne park, and resided in the lodge (now a farm-house) during the reign of Charles the First; before 1649 he had removed to Chelsea; and left an underkeeper in the lodge; as is stated in the survey⁵⁰.

Manor of
Henleys.

The manor of Henle, or Henleys, was, in the early part of Edward the Third's reign, the property of John de Henley; who dying without issue, it was given by William de Brantingham, his feoffee, to the King; and has been annexed ever since to the manor of Eltham⁵¹.

Manor of
West-
Horne.

The manor of West-Horne, being part of the ancient demesnes of the Crown, was inclosed by King Edward the Third⁵²; since which

⁴⁸ They have been published by the Society of Antiquaries.

⁴⁹ Survey in the Augmentation-office.

⁵⁰ In the Augmentation-office. Sir Theo-

dore Mayerne's name first occurs in the parish books at Eltham, anno 1632.

⁵¹ Philipott's Survey, p. 135.

⁵² Ibid.

time it has been called Horne-park, alias Lee-park. It is included in Sir J. G. Shaw's lease.

Corbye-hall, in this parish, was, at an early period, the property of a family of that name⁵⁴. In the reign of Edward VI. it was in the Crown, and was included in the grant to Sir John Gates⁵⁵; it was afterward granted, with the manor, &c. to Lord Cobham⁵⁶; and is now a part of Sir J. G. Shaw's estate.

The manors of East-Horne and Well-hall (or Well-hawe) were, in the year 1100, the property of Jordan de Briset⁵⁷. In the reign of Edward I. Matthew de Hegham held this estate⁵⁸. In 1346, it was the property of John de Pulteney⁵⁹. In 1386, Thomas Conduyt, clerk, brother and heir of Nicholas Conduyt, citizen of London, deceased, granted the manors of East-Horne and Well-hawe to Gilbert Purneys, Esq. and his heirs⁶⁰. In 1432, John Foxholes, clerk, released to William Basket, citizen of London, all right in these manors, lately the property of Margery, relict of Nicholas Sernefelde⁶¹. Soon afterwards (probably by purchase) they came to John Tatterfall, who died in 1446, leaving two daughters coheirs⁶². Margery married John Roper, Esq. who, in her right, became possessed of these manors; John, his eldest son, who succeeded him in this estate, was Attorney-General to Henry VIII. From him it descended to Edward Roper, Esq. whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Edward Henshaw, Esq.; and on the death of her brothers without issue, became sole heir to her father. Mr. Henshaw left three daughters; Catherine, married to William Strickland, Esq.; Elizabeth, to Sir Edward Dering, Bart.; and the third daughter, to Sir Rowland Wynne, Bart. These coheirs sold the manors of East-Horne and Well-

Corbye-hall.

Manors of East-Horne, and Well-hall.

⁵⁴ Hafted, vol. i. p. 57.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Burleigh Papers, vol. ii. p. 799.

⁵⁷ Philipott, p. 135.

⁵⁸ Hafted, p. 54.

⁵⁹ Hafted, p. 54.

⁶⁰ Cl. 9 Ric. II. m. 14.

⁶¹ Cl. 10 Hen. VI. m. 21.

⁶² The descent of the manor from this period is taken from Hafted.

hall, about the year 1733, to Sir Gregory Page; by whom they were bequeathed to Sir Gregory Page Turner, Bart. who is the present proprietor.

Picture of
Sir Thomas
More's fa-
mily.

At Well-hall was formerly one of the celebrated pictures of Sir Thomas More's family; which was removed into Yorkshire by Sir Rowland Wynne, in 1731. Sir Thomas More's amiable daughter, Margaret, married William Roper, Esq. Prothonotary of the King's Bench, and proprietor of Well-hall.

Margaret
Roper.

Park-place-
farm.

Park-place-farm, which had been the seat of Mrs. Sarah Nunn, was purchased of Lord Harry Pawlet, (afterwards Duke of Bolton,) who married her daughter, by Sir William James. It is now the property of his widow, and in the occupation of Sir Benjamin Hammet.

Southend.

At Southend, a hamlet of Eltham, (about a mile from the village, on the road to Maidstone,) is an ancient feat, which was the property of Sir William Wythens, High-Sheriff of the county in 1610; from him it descended to Sir Francis Wythens, Knt. Serjeant at Law, who died in 1704⁶³. It soon afterwards became the property of Sir Comport Fitch, Bart.; whose daughter and sole heir, Alice, married Sir John Barker, Bart. Sir John Fitch Barker, Bart. dying without issue, in 1766, left it to Robert Nassau, Esq.⁶⁴ It was sold a few years ago by George Nassau, Esq. to Joseph Warner, Esq. the present proprietor, who resides there.

Eminent in-
habitants.

Sir Anthony
Vandyke.
John Phil-
pott.

Sir Anthony Vandyke had a summer residence at Eltham⁶⁵.

John Philipott, Somerset Herald, who collected the materials for the Survey of Kent, and is said to have written it⁶⁶, was of Eltham; as was his son Thomas, who published that work, and assumed the merit of it to himself. That eccentric character John

John Lil-
bourn.

⁶³ Hafted's Kent, vol. i. p. 60.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. p. 97.

⁶⁶ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. Fasti.

Lilbourn, who offended all parties, being pilloried by one, and shut up in the Tower by another; who had been a captain in the Parliamentary army, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Brentford; at last turned Quaker, and settled at Eltham; where he held forth to his brethren of that persuasion⁶⁷. He died at this place, Aug. 28, 1657⁶⁸. His corpse was removed to the Quakers' meeting in Aldersgate-street, where there was some disturbance about putting a velvet pall over his coffin, which the Quakers would not suffer. He was interred in the burial-ground near Moorfields, the funeral being attended by an immense concourse of people⁶⁹. Dr. James Sherard, an eminent physician in the early part of the present century, formed a botanical garden at Eltham; in which he was assisted by Dillenius, who spent much of his time here⁷⁰; and published a catalogue of Dr. Sherard's plants, in two volumes, in folio, under the title of *Hortus Elthamensis*. A new edition of it was published at Leyden, in 1775, with the Linnæan names. Dr. Sherard died at Eltham, Feb. 12, 1738-9⁷¹. His house is now in the tenure of John Dorington, Esq. Some of the exotics planted by Dr. Sherard still remain, among which is a fine cedar of Lebanon, close to the house: its girth, at three feet from the ground, is nine feet.

Dr. Sherard.

His botanic
garden.
Dillenius.Cedar of Le-
banus.

The parish church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles. At the west end is a spire. The church.

On the east wall of the chancel are the monuments of Richard Peter, vicar, 1748; and Peter Pinnell, D.D. vicar of Eltham, and prebendary of Rochester⁷², 1783. On the north wall is one to the memory of Ann, wife of Richard Owen, D.D. vicar, 1653, and

⁶⁷ See Biograph. Brit. and Anthony Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

⁶⁸ Smith's Obituary, Sloane MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 886.

⁶⁹ See Biograph. Brit. and Mercurius Politicus, Aug. 27, 1657.

⁷⁰ Biograph. Brit. new edit.

⁷¹ Gent. Mag.

⁷² He was author of some poems published in the first volume of the Poetical Calendar, among which is one on the death of Lady Shaw, of Eltham.

some of his children⁷³; there are inscribed achievements also to the memory of "Sufanna, widow of John Philipott⁷⁴, Somerset Herald, "designed Norroy, daughter and sole heir of William Glover, Esq. "by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Henry Herlackenden, Esq." 1664; and Thomas Trenchfield⁷⁵, 1670. On the floor is the tomb of John, son of Edmund Colleton of Milverton, Somersetshire, 1635.

In the nave are the tombs of Katherine, wife of John Bowles, merchant, 1670; Mr. Phineas Bowles, 1718; Rebecca Lady Henley, his daughter, 1743; Charles Bowles, Gent. 1727; Elizabeth de Bert, widow (no date); Elizabeth de Bert, her daughter, aged 95, 1759; Henry Smith, Gent. 1757; Elizabeth, his wife, great-granddaughter of Mrs. de Bert, 1750; Nicholas Smith, Esq. 1718;

⁷³ Inscription written by Dr. Owen.—
"M. C. In the middle of this chancel doe
"rest, waiting for the last trump, Ann
"the virtuous dear wife of Dr. Richard
"Owen, who died in childbed of their 10th,
"March 12, 1652-3; Richard their eldest
"son, a year old, buried Mar. 24, 1641-2;
"Charles, their third, carried from the
"womb to the tomb, July 5, 1648; Edward,
"their fourth, who lived 27 years,
"grew to be a learned man, Master of Arts,
"Fellow of Magdalen College, in Oxford,
"took holy orders, a solid preacher, died of
"a consumption, and was buried July 15,
"1678; James, their fifth, the mother's
"sorrow, buried, six months old, Sep. 27,
"1653; Mary, their second daughter,
"buried in her 31st year, Oct. 7, 1675;
"Jane, their fourth, taken off in her prime,
"aged 20, buried Mar. 11, 1663-4; Blainch,
"their fifth, buried in the third year of her
"age, Nov. 8, 1649; Thomas, his third
"son by his second wife, Amy, now living,
"(George, the elder by her, being lost at
"sea in the year 1674,) the great hope,
"joy, and grief of the parents, beloved of
"all, aged 23, buried April 26, 1679."

"In folatium fati quantulumcunque poni
"tandem curavit hoc marmor tot summæ
"spei liberis superstes pater, expulsi hinc
"olim rebellibus; idem Richardus Owen,
"S. T. P. annos numerans 73, ipse brevi
"securus. Eadem et te fors manet,
"lector, vigila, nescis quâ horâ." Arms—
Arg. a chevron Ermines, between three
birds Sab.

⁷⁴ Arms—Quarterly of eight. 1. G. a cross
A. between four swords erect of the second,
the pomels and hilt O.—An augmentation
granted to Sir John Philipott temp. Ric. II.
2. S. a bend Erm.—Philipott. 3. A. on a
chevron between three eagles displayed G.
three plates. 4. Erm. on a saltier S. a leopard's
face O.—Stoddey. 5. G. a fesse A. between
six martlets O.—Belton. 6. O. three lozenges
Az. 7. Az. two bars Arg. a bend chequy O.
and G.—Leigh. 8. Az. billetty and a lion
ramp. O.—Gisors. impaling, Quarterly; 1
and 4. Sab. a chevron Erm. between three
crescents A.—Glover. 2 and 3. Az. a fesse
Erm. between three lions' heads erased O.—
Herlackenden.

⁷⁵ Arms—S. a chevron between three
cinquefoils Arg.

Reverend

Reverend Clement Hobson, 67 years vicar, aged 91, 1725; Mrs. Ann Peake, 1742; and Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Smith, and wife of Calverley Bewicke, Esq. 1762.

At the east end of the south aisle, which was enlarged in 1766, are the monuments of Robert Bright, 1785; and Joseph Middleditch, merchant, 1788. On the south wall are those of Mrs. Amy Barton⁷⁶, relict of George Cooke, merchant, and wife of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Barton, prebendary of Westminster, 1738 (erected by her brother Andrew Osborne); Elizabeth Dodson, 1749; and Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Hodges, Esq. and wife of Godschall Johnson, Esq.⁷⁷, 1788. At the west end is a monument in memory of John Cox, Gent. 1721; John Cox, 1766; Anne, wife of George Cradock⁷⁸, daughter of John Cox, 1772; and Gilbert Burton, 1785. On the floor are the tombs of George Cooke, merchant, 1699; John Stanyan, Esq. 1714; and Mrs. Susan Stanyan, his daughter, aged 93, 1762.

The north aisle was built in 1667, by Sir John Shaw, Bart. who had a faculty for that purpose. Whilst the vault was digging under this aisle, the roof of the nave fell in, June 24, 1667; after this accident, it was rebuilt, new pewed, and a new pulpit was given, all at the expence of Sir John Shaw. In this aisle is the monument of Mr. John Parker of Frenches near Ryegate, 1720.

There were formerly memorials in this church for Thomas Pierle, 1369; John Pasley, yeoman—porter to Henry VIII. 1509; Margery, wife of John Roper, Esq. daughter and coheir of John Tat-

⁷⁶ The arms on this monument are—Quarterly, Erm. and Az. on a cross O. five annulets Sab.—Osborne.

⁷⁷ Arms—Quarterly; 1 and 4. Arg. a saltier S. on a chief G. two woolpacks O.—Johnson. 2. G. a bend engrailed between six roses O.—Warner. 3. Arg. three Catherine-wheels S.—Scott, impaling O. three

crefcents S. on a canton of the second, a ducal crown of the first—Hodges.

⁷⁸ Arms—Az. crusily Arg. three boars' heads of the second—Cradock, impaling S. three cocks' heads erased Arg. the combs and wattles O. on a chief of the second three annulets G.—Cox.

terfall⁷⁹, 1518; John Morton, son and heir of Margaret Morton, (who had been the wife of Thomas Squiers,) no date; and Margery, wife of Edward Ifam of Walmer, Esq. (daughter of John Fletcher, Esq. (no date)⁸⁰.

Tombs in
the church-
yard.

In the churchyard are the tombs of Richard Savill, 1729; Samuel Savill, Esq. 1745; Benjamin Tilden, merchant, 1752; Grace, wife of William Fauquier, Esq. 1754; William Fauquier, Esq. 1788; Tilman Henckell, Esq. 1761; Captain Leonard Pattison, 1764; Martha, wife of John Henderson, Esq. 1765; Mrs. Eliza Cadell, 1785; Mr. John Latham, 1788; Felicia, more than 52 years the wife of Philip Burton, Esq. 1791; Philip Burton, Esq.⁸¹, 1792; and George Horne, D. D. Bishop of Norwich⁸², 1792.

Philip Bur-
ton.

Bishop
Horne.
The rectory.

The church of Eltham, which is in the diocese of Rochester, and in the deanery of Dartford, was given by William Earl of Glou-

⁷⁹ There was formerly a chapel in this church, dedicated to St. Michael, which belonged to the Tatterfalls; in the windows were coats of arms in stained glass shewing the alliances of that family.

⁸⁰ See Regist. Rossenf. p. 649, et sequent.

⁸¹ Inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Philip Burton, Esq. who survived his faithful companion not two years. In his life just and upright; in the profession of the law deservedly eminent; to his family a kind and generous friend. After a long and active life it pleased the Almighty God to render his passage from this world to the next, quiet and easy. He died Nov 17, 1792, in the 82 year of his age; and has left one daughter, the widow of the R^t Rev^d George Horne, the much-lamented Bishop of Norwich, three granddaughters, and one great-granddaughter"—Mr. Burton was author of "The Nature and Extent of the Business in the Office of Pleas, with Rules and Method of Practice, &c." 1770; an epitome of the practice in the Court of Exchequer, 1777; and a theological pamphlet, intitled "Annihilation no Punishment, but Con-

tempt to the Wicked after the Day of Judgment, or the Curse of God on Adam's eating the forbidden Fruit;" published a few months before his death.

⁸² Inscription:—"Here lie interred the earthly remains of the R^t Rev^d George Horne, D. D. many years President of Magdalen College, in Oxford; Dean of Canterbury, and late Bishop of Norwich; in whose character, depth of learning, brightness of imagination, sanctity of manners, and sweetness of temper, were united beyond the usual lot of mortality. With his discourses from the pulpit, his hearers, whether of the university, the city, or the country parish, were edified and delighted. His commentary on the Psalms will continue to be a companion to the closet till the devotion of earth shall end in the hallelujahs of Heaven. Having patiently suffered under such infirmities as seemed not due to his years, his soul took its flight from this vale of misery, to the unspeakable loss of the church of England, and his sorrowing friends and admirers, Jan. 17, 1792, in the 62d year of his age."

cester

cester to the abbot and convent of Keynsham (in Somersethshire); to whom, in 1242, the rectory was appropriated. After the dissolution of that convent, it was granted to Sir John Henley; who left three daughters, coheirs⁸³. Helen, who married Thomas Culpepper, Esq. had this rectory, which was sold, about the year 1550, to William Roper, Esq. of Well-hall. Mr. Roper, reserving the advowson of the vicarage, gave the rectory to the Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford, on condition that they should grant, from time to time, a lease for three lives or 21 years, to his heirs of the family of Roper; they paying a rent of 14l. per annum, and a fine of 100l. at each renewal. The Ropers having neglected to renew according to these conditions, the College granted a lease of the rectory to Christopher Comport, Gent.; whose only daughter and heir married Sir Thomas Fitch. Alice, daughter and heir of Sir Comport Fitch, Bart. (who died in 1720), married Sir John Barker, Bart.; whose son, Sir John Fitch Barker, dying without issue, in 1766, left his interest in this rectory to Robert Nassau, Esq.⁸⁴ The lease was purchased of the Nassaus by Mr. John Green, who is the present lessee. The rectory of Eltham was valued at twenty marks per annum, in 1287.

The advowson of the vicarage having been reserved by William Roper, as before mentioned, descended with the estate of Well-hall, and is now the property of Sir Gregory Page Turner, Bart.

Advowson
of the vicar-
age.

The vicarage was rated, anno 1287, at 100 shillings; in 1650, it was valued at 27l. 5s. per annum. In the King's books it is among the discharged livings, the clear yearly value being stated at 32l. 8s. In 1734, it was augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, Sir Gregory Page contributing 100l. towards that purpose.

Vicarage.

⁸³ A note in the parish register says, "tham to the Ropers."

"Walter Henley left one daughter; one Culpepper married her—this Culpepper sold the parsonage and vicarage of El-

⁸⁴ The descent of the rectory is taken from Haisted's History of Kent, vol. i. p. 61, 62.

John Foord, who was vicar of Eltham from 1597 to 1627, has inserted many useful notes in the register relating to the vicarage⁸⁵, for the benefit of his successors.

Richard
Owen, vicar.

Richard Owen, instituted to this vicarage in 1636, was turned out by the Parliament in 1653⁸⁶. After the Restoration he had the living of St. Mary Cray, but it does not appear that he ever recovered the possession of Eltham; Clement Hobson, who succeeded Mr. Overton in 1658, enjoying it till his death in 1725. Dr. Owen was buried at Eltham, Jan. 22, 1682-3. He translated most of Juvenal's Satires, and published some controversial tracts⁸⁷.

The present vicar is John Kennard Shaw, M. A. who succeeded Dr. Pinnell in 1783.

Chantry.

There was formerly a perpetual chantry in this parish, in the gift of the Crown, which, with the chantry-priest's house, was granted by Henry VIII. anno 1528, to Robert Burste, clerk⁸⁸.

Parish re-
gister.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1583.

		Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
Comparative state of po- pulation.	1583—92	-	15	-	15
	1630—9	-	$20\frac{2}{5}$	-	$20\frac{1}{16}$
	1680—9	-	$25\frac{1}{2}$	-	$27\frac{1}{16}$
	1730—9	-	$27\frac{9}{16}$	-	$35\frac{3}{16}$
	1770—9	-	43	-	$41\frac{9}{16}$
	1780—9	-	$45\frac{2}{3}$	-	48
	1790—4	-	53	-	43
	1795	-	64	-	57

⁸⁵ He particularly mentions a parcel of woodland, called the Vicar's Spring, containing, by estimation, 15 acres, for which Sir William Roper paid but 10s. per annum, he holding it by a *most ungodly lease*, granted by Sir Henry Underwood, vicar of Eltham, for 99 years, in 1549. The vicar was entitled also to his diet at Sir William Roper's table for the said wood; but this Mr. Foord complains was denied him by Sir William, though acknowledged to be due by his own mother.

Mr. Foord mentions a terrier of glebe

lands in the Exchequer, which he says is a most useful record for clergymen and impropriators, since "many a stragling cove, wandering out of the way, would long since by sacrilegious guides have been seduced into the possession of false owners, had not this record directed them to their true propriety."

⁸⁶ See his wife's epitaph p. 404. He signs himself vicar in that year.

⁸⁷ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

⁸⁸ Hausted's Kent, vol. i. p. 63.

The present number of houses is about 240.

In 1603, there were 52 burials, 17 persons dying of the plague, among whom was the vicar's son; in 1625, there were 61 burials; in 1665, 44: thirty-two persons died of the plague that year. In 1666, there were 28 burials.

Burials in
the plague
years.

Extracts from the Register.

" William, son of S^r Nicholas Stoddard, of Mottingham, baptized
" Mar. 8, 1603-4."

" A man-child of John Grace, born, baptized by the midwife of necessity⁸⁹, and buried the 19th of Jan^r 1605."

Baptism by
midwives.

" Mr.

⁸⁹ This practice was formerly allowed, and not uncommon, as appears by the following extracts from documents relating to the oaths of sworn midwives in Bishop Bonner's time:—" Non minus pauperi quam diviti mulieri in puerperio laboranti præstet auxilium.—Non permittet ut mulier pregnans, et in partu laborans, nomet alium virum pro patre prolis natæ quam illum qui est verus pater ejusdem.—Non finet aut permittet falsum aut alienum partum mulieri laboranti et parturienti loco veri partus supponi aut suppleri in quantum scire aut intelligere poterit, nec utetur sortilegiis seu incantationibus tempore alicujus mulieris in partu laborantis. Et quod prolem natam aut procreatam non destruet aut caput ejus amputabit si ve auferet, vel alius quovismodo enervabit, et ledet, seu ita destrui vel ledi faciat aut finet. Et quod in ministracione sacramenti baptismatis necessitate imminente, utetur verbis aptis et consuetis sacramenti prædicti vel similiter in effectu. I chrystyn thee N. in the name of the Father, and the Sonne, and of the Holy Gooste, et nullis aliis prophanis verbis; et quod tempore necessitatis hujusmodi in baptizando infantem natum, et profundando aquam super illum utetur purâ aquâ, et non

" aquâ rosâ vel rosaiacâ, aut damascenâ de damasco, vel ex aliquâ aliâ confectiione factâ aut mixtâ; Et quod certiorabit curato ecclesiæ quiddam erat factum in omne baptismo hujusmodi," &c. Regist. London. Bonner, f. 18, b.

Extracts from the form of a midwife's oath in Bishop Bonner's Register:—" Ye shall nother cause ne suffer any woman to nayme or put other father to the chylde but onely hym that ys the verey father in dede thereof.—Item, Ye shall not suffice any woman to pretend, fayne, or surmyse herself to be delyvered of chylde, which is not in dede, nother to name any other woman's chylde for her owne.—Item, Ye shall not suffice any chyde to be murdered or maymed, or otherwise hurtyde, as nygh as ye may.—Item, Ye shall not in any wyse use or exercise anye manner wyche-crafte, charmes, forcerye, invocations, or other prayers than may stand wyth Goddes lawes and the Kynges!—Item, Ye shall have perfectly the woordes appoynted for baptysme of chyl dren, and use noone other but the same, that ys to say, ' I chrystyn thee N.' &c.—Item, When of necessitie ye shall chrystyn any chylde, ye shall use pure and cleane water, nother mixte with rose water, damaske water,

“ Mr. Cornelius Orts, a Hollander, a fervant unto the King, for providing hawks, under S^r Anthony Pell, buried May 1, 1621.”

“ Mr. Ambrose Gurney was buried the 23^d of May 1621, in the chancel, at 11 of the clock at night, because of his infirmity: Mrs. Elizabeth Gurney was buried in the chancel, the 20th day of August 1623, by her husband, in the night, because of her infirmity.”

Fatal accident.

In 1623, Mr. Foord, the vicar, in his zeal against popery, has thus recorded a fatal accident, which is mentioned by some of the historians of that time⁹⁰: “ Let this be a pitiful remembrance to all posteritie, that in the year of our Lord 1623, the 26th day of October, in the 21st year of King James his reign, there lay a French Embassador in the Blacke Friers in London, who being at masse the same Sabbath-day in the afternoone, with a multitude of blind ignorant people, there fell (in the chapel in his house) a gallery in the said chapel, that crushed to death fourscore and sixteen souls, besides a great multitude that had their arms and legs broken, so much was God offended with their detestable idolatrie.”

“ S^r Richard Brann’s daughter, buried Oct. 12, 1625.”

“ David Oliver, miles, Scotigenus, sepult. Dec. 15, 1628.”

“ water, or otherwise altered or confessed.

“ Item, That ye shall not ynforce any woman, by paynes or any other ungodly wayes or meanes, to give you more or greater reward for bryngyng her a bedde than she would otherwise doo.—Item, Ye shall never consent nor agree that any woman be delyvered secretelly, but in the presence of 2 or 3 honest women, and that there be two or three lyghtes, if shee doo travell by nyght.—Item, If eny chylde be dead borne ye shall see yt buried in such

“ secrete place as nother hogge, nor dogge, nor any other beaste may come to yt; and ye shall not suffer eny such chylde to be cast into the jaks, or yn eny other inconvenient or dishonest place.” All midwives were to be licensed and sworn by the Bishop of Westminster *. Regist. London. Bonner, f. 253, b.

⁹⁰ Wilson, in his History of James the First (p. 241.), says, that Father Drury, a Jesuit, the preacher, was among those who were killed.

* This bishopric was created by Henry VIII. and soon afterwards abolished.

" S^r William Withens, buried Dec. 7, 1630; Francis Withens, Kn^t, May 12, 1704."

" Domina Cotton, ux. Joannis Cotton, militis, sepult. Dec. 7, 1638; Joannes Cotton, miles, Feb. 18, 1645-6."

" Patrick, fil. Magistri Maule, equitis, sepult. May 7, 1639; Ste- Family of
Maule.

" phanus, fil. Th. Maule, Arm. bapt. Mar. 18, 1647-8, sepult.

" Mar. 29, 1649; Maria, fil. Th. Maule, equiti bapt. Mar. 29,

" 1649; sepult. July 2, 1649."

" S^r John Rheyne and Frances Gibbes, married Oct. 3, 1639."

" Elizabeth, uxor Thomæ Fletcher, militis, sepult. Dec. 23, 1650."

" John, son of S^r John Jeffat, baptized Mar. 2, 1653-4."

" Johannes Shaw, Eq. Aurat. et Domina Brigetta Nedham, Family of
Shaw, Bart.
" relicta Roberti Nedham, Vicecomitis Kilmurrey, conjunct. ma-
" trimonio Jun. 24, 1663." Sir John Shaw was created a baronet

in 1665, as a mark of the Royal favour for his having lent large sums of money to the King during his exile, when there was little prospect of repayment. He was appointed also one of the farmers of the Customs⁹¹. Sir John Shaw died in London in 1679-80. His corpse was carried through the city with great funeral pomp⁹², and he was buried at Eltham, March 6th. " Bridget Countess of Kil-

" murrey, widow of S^r John Shaw, buried July 11, 1696."

" Elizabeth⁹³, daughter of S^r John Shaw, Bar^t, baptized Feb. 26,

" 1688-9; William⁹⁴, his son, Feb. 27, 1689-90; Margery⁹⁵, wife

" of S^r John Shaw, buried Aug. 29, 1690;—William⁹⁶, son of

" S^r John Shaw, baptized, Dec. 7, 1696; Catherine⁹⁷, his daughter,

⁹¹ Kimber's Baronetage, vol. ii. p. 319. edit. 1771.

⁹² Daughter and sole heir of Sir John Peake.

⁹³ Domestic Intelligencer, Mar. 9, 1673.

⁹⁴ He was of Chesshunt-house, in Hert-

⁹⁵ She married Stephen Ram, Esq. of ⁹⁶fordshire, and was buried at Eltham in 1767.

⁹⁷ She married, 1. Rev. Thomas Davies,

⁹⁸ He died in his infancy.

2. John Spencer, Esq.

“ Dec. 17, 1697; Paggen⁹⁸, July 7, 1700; Mary, baptized May 30,
 “ 1701, buried Mar. 22, 1766; Rebecca⁹⁹, baptized Nov. 28, 1702.
 “ Peter¹⁰⁰, Jan. 27, 1703-4; Jane, Ap^l 12, 1708; Anne¹⁰¹, July 13,
 “ 1709; S^r John Shaw, Bar^t, buried Dec. 21, 1721; the Lady
 “ Peake, (mother of his first wife,) Jan. 23, 1723-4; Dame Sarah
 “ Shaw¹⁰², his widow, Jan. 12, 1742-3.”

“ John, son of S^r John Shaw, Bar^t, born Nov. 11, 1728; Peter
 “ Delmé, Esq. and Anna Maria, daughter of S^r John Shaw, mar-
 “ ried July 2, 1737; S^r John Shaw, Bar^t, buried Mar. 13, 1739;
 “ Dame Anna Maria Shaw¹⁰³, Dec. 10, 1755.”

“ Elizabeth Lady Shaw¹⁰⁴, buried Feb. 12, 1750-1; John Gre-
 “ gory, born July 25, 1756; John Barnardiston, son of S^r John
 “ Shaw, born Aug. 26, 1757; buried Dec. 10; John Kenward,
 “ Dec. 22, 1758; S^r John Shaw, Bar^t, buried June 26, 1779, in his
 “ 51st year; Dame Martha Shaw¹⁰⁵, Nov. 4, 1794.”

“ Theodofia, daughter of S^r John Gregory Shaw, Bar^t, and the
 “ Hon. Theodofia Margaret¹⁰⁶, buried Feb. 8, 1785; Theodofia
 “ Martha, June 20, 1794.”

Family of
Fitch, Bart.

“ Thomas Fitch, Kn^t and Bar^t, buried Sep. 19, 1688; William,
 “ son of the Lady Anne Fitch, Sep. 30, 1689; Thomas, son of
 “ S^r Comport Fitch, Bar^t, June 3, 1712; Dame Anne, relict of S^r
 “ Comport, April 29, 1737; S^r William Fitch, Bar^t ¹⁰⁷, June 19,
 “ 1736.”

⁹⁸ He became a merchant at Smyrna.

⁹⁹ She married Mr. George Coldham.

¹⁰⁰ He became a merchant at Aleppo.

¹⁰¹ She married Mr. Samuel Tomkins.

¹⁰² Daughter and coheir of William Pag-
gen, Esq.

¹⁰³ Daughter of Sir Thomas Barnard-
iston, Bart.

¹⁰⁴ First wife of the late Sir John Shaw,

and daughter of William Hedges, Esq. of
Alderton, Wilts.

¹⁰⁵ Daughter and heir of John Kenward,
Esq. and second wife of the late Sir John
Shaw.

¹⁰⁶ Daughter of the late, and sister of the
present Lord Monfon.

¹⁰⁷ This title is extinct.

“ Mary,

“ Mary, daughter of S^r George Pierce, Bart, buried Sep. 30,
“ 1698.”

“ The Hon^{ble} Philippa Mohun, buried Sep. 8, 1703.”

“ Thomas Dogget, buried Sep. 25, 1721.” A comic actor of Dogget the comedian.
great eminence. He was a native of Dublin, where he made his
first appearance upon the stage. Not finding the success he ex-
pected, he came over to England, where he soon established him-
self on the London theatres. He was for some time joint-manager
of Drury-lane with Wilks and Cibber; but retired in disgust, both
from the management and the stage, in 1712, upon Booth's being
admitted to a share. The last time of his acting was in the Wanton
Wife, for Mrs. Porter's benefit, the 28th of April in that year. It
is probable that he had a residence at Eltham, where his wife, Mary
Dogget, was buried Nov. 8, 1712. It is said that he afterwards
married a lady of large fortune. Cibber, in his Apology, says, that
“ Dogget was the most an original, and the strictest observer of
“ nature, of all his contemporaries; he borrowed from none of
“ them; his manner was his own; he was a pattern to others,
“ whose greatest merit was, that they sometimes tolerably imitated
“ him. In dressing a character to the greatest advantage, he was
“ remarkably skilful; the least article of whatever habit he wore
“ seemed, in some degree, to speak and mark the different humour
“ he presented: he could be extremely ridiculous, without stepping
“ into the least impropriety. His greatest success was in characters
“ of low life. In songs, and particular dances of humour, he had
“ no competitor. Congreve was a great admirer of him, and found
“ his account in the characters he expressly wrote for him. In those
“ of Fondlewife, in the Old Batchelor, and Ben in Love for Love,
“ no author and actor could be more obliged to their mutual
“ masterly performances¹⁰⁸.” Dogget wrote the Country Wake, a

¹⁰⁸ Cibber's Apology, p. 287.

comedy, since altered to a farce, which has been frequently revived, called *Hob in the Well*. For many years before his death he gave yearly, on the first of August, (being the anniversary of George the First's accession,) a coat and silver badge to be rowed for by six watermen; and, by his will, left a sum of money for the purpose of perpetuating the custom ¹⁰⁹.

"Lady Pollet¹¹⁰, buried June 8, 1764."

"Deborah Lady Hudson¹¹¹, relict of Sir Charles Hudson, Bart, buried Jan. 8, 1780."

Sir William
James.

"Sir William James, Bart, buried Dec. 22, 1783." This brave officer (who resided at Park-place-farm in this parish) had for some time the command of the Company's marine forces in the East Indies, where he particularly distinguished himself by the taking of Severndroog Castle on the coast of Malabar, April 2, 1755. Lady James has erected a triangular tower on Shooter's-hill, about forty-five feet high, in memory of this event. It consists of three floors: on each of the upper stories is a room, with two closets adjoining, neatly fitted up. The vestibule, at the entrance, is ornamented with armour and trophies taken at Severndroog Castle. On the front of the building is an appropriate inscription ¹¹². This tower commands a very extensive and beautiful prospect of the metropolis, Greenwich, Woolwich, the river Thames, and the adjacent counties of Kent, Surrey, and Essex. Sir William James was created a baronet in 1778. Sir Edward Wil-

Tower erected to his memory on
Shooters-Hill.

¹⁰⁹ Biograph. Dramat.

¹¹⁰ Daughter of Mr. Nunn, of Eltham, and first wife of Lord Harry Pawlet, afterwards Duke of Bolton.

¹¹¹ Daughter of Peter Villavine, vicar of Preston, Kent.

¹¹² "This building was erected in 1784, by the representative of the late Sir William James, Bart, to commemorate that

"gallant officer's achievements in the East Indies, during his command of the Company's marine forces in those seas; and in a particular manner to record the conquest of the Castle of Severndroog, on the coast of Malabar, which fell to his superior valour and able conduct on the 2d day of April 1755."

liam James, his only son, was buried at Eltham, Nov. 24, 1792, in the 18th year of his age.

“ The R^t Rev^d George Horne, D. D. L^d Bishop of Norwich, died Jan^y 17, aged 62 years, buried Jan^y 26, 1792.” This amiable and learned prelate was a native of Otham in Kent. He was educated at University College, whence he was elected a Fellow of Magdalen, in 1750. In 1768, he was elected President of the latter college; in 1781, was made Dean of Canterbury; and in 1789, promoted to the See of Norwich. His principal work was a Commentary on the Psalms, in two volumes quarto, published in 1776. He was author also of Considerations on the Life and Death of John the Baptist; a Letter to Adam Smith; Letters on Infidelity; a Letter to Doctor Priestley; Observations on the Case of the Protestant Dissenters; and the letters marked Z. in the Olla Podrida. Dr. Horne was much admired as a preacher, as his epitaph justly says, “ in the university, in the city, and in the country parish.” Two volumes of his sermons are in print, besides several single discourses, preached upon public occasions. A life of Bishop Horne has been published by the Rev. Mr. Jones of Neyland.

George
Horne,
Bishop of
Norwich.

“ Yemmurravonyea Kebarra, a native of New South Wales, died May 18, 1794, supposed to be aged 19 years, buried May 21.”

Native of
New South
Wales.

Instances of Longevity.

“ John Pennard, aged 100, buried Nov. 15, 1727; Margaret Harrod, widow, aged 95, Sep. 9, 1728; Catherine Castleman, widow, aged 98, Dec. 18, 1728; Elizabeth Mason, aged 94, Mar. 9, 1746-7; Sarah Small, aged 96, April 12, 1749; Mary Smith, widow, aged 95, July 6, 1786; Mrs. Catherine Pittman, widow, aged 96, June 27, 1790.”

Extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts.

		s.	d.
“ 1554. Paid for setting up of the sepulchre	-	-	0 4
“ ——— For taking downe of the same	-	-	0 4
			“ 1554.

		s.	d.
" 1554.	For watching of the same two nightes	-	0 8
" 1557.	Rec ^d for the burial of Sir Chaplene to Sir Henrye		
	" Gernygane, Knighte, who was buried within the		
	" church	-	6 8
" 1562.	Paid to the boyes for the maypole	-	0 6
" 1566.	Paid for watchinge the beacon on Shuttters Hill		
	" (N. B. This occurs several times)	-	5 0
" 1573.	Paid at the eatinge of the buke (buck) which		
	" Mr. Hatton gave the parish	-	37 8
" 1574.	Paid to John Petley for making the beacon	-	2 4
" 1583.	Laid out for three arming girdells, and one gir-		
	" dell for a shefe of arowes	-	3 4
"	Item for two bowestrings and one mache	-	0 4
Expences of making the butts.	" 1603. Paid for felling three trees for the butts, and cut-		
	" ting them out	-	0 12
	" ——— For carring the same timber	-	0 12
	" ——— To Hamshire for two daies worck to make the		
	" posts and pails for the butts, and set them up	-	2 4
	" ——— Paid to four men that digged turf, and laboured		
	" at the butts	-	4 0
	" ——— For one hundreth and a half of nails	-	0 9
	" ——— Paid in charges for their suppers for all them		
	" that wrought at the butts, which ware three or four		
	" more than wee hyred, becas wee would end them		
	" in one day	-	4 0
	" ——— For the two bars for the butts, with the staples		
	" and iron work thereunto	-	2 2
" 1608.	Payd to Henry Byrde for ditching before the		
	" butts in Eastfylde	-	0 12
" 1612.	Paid for ryngers when the Kinges Majestie came		
	" to lye at Ealthom	-	0 12
" 1642.	Paid to four Irish gentlewomen	-	1 6
	" 1642.		

“ 1642. Paid to the Irish gentlewomen, who had their pafs s. d.
 “ from the Parliament - - - - - 2 0

The schoolhouse at Eltham was built in 1634¹¹³; but it does not School.
 appear that there was any endowment for a school, till Mrs. Elizabeth Leggatt, widow, anno 1714, left lands, now 18l. per annum, for that purpose: in this school sixteen boys are now taught.

Thomas Philipott, anno 1680, founded an alms-house at this Alms-
 place for six poor persons (four of whom are to be of this parish, houses.
 and two of Chislehurst); and gave lands (now 31l. per annum) for its support¹¹⁴.

Three of the pensioners in Queen Elizabeth’s College at Greenwich are to be of this parish.

Various Benefactions.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donors Names.</i>	<i>Present Value.</i>	<i>Use.</i>
1492.	King Henry VII.	{ Lands, now 56l. 9s. per annum, - - - - }	{ To the poor inhabitants for the payment of fifteenths. One mark to pay the fine called head-silver, 1 mark for masses, requiems, &c. the remainder left to the disposal of his wife Agnes; the whole applied from time immemorial to the use of the poor.
1509.	John Passey, - - -	{ Lands, lately let at 60l. 10s. per ann. ¹¹⁵ , - }	{
1583.	{ Thomas Roper, Esq. and his son William,	{ Lands in exchange, now 8l. per ann. - - - }	{ Poor.
1620.	Henry Keightley ¹¹⁶ , -	{ 12d. per ann. - - - }	{ Twelve poor persons.
1624.	Thomasine Sampson, -	{ Lands, now 14l. per ann. }	{ Apprenticing children, and for the poor, in moieties.
1656.	Abraham Colfe, - -	{ 8s. 8d. per ann. }	{ To purchase two penny loaves, weekly, of sweet wheaten bread, for two of the godliest and poorest inhabitants.

¹¹³ Churchwardens’ accounts. let together at 76l. 10s. per annum.

¹¹⁴ From the information of Mr. Shaw, ¹¹⁶ This Mr. Keightley left lands, now the vicar, to whom I am indebted also for about 20l. per annum, for mending the other benefactions. highways.

¹¹⁵ Passey’s and Hayley’s lands are now

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donors Names.</i>	<i>Present Value.</i>	<i>Use.</i>
1671.	Nicholas Hayley, -	Lands, lately let at 10l. per ann. - - -	} Poor.
1707.	Dame Sarah Pritchard,	2l. 10s. per ann. - - -	
1733.	Mary Clapham, widow,	100l. 3 per cent. - - -	} Ten poor widows or maids.
1751.	William Smith, Esq. -	200l. 3 per cent. - - -	
1754.	Dorothy Smith, widow,	100l. 3 per cent. - - -	} Coals for twenty poor house-keepers.
1779.	William Hewitt, - -	50l. 3 per cent. - - -	
1787.	John Wall, - - -	80l. 5 per cent. - - -	} To purchase religious books and coals.
Unkn.	Richard Sylan, - - -	12s. per ann. - - -	
			} The same purpose.
			} Residue of the interest, after keeping Robert Street's tombstone in repair, to buy bread for the poor.
			} A chaldron of coals for six poor widows, to be purchased April 11, the residue in money.
			} Bread.

Two houses were given by a benefactor, now unknown, for the habitation of poor persons.

Shooter's
hill.

Telegraph.

Robberies.

Improve-
ment of the
road.

At the north-east extremity of this parish lies Shooter's-hill, over which is the high road from London to Dover. The beautiful prospect from this hill and Lady James's tower have been already mentioned¹¹⁶. Not far from the tower is erected one of the telegraphs, which communicates between London and Dover. On the top of the hill is a mineral spring, an account of which was published by William Godbid, in 1673. Shooter's-hill was formerly a place much dreaded by travellers; the steepness and narrowness of the roads, and the harbour which the neighbouring coppices afforded to the robbers, rendering it a very fit place for their depredations. Shakespeare makes it the scene of Falstaffe's, and his companions' robberies, in Henry IV. Measures had been taken for improving the highway on this hill, so early as Richard the Second's time¹¹⁷, but they proved ineffectual; and it was not till

¹¹⁶ See p. 414.

¹¹⁷ In Pat. 6 Ric. II. pt. 2. m. 34. is an order from the Crown to the steward of the

manor of Eltham, to cut down the woods on each side of the road at *Shetere's held*, leading from London to Rochester, (which was

till the year 1739 that any very material improvement was made, when a road of easier ascent, and of great width, was laid out at some distance from the old one ¹¹⁸.

King Henry VIII. is said to have visited Shooter's-hill on May-day 1511, with his Queen Katherine; when he was met by 200 archers, clad in green, with a captain at their head personating Robin Hood: after exhibiting their skill in archery, they entertained the Royal party with venison and wine, in booths decorated with pageants ¹¹⁹.

Henry VIII.
and Queen
Katherine
entertained
by archers.

Modingham, or Mottingham, is an extraparochial hamlet, adjoining to this parish and Chislehurst; to both which it has been supposed to belong. The inhabitants served parish-offices at Chislehurst in the last century; but, for the most part, they frequent Eltham church, and christen and bury there. The number of houses in this hamlet is 17. The inhabitants of Mottingham enjoy the same privileges as those of Eltham; this hamlet having been included in the grants referred to in p. 397. The great tithes of Mottingham were given by Ansgot, Chamberlain to William Rufus, to the priory of St. Andrew at Rochester ¹²⁰; on the dissolution of which, they were granted to the Dean and Chapter of that place. In 1639, they were leased for twenty years to Nicholas Buckeridge, at the rent of 5*l.* per annum ¹²¹. They are now in the tenure of Robert Dinely, Esq. This hamlet has been attached to the manor of Eltham ever since the reign of Edward I.; at an earlier period it seems to have belonged to Lewisham ¹²².

MOTTING-
HAM.

was become very dangerous to travellers,) in compliance with the statute of Edward I. for widening roads where there were woods which afforded shelter to thieves.

¹¹⁸ Haisted's Kent, vol. i. p. 60.

¹¹⁹ Ibid.

¹²⁰ Reg. Roff. p. 346.

¹²¹ Haisted; from the Parliamentary Surveys at Lambeth.

¹²² It is mentioned among the appendages to Lewisham, in Edward the Confessor's grant of that manor, anno 1044. (Dugd. Monast. ii. p. 900.) Succeeding grants of Lewisham make no mention of it, but it is mentioned in all records as appendant to Eltham.

Thomas Banquel, who died in 1361, was seised of certain lands in the hamlet of Mottingham¹²³ (late Legh's). This estate was, in 1445, the property of Robert Chefeman; who, by his marriage with Joan, daughter of Benjamin Cavell, obtained also certain other lands, which had long been in possession of the Cavells¹²⁴. Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas Chefeman, Esq. a descendant of the said Robert, married Robert Stoddard, Esq.; whose son George, in 1560, rebuilt the ancient mansion called Mottingham-place, which, with the lands belonging to it, continued in that family till the death of Nicholas Stoddard, Esq. (in 1765); who dying unmarried and intestate, a long litigation ensued in the court of Chancery. At length this estate was adjudged to William Bowerman, Esq. of the Isle of Wight. It was purchased a few years ago by Robert Dynely, Esq. the present proprietor, who has repaired and modernized the house.

Fairy-hill.

Fairy-hill within the precincts of this hamlet, which was the villa of the late Earl Bathurst when Lord High Chancellor of England, has since been in the successive occupation of Henry Hoare, Esq.; General Morrifon; and John Randall, Esq. It was sold a few months ago to — Naylor, Esq. who is fitting it up for his own residence.

Extraordinary sinking of ground at Mottingham.

“ On the 4th of August 1585, betimes in the morning, in the
 “ hamlet of Mottingham, in the parish of Eltham, the ground
 “ began to sink in a field belonging to Sir Percival Hart, so much
 “ that three great elm-trees were swallowed into the pit; and before
 “ ten of the clock no part of them could be seen. The compass
 “ of the hole was about 80 yards, and it was suddenly filled with

¹²³ Esch. 35 Edw. III. pt. 1. N° 30.

Philipott's Survey, p. 136, and Haile's

¹²⁴ The descent of this estate is taken from Kent, vol. i. p. 58.

“ water.”

“ water.” This is Fuller’s narrative ¹²⁵; Philipott adds, that “ a sounding line of fifty fathoms could hardly find or feel any bottom; and that at ten yards distance another piece of ground sunk in like manner, near the highway, and so nigh a dwelling-house, that the inhabitants were greatly terrified therewith ¹²⁶. The spot where this accident is said to have happened, is near the road leading to Fairy-hill; it presents now only a slight inequality of surface, and is supposed to have been occasioned by the falling in of what had, at some remote period, been a chalk-pit.

¹²⁵ Worthies of England.—Kent.

¹²⁶ Survey of Kent, p. 136.

F O O T's C R A Y.

- Name.** **T**HIS place takes its name from the river Cray, and from Godwin Fot, its owner, in the reign of Edward the Confessor.
- Situation.** Foot's Cray lies in the hundred of Ruxley, at the distance of 12 miles from London, on the road to Maidstone. The parish is
- Boundaries, extent, &c.** bounded by Chislehurst, North Cray, Paul's Cray, Bexley, and Eltham. It contains between seven and eight hundred acres of land ;
- Soil.** about two-thirds of which are arable. The soil is chiefly gravel, or
- Land-tax.** a light loam ; in some parts clay. This parish pays the sum of 62l. 8s. to the land-tax.
- Manor.** The manor of Foot's Cray was held of Edward the Confessor by Godwin Fot ; in the Conqueror's reign, William Fitzoger held it of the Bishop of Baieux ¹. In the reign of King John, William de Eynsford held a knight's-fee in Foot's Cray of Robert de Crevequer ². Gregory de Rokesley died seised of the manor of Foot's Cray in the year 1292 ³. His son Roger appears to have had only a moiety of it ; the other moiety being vested in Thomas de Warderbâ ⁴. Roger de Rokesley sold the said moiety, anno 1305, to John Abel, who died seised of it in 1323 : his son Walter aliened

¹ It is thus described in the record of Doomsday :—William Fitzoger holds of the Bishop (of Baieux), Crai, which is taxed at half a fuling. There is one plough on the demefnes ; there are 8 villans, who employ a plough, and have half employment for second ; there are four cottars ; a mill of 10 s. rent, one slave, and pannage for six hogs. This manor was valued in King Edward's time, at 4 l. ; since at 3 l. ; now at 4 l. Godwin Fot held it of King Edward.

² Haisted's Kent, vol. i. p. 148.

³ Esch. 20 Edw. 1. N^o 29.

⁴ Haisted.

it to Sir Simon Vaughan. In 1346, this Sir Simon had one moiety, and the prior of St. Mary Overie the other; which had been Thomas de Warderobâ's: of this moiety there is no farther mention. Eleanor, only daughter and heir of Hamo Vaughan, married into the family of Warner; and from her this manor descended to John Warner, Esq. High-Sheriff of the county, in 1441. This family also becoming extinct in the male line, the manor of Foot's Cray became the property of John Heron, who married one of the coheirs. Christopher Heron, Esq. in 1529, aliened it to the Walsinghams. Sir Francis Walsingham, Queen Elizabeth's Secretary, sold it to Mr. John Gellibrand; whose descendant, Samuel Gellibrand, in 1694, conveyed it to Mr. George Perkins. John Perkins (son of George) dying without male issue, Mary, his only daughter and heir, brought it in marriage to Mr. Edward Townsend of Brockley in Deptford; whose three sons, being joint heirs, sold it, in 1764, to John Calcraft, Esq. Mr. Calcraft's son of the same name aliened it, in 1787, to Charles Stuart Minshaw, Esq, who is the present proprietor⁵.

A court-baron is held for this manor, which extends over the greater part of the parish; the demesne lands are about 140 acres.

Foot's Cray-place, the seat of Benjamin Harenc, Esq. was built on a parcel of the demesne lands sold by Sir Francis Walsingham to John Ellis. This estate was afterwards in the families of Limen and Smith. The heirs of Mr. George Smith sold it to Bouchier Cleve⁶, Esq.; who, in 1752, (having pulled down the old mansion,) built an elegant villa, after a design of Palladio. He inclosed the park also, and embellished it with plantations. Mr. Cleve's only

Foot's Cray-
place.

⁵ The descent of this manor, except the last alienation, is taken principally from History of Kent, vol. i. p. 148.
⁶ From the information of the Rev. Mr. Philipott's Survey, p. 109, 110; and Hafted's Nixon, of Foot's Cray.

daughter

daughter married Sir George Yonge, Bart., who resided here some years, and had a valuable collection of pictures; which were removed to his house in town, in 1772, when Foot's Cray-place was sold to Mr. Harenc.

The church. The parish church, dedicated to All-Saints, is a small structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and north aisle. At the west end is a wooden tower and a low spire, covered with shingles.

On the south wall of the chancel (which has narrow-pointed windows) is the monument of William Smith, rector, 1765; on the floor is a brass plate in memory of Thomas Myton, rector, 1489; and the tomb of Mrs. Briana Harwich, 1735.

In the wall of the north aisle is a low obtuse arch, under which are the effigies of Sir Simon Vaughan and his lady, recumbent; they are much mutilated⁷, and have been covered over with white-wash.

The font is square, of Norman architecture; the sides ornamented with circular arches.

In the churchyard are the tombs of Thomas Engeir, Gent. 1720; Mr. William Engeir, 1721; and John Manley, Esq. of Sedcop, 1743.

Rectory. The church of Foot's Cray, which lies within the diocese of Rochester, and in the deanery of Dartford, was given (probably by Thomas de Warderobâ) to the prior and convent of St. Mary Overie: upon the suppression of that monastery, it fell into the hands of the Crown; in which the advowson is still vested. In 1287, the rectory was valued at 100s.; in the King's books it is among the discharged livings; the clear yearly value certified to be 42l. 17s. In 1650, the rectory, with seven acres of glebe, was valued at 35l. per annum⁸.

⁷ Philipott says, that they were entire before his time.

when Glover took his notes of Kentish monuments, but they had been mutilated ⁸ Haisted; from the Parliamentary Surveys at Lambeth.

The present rector is the Rev. Thomas Moore, M. A. who was instituted in 1768.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1559.

		Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	Parish register.
1580—9	-	3	-	$1\frac{3}{5}$	Comparative state of population.
1630—9	-	$5\frac{2}{5}$	-	$2\frac{7}{10}$	
1680—9	-	3	-	(imperfect.)	
1730—9	-	$3\frac{7}{10}$	-	$3\frac{9}{10}$	
1780—9	-	$7\frac{7}{10}$	-	$5\frac{4}{5}$	
1790—4	-	$11\frac{2}{5}$	-	$7\frac{1}{5}$	
1795	-	10	-	13	

The present number of houses is 23. It must be observed, that a considerable part of this little village is in the parish of Chislehurst, and being situated at a great distance from their own church, the inhabitants generally christen their children here; which makes the average of baptisms greater than might be expected from so small a number of inhabitants as the parish contains. Sedcop, a small hamlet in this parish, on the road to London, about half a mile from the village, consists of a few houses, included in the above number.

Extracts from the Register.

“ Theodora, daughter of S^r Thomas Joslen, Kn^t, buried Sep. 11, 1605.”

“ Mr. Henry Sherlye, grandchild to the right worshipful S^r Thomas Sherlye, buried March 5, 1605-6.”

There are a few entries relating to the Walsingham family.

GREENWICH.

- Etymology.** **G**RENEWIC, or Grenevic, as this place was called by the Saxons, is literally the green village ; meaning, perhaps, the village on the
- Situation.** green. It lies in the hundred of Blackheath, being situated on the banks
- Boundaries** of the Thames, at the distance of five miles from London. The parish is bounded by Deptford, St. Paul's ; Lewisham ; Charlton ; and the
- Quantity of land, and how occupied.** extraparochial hamlet of Kidbrook. It contains about 1170 acres of cultivated land : of which about 140 are arable ; about 160 occupied by market gardeners ; about 550 marsh and lowland meadow ; and about 320 upland meadow and pasture (including Greenwich-park). A small part of Blackheath, adjoining to Greenwich town and park,
- Soil.** is in this parish. The soil, except in the marshes, is, for the most
- Land-tax.** part, sand and gravel. This parish pays the sum of 1037l. 18s. 10d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of 1s. 2d. in the pound.
- Market.** Greenwich has a market twice a-week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The profits of this market being vested in Henry Earl of Romney, were given by him, in 1700, to the Royal Hospital¹.
- Greenwich once a borough.** In the year 1557, this place sent two burgesses to Parliament (Thomas Farnham and John Sackville, Esqrs.). This is the only return it ever made².

¹ History of Greenwich Hospital, p. 50.² Willis's Notit. Parliament. vol. iii. p. 85.

The assizes for the county were held at Greenwich, in the first, fourth, and fifth years of Queen Elizabeth³. Assizes held there.

Greenwich gave the title of a duke of this kingdom to John Campbell, better known by his former title of Duke of Argyle, in Scotland. The Duke dying without male issue, his eldest daughter, Lady Caroline Campbell, was created Baroness of Greenwich in her own right, anno 1760; with remainder to her heirs male by the Hon. Charles Townshend her second husband. Lady Greenwich having survived her sons, who died without issue, the title became extinct at her death, in 1794. Titles.

In the reign of King Ethelred, the Danish fleet was several times stationed in the river Thames near Greenwich⁴, their army being encamped on the hill above. Hence they made excursions into the interior part of the county, making dreadful ravages wherever they went. In the year 1012, they spoiled the city of Canterbury, carrying away with them Alphege the Archbishop, whom they kept prisoner for seven months in their camp at Greenwich; when, being enraged at his refusing to pay a large sum of money which they had demanded for his ransom, they slew him⁵. The Archbishop was inrolled among the Romish saints; and the parish church at this place, in memory of its having been the scene of his suffering, was afterwards dedicated to him. Some vestiges of the Danish camps may be traced in the names of East Combe and West Combe, two estates in this parish, on the borders of Blackheath. Danish fleet and army at Greenwich.

The manor of Greenwich (called in most records East Greenwich) was formerly an appendage to that of Lewisham, and was given with it, by Elthruda, niece of King Alfred, to the Abbey of The manor.

³ Kilburne's Survey of Kent, p. 399.

in Decem Scriptores, p. 170, 171; and

⁴ This fleet was there in 1012, when Archbishop Alphege was killed; and again in 1013, and in 1014. See Simon Dunelm

Roger Hoveden in Scriptores post Bedam, p. 432, 433.

⁵ Eadmer, p. 4.

St. Peter at Ghent⁶. After the alien priories had been suppressed by Henry V. the manors of Lewisham and Greenwich were given to the Carthusian monastery at Shene⁷. King Henry VIII. in the year 1530, obtained from the prior and convent of Shene a grant of these manors in exchange for the monastery of Bradwell⁸ and other lands. In 1538, Sir Thomas Speke was made steward of the manor of East Greenwich for life⁹. King Edward VI. granted that office to Sir Thomas Darcy, K. G.¹⁰ When the Crown-lands were seized by Parliament, in 1649, and put up to sale, this manor was reserved for the use of the state. At the Restoration it reverted to the Crown. In 1685, it was made part of the jointure of Queen Mary, consort of James II.¹¹ It is now in the hands of the Crown.

Another manor mentioned in Doomsday, and called some centuries afterwards the manor of Pleasaunce.

There was also, besides this principal manor, another manor which came into the hands of the Crown at a much earlier period. This, it is probable, was the same which is described in the record of Doomsday, as having been formerly two manors held by Earl Harold and Brixi, but afterwards consolidated, and, at the taking of the

⁶ Among the Cartæ Antiquæ at the Tower are three confirmations of this grant. The first is a confirmation by Edward the Confessor, of Levesham and Grenevic, with Wulevic, Mottingham, and Cumbe; together with all privileges and customs thereto belonging, such as *insfangenetheof*, *mondbruce*, *misfcheninge*, *uthleap*; *feramwite*; *blodwite*; *bleafstynge*; *scapinge*; *hamfocne*; *forstall*; &c. This charter is without date, but must have been granted in 1038, because it is witnessed by Eadsmus Archbishop of Canterbury, and Godwin Bishop of Rochester: since Godwin died, and Eadsmus was promoted to the see of Canterbury that year. There is a confirmation of these manors, with the right of free-warren, by Henry I. and another by Henry II. See Cart. Antiq. T. viii. ix. and x.

⁷ Dugdale's Monast. vol. i. p. 975.

⁸ Cl. 23 Hen. VIII. m. 13. 'The King changed the style of the manor to "the Royal Manor of East Greenwich;" and afterwards, "the Honour and Manor of East Greenwich."

⁹ Records in the Augmentation-office.

¹⁰ Ibid. The office of steward of the manor was afterwards held, (with that of keeper of the palace and ranger of the park,) by Henry Earl of Holland, Henry Earl of St. Albans, and Charles Earl of Dorset. Henry Earl of Romney, Matthew Lord Aylmer, and Sir John Jennings, were rangers of the park and chief stewards of the manor. After this, John Roberts, Esq. had the office of steward only. No steward has been appointed for several years.

¹¹ Pat. 1 Ja. II. pt. 17. N^o 1.

survey,

survey, held of Odo Bishop of Baieux, by the Bishop of Lisieux¹². It seems not unlikely that this manor, which was seized by the King on the disgrace of the Bishop of Baieux, continued from that time to be vested in the Crown. We have traces of a Royal residence at this place as early as the year 1300, when Edward I. made an offering of 7s. at each of the holy crosses in the chapel of the Virgin Mary, at Greenwich, and the Prince made an offering of half that sum¹³. Henry IV. dates his will in 1408, from his manor of Greenwich. Henry V. granted this manor for life, to Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, who died at Greenwich in 1417¹⁴. It was granted soon afterwards to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, the King's uncle, who in 1433, had the Royal licence to fortify and embattle his manor-house, and to make a park of 200 acres¹⁵. Soon after this the Duke rebuilt the palace, calling it *Placentia*, or the Manor of Pleasaunce; he inclosed the park also, and erected within it a tower¹⁶ on the spot where the observatory now stands. Upon the Duke of Gloucester's death, which happened in 1447, this manor reverted to the Crown. Edward IV. took great pleasure and bestowed much cost in finishing and enlarging the palace. In 1466, he granted the manor, with the palace and park, to his Queen, Elizabeth, for life¹⁷. In this reign the marriage of Richard, Duke of York, with Anne Mowbray, was solemnized at Greenwich with great splendor¹⁸.

Greenwich-palace.

Rebuilt by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester.

Residence of the Kings of England at Greenwich.

¹² This manor is thus described in the survey:—The Bishop of Lisieux holds of the Bishop (of Baieux) Greneviz, which is taxed at two fulings. On the demesne lands there are two ploughs. The villans, who are 24 in number, have 4 ploughs; there are also four bordars, one cottar, and five slaves; there are four mills, rented at 70 shillings; 22 acres of meadow; 40 acres of pasture, and pannage for ten hogs. These fulings were, in the time of Edward the Confessor, two manors, held by Earl Harold

and Brixi; they are now consolidated. They were valued in King Edward's time, and afterwards, at 8l.; now at 12l.

¹³ Royal Household Expences, published by the Society of Antiquaries, p. 30.

¹⁴ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 126.

¹⁵ Pat. 11 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 14.

¹⁶ Lambard's Perambulation, p. 338; and Philipott's Survey, p. 162.

¹⁷ Haisted's Kent, vol. i. p. 20.

¹⁸ Ibid.

Henry VII. resided much at this place; where his second son (afterwards Henry VIII.), and his third son, Edmund Tudor²⁰, (created Duke of Somerset,) were born. Lambard says, that he beautified the palace by the addition of a brick front towards the water-side²¹. Stow mentions his repairing the palace in 1501²².

Birth of
Henry VIII.

Henry VIII. was born at Greenwich June 28, 1491, and was baptized in the parish church by the Bishop of Exeter, Lord Privy Seal; the Earl of Oxford and the Bishop of Winchester (Courtney) being his godfathers²³. This monarch, from partiality perhaps to the place of his birth, neglected Eltham, which had been the favourite residence of his ancestors, and bestowed great cost upon Greenwich, till he had made it, as Lambard says, "a pleasant, per-

Great feasts
held at
Greenwich
by that mo-
narch.

fect, and princely palace²⁴." During his reign it became one of the principal scenes of that festivity for which his court was celebrated. King Henry's marriage with his first Queen, Katherine of Arragon, was solemnized at Greenwich, June 3, 1510²⁵. On May-day 1511, and the two following days, were held tournaments, in which the King, Sir Edward Howard, Charles Brandon, and Edward Neville challenged all comers²⁶. In 1512, the King kept his Christmas here "with great and plentiful cheer²⁷;" and again in 1513, "with great solemnity, dancing, disguisings, and mummers, "in a most princely manner." At this celebrity was introduced the

First mas-
querade in
England.

²⁰ He was born in 1498; Sandford, p. 447.

²¹ Perambulation of Kent, p. 339.

²² Annals, p. 807, 4to edit.

²³ Sandford, p. 449.

²⁴ Perambulation of Kent, p. 339.—Leland thus describes the beauties of this palace in his Itinerary, vol. ix. p. 16.

"Ecce ut jam niteat locus petitus,

"Tanquam fidereæ locus cathedræ!

"Quæ fastigia picta! quæ fenestræ!

"Quæ turres vel ad astra se efferentes!

"Quæ porro viridaria, ac perennes

"Fontes! Flora finum occupat venusta

"Fundens delicias nitentis horti.

"Rerum commodus æstimator ille,

"Ripæ qui variis modis amenæ,

"Nomen contulit eleganter aptum."

²⁵ Stow, p. 815. 4to.

²⁶ Holinshed, vol. iii. f. 1469.

²⁷ Stow's Annals, p. 821. 4to.

first masquerade ever seen in England". On the 13th of May 1515, the marriage of Mary, Queen Dowager of France, (Henry's sister,) with Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, was publicly solemnized at Greenwich²⁷. Solemn tournaments were held there in 1517²⁸, 1526, and 1536²⁹. The King kept his Christmas at Greenwich in 1521, "with great nobleness and open court"; and again in 1525³⁰. In 1527, he received the French embassy at this place³¹. The same year he kept his Christmas here, "with revels, masks, disguisings, and banquets royal"; as he did again in 1533³², in 1537³³, and in 1543: the last-mentioned year he

²⁷ Hall's account of the festivities of this Christmas is as follows: "The Kyng this yere kept the feast of Christmas at Grenewiche, wher was suche abundance of viandes served to all comers of any honest behavior, as hath been fewe times seen: and against New yeres night was made, in the hall, a castle, gates, towers, and dungeon, garnished with artillerie, and weapon after the most warlike fashion: and on the frount of the castle was written, *Le Fortresse Dangerous*; and within the castle wer six ladies clothed in russet fatin laide all over with leves of golde, and every owde knit with laces of blewe filke and golde: on ther heddes, coyfes and cappes all of gold. After this castle had been caried about the hal, and the Quene had behelde it, in came the Kyng with five other appareled in coates, the one halfe of russet fatyn, spangled with spangels of fine gold, the other halfe rich clothe of gold; on ther heddes cappes of russet fatin embroudered with workes of fine gold bullion. These six assaulted the castle; the ladies seyng them so lustie and coragious wer content to solace with them, and upon farther communicacion to yeld the castle, and so thei came down and daunced a long space. And after the ladies led the Knightes into the castle, and then the

"castle sodainly vanished out of their sightes."

"On the daie of the Epiphanie at night, the Kyng with xi other wer disguised after the maner of Italie, called a maske, a thing not seen afore in Englande; thei wer appareled in garmentes long and brode, wrought all with gold, with visers and cappes of gold; and after the banket doon, these maskers came in with six gentlemen disguised in filke, bearing staffe torches, and desired the ladies to daunce; some were content, and some that knewe the fashion of it refused, because it was not a thyng commonly seen. And after thei daunced and commoned together as the fashion of the maske is, thei tooke their leave and departed, and so did the Quene and all the ladies." Hall's Chronicle—Hen. VIII. fol. 15, b. 16, a.

²⁸ Stow's Annals, p. 497. fol.

²⁹ Haisted's Kent, vol. i. p. 20.

³⁰ Kilbourne's Survey, p. 115.

³¹ Holinshed's Chron. vol. iii. f. 1500.

³² Collins's Peerage, vol. i. p. 145. (edit. 1768).

³³ Fiddes's life of Wolfey, p. 405.

³⁴ Stow's Annals, 4to. p. 886.

³⁵ Ibid. p. 946.

³⁶ Holinshed, vol. iii. f. 1571.

enter-

Birth of
Queen Mary.

Birth and
christening
of Queen
Elizabeth.

A muster of
the citizens,
and tilting,
before the
Queen in
Greenwich-
park.

entertained twenty-one of the Scottish nobility whom he had taken prisoners at Salom Moss, and gave them their liberty without ransom". Edward VI. kept his Christmas at Greenwich, in 1552-3; George Ferrers Esq. of Lincoln's Inn being "Lorde of the merrie disporte"³⁷." This amiable young monarch closed his short reign at Greenwich palace on the 6th of July following³⁸. Queen Mary was born at Greenwich, Feb. 8, 1515, and was baptized the Wednesday following, Cardinal Wolfey being her godfather, the Lady Katherine, and the Duchesse of Norfolk, her godmothers³⁹. Queen Elizabeth was born at this place, Sep. 7, 1533, "and christened with " great state on the Wednesday following, in the Friars' church, the " Duchesse of Norfolk bearing her to the font. Her godfather was " Archbishop Cranmer; her godmothers, the old Duchesse of Norfolk, and the old Marchioness of Dorset: Garter King of Arms " cried aloud, " God of his infinite goodness send prosperous life, " and long, to the high and mighty Princess of England, Elizabeth." " Over the font, which was of silver, (and stood in the midst of the " church, three steps high,) hung a square canopy of crimson velvet " fringed with gold, another being likewise borne over the child's " head". On the second of July 1559, Queen Elizabeth was entertained by the city of London with a muster of 1400 men in Greenwich-park, the gunners were dressed in shirts of mail, the others in coats of velvet, with chains of gold, being armed "with moris pikes, halberds," &c. At five o'clock in the afternoon a mock fight was exhibited in the park, the Queen viewing it from the gallery over the park gate: "three onsets were given in every battle, the " guns discharged on one another, the moris pikes encountred together with great alarm; each ran to their weapons again, and

³⁷ Kilbourne's Survey of Kent, p. 115.

³⁸ Stow, p. 1027.

³⁹ Sandford, p. 472.

⁴⁰ Sandford, p. 473.

⁴¹ Ibid. p. 482.

" then

“ then they fell together as fast as they could, in imitation of close
 “ fight ; after which Mr. Chamberlain, and divers of the commons
 “ of the city, came before her Grace, who thanked them heartily, and
 “ all the city : whereupon immediately was given the greatest shout
 “ that ever was heard, with hurling up of caps⁴². On the 10th of
 the same month there was tilting before the Queen, “ a goodly
 “ banquetting house being set up in the park, made with firpoles, and
 “ decked with birch branches, and all manner of flowers both of the
 “ field and garden, as roses, julyflowers, marygolds, and all manner
 “ of strewing herbs and rushes⁴³.” The challengers were the Earl of
 Ormond, Sir John Perrot, and Mr. North. At five in the afternoon
 the Queen, with the ambassadors, &c. came and stood over the park
 gate to see the exercise ; after this her Majesty took her horse and
 rode to the banquetting-house, and so to supper. The evening con-
 cluded with “ a mask, a great banquet, great casting of fire, and
 “ shooting of guns, till 12 at night⁴⁴.” The same year a council
 sat at Greenwich, in which it was determined to be contrary to law
 for any *Nuncio* from the Pope to enter this realm⁴⁵.

Greenwich became the Queen's favourite summer residence⁴⁶.
 She sometimes visited it at other seasons of the year. In Queen
 Elizabeth's Progresses, (published by Mr. Nichols,) there is a curious
 account of the order of the Maundy, as observed by her Majesty,
 at Greenwich⁴⁷, March 19, 1572-3, from a MS. of Lambard's.

Here,

Her resi-
 dence there.

⁴² Strype's Annals of the Reformation during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, vol. i. p. 194.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid. p. 195. In Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, (anno 1559, p. 5—48.) there is printed an account of the charge of the dinners at this muster. There was another muster of the citizens before the Queen on May-day 1572. Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, anno 1572, p. 12.

⁴⁵ Strype's Annals, vol. i. p. 112.
 Vol. IV.

⁴⁶ See Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, anno 1560, p. 69.—1566, p. 111.—1568, p. 115.—1573, p. 31. 35.—1577, p. 54.—1579, p. 110, 111, 112.—1585, p. 214.—1586, p. 225.—1597, p. 1.—1598, p. 7.

⁴⁷ It had been a very ancient custom for the sovereigns of this kingdom on Maundy-Thursdai, in imitation of our Saviour's humility, to wash the feet of a certain number of poor persons (corresponding with the years of their own age). In Lambard's detail

Her reception of Embassadors at Greenwich.

Hentzner's description of her court.

Here, on the 29th of June 1585, she received the Deputies from the United Provinces, who then presented to her Majesty the sovereignty of the Low Countries⁴⁷. In the month of May the year ensuing, she received the Danish Embassador at Greenwich⁴⁸; and on the 25th of July 1597, Paulus de Jaline, Embassador from the King of Poland⁴⁹. Hentzner, a German traveller, who visited England in 1598, gives so curious and interesting a description of Queen Elizabeth's court at Greenwich, that, although it has been more than once printed; yet, as it may be new to many of my readers, and is so immediately pertinent to a history of this parish, I shall not hesitate to print it at length in the notes⁵⁰. The latest mention

detail of this ceremony, as performed by Queen Elizabeth at Greenwich, we find that her Majesty being then 39 years of age, the same number of poor persons attended in the hall, their feet were first washed by the yemen of the laundry with warm water and sweet herbs, afterwards by the sub-almoner, then by the almoner, and lastly by the Queen; the person who washed making each time a cross on the pauper's foot above the toes, and kissing it. This ceremony was performed also by the Queen, kneeling, being attended by 39 ladies and gentlewomen. Clothes, victuals, and money were then distributed among the poor. Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, anno 1572, p. 37, 38. James the Second is said to have been the last of our monarchs who performed this ceremony in person. It was afterwards performed by the almoner. The dole to the poor is still kept up.

⁴⁷ Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, anno 1585, p. 215.

⁴⁸ Ibid. anno 1586, p. 225.

⁴⁹ Ibid. anno 1597, p. 1.

⁵⁰ "We arrived next at the Royal Palace of Greenwich, where Elizabeth, the present Queen, was born, and where she generally resides, particularly in summer, for

"the delightfulness of the situation. We
"were admitted, by an order Mr. Rogers
"procured from the Lord Chamberlain,
"into the presence-chamber, hung with rich
"tapestry, and the floor, after the English
"fashion, strewed with hay, through which
"the Queen commonly passes in her way to
"chapel: at the door stood a gentleman
"dressed in velvet, with a gold chain, whose
"office was to introduce to the Queen any
"person of distinction that came to wait on
"her: it was Sunday, when there is usually
"the greatest attendance of nobility. In
"the same hall were the Archbishop of
"Canterbury, the Bishop of London, a great
"number of Counsellors of State, officers of
"the Crown, and gentlemen, who waited the
"Queen's coming out, which she did from
"her own apartment when it was time to
"go to prayers, attended in the following
"manner: first went gentlemen, barons,
"earls, knights of the garter, all richly
"dressed and bareheaded; next came the
"Chancellor bearing the seals in a red silk
"purse between two, one of which carried
"the Royal sceptre, the other the sword of
"state, in a red scabbard, fludded with
"golden fleurs de lis, the point upwards:
"next came the Queen, in the sixty-fifth
"year

mention that I have found of Queen Elizabeth's residence at Greenwich is in 1600; when Rowland White, writing to Sir Robert Sidney, June 11, says, "The Queen dined yesterday at my Lady
" Lumley's

" year of her age, as we were told, very ma-
" jestic; her face oblong, fair, but wrinkled,
" her eyes small, yet black and pleasant;
" her nose a little hooked; her lips narrow,
" and her teeth black (a defect the English
" seem subject to from their too great use of
" sugar); she had in her ears two pearls
" with very rich drops; she wore false hair,
" and that red; upon her head she had a
" small crown, reported to be made of some
" of the gold of the celebrated Lunebourgh
" table. Her bosom was uncovered, as all
" the English ladies have it till they marry,
" and she had on a necklace of exceeding
" fine jewels; her hands were small, her
" fingers long, and her stature neither tall
" nor low; her air was stately, her manner
" of speaking mild and obliging. That
" day she was dressed in white silk, bordered
" with pearls of the size of beans, and over
" it a mantle of black silk, shot with silver
" threads; her train was very long, the
" end of it borne by a marchioness; in-
" stead of a chain she had an oblong collar
" of gold and jewels. As she went along
" in all this state and magnificence, she
" spoke very graciously, first to one, then to
" another, whether foreign ministers, or
" those who attended for different reasons,
" in English, French, and Italian; for be-
" sides being well skilled in Greek, Latin,
" and the languages I have mentioned, she
" is mistress of Spanish, Scotch, and Dutch;
" whoever speaks to her, it is kneeling; now
" and then she raises some with her hand.
" While we were there, W. Slawata, a Bo-
" hemian baron, had letters to present to
" her, and she, after pulling off her glove,
" gave him her right hand to kiss, sparkling
" with rings and jewels, a mark of parti-
" cular favour; wherever she turned her
" face as she was going along, every body
" fell down on their knees. The ladies of
" the court followed next to her, very hand-
" some and well shaped, and for the most
" part dressed in white. She was guarded
" on each side by the gentlemen pensioners,
" fifty in number, with gilt battleaxes. In
" the antichapel next the hall, where we
" were, petitions were presented to her,
" and she received them most graciously,
" which occasioned the acclamation of
" *Long live Queen Elizabeth!* She answered
" it with, *I thank you, my good people.* In the
" chapel was excellent music; as soon as it
" and the service was over, which scarce
" exceeded half an hour, the Queen re-
" turned in the same state and order, and
" prepared to go to dinner. But while she
" was still at prayers, we saw her table set
" out with the following solemnity*. A
" gentleman entered the room bearing a

* The Earl of Orford (Horace Walpole), from whose translation of part of Hentzner's Itinerary (printed at Strawberry-hill) the above extract is taken, makes the following observation in a note upon this passage: "The excess of respectful ceremonial used at decking her Majesty's table, though not in her presence, and the kind of adoration and genuflection paid to her person,

" approach to Eastern homage. When we observe such worship offered to an old woman, with bare neck, black teeth, and false red hair, it makes one smile; but makes one reflect what masculine sense was couched under these weaknesses, and which could command such awe from a nation like England."

The House
of Delight.

" Lumley's in Greenwich, and uses to walke muche in the parke
" and great walkes out of the parke, and about the parke ". The
Princess Mary, daughter of James I. was christened with great
solemnity at Greenwich, in 1605 ". In 1613, Greenwich-house
was settled on the Queen (Anne of Denmark) for life ". The
brick-work, towards the garden, was built by her; and she laid
the foundation of the " House of Delight ", in the park, now
the Ranger's lodge. Charles the First resided occasionally at Green-
wich, before the breaking out of the civil war. His Queen, Hen-
rietta Maria, employed Inigo Jones " to finish the building, which
Anne of Denmark had begun. It was completed in 1635, as ap-

" rod, and along with him another who had
" a table-cloth, which, after they had both
" kneeled three times with the utmost
" veneration, he spread upon the table, and
" after kneeling again they both retired.
" Then came two others, one with the rod
" again, the other with a saltfeller, a plate,
" and bread; when they had kneeled as
" the others had done, and placed what was
" brought upon the table, they too retired
" with the same ceremonies performed by
" the first. At last came an unmarried lady
" (we were told she was a countess), and
" along with her a married one, bearing a
" tasting knife, the former was dressed in
" white silk, who, when she had prostrated
" herself three times in the most graceful
" manner, approached the table and rubbed
" the plates with bread and salt, with as
" much awe as if the Queen had been pre-
" sent: when they had waited there a little
" while, the yeomen of the guard entered
" bareheaded, clothed in scarlet with a
" golden rose upon their backs, bringing in
" at each turn a course of twenty four
" dishes served in plate, most of it gilt;
" these dishes were received by a gentle-
" man in the same order they were brought,

" and placed upon the table, while the lady-
" taster gave to each of the guards a mouth-
" ful to eat, at the particular dish he had
" brought, for fear of any poison. During
" the time that this guard, which consists
" of the tallest and stoutest men that can be
" found in all England, being carefully
" selected for this service, were bringing
" dinner, twelve trumpets and two kettle-
" drums made the hall ring for half an hour
" together. At the end of this ceremonial,
" a number of unmarried ladies appeared,
" who, with particular solemnity, lifted the
" meat off the table, and conveyed it into
" the Queen's inner and more private
" chamber, where, after she had chosen for
" herself, the rest goes to the ladies of the
" court. The Queen dines and sups alone
" with very few attendants; and it is very
" seldom that any body, foreigner or na-
" tive, is admitted at that time, and then
" only at the intercession of somebody in
" power."

⁵¹ Sidney Papers, vol. ii. p. 201.

⁵² Collins's Peerage, vol. iv. p. 131.

⁵³ Pat. 11 Jac. I. pt. 13. Feb. 9.

⁵⁴ Philipott's Survey, p. 162.

⁵⁵ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. p. 152.

pears

pears by a date still to be seen on the front: the cielings were painted by Horatio Gentileschi⁵⁷, and the whole house was furnished so magnificently, that it surpassed, as Philipott says, all others of the kind in England⁵⁸.

On the third of November 1642, three companies of foot, and a troop of horse, were sent by the Parliament at night, to search the palace and town of Greenwich for concealed arms; they found only a few two-handed broad-swords without scabbards⁵⁹. When the ordinance for the sale of Crown-lands was passed, in 1649, Greenwich-house and park were reserved: Sir Bulstrode Whitlock being made keeper and steward of the manor⁶⁰. On the 21st of December 1651, it was resolved that Greenwich-house should be kept for the Lord Protector⁶¹; the next year, the necessities of the state requiring money for defraying the expences of the Navy, the House of Commons resolved (Nov. 27,) that Greenwich-house, with the park and lands, should be sold for ready money⁶². In pursuance of this resolution, an Act was passed, on the 31st of December, for the sale⁶³; a survey was taken, and an estimate made. Several of the offices and other premises adjoining to the palace were accordingly sold to various persons⁶⁴; but the house itself and the park remaining unsold in 1654, it was again declared to be a fit mansion for the accommodation of the Protector; and on the 20th of December that year, an ordinance passed, by which it was reserved for him and his successors⁶⁵. Notwithstanding this ordinance, after

Circumstances relating to the palace during the civil war.

⁵⁷ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. p. 114.

⁵⁸ Survey of Kent, p. 162.

⁵⁹ England's Memorable Accidents, Nov. 7, 1642.

⁶⁰ Whitlock's Memorials, p. 385.

⁶¹ Ibid. 610.

⁶² Mercurius Politicus, Dec. 2, 1652.

⁶³ Ibid. Jan. 6, 1653.

⁶⁴ The priory buildings to Richard Ba-

lington; the hobby stables to Robert Tichborne; several of the offices to Richard Salmon and Thomas Griffin; part of the tilt-yard, with a messuage adjoining, to Henry Hene.—Particulars of sale in the Augmentation-office.

⁶⁵ Several Proceedings of State Affairs, Dec. 20—27, 1654.

The old palace pulled down, and a new one begun by Charles II.

Charles II.'s unfinished palace converted into an hospital for seamen, founded by King William and Queen Mary.

Cromwell's death, (June 18, 1659,) it was referred to a committee to treat with the city of London about the exchange of Greenwich for the new (Richmond) park⁶⁶; but it does not appear that the exchange ever took place. After the Restoration, Greenwich palace, park, and manor came again into the hands of the Crown, and Henry Earl of St. Alban's was made keeper and steward⁶⁷. It being found that the old building, which, since its first erection by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, had been from time to time enlarged and repaired, was become greatly decayed, the King ordered it to be pulled down; intending to build on its site a magnificent palace of freestone, one wing of which was completed, at the expence of 36,000l.⁶⁸ Here he occasionally resided; but no farther progress was made in the work, either by him or his successor James. In the early part of the following reign, a project was formed for providing an asylum for seamen, disabled by age, or maimed in the service of their country. The idea of this humane and politic institution is said to have originated with the Queen. After their Majesties had resolved to found an hospital⁶⁹ for this purpose, various places were recommended for its site. Sir Christopher Wren proposed that the unfinished palace at Greenwich should be converted to this use, and enlarged with new buildings. His advice was adopted; and in the year 1694, the King and Queen, by their letters patent, granted the said palace, with other buildings and certain parcels of ground adjoining, to the Lord Keeper Somers, the Duke of Leeds, and others, in trust, "to be converted and employed to and for the

⁶⁶ Public Intelligencer, June 13—20, 1659.

⁶⁷ Pat. 14 Car. II. pt. 7. N^o 21.

⁶⁸ Haisted's History of Kent, vol. i. p. 22.

⁶⁹ Almost the whole of the account of Greenwich Hospital, as here given, is abstracted from the History of the Hospital,

published in 1789, by the Rev. J. Cooke, and the Rev. J. Maule, the chaplains; a few particulars of later date have been obligingly communicated by Mr. Cooke, and by William Locker, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor of the Hospital.

“ use and service of a hospital to be there founded, for the relief and
 “ support of seamen of the Royal Navy, who, by reason of wounds
 “ or other disabilities should be incapable of farther service at sea,
 “ and unable to maintain themselves; and for the sustentation of
 “ widows, and the education of children of such seamen as should
 “ be slain or disabled in the King’s service.” The following year,
 the King (Queen Mary being then dead) appointed commissioners⁷⁰
 for the purpose of considering (with the assistance of the Surveyor-
 general and other artists) what part of King Charles’s palace, and
 the other buildings granted for that purpose, would be fit for the
 intended hospital, and how they might be best prepared for that use;
 of procuring models for such new buildings as might be required;
 of preparing, (with the assistance of the Attorney and Solicitor
 General,) a charter of foundation, with statutes and orders for the
 management of the hospital; and for other purposes. The King,
 by the said patent, granted the sum of 2000*l.* yearly towards carry-
 ing this noble work into effect. The commissioners held their first
 meeting at Guildhall, on the 17th of May 1695; when a committee
 was appointed to view the premises granted for the use of the hos-
 pital, who reported that King Charles’s unfinished palace might, by
 the addition of a building on the west side, be made capable of
 receiving, conveniently, between three and four hundred seamen.
 On the 31st of the same month, at a meeting of the committee in
 Guildhall, the preamble of a subscription-roll was drawn up, but
 the subscription fell very short of what might have been expected
 from the liberal example of the founder, and the magnitude, policy,
 and benevolence of the institution. Some individuals contributed

The King’s
donation.

A subscrip-
tion opened
for carrying
on the work.

⁷⁰ The commissioners, who were upwards of 200 in number, consisted of the great officers of state, and other official persons; the archbishops and bishops; the judges; the lord mayor, and aldermen; the master, warden, assistants, and elder brethren of the Trinity-house (most of them for the time being); and several of the nobility and gentry.

Sir Christopher Wren,
the architect.

The new
building begun.

Description
of Greenwich Hospi-
tal.

generously", but the whole of the subscription did not amount to 8000*l.*; and it is remarkable, that the names of two persons only, (Isaac Loader, Esq. of Deptford, and Dr. Plume, vicar of Greenwich,) who were not among the commissioners, appear on the list. I believe it may be affirmed, without any undue compliment to the present age, that the event of such a subscription would now be very different. Sir Christopher Wren, who was appointed the architect, (to his honour be it spoken,) contributed his time, labour, and skill, and superintended the progress of the work for several years without any emolument or reward. The foundation of the first new building was laid on the 3d of June 1696, from which time the Hospital has been gradually enlarged and improved, till it has arrived at its present splendor and magnificence.

Greenwich Hospital, in its present state, consists of four distinct piles of building, distinguished by the names of King Charles's; Queen Anne's; King William's, and Queen Mary's. King Charles's and Queen Anne's are those next the river: between them is the grand square 270 feet wide; and in front by the river-side a terrace 865 feet in length. The view, from the north gate, which opens to the terrace in the midway between the two buildings, presents an assemblage of objects uncommonly grand and striking. Beyond the square are seen the hall and chapel, with their beautiful domes, and the two colonnades, which form a kind of avenue, terminated by the Ranger's lodge in the park; on an eminence of which appears the

" Some of the principal contributions were as follows:—The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Tenison); the Lord Keeper Somers; the Dukes of Leeds, Shrewsbury, and Devonshire; the Earls of Pembroke, Dorset, and Portland, 500*l.* each: the Earl of Montagu, 300*l.*: The Earls of Romney, Monmouth, and Godolphin, 200*l.* each; Sir Richard Smith, 126*l.*; Lord Ranelagh, Sir William Trumbull, Sir J. Trevor, Sir Stephen Fox, Sir J. Holt, Sir J. Lowther, Sir T. Lane, Sir George Trevor, Sir Robert Rich, Sir J. Houblon, Sir Patience Ward, Sir Wm. Ashurst, Sir R. Onslow, Sir George Rooke, Sir Thomas Trevor, Charles Montagu, Esq. J. Smith, Esq.; H. Priestman, Esq.; and R. Austen, Esq.; 100*l.* each.

Royal

Royal Observatory amidst a grove of trees. In the centre of the great square above mentioned is a statue of George the Second, by Rysbrach, carved out of a single block of white marble, which weighed eleven tons, taken from the French by Sir George Rooke. The statue was presented to the Hospital by Sir John Jennings, a former Governor. On the pedestal are some inscriptions⁷², drawn up by Mr. Stanyan, author of the Grecian History.

The great square.
Statue of George II.

King Charles's building stands on the west side of the great square; the eastern part of it, which is of Portland stone, was erected in 1664, by Webb, after a design of his father-in-law Inigo Jones. The front towards the east has in the centre a portico, supported by four Corinthian columns; and at each end a pavilion formed by four columns of the same order. In this range of buildings is the council-room, with an antichamber. In the antichamber are some sea-pieces, given by Thomas Harman, Esq. representing the exploits of his ancestor Captain Thomas Harman, in the reign of Charles II.; and a series of small pictures, representing the loss of the Luxemburgh galley, (commanded by Captain William Kellaway,) which was burnt in her passage from Jamaica to London in 1727; and the subsequent distresses of part of her crew who escaped in the long-boat, and were at sea from June 25 to July 7, without any victuals or a drop of liquor⁷³. In the council-room are portraits of King

King Charles's building.

Council-room and antichamber.

Council-room.

⁷² On the east side :

" *Hic requies senectæ*
" *Hic modus lassæ maris et viarum*
" *Militiæque.*"

On the west side .
" *Fessos tuto placidissima portu*
" *Accipit.*"

On the north side :
" *Hic ames dici pater atque princeps.*"

Underneath the Royal Standard :
" *Imperium Pelagi.*"

On the south side.
" *Principi potentissimo Georgio II^{do} Britan-*

narum Regi, cujus auspiciis et patrocinio augustissimum hoc hospitium ad sublevandos militum tantum in classe emeritorum labores—a regis ipsius antecessoribus fundatum auctius indies et splendidius exurgit.

" *Joannes Jennings, eques, ejusdem hospitii præfectus Iconem hanc pro debitâ suâ erga principem reverentiâ et patriam charitate posuit, anno Domini MDCCXXXV.*"

⁷³ The whole number in the boat was 23; William Boys, who was one of six only who survived the distresses of the voyage, was afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

William and Queen Mary, by Kneller; King George II.; the first Earl of Sandwich, by Sir Peter Lely; Lord Torrington, by Davison; Sir John Jennings, by Richardson; Robert Osbaldeston, Esq. a liberal benefactor to the Hospital; Captain Clements, (a former Lieut. Governor,) by Greenhill; and the late Earl of Sandwich, by Gainsborough. In this room also are several of Sir James Thornhill's original sketches for the great hall. The north front of King Charles's building, which is towards the river, contains the apartments of the Governor and Lieut. Governor. This and the south front have each two pavilions similar to those in the east front. The west side of this building, comprehending the north-west and south-west pavilions, was originally all of brick⁷³. It was the first addition to King Charles's palace, being called the *bass building*. The foundation was laid in 1696, and it was nearly completed in 1698. The whole of what is now called King Charles's building, contains fourteen wards, in which are 301 beds.

Queen
Anne's
building.

King William's building stands to the south-west of the great square. It contains the great hall, vestibule, and dome, designed and erected by Sir Christopher Wren, between 1698 and 1703: to the east of these adjoins a colonade, 347 feet in length, supported by columns and pilasters of the Doric order, 20 feet in height. In the vestibule of the hall is the model of an antique ship, found in the Villa Mattea (given by Lord Anson). The great hall is 106 feet in length, 56 in width, and 50 in height. In the frieze is the following inscription: "*Pietas augusta ut habitent securè et publicè*

King Wil-
liam's build-
ing.

The vestibule
and hall.

⁷³ The north-west pavilion was taken down and rebuilt with stone in 1712; the south-west pavilion in 1769.

“ *alantur qui publicæ securitati invigilarunt regia Grenovici Mariæ*
 “ *auspiciis sublevandis nautis destinata regnantibus Gulielmo et Mariâ,*
 “ 1694.” The painting of this hall was undertaken by Sir James Thornhill in 1708, and finished in 1727. It cost 6685*l.* being after the rate of 3*l.* per yard for the cieling, and 1*l.* for the sides. This price the directors agreed to pay, after consulting some of the most eminent artists of that time ; who declared the performance to be equal in merit to any thing of the kind in England, and superior in the number of figures and ornaments. On the cieling are portraits of the Royal founders William and Mary, surrounded by the cardinal virtues, the four seasons of the year, the English rivers, the four elements, the arts and sciences relating to navigation ; and other emblematical figures, among which are introduced, portraits of Flamsteed, the Astronomer Royal, and his pupil Mr. Thomas Weston. The sides are adorned with fluted pilasters, trophies, &c. The cieling of the upper hall represents Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark, accompanied by various emblematical figures ; the four quarters of the globe, &c. The subjects on the sides are, the landing of the Prince of Orange at Harwich ; and of George I. at Greenwich. At the upper end of the hall are portraits of George I. and his family, with many emblematical figures ; among which Sir James Thornhill has introduced his own portrait. The west front of King William’s building, which is of brick, was finished by Sir John Vanburgh, about the year 1726. This building contains eleven wards, in which are 551 beds.

The foundation of the eastern colonade (which is similar to that on the west side) was laid in 1699 ; but the chapel, and other parts of Queen Mary’s building which adjoin to it, were not finished till 1752. This building, which corresponds to that called King William’s, contains thirteen wards, in which are 1092 beds.

Queen
Mary’s
building.

Dreadful
fire which
consumed a
great part of
this build-
ing.

The new
chapel.

On the 2d of January 1779, a dreadful fire happened in this building, which destroyed the chapel, with its dome, part of the colonade, and as many of the adjoining wards as contained 500 beds. The whole has been since rebuilt. The former chapel, which was destroyed, was designed by Ripley; the present chapel, by the late James Stuart, well known by his interesting publications on the antiquities of Athens. It is 111 feet in length, and 52 in width: the portal is extremely rich; and the interior part fitted up in the most elegant style of Grecian architecture. On the sides are galleries for the officers and their families, and beneath, seats for the pensioners, nurses, and boys. Over the altar is a large painting, (25 feet by 14,) representing the shipwreck of St. Paul, by West. Over the lower windows are paintings in *chiaro oscuro*, by Rebecca and other artists. The pulpit is very richly ornamented with carved work, representing scripture subjects. The organ, which is esteemed a very fine one, was made by Green.

The two pavilions at the extremities of the terrace were erected in 1778, and dedicated to their present Majesties.

The east and west entrances into the Hospital are formed by two piers of rustic work. On those at the west entrance are placed two large stone globes, each six feet diameter.

The Infirm-
ary.

In 1763, it having been determined to erect an Infirmary without the walls of the Hospital for sick pensioners, Mr. Stuart gave a design for the building, which was immediately completed by Mr. Robinson, then clerk of the works. It is a quadrangular brick building, 198 feet in length, and 175 in breadth, containing 64 rooms, each formed so as to accommodate four patients; every room having a chimney-place and ventilator. This building contains also a chapel, hall, and kitchen; apartments for the physician, surgeon, apothecary, matron, &c. Within the walls are hot and cold baths.

In

In 1783, a school-house, with a dormitory for the boys, was built without the walls of the hospital; the wards which the boys formerly occupied being appropriated to the reception of an additional number of pensioners. This building was designed by Mr. Stuart, and erected under the superintendence of Mr. Newton, clerk of the works. It is 146 feet in length, and 42 in breadth, exclusive of a Tuscan colonade in front, which is 180 feet long, and 20 broad. The school-room, 100 feet by 25, is capable of containing 200 boys. In the upper stories are two dormitories of the same length, furnished with hammocks. There are apartments also for the guardian, nurses, and other attendants; and, at a small distance, a house for the schoolmaster.

School-house, and dormitory.

Other out-buildings belonging to the hospital are, a large brewery, the officers' stables, &c.

The pensioners, who are the objects of this noble charity, must be seamen disabled by age or maimed (either in the King's service, or in the merchant service, if the wounds were received in defending or taking any ship, or in fight against a pirate⁷⁴). Foreigners, who have served two years in the British Navy, become entitled to receive the benefits of this charity in the same manner as natives. The widows of seamen, pursuant to the intention of the Royal founder, are provided for in this establishment, enjoying the exclusive privilege of being appointed nurses in the hospital.

Qualifications of the pensioners.

In the month of January 1705, the Royal Hospital at Greenwich was first opened for the reception of pensioners, when forty-two seamen, qualified as above mentioned, were admitted. Their number has since been gradually increased to 2350, which is the present

⁷⁴ At first it was confined entirely to seamen in the King's service; but, in 1712, all seamen having been made liable to the duty of six-pence a month, imposed before only on seamen in the King's service, the benefits of this charity, in aid of which the duty was granted, was extended as above mentioned.

complement.

complement⁷⁵. The pensioners are provided with clothes, diet, and lodging; and have a small allowance for pocket-money⁷⁶. The number of nurses now employed in the hospital, including the boys' nurses, is 147; they must be widows of seamen, and under 45 years of age at the time of their admission. They are allowed 8l. per annum as wages, and are provided with clothing, diet, and lodging.

About 15,400 pensioners, and 640 nurses, have been admitted into the Hospital since its first establishment.

Out-pensioners.

In 1763, in consequence of an application from the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, assembled at a general court, an Act of Parliament passed, enabling them (after defraying the necessary expences of the Hospital) to grant pensions to such poor seamen (worn out and become decrepit in the King's service) as could not be received, for want of room, into the Hospital. In pursuance of this Act, 1400 out-pensioners were appointed to receive 7l. per annum: their numbers having gradually decreased, by death, or admission into the Hospital, 500 more were appointed in 1782. The present number of out-pensioners is about 1200.

Education of seamen's sons.

From the first beginning of the institution, in compliance with the Royal founder's intention, a certain number of seamen's sons have been educated in the Hospital; at first, ten only; in 1731, they were increased to 60; and at length, to 150; which is the present complement. The boys must be, at the time of their admission, between eleven and thirteen years of age; objects of charity; of

⁷⁵ Between 1705 and 1708, the number was increased from 42 to

Between $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1708 \\ 1709 \\ 1728 \\ 1731 \\ 1738 \\ 1751 \end{array} \right\}$ and $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1709 \\ 1728 \\ 1731 \\ 1738 \\ 1751 \\ 1755 \end{array} \right\}$ it was increased to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 300 \\ 350 \\ 450 \\ 900 \\ 1000 \\ 1300 \\ 1550 \end{array} \right\}$

Between $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1755 \\ 1763 \\ 1764 \\ 1770 \end{array} \right\}$ and $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1763 \\ 1764 \\ 1770 \\ 1782 \end{array} \right\}$ it was increased to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1720 \\ 1783 \\ 2000 \\ 2350 \end{array} \right\}$

⁷⁶ The common sailors have a shilling a week; the boatswains 2s. 6d.; the boatswains' mates 1s. 6d.

found

found body and mind, and able to read. They are lodged, clothed, and maintained three years; during which time they are instructed in the principles of religion by the chaplains; and in writing, arithmetic, navigation, (and drawing, if they shew any genius for it,) by the schoolmaster. Each boy has a Bible and Prayer-book given him on his entrance into the school, and is supplied, during his stay there, with all necessary books and instruments; which he is allowed to take with him when he leaves the school. He is then bound out for seven years to the sea-service. An excellent branch this of the charity, which answers the double purpose of providing for the sons of poor seamen, and of making them useful to their country. About 2700 boys have been educated from the first establishment of this charity to the present time. The master, who is appointed by the directors, has a salary of 150l. per annum, and a house. The present master is Mr. Peter Furbor.

The funds which have sufficed to raise the magnificent buildings of this Hospital, and to increase, from time to time, the establishment to its present extent, have been derived from the following sources:

Revenue of
the Hospital.

The sum of 2000l. per annum, granted by the King, in 1695.

About 8000l. subscribed as before mentioned, in 1695.

A duty of 6d. per month, to be paid by every mariner, either in the King's or in the merchants' service; granted by Parliament in 1696, and in 1712⁷⁷.

The sum of 19,500l. being fines paid by certain merchants for smuggling; given by the King, in 1699.

The sum of 600l. being the produce of a lottery, (anno 1699,) from which much greater gains were expected.

The profits of the market at Greenwich, given by Henry Earl of Romney, in 1700.

⁷⁷ See note, p. 444.

The sum of 6472l. 1s. being the effects of Kid, a pirate, given by Queen Anne, in 1705.

The moiety of a large estate bequeathed by Robert Osbaldeston, Esq. in 1707, (valued at 20,000l.) and the profits of his unexpired grant of the north and south foreland lighthouses (since renewed for 99 years to the Hospital).

Forfeited and unclaimed shares of prize-money, granted by Queen Anne, in 1708.

Six thousand pounds per annum, granted by Queen Anne, in 1710, out of the duty on coals, and continued for a longer term by George I.

The wages and allowance of the chaplains of the Hospital, as chaplains of Deptford and Woolwich Dock-yards, granted to the Hospital in 1714; an increase of salary having been given in lieu to the chaplains.

The half-pay of all the officers belonging to the Hospital from the year 1728, when salaries were assigned them in lieu.

Ten thousand pounds granted annually by Parliament in 1728, and for several years following.

An estate given by Mr. William Clapham of Eltham (1730), consisting of wharfs and warehouses near London-bridge (after the death of his sister without issue).

The estates forfeited by the Earl of Derwentwater⁷⁸, given by Act of Parliament in 1735, with certain monies received on account of the said estates, and then remaining in the Exchequer.

⁷⁸ The rental was then about 6000l. per annum, subject to certain incumbrances, which were paid off by the commissioners in 1749.

By an Act of Parliament passed in 22 Geo. II. the sum of 30,000l. was granted for the relief of James Bartholomew Rad-

cliffe, and other children of Charles Radcliffe, who was attainted in 1715.

In 1788, on a petition from the Earl of Newburgh, an Act of Parliament passed, granting to his Lordship, and his heirs male, a rent-charge of 2500l. per annum, to be paid by the treasurer of the Hospital.

Benefactions of private persons at various times, (subsequent to the subscription already mentioned,) amounting in the whole to about 9400l.⁷⁹

The present revenue of the Hospital arises from such of the grants and benefactions above mentioned as were of a permanent nature, and from fines for fishing with unlawful nets, and other offences committed on the river Thames.

The expences of the school are not paid out of this revenue, but it is supported solely by the following incidental funds: viz. money received for shewing the hall, chapel, and other parts of the building; mulcts, absences, cheques, &c. of the pensioners and the nurses; profits on provisions purchased of the pensioners; sale of old household stores; and unclaimed property of deceased pensioners and nurses. These funds have proved adequate to the expences of the establishment, and have produced a balance of savings invested in the stocks.

Funds of the school.

King William's first commission relating to Greenwich Hospital has been already mentioned, a second commission passed the Great Seal on the 25th of September 1695. In 1703, Queen Anne issued a commission (dated July 21) which directed that seven commissioners should form a general court, whereof the Lord High Admiral, the Lord Treasurer, or any two Privy Counsellors should be a *quorum*; general courts were to be held quarterly; the Governor and Treasurer of the Hospital to be appointed by the Crown, all the other officers by the Lord High Admiral, having been recommended

Constitution and government of the Hospital.

⁷⁹ The principal benefactions were,	James Taylor, Esq. - -	102l. 11s. 5d.
Sir Josiah Child, - -	Elizabeth Bridges, - -	100l.
An unknown person, (in	Mr Evelyn, - - -	2000l.
malt tickets,) - -	Mr. William Raphe, -	250l.
Ralph Thoresby, Esq. -	Mrs. Waldron, of Green-	
Thomas Blackman, Esq. 100l.	wich, - - - -	500l.
John de la Fontaine, Esq. 338l. 15s.	Mrs. Waters, - - -	100l.
Benjamin Overton, Esq. 300l.	Admiral Long, - - -	100l.
Sir James Bateman, - 103l.	Captain Sharman, - -	100l.

Commis-
sioners incor-
porated by
charter in
1775.

to him by the general court: The same commission appoints twenty-five directors to be a standing committee, to meet every fortnight; it vests the internal regulation of the Hospital in the Governor, and such a council of the officers as the Lord High Admiral shall appoint. Such has been the constitution of the Hospital to the present day, warrants having been issued from time to time by the Admiralty forming new councils, as the increase of officers or other circumstances rendered it necessary. New commissions of the same nature as that of Queen Anne, were issued by George I. and George II. on their accession to the throne; but it was not till the year 1775, that the commissioners became a body corporate by a charter of his present Majesty. This charter grants powers to finish the building; to provide for seamen, either within or out of the Hospital; to make bye-laws, &c. &c. It is provided by the charter, that all the officers of the Hospital shall be seafaring men; the office of the directors is defined to be, to inspect the carrying on of the buildings; to state the accounts, and to make contracts; and to place the boys out as apprentices. The internal regulation of the Hospital to be in the Governor and Council, as before mentioned. This charter was followed by an Act of Parliament, which vested in the commissioners thus incorporated, all the estates held in trust for the benefit of the Hospital⁸⁰.

The

⁸⁰ The present officers are,		Salary.			Salary.
The Governor—Right Hon. Lord Hood, - - - - -		1000l.			
Lieut. Gov.—Wm. Locker, Esq.		400l.			
Captains { Sir Rich. Pearson, } { — Arden, } { T. Allwright, } { F. Lynn, }		230l. each.	Lieutenants { G. Spearing *, } { W. Hunter, } { P. Stuart, } { P. Van-Court, }		115l. each.
Lieutenants { C. Besson, } { Rob. Kerr, } { H. Smith, } { A. Fortye, }		115l. each.	Treasurer—Right Hon Lord Bridport, - - - - -		200l.
			Secretary—J. Ibbetson, Esq. - - -		160l.
			Auditor—Rt. Hon. Lord Auckland, - - - - -		100l.
			Surveyor—John Yenn, Esq. - - -		200l.
					Clerk

* See an account of this Gentleman's extraordinary escape from a coal-pit, in the Gentleman's Magazine for August 1793.

The principal officers of Greenwich Hospital are a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor; four Captains, eight Lieutenants; a Treasurer, Secretary, Auditor, two Chaplains; a Physician, Surgeon, Steward, Clerk of the Checque, Surveyor, Clerk of the Works; besides assistants, and a great number of inferior officers. The Governor and Treasurer are appointed by the King's patent; the other officers by the Admiralty, except the Surveyor and Clerk of the Works, who are nominated by the general court. The officers are allowed, in addition to their salaries, a certain quantity of coals and candles, and 14d. a day, in lieu of diet.

Principal
officers.

In 1707, a piece of ground, lying on the east side of Greenwich-park, 660 feet in length, and 132 in breadth, was given by Prince George of Denmark to the Hospital for a burial-ground. It has been long disused; another parcel of ground, containing about two acres and a half, having been appropriated for that purpose in 1749; when a mausoleum was built, in which are preserved the memorials of Mr. Pierce Welsh^a, the first Lieutenant of the Hospital; the Rev. Philip Stubbs, archdeacon of St. Alban's, chaplain of Greenwich Hospital, &c.; and other persons who were buried in the old ground. In the new cemetery is only one monument, in memory of Francis Danfays, Esq. Lieut. Governor of the Hospital, who died in 1754. In this cemetery was interred, June 26, 1774, Nicholas Tindal, the translator of Rapin's History of England. He published also a continuation of it to the end of George the First's reign, and was author

The ceme-
tery.

Nicholas
Tindal.

	Salary.	
Clerk of the Works—(vacant),	91l. 5s.	" Mr. Pierce Welsh, Lieutenant of his Ma-
Physician—Dr. Robertson, - -	182l. 10s.	esty's ship Salisbury: in the year 1703,
Surgeon—William Miller, - -	150l.	" on the 10th of April, they engaged a part
Steward—John Godby, - -	160l.	" of the Dunkirk squadron, in which he lost
Chaplains—{ Rev. J. Cooke, }	130l.	" his lower jaw and part of his tongue, by
{ Rev. J. Maule, }	each.	" a musket ball, after which he lived six
Clerk of the Checque—S. J.		" years, four months, and twelve days, by
Maule, Esq. - - - -	160l.	" liquids only. He was the first lieutenant of
^a Inscription:—"Here lies the body of		" the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, and died
		" the 22 ^d of August 1709, aged 59 years."

of some other works. Mr. Tindal was appointed one of the chaplains of Greenwich Hospital in 1738.

Average
number of
pensioners
buried.

The average number of pensioners buried yearly, during the last 20 years, is about 200. As the register of burials does not record their ages, I have had no other opportunity of ascertaining any instances of longevity which may have occurred in the Hospital, than from the obituaries in periodical publications, which mention the death of Mr. Baker of Greenwich Hospital, March 1736, aged 101⁸⁰; and Thomas Bond, a pensioner, Dec. 8, 1739, aged 105⁸¹.

Greenwich-
park.

Greenwich palace having been converted into an hospital for seamen, as has been just related, the park remained, as it still does, in the Crown. It was walled round with brick by James the First⁸², and laid out in Charles the Second's time, under the direction of Le Notre. This park contains 188 acres; it is planted chiefly with elms and Spanish chesnut-trees; of the latter there are a great number fit for timber; one in particular measures fourteen feet ten inches in girth at three feet from the ground.

Ranger's-
lodge.

The scenery of the park is very beautiful; and the views from it, particularly from One-tree-hill and the Observatory, uncommonly magnificent; affording one of the best prospects of the metropolis, its populous eastern suburbs; and the serpentine windings of the river, with its numerous shipping, for a great extent⁸³. The Ranger's lodge,

⁸⁰ Historical Register.

⁸¹ Gent. Mag.

⁸² Kilburne's Kent, p. 115.

⁸³ The following just description of the view from Greenwich-hill is taken from a work published in 1614, intitled "Barclaii Icon Animorum." (p. 24—27.)—"Mons imminet Regiæ modico supercilio subiectum oppidum fluviumque despiciens. Brevis tumulis in illum ascenditur; verticemque deinde ingenti ambitu planities

" extendit. Fortè in eum benè mane conscenderam; et solitudo circum erat, ut nemo interpellare posset cogitationum ludum dulcissima libertate errantium. Sed memorabilis amœnitas penè citius animum quàm oculos diffudit, aspectu non Britannia tantum, sed fortasse tota Europa pulcherrimo. Ingens planities aliquot suspensæ colliculis rursus montes in orbem effusi, neque citò castigabant oculos, neque illos per immensum cælum sparge-

lodge, commonly called the Queen's-house, is the same building which has been already spoken of as begun by Anne of Denmark, and finished by Queen Henrietta Maria. The name of the latter is on the front, with the date 1635. The great hall, which is about fifty-four feet square, is surrounded by a gallery. The ceiling has been divested of its ornaments. One of Gentileschi's ceilings remains in the saloon, but much damaged, the house having been for some time uninhabited. It was formerly the residence of those brave officers Matthew Lord Aylmer and Sir John Jennings, who held the double appointment of ranger of the park and governor of the hospital, and afterwards the occasional retirement of the Right Hon. Henry Pelham when Prime Minister; his wife Lady Catherine Pelham being the ranger. Since her death no person has been appointed to that office⁸⁴.

On

“ spargebant. Tameſis lætiſſimâ ubertate
 “ in viciniam exudat, et ad radices montis
 “ redeuntibus in girum fluctibus inſulam
 “ pene molitur. Paſſim toto alveo naves,
 “ & omnis generis onerariæ; ut proximas
 “ quidam totas aſpicerem, cæterum longius
 “ ſtantes, aut ſub altiori ripâ, ex malis an-
 “ tennisſque tanquam nudam et brumalem
 “ ſylvam cognoſcerem. Nihil illâ plagâ
 “ viridius. Paſcuorum utilitas eam frugibus
 “ abſtulit: & vix alibi fælicior in gramina
 “ terrarum luxuries. Privatorum quoque
 “ fundos, de more patrio, perpetuæ foſſæ,
 “ & pleræque in marginibus arbores ſæ-
 “ piunt: maximè vias publicas altiſſimæ po-
 “ puli a lateribus tuentur, ut de monte
 “ deſpicienti perpetua facies hortorum vi-
 “ deatur, ſaltuumque faCTORUM ad ambula-
 “ tionis voluptatem. Præcipua eſt tam
 “ varia viriditas, penè in diverſos colores
 “ diſtributa. Nam quæ longius abſunt
 “ velut cærulea incumbenti cœli facies opa-
 “ cat: propiora, denſiore fronde in arbori-
 “ bus nigra funt, vel humi tenui herbarum

“ virore nitentia. Sed pulcherrimum ſpec-
 “ tatulum præbebat ipſa urbs, inter eximias
 “ Europæ celebrata, Londinum, innumeris
 “ domibus, vix tamen populi ſui capax:
 “ quippe ad alteram Tameſis ripam latè
 “ effuſum eſt; viciniſque annexum oppidis,
 “ & penè continua ædificia per quatuor
 “ millia portendens. Per hoc ſpatium non
 “ privatæ tantum domus; ſed et ſana crebro
 “ faſtigio eminent, & media civitas tanquam
 “ umbone, ita præcipui templi mole diſ-
 “ tincta eſt.”—This view has been lately
 moſt admirably delineated for Boydell's pub-
 lication of the *History of Engliſh Rivers*, by
 the accurate pencil of Mr. Farrington, which
 will convey to poſterity a juſt idea of the in-
 creased magnitude of the metropolis in 1795,
 and of the new and magnificent objects
 which have graced the view from Green-
 wich-hill ſince Barclay's deſcription.

⁸⁴ The office of ranger or keeper of the
 park was generally held with that of ſteward
 of the manor, and, as long as the palace ex-
 iſted, with that of keeper of the palace.

They

Ancient tower in the park, called *Mirefleur*, or Greenwich-castle.

On the eminence in Greenwich-park, where now stands the Observatory, was a tower, built by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and repaired or rebuilt by Henry VIII. in 1526⁸⁴. This tower was sometimes a habitation for the younger branches of the Royal family; sometimes the residence of a favourite mistress; sometimes a prison; and sometimes a place of defence. Mary of York, fifth daughter of Edward IV. (betrothed to the King of Denmark), died at the tower in Greenwich-park, anno 1482⁸⁵. "The King," (Henry VIII.) says Puttenham, in his Art of English Poesy, "having Flamock with him in his barge going from Westminster to Greenwich, to visit a fayre lady whom the King loved, who was lodged in the tower of the park; the King coming within sight of the tower, and being disposed to be merie, said, Flamock, let us run⁸⁶." In Queen Elizabeth's time, this tower was called *Mirefleur*; and is supposed, says Hentzner, to have been that mentioned in Amadis de Gaul⁸⁷. The Earl of Leicester was confined in this tower, when he had incurred the Queen's displeasure by marrying the Countess of Essex⁸⁸. Henry, the learned Earl of Northampton, had a grant from King James of the castle in Greenwich-park, which he enlarged and beautified; making it his chief residence⁸⁹. Elizabeth Countess of Suffolk died at the tower in

They were all held by William Compton, 1520; by W. Cary, 1527 (Hasted's Kent, vol. i. p. 20); by Sir Thomas Speke, 1538; Thomas Lord Darcy, 1547; Henry Earl of Holland *, 1633 (Rymer's Fœd. vol. xix. p. 527.); Henry Earl of St. Alban's, 1662 (Pat. 14 Car. II. pt. 7. N^o 21.). The Earl of Dorset was made steward of the manor and keeper of the park in 1690 (Pat. 2 G. and M. pt. 1. N^o 6.); Matthew Lord Aylmer,

about 1715; Sir John Jennings, 1721; Lady Catherine Pelham, about 1743.

⁸⁴ Stow's Annals, 4to. p. 885.

⁸⁵ Sandford's Genealogy, p. 396.

⁸⁶ P. 224.

⁸⁷ Hentzner's Itinerary, printed at Strawberry-hill.

⁸⁸ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 221.

⁸⁹ See Philipott's Survey, p. 163; and Hasted's History of Kent, vol. i. p. 21.

* He was made, as appears by the words of his patent, steward of the manor, keeper of the palace, park, and

gardens, and of the cocks and hens for life. See Rymer as above.

Greenwich-park, in 1633⁹⁰. In 1642, being then called Greenwich-castle, it was thought of so much consequence as a place of strength, that immediate steps were ordered to be taken for securing it⁹¹. Some years after the Restoration, King Charles II. (anno 1675) pulled down the old tower, and founded on its site a Royal Observatory. The foundation owed its origin to the following circumstance: Monsieur de St. Pierre, a Frenchman, who came to London in 1675, having demanded a reward from King Charles II. for his discovery of a method of finding the longitude by the moon's distance from a star, a commission was appointed to examine into his pretensions. Mr. Flamsteed, who was appointed one of the commissioners, furnished St. Pierre with certain *data* of observation by which to calculate the longitude of a given place. This he was unable to do; but excused himself by asserting that the *data* were false; Mr. Flamsteed contended that they were true, but allowed that nothing certain could be deduced from them, for want of more exact tables of the moon, and more correct places of the fixed stars, than Tycho's observations, made with plain sight, afforded. This being made known to the King, he declared that his pilots and sailors should not want such an assistance. He resolved therefore to found an observatory, for the purpose of ascertaining the motions of the moon, and the places of the fixed stars, as a means of discovering that great *defideratum*, the longitude at sea; and Flamsteed, who was recommended to his Majesty by Sir Jonas Moor, was appointed Astronomer Royal⁹². Several places were talked of for the site of the observatory, as Hyde-park, the Polemical College at Chelsea, (now the Hospital,) &c. Mr. Flamsteed went to see Chelsea College, and approved of it; but Sir Christopher Wren having recommended

Foundation
of the Royal
Observatory.

⁹⁰ Funeral Certificates, Heralds' College.

⁹¹ Acts of Parliament, 1642.

⁹² *Prolegomena* (prefixed to the third vol.) of Flamsteed's *Historia Cœlestis*, p. 101, 102.

Flamsteed
the first
Astronomer
Royal.

Dr. Halley.

Greenwich-castle, that situation was preferred. The King allowed 500*l.* in money towards the building; bricks from Tilbury-fort, where there was a spare stock, and materials from the castle, which was pulled down; promising to grant any thing farther that should be necessary. The foundation was laid August 10, 1675; and in the month of August the next year, Flamsteed was put in possession of the Observatory, which, from him, has acquired the name of Flamsteed-house. In September, he began to make observations with a sextant of six-feet radius, contrived by himself, and such other instruments as were then in use. He resided there many years, doing ample justice to the Royal choice; and shewing himself so eminently qualified for his office that, as has very justly been observed⁹³, he seemed born for it. Meanwhile he was walking in an almost untrodden path, being one of the first who made use of telescopic sight: and it was not till 1689, that he had the advantage of a mural quadrant; and even then, it was not such as is now in use, but one contrived and divided partly by himself, without any help but the strength of his own genius⁹⁴. Flamsteed died at Greenwich, Dec. 31, 1719; when he was succeeded by Dr. Halley, who was an astronomer also of great eminence. Finding, upon his appointment, the Observatory bare both of instruments and furniture⁹⁵, he began immediately to furnish it anew, and to fix a transit instrument. A mural quadrant of eight feet radius, constructed under the direction of Graham, was put up at the public expence, in 1725⁹⁶. Dr. Halley's observations were principally directed to the motions of the moon: he died at the Observatory in 1742, aged 85, and was buried at Lee, near Greenwich, being succeeded as Astronomer

⁹³ Preface to Flamsteed's Observations, published after his death.

⁹⁴ Wollaston's Preface to the Astronomical Catalogue, p. x.

⁹⁵ These had been taken away by Flamsteed's executors, as put up at his expence.

⁹⁶ Biograph. Brit.

Royal by Dr. Bradley; whose discoveries, already before the public, Dr. Bradley. have justly ranked him among the first astronomers of the present age. His observations, as yet, to the great detriment of science, unpublished, will, whenever they shall be brought forward, afford Delay in publishing his observations. farther proofs of his skill and accuracy. To enter into any detail of the circumstances by which the publication has been so long retarded would be foreign to the nature of this work; but my relation to Dr. Bradley will, perhaps, be regarded as an excuse (when treating of the Royal Observatory) for saying a few words in reply to a charge (made by a very ingenious gentleman⁹⁹, who, I doubt not, has been misinformed upon the subject) which censures the representatives of the late Astronomer Royal, as regardless of his fame, and as having done an injustice to the public by withholding his observations. After Dr. Bradley's decease, the guardians of his only daughter, then a minor, thinking that she had a right to any profits which might accrue from her father's labours, took possession of his MSS. A suit being instituted against them a few years afterwards in his Majesty's name, for the recovery of these papers as the property of the public, they were advised by eminent counsel not to abandon their claim; but in the year 1777, the Rev. Samuel Peach having married Dr. Bradley's daughter and sole heir, and being in consequence possessed of the right which she might have in her father's MS. observations, threw himself, the suit being then undetermined, upon the generosity of Government, and presented them to Lord North, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, being at that time Chancellor also of the University of Oxford, gave them to that learned body, with a view to their immediate publication. The circumstances which have since delayed their appearance, all who either wish well to the

⁹⁹ Mr. Wollaston, in the Preface to his Astronomical Catalogue.

cause of science, or feel interested for Dr. Bradley's fame, must join in lamenting. In the year 1750, some very valuable additions were made to the instruments at the Observatory; a new mural brass quadrant of eight feet radius, a transit instrument of eight feet length; and a moveable quadrant of forty inches radius, by Bird; an astronomical clock, by Shelton; a Newtonian reflecting telescope of six feet, focal length, by Short, &c.¹⁰⁰ Dr. Bradley died on the 13th of July 1762, at the house of his wife's brother, Samuel Peach, Esq. at Chalford in Gloucestershire, and was buried in the churchyard of Minchinhampton in that county. His immediate successor at Greenwich was Nathaniel Bliss, M. A. who died in 1764; when he was succeeded by the present Astronomer Royal, Nevil Maskelyne, D. D. who fills that situation with great ability. Since his appointment, the Observatory has been furnished with an excellent achromatic telescope of 46 inches focal length, with a treble object-glass, together with a divided achromatic object-glass micrometer, by Dollond; and the whole apparatus has been much improved by Dollond, Nairne, and Arnold¹⁰¹. In 1767, his Majesty issued an order that the observations made by the Astronomer Royal at Greenwich should be published annually, under the inspection of the Royal Society¹⁰². The Observatory undergoes a visitation also once a year from the Society.

The manor
of Old-court.

The manor or manor-farm of Old-court, containing 237 acres, I suppose to be the site and demesne of the ancient manor of Greenwich, which, having belonged to the priory of St. Peter in Ghent, and afterwards to the convent of Shene, came into the hands of Henry VIII. by exchange¹⁰³. That monarch retained in his own

¹⁰⁰ Preface to Maskelyne's Observations, (1777,) p. 2.

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² They are published on the Society's anniversary, the 30th of November.

¹⁰³ See p. 428.

hands the manor, altering its style, and creating it into an honor ; his palace of *Placentia* he made the manerial residence, and granted Old-court and certain demesne lands (anno 1539) to Richard Long, Esq. for life ¹⁰⁴. Edward VI. in 1547, granted the manor of Old-court for life to Sir Thomas Speke ¹⁰⁵. In 1550, he gave it to John Earl of Warwick, who conveyed it to the King again the same year ¹⁰⁶. In 1551, it was granted for life to Thomas Lord Darcy, of Chiche ¹⁰⁷. It was leased, in 1554, to Sir Henry Jertingham ; in 1572, to Sir George Howard ; in 1580, to Sir Christopher Hatton ; in 1594, to Thomas Lord Buckhurst (afterwards Earl of Dorset) ; in 1604, to Robert Lord Cranborne (afterwards Earl of Salisbury) ; and in 1611, to John Eldred and William Whitmore. In 1613, it was settled on Anne of Denmark for life. In 1619, it was granted to Sir John Waller, and others, in trust for Prince Charles ; and in 1629, to the trustees of Queen Henrietta Maria ¹⁰⁸. Being seized among the Crown-lands, it was sold, in 1650, to Robert Tichborne, Esq. ¹⁰⁹ After the Restoration it reverted to the Queen-mother, and in 1672 was settled on Queen Catherine ¹¹⁰. In 1676, a lease of 99 years was granted to Sir William Boreman ¹¹¹, of whose heirs Sir John Morden, Bart. purchased the unexpired term in 1699. The same year he obtained a grant of the perpetuity ¹¹², and by his will, bearing date 1708, vested it in trustees for the use of his newly erected college on Blackheath.

The manor or manor-farm of East-Combe, alias Nether-Combe, (containing 272 acres,) passed for several centuries with the manor of Greenwich, and became at the same time a part of the Royal demesnes.

Manor
of East-
Combe, or
Nether-
Combe.

¹⁰⁴ Record in the Augmentation-office.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid.

¹⁰⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ The leases and grants abovementioned are recited in a report relating to this manor in the Land-Revenue-office.

¹⁰⁹ Particulars of sale in the Augmentation office.

¹¹⁰ Recital, as above quoted, in the Land-Revenue-office.

¹¹¹ Pat. 28 Car. II. pt. 7. N° 17.

¹¹² Records in the Land-Revenue-office (in a report relating to Old-court).

In 1613, it was settled on Anne of Denmark for life ¹¹³. Charles I. in 1631, granted it for three lives to John Cooke, and Thomazine his wife ¹¹⁴. In 1636, the King, in consideration of the great damage which the said lessees had received by a breach of the Thames wall, granted them a farther lease of 31 years, after the decease of three nominees ¹¹⁵. The same year (1636), John Cooke assigned his interest in both these grants to Peter Fortree, Gent. ¹¹⁶ When the Crownlands were seized and surveyed in 1649, Leah, widow of Mr. Fortree, was in possession of the lease. In 1650, the estate was sold (subject to her interest therein) to Thomas French, Esq. ¹¹⁷ At the Restoration the fee reverted to the Crown. James Fortree, son of Peter, had a new lease in 1663 ¹¹⁸; which, in 1665, he assigned to James Hayes, Esq. In 1691, Grezilla, widow of James Hayes, joined with John her son, and Elizabeth her daughter, in an assignment to Ralph Sanderfon, Esq. to whose family the lease was several times renewed. Lady Sanderfon (relict of Sir William Sanderfon, Bart.), since deceased, had a renewal in 1772, for nine years, to commence in 1793. She left, by will, her interest in this lease to the Right Hon. Frederic Montagu, who assigned it to the late John Campbell, Esq. Lord Lyon King of Arms for Scotland, in whose representatives the lease is now vested.

East-Combe-house.

East-Combe-house (situated at the extremity of the parish towards Charlton) was for several years the residence of the Sanderfon family, and afterwards of Robert Campbell, Esq. the late General Frazer, and others. It is now in the occupation of Richard Edwards, Esq. who is tenant to Lord Lyon's representatives for the remainder of their lease.

¹¹³ Records in the Land-Revenue-office.

¹¹⁴ Parliamentary Surveys, Augmentation-office. The rent was 42l. 16s. 8d. per annum, fifty loads of good, dry, and well-made hay, for the King's horses; besides which, a heriot of 66s. was to be paid on the decease of each of the nominees.

¹¹⁵ Parliamentary Surveys.

¹¹⁶ Ibid

¹¹⁷ Particulars of sale in the Augmentation-office.

¹¹⁸ The account of the manor of East-Combe from this period is taken from records in the Land-Revenue-office.

The

The manors of West-Combe and Spittle-Combe (held of the manor of Dartford by a quit-rent of 9s. 2d.) belonged in the reign of Henry III. to the church of Westminster ¹¹⁹. It is probable that they came by exchange to the Crown. In the reign of Edward II. they were the property of Bartholomew Lord Baddlesmere, on whose attainder they became forfeited ¹²⁰. King Richard II. granted them to Sir Robert Belknap ¹²¹, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, attainted in 1387. Soon afterwards they were granted to Robert Ballard (the King's grand butler), and his heirs in fee ¹²²; they continued in his family till about the year 1553, when Nicholas Ballard aliened the manor of West-Combe (including, I suppose, Spittle-Combe) to John Lambard, Esq. Alderman of London ¹²³, whose son, the learned William Lambard, inherited and resided at West-Combe. His descendant, Thomas Lambard, Esq. being a Royalist, was obliged to pay a very heavy composition for his estates in 1648; about which time he sold this manor to Hugh Forth, who soon afterwards conveyed it to Theophilus Biddulph, Esq. created a Baronet by King Charles in 1664 ¹²⁴. Not long after the death of Sir Michael Biddulph in 1718, his heirs sold it to Sir Gregory Page, Bart. ¹²⁵, whose nephew and devisee, Sir Gregory Page Turner, Bart. is the present proprietor.

Manors of
West-Combe
and Spittle-
Combe.

West-Combe-park, the site of this manor, was granted by Sir Gregory Page on a long lease to Captain Galfridus Walpole ¹²⁶, (younger brother of Sir Robert, and uncle of the present Earl of Oxford,) who built the present house ¹²⁷. The lease of West-Combe-park afterwards came into the possession of Charles, third Duke of

West-
Combe-
park and
house.

¹¹⁹ Widmore's MS. Index of Records belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

¹²⁰ Philipott's Survey, p. 163.

¹²¹ Ibid.

¹²² Ibid.

¹²³ Ibid.

¹²⁴ Ibid. and Haisted's History of Kent, vol. i. p. 18.

¹²⁵ Haisted.

¹²⁶ Captain Walpole, who was an officer of

distinguished gallantry, and had lost his right arm in an engagement continued with great spirit against an enemy of superior force, was appointed Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital in 1715.

¹²⁷ The old house stood where the stables and offices now are. It has been said erroneously that West-Combe-house was built by the Earl of Pembroke: perhaps he gave the design for it.

Bolton, who resided there for several years with Lavinia Fenton, the celebrated Polly Peachem, whom he married on the decease of his Duchess. The Duke died in 1754; Lavinia Duchess of Bolton in 1760, when West-Combe-park became the property of her son, the Rev. Mr. Powlett, in whom the remainder of the lease (which expires in 1824) is now vested. Since the Duchess's death West-Combe has been in the successive occupation of Lord Clive, the Marquis of Lothian, his widow the Marchioness, the Duchess of Athol, Mr. Halliday the banker, and William Petrie, Esq. It is now the residence of William Holmes, Esq. who has the remainder of an under lease granted to Mr. Halliday.

West-Combe-house is situated on the verge of a steep hill, agreeably diversified with plantations, and commanding a fine view of the river.

Woodlands.

Woodlands, the seat of John Julius Angerstein, Esq. (between East-Combe and West-Combe), occupies a situation uncommonly beautiful. The surrounding scenery is very picturesque; and the distant view of the river, and the Essex shore, is broken with good effect by the plantations near the house. The grounds were laid out, and the house built about the year 1772, by the present proprietor, who has a small but valuable collection of pictures; among which Sir Joshua Reynolds's celebrated portrait of Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy, the Venus, a well known picture, by the same artist; a fine portrait of Rubens, by Vandyke; and a very beautiful landscape, with cattle, by Cuyp¹²⁴, claim particular notice. The greenhouse is to be remarked for its collection of heaths.

Valuable
pictures
there.

Villas on
Blackheath.

Adjoining to Greenwich-park, on the west side, are the villas of the Duke of Buccleugh (late the Duke of Montagu's); the Hon. Mr. Lyttelton (formerly the residence of Maj. Gen. Edward Wolfe¹²⁵, and occasionally of his son, the conqueror of Quebec); and Chesterfield-house, the seat of Richard Hulse, Esq. The site of Chester-

Chesterfield-
house.

¹²⁴ From the collection of Sir Thomas Dundas.

¹²⁵ Since General Wolfe's death it has

been in the occupation of Henry Drax, Esq. Mr. Scott, and his widow.

field-house, which is held under the Crown, was leased, in 1694, to Nicholas Lock, merchant¹²⁶, being described as a piece of ground on which were three houses lately built by Andrew Snape. Philip, the late Earl of Chesterfield, in 1753, purchased the assignment of a part of this ground, on which was a house then lately belonging to Dr. Stephen Waller. Lord Chesterfield improved and enlarged it, making it, for several years, his occasional residence. The present Earl, in 1782, assigned it to Richard Hulse, Esq. (brother of Sir Edward Hulse, Bart.), who, in 1784, had a renewal of his lease from the Crown for seventeen years, to take place from 1816. Mr. Hulse has fitted up the gallery¹²⁷ which was built by Lord Chesterfield, and some other rooms, with a very valuable collection of pictures, by the old masters; and a few good portraits, among which are, Philip, seventh Earl of Pembroke, by Vandyke; and Sir John Coke, Secretary of State to Charles I. a very fine picture, by Cornelius Jansen.

Mr. Hulse's
collection of
pictures.

Before Mr. Hulse's, and the adjoining houses, on the Heath, is a double row of trees, called Montagu-walk.

Montagu-
walk.

On Maize, or Maze-hill, on the east side of the park, is a house called the Bastile-house, built by Sir John Vanburgh, as it is said, on the model of the Bastile. It was purchased of Lady Vanburgh, relict of Sir John, by Lord Tyrawley, who resided there several years; after which he sold it to Charles Brett, Esq., of whom it was purchased by the present proprietor Henry Goodwyn, Esq. In Vanburgh-fields is another house which exhibits the same style of architecture, called the Minced-pie-house, built also by Sir John Vanburgh. It is now the property of Edward Vanburgh, Esq. and in the occupation of William Webber, Esq. In one of these houses Sir John Vanburgh resided.

Bastile-
house, and
Minced-pie-
house.

¹²⁶ The date of this lease, and the subsequent assignments and renewals, are taken from records in the Land-Revenue-office.

¹²⁷ The gallery is 75 feet by 20, except in the centre, where it is 30 feet in width by the addition of a bow.

Eminent
inhabitants.

William Courtney, Earl of Devonshire, who, to his own misfortune, and to the ruin of his family, married a daughter of Edward IV., after he was released from prison by Hen. VIII., resided at Greenwich, and died there in 1512¹²⁶. Bishop Gastrell resided

Dr. Johnson
at Green-
wich.

in this parish before he was promoted to the see of Chester¹²⁷. Dr. Johnson had lodgings in Church-street in 1737; and composed a great part of his *Irene* as he walked in the park¹²⁸.

Monastery
said to have
been found-
ed by Ed-
ward III.

Edward the Third is said to have founded a religious house at Greenwich in 1376, by the persuasion of his Treasurer Sir John Norbury; but I can find no record relating to such foundation; and there is great reason to believe that no such house existed, but that it has been confounded with the priory at Lewisham¹²⁹. Henry VII. by his charter, bearing date 1486, after reciting that Edward IV. had, by the Pope's licence, given to certain minorites or observant friars of the order of St. Francis, a piece of ground adjoining to his palace, on which were some ancient buildings; and that these friars having taken possession, and having laid the first stone with great solemnity, began to build several small mansions in honour of the Virgin Mary, St. Francis, and All Saints; granted and confirmed the said premises, and founded a convent of friars of the order above described, to consist of a warden and twelve brethren at the least¹³⁰. It is said that he afterwards rebuilt their convent for them from the foundation¹³¹. Katherine (Henry VIII.'s first Queen) was a great favourer of this convent, and their order: she appointed one of the monks of Greenwich, Father John Forrest, to

Foundation
of a convent
of observant
friars by
Henry VII.

¹²⁶ Funeral Certificates, Herald's College.

¹²⁷ Swift's Letters, 4to. vol. iii. p. 182.

¹²⁸ Boswell's Life of Johnson, 8vo. vol. i. p. 81.

¹²⁹ The accounts given by writers who slightly mention this priory are in many respects contradictory, and none of them refer to any charter or record, nor, as I have mentioned above, can I find any. It is true that in the list of alien priories

printed in Dugdale's *Monast.* vol. i. 1035. Greenwich is mentioned, but when Lewisham occurs it is added, see Greenwich, which seems to intimate that they were the same. It should be observed also, that Sir John Norbury was not Lord High Treasurer till the first year of Henry IV.

¹³⁰ Cart. 1 Hen. VII. N° 24.

¹³¹ History of the English Franciscans, p. 216.

be her confessor; and used, whilst resident at this place, to rise at midnight and join the monks in their devotions¹³¹. They returned this friendship by openly espousing her cause when the business of her divorce was agitated; which so far enraged the King, that he suppressed the whole order throughout England. This convent was dissolved Aug. 11, 1534¹³². On the accession of Queen Mary to the throne, the observant friars appeared again in public, and returning to Greenwich, began to form themselves into a community. The Queen reinstated them in their possessions, new founded their monastery, and repaired it at her own cost; out of gratitude for their unshaken attachment to her mother¹³³. Queen Elizabeth expelled the friars, and suppressed their monastery again on the 12th of June 1559¹³⁴. The priory-buildings were made use of after this as a part of the Royal palace. In 1652, they were sold, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, to Richard Babington¹³⁵. It is probable that they were pulled down when Charles II. began to rebuild Greenwich palace; a part of the Royal Hospital (King Charles's building,) now stands on the site.

The convent
suppressed.

Restored,
and again
suppressed.

Site of the
priory.

The old church of St. Alphege at Greenwich having become very ruinous by length of time, the roof fell in on the 28th of November 1710, about midnight¹³⁶. The inhabitants petitioned the House of Commons for relief towards rebuilding it; in consequence of which petition, it was expressly provided, in the Act of the 9th of Queen Anne, that one of the 50 new churches, then about to be built in the city of London and its suburbs, should be in the parish of Greenwich. John James was the architect of the new church,

Parish
church.
The old
church falls
down and is
rebuilt.

¹³¹ History of the English Franciscans, p. 216.

¹³² Holinshed, vol. iii. 1563.—Kilburne says, that after the observant friars were suppressed, some monks of the Augustine order were for a time placed in their convent at Greenwich.—Survey of Kent, p. 115.

¹³³ History of the English Franciscans.

¹³⁴ Strype's Annals of Queen Elizabeth, vol. i. p. 141.

¹³⁵ Particulars of sale, Augmentation-office.

¹³⁶ Haisted, vol. i. p. 33.

which was consecrated the 18th of September 1718. It is a handsome stone structure: at the west end is a square tower, over which is a cupola, supported by Corinthian pillars, and over that a small spire. The inside is fitted up in the Grecian style, and pewed with oak. On the north wall hangs a painting on board, representing a monumental effigy of Queen Elizabeth, beneath a canopy supported by Corinthian columns. Underneath is this distich,

*Olim parva fuit Grenovicum villa, sed ortu
Virginis Augustæ, clarior urbe micat*¹³⁹.

Monuments
on the out-
side of the
church.

On the south wall is a picture of King Charles the First, at his devotions, given by Mrs. Mary Squibb; on the east wall are portraits of Queen Anne and George I. There are no monumental inscriptions within the church; on the outside, against the east wall, are monuments in memory of Sir Robert Robinson, Knt.¹⁴⁰, 1710; Susanna his wife, 1673; Robinson Art, their grandson, 1702; Margaret, wife of John Robinson, Esq. (sole daughter of Joseph Hall), 1714; and Sir William Henry Sanderson, Bart.¹⁴¹, (only son of Sir William Sanderson, Bart. of East-Combe, by Charlotte, daughter of Sir Richard Gough of Edgbaston, and the last heir male of the family,) who died in 1760, aged 15. On the north side is a marble monument in memory of Sir James Creed, Knt.¹⁴² (of Greenwich), 1762; Mary, his wife, 1762; Mary, his daughter, wife of John Fisher, Esq. 1751; John Fisher, 1769; John Fisher, Esq. (their son), 1791; Charles Birch, Esq. (who married Sarah, daughter of

¹³⁹ In the Gentleman's Magazine for July 1759, there is a translation and paraphrase of the above distich.

¹⁴⁰ Arms—On a chevron between three stags trippant, as many estoiles of six points, impaling, per fesse. . . and . . . on a bend engrailed between two lions' heads erased three cinquefoils.

¹⁴¹ Arm—1 and 4, Paly of six Arg. and Az. a bend Sab. 2 and 3, Az. on a chief Arg. three martlets G.—Wray.

¹⁴² Arms—Erm. on a chevron S. cotised G. between three estoiles of the last, as many leopards' faces O.—impaling, Per pale G. and Az. a wolf salient Erm.—Hankey.

Sir James Creed), 1780; Thomas Farr, Esq. (who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Creed), 1791; Sarah Anne, daughter of Robert Campbell, Esq. (by Anne, daughter of Sir James), 1792.

In the old church was a portrait of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, in stained glass, which has been engraved as a head-piece in the Catalogue of English MSS.; and there were memorials⁴² of Clement Adams, master of the children of the chapel, 1516; his wife, who is said to have survived him 72 years, dying in 1588⁴³; Richard Bower, Gentleman of the Chapel, and master of the children to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, 1561; Anthony Lyffe, Esq. Gentleman-usher, 1579; John Whytte, Gent. 1579; Henry Trafford, Esq. Clerk of the Green-cloth, 1585; Thomas Tallys⁴⁴, musician in the chapel in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, (ob. 1585); Edward Berti, son of Francis and Katherine, 1588; Robert Adams, a skilful architect, Surveyor of the Queen's Works, 1595; Dorothy, wife of Zachary Lok, (daughter of James Brampton, by Mary, daughter

Tombs in
the old
church.

A widow-
hood of 72
years.

Thomas
Tallys the
musician.

⁴² They are preserved in Strype's Circuit Walk, annexed to Stow's Survey of London. See p. 91—93.

⁴³ It is said in his epitaph that he was seventy years of age, and his wife fifteen years younger; if therefore Strype has given the date of her death accurately, she must have lived to the age of 117 years.

⁴⁴ His epitaph, which was as follows, is printed from Strype's Circuit Walk, p. 92.

“ Entered here doth ly a worthy wyght,
“ Who for long tyme in musick bore the
“ bell,

“ His name to shew was Thomas Tallys
“ hyght,

“ In honest vertuous life he did excell.

“ He served long tyme in chappell with
“ grete prayse,

“ Fower sovereynes reynés, (a thing not
“ often seen,)

“ I mean Kyng Henry and Prynce Ed-
“ ward's dayes,

“ Quene Mary, and Elizabeth our Quene.

“ He maryed was, though children he had
“ none,

“ And lyved in love full thre and thirty yeres

“ Wyth loyal spouse, whos name yelypt was
“ Jone,

“ Who here entombed him company now
“ bears.

“ As he did lyve, so also did he dy,

“ In myld and quyet fort, (O! happy man;)

“ To God ful oft for mercy did he cry,

“ Wherefore he lyves, let death do what he
“ can ”

Tallys set a great deal of church music, and was esteemed the father of the Collegiate style. Among other pieces he composed a *motet*, in five parts, for forty voices. See Hawkins's History of Music, vol. iii. p. 261—263.

William
Lambard
the topogra-
pher.

of Sir Edward Bolein and Anne (Tempest) his wife), 1596; Sarah (Blomer), wife of Francis Heiton, 1600; Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Newton and Dame Katherine his wife, 1600; William Lambard, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn⁴⁴, 1601; Sir Multon Lambard, his son, 1634; William Hattecliffe, Esq. 1620; Mary, wife of Richard Ward, Esq. Serjeant at Arms to James I. and Charles I.

⁴⁴ This learned writer was born in 1536, being the son of John Lambard, Esq. alderman of London. He was bred to the law, and, in 1556, admitted of Lincoln's Inn, of which Society he afterwards became bencher. Lambard was much esteemed by Lord Burleigh, Lord Cobham, and other great men of his time, who appointed him to several employments particularly suited to his abilities and turn of mind, all of which he discharged with honor to himself, and advantage to his country. The records at the Rolls Chapel were committed to his care by Sir Thomas Egerton; and the Queen herself, with whom he had the honour of an interview, appointed him keeper of the records in the Tower in 1600. His works are, a collection and translation of the Saxon laws, intitled *Αρχαιονομία*; the Perambulation of Kent, published in 1576 (being the earliest county history); treatises on the office of justice of peace, and on the duties of constables, tythingmen, &c.; and *Pandecta Rotulorum*, or an Account of the Records in the Tower. These were all published in his lifetime. He left also several works in MS. His *Archeion*, or a discourse on the High Courts of Justice, was published by his grandson in 1635. His collections for a general history of English antiquities were published in 1730, under the title of a Topographical Dictionary. In 1576, Mr. Lambard founded an hospital at Greenwich, of which some account will be given hereafter. He died at West-Combe in this parish, and was buried in the old church, where was the following short inscription upon his monument: "William Lambard of Lincoln's Inn, sometime Master in Chancery,

"Keeper of the Rolls and Records within the Tower, of the Office of Alienations to Queen Elizabeth, founded the college of the poor at Greenwich, and endowed it. Obiit 1601, Aug. 19, at West-Combe in East Greenwich." His monument with the above inscription, and a memorial for his son, Sir Multon Lambard, was removed from Greenwich when the old church was pulled down, and put up at Sevenoak in Kent, where also are the following inscriptions: "Hic situs est Gulielmus Lambard, Londinensis, in hospitio jureconsultorum Lincolnienſi pædrus; in almâ cancellariâ magister; ad tempus custos rotulorum et recordorum infra Turrim London. ab alienationibus (quas vocant) Augustissimæ Anglorum Regina Elizabethæ, cujus sacræ memoriæ & nomini consecratum, suo sumptu solus, et fundavit, et annuo reditu dotavit collegium pauperum Grenovici in Cantio. Obiit A. D. 1601, Aug. 19, apud West-Combe, in East Greenwich.

"Archaionomia, 1568.

"Perambulation of Kent, 1570.

"Justice of the Peace, 1581.

"Pandecta Rotulorum, 1600.

"Archeion, 1591.

"Inſtauratâ funditûs vetuſtâ Grenovicenſi eccleſiâ, et exulantibus, quæ inibi erant, monumentis, marmor hoc, abavi, proavique memoriæ ſacrum, huc veluti in portum, e communi naufragio evaſit et cognati cineris libenter ſe in tutelam tradidit, curante Thomâ Lambard, armigero, Gulielmi filio, Thomæ Nepoti, anno Domini MDCCXXXIII."

1627; (she survived her son Captain Cæsar Ward, who died in the service of his country, only three months;) a daughter of William Lord Sherrard, Baron of Leitrim, 1648; Anne, daughter of Cecil Cave, Esq. and wife of Sir William Tufton, Bart. 1649; Annabella, daughter of William Humble, Esq. 1652; Hester, daughter and heir of William Crayford, Esq. 1654; Richard, son of Benjamin Glanvill, merchant, 1656; John Wardal, merchant, 1658; John St. Amand, Esq. 1664; Anne Denew, 1665; Katherine, daughter of William Asfordby, Esq. of Lincolnshire, and relict of Marmaduke Moor, Esq. 1667; Ralph Dallans, organ-builder, who died whilst making the organ at Greenwich, 1672; Capt. Richard Stacy, 1674; Richard Davers, 1678; St. John Clark, Esq. 1680; Joseph, son of Nathaniel Hornsby, Esq. 1684; Nicholas Turner, 1686; Captain William Baxter, 1686; Dorothy (Boothby), wife of Edward Littleton, Esq. 1686; Major John Mawgridge, 1688; Mary, wife of Robert Smith, 1694; Colonel Richard Oxenden, 1697; and Sir William Hooker⁴⁶, who died the same year.

In the churchyard are the tombs of Sir John Lethieullier, Knt.⁴⁷, 1718; Anthony William Boehm, a refugee, 1722; Mary, wife of William Stevens, and daughter of Gilbert Kirk, 1729; Mr. Thomas Ereth, 1737; Captain Thomas Hill, 1746; Thomas Hill, Esq. 1781; Lieut. General William Skinner, twenty-one years chief engineer of Great Britain, 1780; and John Tawzia Savary, Esq. 1795.

Tombs in the churchyard.

⁴⁶ He was sheriff of London during the year of the great plague (1665), and at the time of the dreadful fire in 1666. In 1674, he served the office of lord mayor. He married, 1. Lætitia, daughter of Francis Coppinger, Esq. 2. Susanna daughter of Sir Thomas Bendish, Bart. Sir William Hooker resided at Greenwich in a capital mansion which had been Sir Lancelot Lake's. (Survey of Greenwich in the Land-

Revenue-office made in 1697.)

⁴⁷ He married Anne daughter of Sir William Hooker, by whom he was father of John Lethieullier, Esq. of Aldersbroke; William Lethieullier, Esq. of Beckenham; Anne, who married, 1. John Deleau, Esq. of Whaddon, 2. Sir William Dodwell, of Sevenhampton; Letitia; and Leonora.

Tombs formerly in the churchyard.

Strype mentions ¹⁴⁸ tombs of the following persons, now either removed or become illegible; Thomas Nixon, Gentleman of the Bedchamber ¹⁴⁹, and Keeper of the Standing Wardrobe to Queen Elizabeth; Richard Warner, Esq. some time Master of the Barges to Queen Elizabeth, 1612; Richard Warner, jun. Esq. Master of the Barges to King James, 1625; Richard Warner, merchant, 1653; Nowell Warner, Esq. (son of Richard Warner the younger), Master of the Barges to Charles I. and Charles II. 1662; John Warner, Esq. Master of the Barges to Charles II., James II., and King William, 1694; Thomas Sheffield, Esq. 1613; William Collet, 1618; William Boreman, Esq. 1646; Mary, wife of George Tuke, Esq. 1662; Francis Clark, 1664; and Captain William Higgin, 1698.

Tombs in the burial ground.

In a larger cemetery nearly adjoining to the churchyard, are the tombs of Frederic Slare, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians, and F. R. S. 1727; George Johnstone, Esq. 1730; Elizabeth, wife of Charles Hardy, (daughter of Josiah Burchett, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty,) 1735; John Pym, Esq. 1739; his sister Elizabeth, wife of Captain John Rogers, 1744; Lucy, wife of Thomas Phillipps, Esq. daughter of Edward Strong, Esq. 1740; Edward Strong, Esq. 1741; Martha, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Hicks, wife of Mr. William Mercer, 1741; Thomas Kent, Gent. 1742; the Rev. Henry Washington, M. A. of Queen's College, Oxford, 1743; Captain Richard Ashby, 1744; William Breadie, Esq. 1745; Captain Smith Nayler, 1750; George Tobias Guiguer, Esq. 1752; Anne, his first wife, 1727; Elizabeth, his second wife, 1742; Lewis Guiguer, Esq. 1773; Captain Peter Watton, 1752; Richard Akerman, keeper of Newgate ¹⁵⁰, 1754; Captain James Stratton, above
sixty

¹⁴⁸ In the Circuit Walk, annexed to married Mary, daughter of John Bradshaw. Stow's Survey, p. 93.

¹⁴⁹ He married Margery, daughter of "thy offerings! Sacred may be the remains Thomas Manley, Esq. His son Humphrey "of Richard Akerman, the vigilant, the
"humane

sixty years in the King's service, æt. 84, 1756; Major James Stratton his son, 1766; Frances, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Stratton, 1777; Thomas Furnis, Esq. 1768; P. Buffar, Esq. 1769; Mrs. Anne Pyke, his grandmother (the date worn)¹⁵¹; Reynold Thomas, surgeon, 1772; Sarah, daughter of Thomas Williams, Esq. of Nevis, wife of John Williams (son of Colonel Williams of St. Kitt's), 1774; Andrew Hatt, surgeon, 1774; Josiah Jeffryes, Captain of the Artillery, 1777; John King, Esq. 1777; Colonel Thomas James, 1782; Hugh Henry, son of Colonel H. Robert Alcock of Ireland, 1789; Mrs. Anne Sophia Bomeester, 1790; Richard Graham, surgeon, 1794; and Jane, relict of George Logie, Esq. (who died at Stockholm in 1775), 1794.

The church of Greenwich is in the diocese of Rochester, and in the deanery of Dartford.

The rectory, the advowson of which had always been annexed to the manor, was appropriated to the abbot and convent of Ghent by Benedict bishop of Rochester, and confirmed by Richard de Wendover, in 1239: It was included in the grant to the monastery of Sheen, and in the conveyance from that convent to Henry VIII.¹⁵², since which time it has passed through the same hands as the manor of Old-court¹⁵³, being now vested in the trustees of Morden College. In 1345, this rectory was taxed at twenty marks¹⁵⁴.

Rectory and
advowson.

The vicarage is rated in the King's books at 21l. The advowson has been in the Crown ever since it was granted to Henry VIII. by the prior and convent of Sheen.

Advowson of
the vicarage.

"humane keeper of Newgate, who was summoned to a better world, on Sunday, March 31, 1754, the Christian sabbath, or day of rest; he then ceasing from his labours, with the comfortable hope of enjoying eternal rest, aged 53."

¹⁵¹ The monument in memory of this family is a brick pyramid supported by an open arch, under which is an inscribed tombstone in the shape of a coffin. P. Buffar was high sheriff of the county in 1759.

¹⁵² See p. 428.

¹⁵³ See p. 458, 459.

¹⁵⁴ See Halliwell's Kent, vol. i. p. 32.

There

Chantry of
the Holy
Crofs.

There was a chantry in the old church of St. Alphege dedicated to the Holy Crofs, and a guild or fraternity of that name, to which belonged a meffuage and four acres of land ¹⁵⁵.

Vicars.

Thomas
Plume.

John Turner.

Thomas Plume, who was prefented to this vicarage by Richard Cromwell ¹⁵⁶, fubfcribed to the Act of Conformity, and died vicar of Greenwich in 1704. His fucceffor, John Turner, was mafter of the fchool on Blackheath, and afterwards prebendary of Canterbury, and of Lincoln. He published a fet of fermons preached at Boyle's Lectures, and feveral fingle difcourfes. Mr. Turner was fucceeded, in 1720, by Ralph Skerret, D.D. who published feveral fingle fermons, moft of which were preached upon public occafions.

Ralph Sker-
ret.

Samuel
Squire.

Samuel Squire, intituted to the vicarage of Greenwich in 1751 (on the death of Dr. Skerret), was a native of Warminfter in Wiltfhire. He received his education at St. John's College in Cambridge; at which univerfity, in 1749, he took the degree of D.D. On the eftablifhment of his prefent Majefty's houfehold, as Prince of Wales, Dr. Squire was made Clerk of the Clofet. In 1760, he was appointed to the deanery of Bristol, and in 1761 promoted to the fee of St. David's. He held this vicarage *in commendam* till his death, which happened in 1766. Befides feveral fingle fermons preached on public occafions, Bifhop Squire published an edition (with an Englifh tranflation) of Plutarch *de Ifi et Ofiride*; an effay on the Anglo-Saxon government in England and Germany; a vindication of the hiftory of the ancient Hebrews; effays on the Greek chronology, and the origin of the Greek language; a treatife on the importance and harmony of natural and revealed religion; and an explanation of the church catechifm ¹⁵⁷.

¹⁵⁵ See Cl. 51 Edw. III. m. 16.

¹⁵⁷ See an account of his life and writings,

¹⁵⁶ Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. Gent. Mag. May, 1766.
MS. Lib. vol. xxxv. p. 73.

The present vicar is Andrew Burnaby, D.D. instituted in 1769, on the promotion of Dr. John Hinchliffe, the late vicar, to the see of Peterborough.

The earliest date of any register of baptisms, burials, and marriages, now extant, is 1616. Parish register.

		Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
1630—9	-	117 $\frac{9}{10}$	-	118 $\frac{1}{5}$	Comparative state of po- pulation.
1680—9	-	182 $\frac{1}{5}$	-	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1730—9	-	236 $\frac{2}{5}$	-	291 $\frac{3}{5}$	
1780—4	-	276 $\frac{4}{5}$	-	305 $\frac{1}{5}$	
1784—9	-	295	-	275	
1790—4	-	312	-	327 $\frac{1}{5}$	
1795	-	301	-	401	

The present number of houses is about 1850.

In 1625, there were 274 burials; 154 persons are recorded to have died of the plague that year; 74 persons died of the plague in 1630. In 1665, there were 416 burials; in 1666, 423. It appears that the plague was more fatal in the latter year both at this place and at Deptford. Burials in the plague years.

Extracts from the Register.

“ S^t James Sandalen, buried June 7, 1618.”

“ Francis North, son of Samuel North, (being born without arms, Child born without arms.
“ his hands growing out of his shoulders ”,) baptized July 4, 1619.”

“ Robert,

¹⁵⁸ Several instances of such births have occurred, and the wonderful acquirements of persons thus maimed by nature, have often been the subject of public astonishment, and proved a source of gain to themselves or their relations. Giraldus Cambrensis speaks of a young woman born without arms, whom he saw at Chester in the reign of Henry the Second. He mentions her

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working very dexterously with her needle. (Itin. Cambrenf. lib. ii. c. 11.) Stow gives an account of a Dutchman born without arms, who in 1581 exhibited surprising feats of activity in London, such as flourishing with a rapier, shooting an arrow near a mark, &c. (Annals, 4to. p. 1168.) Bulwer, in his Artificial Changeling (p. 302), speaks of John Simons, a native of Berk-

3 P

shire

" Robert, son of S^r Robert Varne, Knt. baptized Aug. 17, 1622."

" S^r Henry Harley¹⁵⁹ and Brilliana Conway¹⁶⁰, married July 16, 1623."

" Humphrey, son of S^r Humphrey Paiton, baptized Mar. 25, 1624."

" Elizabeth, daughter of S^r Leonard Boswell, baptized Sep. 14, 1624."

" Lady Barbara Ruthven, buried Dec. 29, 1625."

" George, son of S^r William Sherwood¹⁶¹, baptized May 27, 1626."

Family of
Mynnts.

" Elizabeth, daughter of S^r Matthew Mynnts, baptized Dec. 23, 1631; another Elizabeth, Feb. 18, 1632-3; John; July 16, 1634; (buried Sept^r 5;) Margaret, bap. Jan. 12, 1635-6."

shire, born without arms or hands, who could write with his mouth, thread a needle, tie a knot, shuffle, cut, and deal a pack of cards, &c. He was shown in public in 1653. I have a handbill of John Sear, a Spaniard, born without arms, shown in London in King William's reign, who professes that he can comb and shave himself, fill a glass, thread a needle, embroider, write six sorts of hands, and play on several instruments of music. Matthew Buchinger, a German, born without arms or legs, who was in England the beginning of this century, wrote a good hand (many specimens of which are extant), and performed several wonderful feats. He died in 1722, aged 48. Thomas Pinnington, a native of Liverpool, born without legs or arms, performed much the same feats as Sear, in 1744 and several years ensuing; since which a Miss Hawtin from Coventry, born without arms, and others, whose names have not been mentioned, have exhibited themselves at Bartholomew-fair and other places. Thomas Inglefield, born without arms or legs, at Hook in Hampshire, (anno 1769,) died a few

years ago in London. He was not publicly shown, but got his bread by writing and drawing. There are two portraits of him, one of which was etched by himself. There is now living a farmer, at Ditcheat in Somersetshire, born without arms, William Kingston, of whom frequent mention has been made in the public papers. He surpasses, according to accounts which seem very well attested, all that have been yet spoken of. He transacts all the business of his farm, can milk his cows, make his hay, catch his horse, bridle and saddle it, dress and undress himself, comb and shave, write out his bills, &c. It is said too that he is a good boxer, and has been victorious in a pitched battle. He was married a few years ago.

¹⁵⁹ Ancestor of the Earl of Oxford.

¹⁶⁰ Daughter of Edward Viscount Conway.

¹⁶¹ Sir William Sherrard, ancestor of the Earl of Harborough. He married the only daughter and heir of Anthony Bennet, Esq. of Greenwich. Sir William Sherrard was created Lord Leitrim in 1628.

" The

"The Countess of Carrick"¹⁶², (Elizabeth Stewart,) buried Jan. 31, 1645-6."

"The Lady Anne Bunkley, buried Oct. 17, 1649."

"S^r Peter Richards, buried March 1, 1653-4."

"S^r Patrick Abercromby, buried in the chancel, Mar. 15, 1655-6."

"The Lady Alice Thornhill, buried Aug. 14, 1658."

"The Lady Elizabeth Manfell, buried Nov. 19, 1658."

"The Lady Stainer, buried Mar. 21, 1660-1; S^r Richard Stainer, Nov. 28, 1662." This brave officer was commander of a ship of war during the protectorate of Cromwell, and distinguished himself by some actions of singular gallantry. In 1656, having three frigates under his command, he fell in with the Spanish flota, consisting of eight sail: notwithstanding the disproportion of numbers, he attacked them, and with such success, that in the space of a few hours he burnt one, sunk a second, captured two, and drove two others on shore. The treasure on board his prizes amounted to 600,000*l.* sterling. The next year, in company with Admiral Blake, who had the chief command, he attacked and destroyed the Spanish flota in the bay of Santa Cruz; "an act so miraculous," says Clarendon, "that all who knew the place wondered how any men, with what courage soever endowed, could have undertaken it: indeed, they could hardly persuade themselves to believe what they had done; whilst the Spaniards comforted themselves with the belief that they were devils, and not men, who had destroyed their ships." For his share in this gallant exploit, Captain Stainer was knighted by Cromwell at Whitehall, June 11, 1657; and soon afterwards made a Vice-Admiral. Sir Richard Stainer was one of the commanders who went with Admiral Montague to bring over Charles the Second. He was knighted by the King, and made Rear-Admiral of the fleet; but did not long enjoy his honours.

Sir Richard
Stainer.

¹⁶² The Scotch earldom of Carrick became extinct in 1652.

Leaving no issue, he bequeathed his large property to his brother ; who, by involving himself in a law-suit with the Salt Company at Droitwich, lost the greater part of his fortune, and grew distressed : his son, the nephew and representative of the gallant Sir Richard Stainer, was, a few years ago, in the workhouse at Birmingham ¹⁶³.

Family of
Biddulph.

“ Rachel ¹⁶⁴, daughter of S^r Theophilus Biddulph, B^{ar}^t, baptized
“ May 19, 1663 ; Edward Littleton ¹⁶⁵, Esq. and Susan Biddulph,
“ (daughter of S^r Theophilus,) married Jan. 24, 1670-1 ; S^r Theo-
“ philus Biddulph, buried Ap^l 11, 1683 ; Lady Susan Biddulph,
“ carried to Elmore in Staffordshire, Nov. 17, 1702 ; Mary, daugh-
“ ter of S^r Michael Biddulph, buried May 17, 1713 ; Sarah, Feb. 4,
“ 1717-8.”

Sir John
Lawson.

“ S^r John Lawson, carried away June 27, 1665.”—This brave officer, who, during his splendid naval career, had been frequently the scourge of the Dutch, died at Greenwich of the wounds which he received in the great sea-fight with that nation in the month of May 1665. The event was a complete victory on the side of the English, which scarcely compensated for the loss of Sir John Lawson, and other gallant officers who fell in that engagement. Sir John Lawson was in sentiment a republican, and his first services were performed under that form of government ; but it was a maxim which he ever maintained, and by which he constantly guided his conduct, that an officer had nothing to do with political discussions or speculative opinions concerning government ; but that his sole object should be *to serve his country* ¹⁶⁶.

“ The Lady Forster, buried Nov. 9, 1665 ;” (wife of S^r Reginald Forster, and daughter of M^r Nash of Greenwich ;) “ S^r Reginald Forster, B^{ar}^t, carried away Aug. 11, 1705.”

¹⁶³ The anecdotes relating to Sir Richard Stainer are taken from Charnock's *Biographia Navalis*, vol. i. p. 45, 46 ; and Noble's *Memoirs of the Cromwells*, vol. i. p. 444.

¹⁶⁴ She married Sir William Basset of

Claverton, in Somersetshire, and died in the month of March 1682-3. (*Greenwich Register*.)

¹⁶⁵ Afterwards a baronet.

¹⁶⁶ *Biograph. Navalis*, vol. i. p. 20-25.

“ S^r William Jennings’s child, buried Feb. 23, 1665-6; Lady Jennings, Nov. 17, 1673.”—Sir William Jennings distinguished himself during the reign of Charles II. as a naval officer of great merit and gallantry. Being devoted to the interests of King James, he accompanied that Monarch to France, and afterwards served as a Captain on board the French Navy ¹⁶⁷.

Sir William
Jennings.

“ John, son of S^r John Napier of Lutonhoo, Bar^t, baptized Sep. 15, 1669. Sufanna, his daughter, Nov. 30, 1675.”

“ Frances, daughter of S^r Francis Chaplin, baptized May 7, 1672.”

“ Dr. Robert Boreman, buried Nov. 18, 1675.” Author of a life of Alice Duchefs of Dudley; a life of Freeman Sondes, Esq.; Sir George Sondes’s narrative of the death of his two sons (one of whom was hanged for the murder of his brother); some sermons, and religious tracts ¹⁶⁸. He was rector of St. Giles’s in the Fields, and, it is probable, brother of Sir William Boreman, who was buried at Greenwich in 1697.

Dr. Bore-
man.

“ Dr. Wells, buried Ap^l 13, 1678.” Author of a treatise on the gout, see p. 376.

Dr. Wells.

“ Mr. Thomas Phillipott, buried Sep. 30, 1682.” I suppose this to have been Thomas Philipott who, in 1659, published the Survey of Kent, from the papers of his father John Philipott, Somerset Herald, and assumed the merit of that work to himself. Anthony Wood says he died about 1684. Thomas Philipott was author also of a volume of Poems and Elegies; treatises on the origin and growth of Heraldry; on the origin and growth of the Spanish monarchy; and a life of Æsop. Anthony Wood attributes to him some theological works; but it is more probable that they were the production of his contemporary Thomas Philpott, D. D. rector of Turveston and Akeley, Bucks.

Thomas
Philipott.

¹⁶⁷ Biograph. Navalis, vol. i. p. 106—
108.

¹⁶⁸ Ant. Wood’s Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.
Fasti.

“ Nov.

Singular
marriage,
and instance
of longevity.

“ Nov. 18, 1685—John Cooper of this parish, alms-man in
“ Queen Elizabeth’s college, aged 108 years, and Margaret Tho-
“ mas of Charlton in Kent, aged 80 years, married by licence of
“ the Lord Bishop of Rochester, and leave of the Governors of the
“ Drapers. —Ould Cooper, buried Oct. 31, 1686.”
“ Lady Stroude, buried Oct. 15, 1686.”

Family of
Coryton.

“ Sufanna, daughter of M^r William Coryton and Sufanna,
“ baptized Jan. 14, 1689-90 (Dame Sufanna Biddulph, the great-
“ grandmother, being one of the sponfors); John, son of S^r Wil-
“ liam Coryton, Bar^t, and Sufanna, baptized Feb. 3, 1690-1;
“ Sufanna, their daughter, Feb. 12, 1692-3; Elizabeth, baptized
“ Oct. 11, buried Oct. 29, 1694; Lady Coryton, carried to Corn-
“ wall, Aug. 19, 1695.”

Family of
Lumley.

“ James, son of Martin Lumley, Esq. and Elizabeth, baptized
“ Nov. 18, 1696; Elizabeth, S^r Martin Lumley’s lady, carried away
“ and buried at Bardfield in Essex, Ap^l 16, 1704; S^r James Lumley,
“ (Bar^t,) buried Dec. 20, 1771.” This is the same James who was bap-
“ tized in 1696. He died unmarried, and the title became extinct.

Family of
Corbet.

“ John, son of S^r Roger Corbet, Bar^t, buried Nov. 4, 1697;
“ Theophila, daughter of S^r Roger and Jane, born Aug. 19, 1700
“ (at Squire Hooker’s, Croom’s Hill); buried March 3, 1716-7;
“ Jane, their daughter, buried Sep. 16, 1700; Charles Corbet, Esq.
“ their son, Mar. 22, 1716-7.”

“ Dame Theophila Harris, died at Croom’s Hill, carried from
“ Greenwich (to be buried at Lifton in Devonshire) July 20, 1702.”

“ Sir William Booth, Kn^t and Bar^t, from Westminster, buried
“ Feb. 18, 1702-3.”

“ Hon. John Lee, Esq. son to the R^t Hon. the Earl and Countess
“ of Litchfield, buried Aug. 1, 1710.”

Three chil-
dren at a
birth.

“ Edward, Henry, and Randall, the three sons at one birth of
“ Mr. Edward Humberston, purser, and Mary his wife, baptized
“ Aug. 11, 1710.”

“ S^r

- " S^r Richard Raines, Kn^t, and Doctor of Laws, buried Jan. 3, 1710-1." He was Judge of the Prerogative Court. Sir Richard Raines.
- " Philadelphia, relict of S^r James Smith, buried Mar. 15, 1710-1."
- " Dame Mary, relict of S^r Thomas Vernon, carried away Aug. 17, 1711."
- " Sarah, daughter of S^r John Tyrwhit, buried Nov. 17, 1711."
- " M^{rs} Elizabeth Smith, widow, aged 93, buried Ap^l 25, 1712; Instances of longevity.
- " M^{rs} Thomafine Adams, widow, aged 102, May 7, 1712."
- " Dame Urfula Creemer, buried Nov. 22, 1713."
- " M^r Richard Newcourt, Gent. buried Feb. 26, 1715-6." Author of the "Repertorium Londinense, or the Ecclesiastical History of the Diocese of London". His wife was buried at Greenwich on the fifth of the preceding month. Richard Newcourt.
- " The Lady Jane Wymondfold, buried at Putney, July 30, 1718."
- " S^r William Prettyman, Bar^t, buried Nov. 8, 1719."
- " The Rev^d Mr. John Flamsteed, buried at Burfow, Jan. 12, 1719-20." John Flamsteed.
- " S^r Gregory Page, Bar^t, buried June 2, 1720; Dame Martha Page, O^ct. 7, 1767; S^r Gregory Page, Bar^t, August 14, 1775."
- " The R^t Hon. the Lord Aylmer, buried Aug. 23, 1720." Matthew, second son of Sir Christopher Aylmer of the kingdom of Ireland, was at first in the army, and afterwards page to George Villiers, the second Duke of Buckingham of that name, who encouraging him to enter into the sea-service, he was, in 1672, appointed Lieutenant of the Charles Galley, and gradually rose to the highest honours of his profession. He was one of Admiral

Matthew
Lord Ayl-
mer.

¹⁷⁰ He was 27 years register of that diocese, and afterwards one of the Procurators in the Court of Arches. Sir Gregory Page afterwards mentioned (who built the house on Blackheath).

¹⁷¹ See p. 455.

¹⁷² Created a baronet in 1714, father of

¹⁷³ Daughter of — Kenward, Esq. and wife of Sir Gregory Page, the younger.

Russell's

Family of
Aylmer.

Sir John
Leake.

Ruffell's seconds in the celebrated battle of La Hogue. In 1709, he was made Admiral, and Commander in Chief of the fleet; to which situation he was a second time appointed, on the accession of George the First¹⁷³. In 1714, he was made Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and about the same time Ranger of the Park, and keeper of the palace at Greenwich called the Queen's House; where, from that time, he resided. In 1718, he was created an Irish baron, by the title of Lord Aylmer.—“ Philip, son of L^d Aylmer; “ buried Sep. 6, 1728; Lady Elizabeth Aylmer¹⁷⁴, Jan. 20, “ 1749-50; R^t Hon. L^d Aylmer¹⁷⁵; July 4, 1754; R^t Hon. Harry “ L^d Aylmer¹⁷⁶, Oct. 16, 1766.”

“ S^r John Leake, buried at Stepney, Aug. 30, 1720.” This brave officer, whose naval career had been marked by the most signal successes, being deprived of all his appointments on the accession of George the First, retired to a villa which he had built for his own residence at Greenwich; there he passed most of the latter days of his life, and died on the 21st of August 1720¹⁷⁷.

“ The R^t Hon. the L^d Lisburne¹⁷⁸, buried Ap^l 5, 1721.”

“ Lady Jenings, carried out Oct. 10, 1723.”

“ Elizabeth, daughter of the R^t Hon. Baptist Earl of Gainborough, baptized Oct. 10, 1731; Baptist L^d Campden¹⁷⁹, baptized “ July 12, 1740.”

“ Dame Elizabeth Hardy, buried July 3, 1735; S^r Charles Hardy, “ Kn^t, Dec. 6, 1744.” Sir Charles Hardy was knighted in 1742, made a flag-officer in 1743, and was one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

¹⁷³ Biograph. Navalis, vol. ii. p. 35—40.

¹⁷⁴ Wife of Henry Lord Aylmer, and daughter of Henry Priestman, Esq.

¹⁷⁵ Henry, the second Lord Aylmer.

¹⁷⁶ The third Lord Aylmer, a captain in the Navy.

¹⁷⁷ Life of Sir John Leake.

¹⁷⁸ John Viscount of Lisburne of the kingdom of Ireland, so created in 1695.

¹⁷⁹ He succeeded his father as Earl of Gainborough, and was brother to the present Earl.

" Dame Elizabeth Brown, buried Sep. 18, 1735."

" S^r Philip Honeywood ¹⁸⁰, carried to Portsmouth, June 25, 1752."

" The Hon. Miss Grace Pelham, spinster, third daughter of the R^t Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq. of Arlington-street in the city of Westminster, and the Hon. Lewis Watson, Esq. of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, were married at M^r Pelham's house in Arlington-street, by D^r Squire, Oct. 12, 1752."

" S^r W^m Sanderson, Bar^t, buried Jan. 24, 1754."

" Major Gen^l James Wolfe, buried Nov. 20th, 1759." This celebrated officer was born at Westerham in this county in 1727. He fell, in the moment of victory, at the capture of Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759. His body being brought to England, was interred at Greenwich, with that of his father Lieut. Gen. Edward Wolfe, who was buried on the second of April preceding. There is no memorial for him at Greenwich; but a cenotaph has been put up to his memory in Westminster Abbey at the public expence, and there is another at Westerham, the place of his nativity ¹⁸¹. Lieut. Gen. Wolfe resided in Montague-walk, Blackheath, at the house which is now in the occupation of Mr. Lyttelton.

General Wolfe.

" Lavinia Ducheſs of Bolton, buried Feb. 3, 1760." The year 1728 is famous in theatrical annals, for having produced the favourite burletta of the Beggars' Opera. Its success surpassed all precedent: it was acted more than sixty nights the first season. The part

Lavinia (Fenton) Ducheſs of Bolton. Remarkable success of the Beggars' Opera, and popularity of Miss Fenton.

¹⁸⁰ He was a General in the Army, and K. B.

¹⁸¹ Inscription:—" James, son of Colonel Edward Wolfe and Henrietta his wife, was born in this parish, and died in America, Sep. 13, 1759, conqueror of Quebec. While George in sorrow bows his laurel'd head,

" And bids the artist grace the foldier dead; We raise no sculptur'd trophy to thy name,

" Brave youth! the fairest in the lists of fame;

" Proud of thy birth, we boast th' auspicious year;

" Struck with thy fall, we shed the general tear;

" With humble grief inscribe one artless stone,

" And with thy matchless honours date our own."

of Polly was performed by Lavinia Fenton, a young actress, whose real name, in some of the publications of that day, is said to have been Bewick. Her performance of this character raised her very high in the opinion of the public; and it is uncertain whether the opera itself or Polly Peachem had the greater share of popularity¹¹². Her lovers, of course, were very numerous: she decided in favour of the Duke of Bolton, who, to the great loss of the public, took her from the stage, to which she never returned; and on the sixty-second night of the performance, a new Polly was, to the great surprise of the audience, who expected to see their old favourite, introduced on the boards. After the death of his first wife, from whom he had been long separated, the Duke (in 1751) married Miss Fenton; who, surviving him a few years, resided at West-Combe-park in this parish, and died Duchess-dowager of Bolton, in the month of January 1760.

“ The Hon. Henry Finch¹¹³, carried out June 5, 1761.”

“ Admiral Isaac Townshend, carried out Nov. 29, 1765.”—Made an Admiral in 1744. In 1746, he had the command at the Leeward Islands, and drove a French fleet ashore at Martinico. In 1754, he was appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

“ Dame Mary Allen, buried July 4, 1758.”

“ The Hon. John Howard¹¹⁴, buried Mar. 12, 1791.”

Bishop
Duppa.

Brian Duppa, Bishop of Salisbury, is erroneously supposed to have been a native of this place¹¹⁵, and it is said in his epitaph that he was so; but he himself mentions in his will that he was born in

¹¹² Most of the principal performers who had parts in the Beggars' Opera, when they advertised their benefits this year, announced them as the benefits of Polly Peachem, Captain Macheath; Lockit, and his daughter Lucy, &c.; and I have seen advertisements of other plays during this period, in which one of the principal characters has been announced to be played by

Miss Polly. There is an engraving of a scene in the Beggars' Opera, with portraits of the original performers, from a painting of Hogarth's.

¹¹³ Fourth son of Daniel Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.

¹¹⁴ A younger son of the present Earl of Suffolk.

¹¹⁵ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

the parish of Lewisham, where the entry of his baptism occurs in the register. It is probable that his father lived on Blackheath, where there are houses belonging to both parishes, which might occasion the mistake.

Jonathan Goddard, Oliver Cromwell's physician, is said to have been born at Greenwich ¹¹⁶. Some of his family appear to have been baptized there; but *his* name does not occur in the register. Dr. Goddard represented the University of Oxford in the Parliament of 1653, and was made, by Cromwell, Warden of Merton College, from which situation he was ejected in 1660: he afterwards resided chiefly at Gresham College, where he was Professor of Physic. He was an active member of the Royal Society, and author of some medical tracts, and several papers on natural history in the Philosophical Transactions. It is said ¹¹⁷, but scarcely credible, that Dr. Goddard sold his secret for making a medicine called the *Guttæ Anglicanæ* ¹¹⁸, to Charles II. for 5000l.

Jonathan
Goddard.

In the year 1576, William Lambard, Esq. (author of the Perambulation of Kent) founded and endowed an hospital at this place for twenty poor persons, calling it the College of Queen Elizabeth; and committing it to the care of the Master of the Rolls and the Drapers' Company. This hospital is said to have been the first founded by a Protestant. The pensioners are to be thus appointed: one by the Master of the Rolls; one by the two elder wardens of the Drapers' Company; one by the steward of the manor of Greenwich, out of the poor of that parish; one by the Drapers, from Greenwich; six from Greenwich, by the vicar and parish-officers; one from Deptford; three from Lewisham; one from Lee; three from Eltham; one

QueenEliza-
beth's Col-
lege founded
by William
Lambard,
Esq.

¹¹⁶ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. "sons who had been hanged or had died a

¹¹⁷ See Biograph. Brit. (old edit.) "violent death; five pounds of dried vipers;

¹¹⁸ The principal ingredients of which "two pounds of hartshorn, and two pounds
this medicine was composed, were, "five "of ivory." It was said to be a cure for
"pounds of human *cranium*, taken from per- lethargies; apoplexies, &c.

Qualifications of the pensioners.

from Charlton and Kidbrook; and one from Woolwich. They must be poor, honest; godly persons, who have been three years resident in the parish whence they are chosen; they may be either men or women; married or unmarried: the preference to be given in the first place to the aged, who are past their work; secondly, to those who have been maimed, either in the service of their country or by other misfortune; thirdly, to the blind; fourthly, to such as have been impoverished by casualty; fifthly, to those afflicted by any continual sickness not contagious; and lastly, to such as are burdened with a numerous family. Other secondary preferences are laid down also, to be observed among those in other respects of equal pretensions, such as a man to be preferred before a woman; the married before the unmarried; the person who has been longer of the household of faith, before him who has continued later in popish idolatry, &c. All the pensioners to be examined at their admission, whether they can say the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments. The founder composed a form of Morning and Evening Prayer, (with consent of the Bishop of Rochester,) which he ordains always to be used; and makes his endowment void, if it should become unlawful, by the statutes of the realm, to use it. The original allowance to the pensioners was six shillings per month. Since the foundation, the following benefactions have been left to this hospital:

	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donors Names.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	
Benefactions to the College since its foundation.	1587.	Joan Tallys, - - -	10s. per annum.	
	1596.	Ralph Rookby, - - -	5l. per annum.	
	1610.	William Stanton, - - -	2l. per annum.	
	1720.	Edward Waldron, - - -	1000l. South-Sea Ann.	{ Vested, together with savings from the charity, in the purchase of 1500l. Old South-Sea Annuities.
	1752.	Peter Watton, - - -	2l. per annum.	
	1769.	Mrs. Dennis Chappell,	280l. South-Sea Ann.	{ Being the residue of her effects unbequeathed.

In

In 1744, the whole income of this charity was 203l. 16s. 8d.; the pensioners were then allowed 9s. per month, and half a chaldron of coals yearly. In 1776, their pensions had been increased to 13s. 4d. per month, with the same allowance of coals. The pensioners now are allowed 15s. per month, and a chaldron and a half of coals yearly. This hospital is situated to the south-west of the town, where the roads branch off to London and Lewisham.

There is another hospital, commonly called Norfolk College, founded in 1613, by Henry Earl of Northampton, and by him dedicated to the Holy Trinity. He endowed it with lands and revenues for the support of a warden and twenty pensioners; twelve of whom are to be of this parish, and eight of the parish of Shotisham in Norfolk. They must have been inhabitants four years of the parish whence they are chosen, unmarried, 56 years of age at the least; able to repeat the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments; neither common beggars, drunkards, or otherwise of immoral behaviour; neither ideots, blind, or in any way so impotent as to be unable to attend divine service in the chapel daily; and not possessing property to the amount of 20s. per annum. The management of this College was entrusted by the founder to the Mercers' Company. The pensioners have 8s. a week for commons, the warden 16s.; besides clothes, lodging, and salaries variable at the discretion of the Company. The present annual revenue of the College, which is in a very flourishing condition, is about 1100l.

Trinity Hospital, or Norfolk College founded by Henry Earl of Northampton.

Norfolk College stands by the river-side, at the east end of the town. It is a brick structure, forming a small quadrangle. The chapel, which is 56 feet by 26, was consecrated Feb. 4, 1616-7, by the Bishop of Rochester, and by him dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in the presence of Thomas Earl of Arundel, Richard Earl of Dorset,

Description of the College.

The chapel.

the

Monument
of the
founder.

the Bishops of London, Ely, and Lincoln, &c.¹⁸⁹ In the east window is a representation of the Crucifixion, in stained glass; and some coats of arms exhibiting the alliances of the Howard family¹⁹⁰. At the south-east end of the chapel is a handsome monument of the founder, which was removed (with his body) from the chapel at Dover-castle, where he had been buried. On a table tomb, under a canopy supported by eight square pillars, stands a black sarcophagus, on which are inscriptions enumerating the titles and charities of the deceased¹⁹¹. At the four corners of the monument are the cardinal virtues; and over the canopy are effigies of the Earl, in armour, with the robes of the Garter, in a kneeling posture. At the west end are the arms of Howard quartering Brotherton, Warren, and Mowbray¹⁹². On the south wall of the chapel is a tablet

¹⁸⁹ Precedents and forms of consecration, &c. in a diocese book formerly belonging to Mr. Dwight, secretary to three bishops of Chester, now in the possession of Mr. White of Fulham.

¹⁹⁰ I. Howard, impaling, Paly wavy of six O. and G.—Molins. John Duke of Norfolk married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Lord Molins. II. Howard, impaling, A. a chevron between three griffins' heads erased G.—Tilney. Thomas, second Duke of Norfolk, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Frederic Tilney. III. Howard, impaling, O. a chevron G.—Stafford. Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk, married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. IV. Howard, impaling Vere. Henry Earl of Surrey, the founder's father, married Frances, daughter of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford. All the escutcheons have Earls' coronets as Earls of Surrey.

¹⁹¹ "Henricus Howardus, Henrici comitis Surriæ filius, Thomæ secundi Ducis Norfolciæ nepos; Baro Howard de Marnhill, Privati Sigilli Custos, Castri Dover-

"ensis Constabularius, Quinque Portuum Custos, Cancellarius et Admirallus, Jacobo Magnæ Britannæ Regi ab intimis Conciliis, Periscilidis Eques Auratus et Academiæ Cantabrigiensi Cancellarius, inter Nobiles literatissimus in spem regendi in Christo pie conditur. Ob. 15 Junii 1614." (N.B. The above inscription is on the side of the monument next the wall, and cannot be seen without much difficulty.) On the other side: "Inclytus hic comes tria hospitalia fundavit et latifundiis dotavit, unum Grenovici in Cantio in quo viginti egeni & Præfectus; alterum Cluni in comitatu Salopiæ in quo 12 egeni cum præfecto, tertium ad Castrum Rising in comitatu Norfolciæ, in quo 12 pauperculæ cum Gubernatrice in perpetuum alantur." On another part of the monument: "Joanni Griffith huic comiti ab-epistolis curante, positum."

¹⁹² 1. G. a bend between six crosscrosslets fitché A.—Howard. 2. G. three lions pass. gard. O.—Brotherton. 3. Checky O. and Az.—Warren. 4. G. a lion ramp. A.—Mowbray.

com-

commemorating the foundation of the College ¹⁹²; and, on the north wall, one relating the circumstance of removing the founder's body and monument hither. On the floor are the tombs of Robert Gilbert, Warden of the College, (son of Thomas Gilbert of West-Beere in Kent, Gent. by Anne, sister of George Earl of Kildare,) ob. 1689; and Mr. James Leslie, warden, 1765. The ceiling is ornamented with the arms and quarterings of Howard, as on the monument. Othertombs.

In the year 1643, Mr. John Roan gave the reversion of all his lands and houses in Greenwich (now let at 293l. 16s. per annum ¹⁹⁴) to trustees, for the purpose of educating poor children of this parish, and clothing them, till fifteen years of age; allowing for the clothing of each, 40s. per annum. Sir William Hooker, in 1691, gave 6l. per annum to this school. Dr. Thomas Plume, vicar of Greenwich, who died in 1704, gave to the parish some tenements at Deptford (now producing only 2l. per annum), applied in aid of Roan's charity. Sir Peter Dennis gave bank-stock producing 8l. 11s. per annum to Roan's school; and Mr. Swete the interest of 123l. 5s. 2d. India annuities. In this, which is called the Grey-coat School, 60 boys are now clothed and educated. Roan's, or the Grey-coat School.

Sir William Boreman, in the year 1672, founded another school at Greenwich (called the Green-coat School), for the education, maintenance, and clothing of twenty poor boys of this parish; who are to be instructed in writing, accounts, and navigation. He endowed it with certain lands, tenements, and fee-farm rents, committing the management of it to the Drapers' Company. The sum of 300l. given by Sir William Langhorne, Bart. in 1715, to that Company Sir William Boreman's, or the Green-coat School.

¹⁹² "Deo Patri Domini nostri Jesu Christi
"omnipotenti, glorioso, sempiterno et primæ
"Trinitatis individue personæ, Henricus
"Howardus Trinæ et unius Majestatis cultor
"obsequiosissimus festo quo natus erat
"Matthiæ Apostoli devotissimè suâ manu

"posuit, A. D. 1613. Feb. die 25."

¹⁹⁴ A piece of ground belonging to Roan's Charity was, in 1773, purchased for an addition to the burial-ground by the parish for 500l. which is vested in the 3 per cent Bank Annuities for the benefit of the School.

for charitable uses, was, by them, applied in aid of this charity. In 1709, its revenue was 297l.; the master's salary was 20l. the matron's 16l. In 1774, the revenue was only 280l. 18s. 11d. A new school-house was built for this charity about the year 1788.

Girls' school. A charity-school for girls was instituted in this parish, about the year 1700: it is still continued, being supported by the ladies with an annual subscription, aided by the collection at a charity-sermon. The children are clothed and educated; their number is continually varying.

Extracts from the Register.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donors Names.</i>	<i>Nature and present Value.</i>	<i>Use.</i>
1577.	William Rippier, - -	{ A messuage, now 16l. }	Poor ¹⁹⁵ .
1605.	Joyce Whitehead, - -	{ per ann. - - - }	
		5s. per ann.	Repairs of the church.
1610.	William Stanton, - -	{ Three messuages, now }	Repairs of the church 2l.; repairs of the messuages 15s.; for the trustees 5s.; poor of Queen Elizabeth's College 2l.; remainder to the poor of Greenwich.
		{ 16l. per ann. - - }	
1612.	Thomas Ware, - -	{ Moiety of a tenement in Lewisham, 10s. per annum, - - - }	Poor ¹⁹⁵ .
1620.	William Hattecliffe, Esq.	{ A moiety of certain houses and lands in Greenwich, and a fourth part of certain other houses in East-lane, now 48l. 17s. 6d. per ann. - - - }	Poor ¹⁹⁵ .
1625.	William Corey, vicar of Charlton, - - -	{ A third part of the rent of a messuage, now 11. 16s. 8d. - }	Poor.
1656.	Abraham Colfe, vicar of Lewisham, - - -	8s. 8d. per ann.	A sweet penny loaf each to two of the poorest and godliest inhabitants, weekly.
1656.	John Wardell - - -	A rent-charge of 6l. per ann.	
1670 & 1674.	George Baker, and Elizabeth, his daughter,	{ 50l. each, employed in building the Grey-coat School, now charged with 4l. per annum, to the - - }	Poor.

¹⁹⁵ By a decree passed in 1622, Rippier's, Stanton's, Ware's, and Hattecliffe's charities were vested in trustees, and ordered to be distributed to poor persons in sums of 10s. to each.

Date.

Date.	Donors Names.	Present Value.	Use.
1692.	Nicholas Smithes, - -	11. per annum, - - - -	Poor.
1710.	Alice Clements, - -	{ 100l., now 200l. South- Sea Annuities, - - }	Clothing for six poor widows.
1715.	John Massinger, - -	{ A residuary bequest, subject to certain pay- ments which have long since ceased, now 1533l. 12s. Old South- Sea Annuities, - - }	Decayed housekeepers.
1720.	Nicholas Wigzell, - -	41. per annum, - - - -	Bread.
1752.	Captain Peter Watton,	{ 51. 10s. per ann. being the remainder of the interest of 250l. 3 per cents, after deducting 21. per ann. bequeath- ed to the pensioners in Queen Elizabeth's College, - - - - }	Poor.
1766.	William Raine, - -	{ Certain messuages to be sold after the death of his wife, and the in- terest of the money (425l. 4 per cents), to be distributed in sums of 20s. to - - - - }	Poor men and women.
1775.	Sir Gregory Page, Bart.	400l.	Poor.

Adjoining to Greenwich¹⁹⁵ is a heath, partly in this parish and partly in those of Lewisham¹⁹⁶ and Charlton, called, as some think, from the appearance of the soil, or, as others suppose, from its bleak situation¹⁹⁷, Blackheath. On this heath is dug a kind of gravel in great request for making garden walks. The principal villas on the heath, which are in this parish, have been already mentioned¹⁹⁸.

BLACK-
HEATH.

The Roman road from London to Dover is supposed to have crossed Blackheath nearly in the same direction that the present road does. Dr. Plot says, that in his time its course appeared pretty

Roman an-
tiquities.

¹⁹⁵ There are two roads of rather steep ascent from Greenwich to the heath, the one at the east and the other at the west end, called Maize-hill and Croome's-hill, on each of which are several villas which command very beautiful prospects.

¹⁹⁶ The fair held on Blackheath is in the parish of Lewisham, as is the school; the Earl of Dartmouth's seat, &c.

¹⁹⁷ See Philipott's Survey.

¹⁹⁸ See p. 462.

plain¹⁹⁸. Many Roman antiquities have been found on the edge of the heath, particularly in that part nearest to Greenwich¹⁹⁹; and several *tumuli* or barrows, but none of very large dimensions, are still to be seen.

Encamp-
ments on
Blackheath.

In the early part of the eleventh century, the Danes are said to have been encamped on Blackheath. Their fleet lay at Greenwich in 1012, 1013, and 1014; their army being stationed on the hills above, most probably about East-Combe and West-Combe²⁰⁰. In West-Combe-park the traces of entrenchments are still visible. In 1381, Wat Tyler, Jack Straw, and their associates, were encamped upon Blackheath²⁰¹. Jack Cade, the counterfeit Mortimer, twice occupied the same station in 1450²⁰². On the 23d of February 1451, the King was met on Blackheath by a great number of Cade's deluded followers in their shirts, who humbly, on their knees, craved for pardon²⁰³. In 1452, Henry VI. pitched his tent upon Blackheath, when he was preparing to withstand the forces of the Duke of York (afterwards Edward IV²⁰⁴). In 1471, the bastard Falconbridge encamped there with his army²⁰⁵. In the year 1497, Lord Audley and the Cornish rebels pitched their tents upon Blackheath, where they waited the arrival of Henry VII. and his army. A battle ensued on the 22d of July. The rebels were overthrown, and their chiefs taken and executed²⁰⁶. The site of Michael Joseph's tent (one of the ringleaders) was shown when Lambard wrote his Perambulation. It was commonly called the smith's forge, Joseph having been by trade a blacksmith²⁰⁷.

Battle of
Blackheath.

Triumphal
processions
and ceremo-
nial meetings
on Black-
heath.

Blackheath has been the scene also of triumphal processions and ceremonial meetings, attended with much splendid pageantry. Here,

¹⁹⁸ See Hausted's Kent, vol. i. p. 27.

¹⁹⁹ Bagford's Letter, prefixed to Leland's Collesanen.

²⁰⁰ See p. 427.

²⁰¹ Holinshed, vol. iii. 430.

²⁰² Stow's Annals, p. 643, 644. 4to.; and

Holinshed, vol. iii. f. 1280.

²⁰³ Stow, p. 648.

²⁰⁴ Ibid. Folio edit. p. 393.

²⁰⁵ Holinshed, vol. iii. 690.

²⁰⁶ Stow's Annals, 4to. p. 802.

²⁰⁷ Lambard's Perambulation, p. 34.

in 1400, Henry IV. with great parade and magnificence, met the Emperor of Constantinople, when he arrived in England to solicit assistance against Bajazet Emperor of the Turks²⁰⁸.—Here, on the 23d of November 1415, the Mayor and Aldermen of London, with 400 citizens, clothed in scarlet, with red and white hoods, met their victorious Monarch returning from the field of Agincourt²⁰⁹. Here, in 1416, the citizens met the Emperor Sigismund, who came to mediate a peace between France and England; conducting him hence to Lambeth, where he was met by the King²¹⁰. In 1474, the citizens met Edward IV. on Blackheath, as he returned from France²¹¹. In 1519, a solemn embassy, consisting of the Admiral of France, the Bishop of Paris, and others, with 1200 persons in their train, was met by the Lord Admiral of England, attended by a numerous retinue²¹². The same year Cardinal Campeius, being sent by the Pope into England, as his Legate, was received upon this heath by the Duke of Norfolk, and a great number of prelates, knights, and gentlemen, who conducted him to a rich tent of cloth of gold: there he arrayed himself in his Cardinal's robes, and rode thence, in much state, to London²¹³. A still more magnificent procession was that which appeared upon Blackheath at the meeting between Henry VIII. and the Lady Anne of Cleve, on the 3d of January 1540-1.

The Chronicles tells us that she came down Shooter's-hill at twelve o'clock, and alighted at a tent of cloth of gold prepared on the heath for her reception. The King having notice of her arrival, went through the park to meet her, attended by most of the nobility, the bishops, the heralds, foreign ambassadors, &c. The procession from the heath to Greenwich palace was attended by those in the King's and the Princess's train, being in number 600, by 1200 citizens and

²⁰⁸ Holinshed, vol. iii. 519.

²⁰⁹ Ibid. 556.

²¹⁰ Ibid.

²¹¹ Ibid. p. 701.

²¹² Holinshed, vol. iii. p. 848.

²¹³ Fiddes's Life of Wolfey, p. 191.
(edit. 1726.)

others, clad in velvet with chains of gold, by most of the female nobility, and a great number of ladies. All the city barges were on the water near the palace, and the procession was saluted with peals of artillery from the tower in the park. The marriage ceremony was performed in the chapel at Greenwich ²¹⁴.

Mock fight
between the
Cavaliers
and Round
heads in
1645.

On the 1st of May 1645, "Col. Blunt, to please the Kentish people, who were fond of old customs, particularly May-games, drew out two regiments of foot, and exercised them on Blackheath, representing a mock-fight between the Cavaliers and the Roundheads. The people (says the writer of the Diurnal whence this extract is taken) were as much pleased as if they had gone a maying ²¹⁵."

Mount for
trying mor-
tars.

On Blackheath, between the fourth-west corner of Greenwich-park and the windmill, is a mount raised on a square platform, formerly used for trying mortars ²¹⁶.

The cross on Blackheath is mentioned in Holinshed's account of the interview between Henry VIII. and Anne of Cleve.

Magazine
for gun-
powder.

The magazine for gunpowder ²¹⁷, belonging to Government, which was built in Greenwich levels about the latter end of the last century, was removed to Purfleet, (in consequence of a petition from the inhabitants of Greenwich,) and the site, with some adjoining lands, leased, in 1770, to Henry Vansittart, Esq. ²¹⁸

Soldiers'
matches.
Armoury-
mills.

The matches used by the soldiers for their muskets, before the invention of firelocks, were fabricated at Greenwich ²¹⁹. In a survey of Greenwich, bearing date 1697, mention is made of the Armoury-mills, "heretofore used by potters for grinding their colours." One of these is now a flour-mill, the other is used for the manufacture of halberds.

²¹⁴ Holinshed, vol. iii. p. 948—950.

²¹⁵ Perfect Occurrences, May 1, 1645.

²¹⁶ Survey of Greenwich in the Land-Revenue-office, bearing date 1697.

²¹⁷ Called in the Survey just mentioned

the new magazine.

²¹⁸ From the information of Mr. Harrison of the Land-Revenue-office.

²¹⁹ Hailes's History of Kent, vol. i. p. 28.

Near the water-side, adjoining to Norfolk College, is the spacious iron wharf of Millington and Co., formerly belonging to the Crowleys. About twenty smiths are generally employed here to supply such goods as are wanted in greater haste than they could be forwarded from their great manufactory in the north²²⁰. The ancient mansion, now belonging to the Earl of Ashburnham, and in the occupation of Mr. Millington, was purchased in 1704, of Nicholas Cooke by Sir Ambrose Crowley, Alderman of London, and was for some time the residence of that family.

Millington's
iron wharf.

²²⁰ There is an authentic account of this manufactory in Hutchinson's History of Durham.

H A Y E S.

Name.	T HIS place, called in old writings, Hefe; lies in the hundred
Situation.	of Ruxley, twelve miles from London, and two from Brom-
Boundaries.	ley. The parish is bounded by Bromley on the north and east; by
Quantity of land, and how occupied.	Keston on the south-east; West-Wickham on the south and south-
Soil.	west; and Beckenham on the north. It contains about 1000 acres
	of cultivated land; which are divided nearly in an equal proportion
	between arable and pasture. The latter has been for some years
	past gradually increasing. There are between 200 and 300 acres of
	waste. The soil in this parish is various; clay and gravel abound
	most; there is a considerable portion also of sand and loam.
Land-tax.	The parish of Hayes pays the sum of 81l. to the land-tax; which
	is at the rate of about 1s. 3d. in the pound.
	Hayes lies partly within the manor of West Wickham, and partly
	within that of Orpington ¹ .
Manor of Bafton.	The manor or manor-farm of Bafton, in this parish, was formerly
	the property of the Squeries. It was sold by Richard Mervin, Esq.
	(who had married the heir of that family) to the Scroops, and
	passed, as is supposed, with the neighbouring manor of West-Wick-
	ham to the Lennards ² . In 1723, Robert Thorpe sold his moiety of

¹ This manor, which formerly belonged to the monks of Christ-church in Canterbury, was granted after the dissolution of that monastery to Percival Hart, Esq. from whose family it came by intermarriage to the Dykes, and is now the property of Sir John Dixon Dyke, Bart.; who has also an estate in the parish of Hayes, which was

formerly the property of the Squeries, from whom it passed by intermarriage to the Mervins. Of the latter it was purchased by Sir John Peche, whose sister and heir married John Hart, Esq. From the Harts it passed with the manor of Orpington to the Dykes. See Haisted's History of Kent, vol. i. p. 134.

² Haisted, p. 111.

his manor to John Wood, in whom the other moiety was then vested. Richard and Anthony Wood, being coheirs in gavelkind, aliened it in 1762 to John Luxford, Esq.; of whom it was purchased in 1795, by James Randell, jun. Esq. the present proprietor³.

The manor, or reputed manor, of Pickhurst or Heaver; was in 1693, the property of Matthias Wallraven, whose grandson Peter, in 1757, aliened it to William Cowley. It was purchased of the latter in 1765, by Mariabella Eliot, sister of Mr. J. Eliot, the present proprietor⁴. The mansion belonging to this estate is in the tenure of John Bowdler, Esq.

Manor of
Pickhurst
or Heaver.

Hayes-place (near the church) was formerly the seat of the Scotts. In 1698, Stephen Scott, Esq. aliened it to John Harrison, of whom it was purchased in 1757, by the Right Hon. William Pitt, (afterwards Earl of Chatham⁵;) who built the present mansion. When he became possessed of Burton Pynsent, he sold this place, in 1766, to the Hon. Thomas Walpole, who cased the house with white brick, and otherwise much improved it. Lord Chatham being afterward very desirous of returning to Hayes, Mr. Walpole was prevailed upon to gratify him, and it was accordingly re-conveyed to his Lordship in 1768. Here, after his retirement from public affairs, this great statesman spent much of the evening of his days amusing himself with improving, from time to time, his favourite residence. After his death, Hayes-place was sold by the Countess Dowager and the present Earl of Chatham, (anno 1785,) to James Bond, Esq. (now Sir James Bond,) of whom it was purchased, in 1789, by the

Hayes-place
the residence
of the late
Earl of
Chatham,
now the seat
of Lord
Lewisham.

³ The descent from 1723, is taken from title-deeds obligingly communicated by the present proprietor.—Mr. Randell purchased the house with about sixty-five acres of land. About two hundred acres in the parish of Hayes (half of which was parcel of the Baston estate) were purchased at the same time by George Norman, Esq. of Bromley-common.

⁴ The descent of this estate is given from title-deeds communicated by favour of the present proprietor.

⁵ Lord Chatham's original purchase consisted only of the old mansion, which he pulled down, and a few acres of land. By subsequent purchases, the estate has been considerably increased.

Right Hon. George Viscount Lewisham, who is the present proprietor ⁴. His Lordship (who is President of the Naturalists' Society) has a good collection of exotics at this place, and has been particularly successful in the culture of Botany-Bay plants.

Parish
church.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small building, (of flint and stone,) consisting of a chancel and nave. At the west end is as an embattled tower, on which is a very low spire.

Monuments.

On the north wall of the chancel is a monument in memory of William Cleaver ⁵, merchant, 1737; William Fenton, Esq. 1753; and Anne, his wife, (daughter of William Cleaver,) 1782. On the south wall are memorials for Charles Yarwood, 1741; Mr. John Hinton, 1781; and Sarah, his relict, (afterwards married to S. A. Cumberlege,) 1784. On the floor are the tombs of John Osteler and Sir John Andrew ⁶, rectors of Hayes about the latter end of the fifteenth century ⁷; John Heygge, rector, 1523; John Hoare, rector, (a brass plate, with a figure of the deceased,) 1584; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Bradgate, merchant, daughter of Sir Stephen Scott, 1655; Sir Stephen Scott, Knt. ⁸, Gentleman Pensioner to Charles I. (son of John Scott, Esq. of Halden), 1658; Anne, daughter of Sir Stephen, wife of William Reeve of Fair-lee in the Isle of Wight, 1661; John Scott, Esq. ⁹, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, (son and heir of Sir Stephen,) 1670; and Mr. John Walwyn, (brother of Thomas Walwyn, then rector,) 1738.

⁴ Title-deeds communicated by William Dunn, Esq. through the favour of the present proprietor, to whom I am indebted for many civilities during my inquiries in this neighbourhood.

⁵ Arms—Quarterly, 1 and 4, O. three bars Az. on a canton A. three mascles S. —Cleaver. 2. A. a fesse between three anchors S. 3. G. a chevron O. between three birds Arg. impaling, Per pale nebuleé Az. and O. six martlets counter-changed, two, two, and two—the coat of Fleetwood.

⁶ Inscription:—"I beseech you all that passith here by,

"For the soule of St John Andrew that here doth lye,

"Say a *pater noster* and an *ave*."

⁷ They were the immediate predecessors of John Heygge, who died in 1523.

⁸ He married, 1. Jane Morrall, widow, daughter of Sir Cuthbert Hacket, Knt. 2. Elizabeth, daughter of John Brograve, Esq.

⁹ He married Hester, relict of Sir Humphrey Style, Bart.

The banners borne at the public funeral of the late Earl of Chatham are in this church.

In the *Registrum Roffense*¹⁰, mention is made of the tombs of Robert Garret, rector, 1560, and Sir Edmund Scott, 1597.

In the churchyard are the tombs of Jonathan Delver, merchant, 1786; the Rev. Wharton Partridge, M. A. 1794, &c.

Hayes is a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in the deanery of Shoreham. The patronage has been from time immemorial vested in the rectors of Orpington, to whom the rectors of this parish pay an annual pension of 16s. 8d.¹¹ In 1287, this rectory was rated at 10 marks¹². In 1650, it was valued at 40l. being stated to have 16 acres of glebe¹³. It is a discharged living in the King's books of the clear certified value of 49l. per annum.

Robert Davidson, rector of this parish, in 1707, published a thanksgiving sermon upon the Union.

The present rector is John Till, LL.B. instituted in 1777, on the death of Francis Fawkes, M. A.

The register of baptisms, marriages, and burials commences in 1539.

		Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
1580—9	-	$8\frac{1}{2}$	-	$5\frac{7}{10}$	Comparative state of po- pulation.
1630—9	-	$6\frac{1}{2}$	-	$4\frac{2}{3}$	
1680—9	-	7	-	$8\frac{2}{3}$	
1730—9	-	$7\frac{1}{3}$	-	$8\frac{1}{10}$	
1780—9	-	$7\frac{7}{10}$	-	$7\frac{1}{10}$	
1790—4	-	$9\frac{1}{3}$	-	$8\frac{1}{3}$	
1795	-	8	-	7	

¹⁰ See p. 819.

¹¹ Bacon's *Liber Regis*, p. 863.

¹² See Hafted, vol. i. p. 106.

¹³ Hafted; from the Parliamentary Surveys at Lambeth.

The present number of houses is 62¹⁴.

In 1603, there were ten burials; in 1625, two; in 1665 none are entered.

Extracts from the Parish Register.

Family of
Scott.

“ George Cooke, Esq. and Anne, daughter of S^r Timothy Lowe,
“ married Nov. 27, 1617.”

“ Edmund, son of Stephen Scott, Esq. (afterwards S^r Stephen),
“ baptized Aug. 17, 1626; John¹⁵, Jan. 6, 1627-8, Elizabeth¹⁶,
“ Mar. 31, 1629; Anne¹⁷, Ap^l 11, 1630; Margaret, Jan. 4,
“ 1631-2; Stephen, buried March 25, 1634; Stephen, baptized
“ Nov. 15, 1641; Lady Scott¹⁸, buried Ap^l 30, 1667.” There are
several other entries relating to the family of Scott.

Birth of the
present
Prime
Minister.

“ John¹⁹, son of the Hon. William and Lady Esther Pitt, born
“ Oct. 10, baptized Nov. 7, 1756.”

“ William, son of the Hon. William and Lady Esther Pitt, born
“ May 28, baptized July 3, 1759.” The future historian of the
Prime Minister will be glad thus to ascertain that he was born at
Hayes during his father's residence at this place.

“ Charles L^d Visct Mahon, (now Earl Stanhope,) and the R^t Hon.
“ Lady Hester Pitt, married Dec. 19, 1774.”

“ James Bruce²⁰, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, and Adriana Allen,
“ married Feb. 3, 1754.”

Family of
Legge, Lord
Lewisham.

“ Henrietta, daughter of George L^d Lewisham and Frances, born
“ Sep. 7, 1790; Barbara Maria, Nov. 29, 1792; Katherine Char-
“ lotte, born Ap^l 2, buried May 15, 1793; Georgina Carolina,
“ born May 14, 1795.”

¹⁴ From the information of the Rev. Mr.
Till, to whom I am indebted for other par-
ticulars relating to this parish.

¹⁵ See p. 496.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ See p. 496.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ The present Earl of Chatham.

²⁰ The Abyssinian traveller.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd, anno 1693, gave a rent-charge of 3l. per annum for teaching children to read. Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, in 1738, gave 2l. per annum for the same purpose; and 10s.²¹ to be distributed on Good Friday among those who should say their catechism best. A school-house was erected in 1791, and a master and mistress appointed to teach all the poor children in the parish to read, and the girls to work: the expence of which, except the aid from the above-mentioned benefactions, is defrayed by voluntary subscriptions.

Sir Samuel Lennard, Knt. anno 1617, gave 40s. per annum, to be distributed on the anniversary of the Popish Plot, among such 40 poor persons as shall be present at a sermon to be preached on that occasion at West Wickham church; ten of the said poor persons to be of the parish of Hayes.

This parish has about an acre and a half of land given by a benefactor now unknown.

²¹ Her executor who was charged with the payment of this benefaction, to exonerate himself from farther trouble, has made over to the parish in lieu of it the sum of 100l. 3 per cent. stock. (From the information of Mr. Till.)

L E E.

Situation.
Boundaries.

THIS village lies in the hundred of Blackheath, at the distance of six miles from London, and one from Greenwich. The parish is bounded by Eltham; the extraparochial hamlet of Mottingham; Bromley; Lewisham; Charlton, and the extraparochial hamlet of Kidbrook. It contains about 1060 acres of land, of which about 520 are arable, about 460 meadow and pasture, and about 80 woodland; there is no common. The soil, in the upper part of the parish, towards Bromley, is a stiff clay; in other parts, gravel. This parish pays the sum of 177*l.* to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 2*s.* in the pound.

Quantity of
land, and
how occu-
pied.
Soil.

Land-tax.

The manor
of Lee, with
its append-
ages, Shrof-
holt and
Bankers.

The manor of Lee was held of Edward the Confessor by Alwin. William the Conqueror gave it to his half-brother Odo, Bishop of Baieux and Earl of Kent; of whom it was held by Walter de Douay¹. In the reign of Edward I. it was the property of John de Banquel, or Bankwell, who, in the year 1302, had a charter of free-warren in all his lands at Lee, Lewisham, and Bromley².

¹ The manor is thus described in the record of Doomsday:—Walter de Douay holds Lee of the Bishop (of Baieux). It is rated at half a fuling. The arable land is four carucates. On the demesne lands are two ploughs. There are eleven villans and two cottars, who have between them two

ploughs. There are two slaves, five acres of meadow, and pannage for ten hogs. In the time of Edward the Confessor, and when the Bishop came into possession, it was valued at 3*l.*; now at 100*s.* Alwin held it of King Edward.

² Cart. 31 Edw. I. N^o 47.

In the year 1387, Sir Richard Stury and Robert Bankwell granted the manors of Lee, and of Bankers and Shrofholt, (in Lee,) which they possessed by an infeoffment from William, son and heir of Thomas de Bankwell, to Richard Dudlie and James Vanel; which Richard and James, the same year, conveyed them to Sir Richard Stury and his heirs³. They appear to have been in possession of the Stury family as late as the year 1452⁴; soon after which they became the property of Richard Widville, Lord Rivers⁵, who was beheaded at Banbury in 1469. His son Anthony, Earl Rivers, shared the same fate at Pomfret, in 1483, being succeeded by his younger brother Richard, who died in 1491, seised of the manors of Lee, Lee-Shrofholt, and Bankers⁶; which he devised, by will, to his nephew Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset⁷. In 1511, Thomas Marquis of Dorset (son of the former) granted these manors to King Henry VIII. in exchange for lands in Leicestershire⁸. Various leases of houses and lands, parcel of these manors, were granted from time to time by the Crown⁹; Queen Elizabeth, in 1597, granted the site of the manor of Lee to Bryan Annesley and John Wildgoose (his son-in-law) for life¹⁰. The manors of Lee, &c. were granted for a term of years to Thomas Lord Buckhurst, whose grandson, Richard Earl of Dorset, surrendered his interest in them to James I.¹¹ King Charles, anno 1641, granted the fee-simple of these manors, subject to a rent of 87l. 10s. 2d. to Ralph Freeman, Esq.¹²,

³ Cl. 10 Ric. II. m. 24 and 40.

⁴ Sir Thomas Stury in that year presented to the rectory, which was appendant to the manor.

⁵ Philipott's Survey of Kent, p. 212.

⁶ Haisted's History of Kent, vol. i. p. 65. The manor of Lee was held of the King; the manors of Lee-Shrofholt, and Bankers, of the prior and convent of Shene.

⁷ Haisted.

⁸ Record in the Augmentation-office.

⁹ Leases in the Augmentation-office.

¹⁰ Pat. 39 Eliz. pt. 15. Dec. 3.

¹¹ Haisted.

¹² Fee-farm rolls in the Augmentation-office. The account of the manor from this period is given principally from Haisted's History of Kent, vol. i. p. 66.

afterward

afterward a Knight ; and, in 1633, Lord Mayor of London. Joan, only daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Freeman, married Sir George Sondes, K. B. afterwards created Earl of Feversham ; who had issue by her two daughters. Mary, the eldest, married Lewis Duras, Marquis of Blanquefort ; who, by virtue of a remainder in the patent, succeeded to the title of Earl of Feversham, and was, in right of his wife, proprietor of these manors. On his death, without issue, in 1711, they devolved to Lewis Watfon, Earl of Rockingham, who married Catherine, the other daughter and coheir of George Earl of Feversham. Thomas, the second Earl of Rockingham, having no issue, devised these manors to the Hon. Lewis Monson, second son of John Lord Monson (by Margaret, youngest daughter of Lewis Earl of Rockingham) ; which Lewis Monson (who, pursuant to the will of the Earl of Rockingham, has taken the name and arms of Watfon) was, in 1760, created Lord Sondes, and is the present proprietor of the manor of Lee, with its appendant manors of Lee-Shrofholt (or, as it is now called, Shrawfield) and Bankers.

Little
Bankers, &c.

There were certain lands also called Little Bankers and Great Hatchfield, partly in this parish and partly in Lewisham, which, having passed to the Crown with the manors above mentioned, were, in 1543, granted to Henry Byrd, and continued for some time in his family¹¹. They have for many years passed with the manor of Catford in Lewisham.

Lee-place,
and other
villas.

Lee-place, an ancient mansion in this village, has belonged, for more than a century, to the family of Boone. It is now the property of Charles Boone, Esq. and in the occupation of Benjamin Harrison, Esq. The Dowager Lady Dacre has a villa at this place,

¹¹ See Hafted's History, vol. i. p. 66. and 74.

which

which was the feat of her father Sir Thomas Fludyer, Knt. Sir John Call, Bart. occupies a house, which was the property and residence of the late Thomas Lucas, Esq. It now belongs to John Julius Angerstein, Esq. in right of his wife (relict of Mr. Lucas). The Papillon family have long had a feat here, now the property of David Papillon, Esq.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient building of flint and stones, consisting of a nave and chancel. At the west end is a low tower, the upper part of which has been rebuilt with brick, and is roofed over with red tiles. In the last century it was in agitation (as appears by papers now extant) to rebuild this church, which was then represented to be in a state too ruinous to admit of repair. The measure has been again agitated during the incumbency of the present rector, but no steps have as yet been taken for that purpose.

Parish
church.

One the south wall of the chancel is an inscription " to the memory of Nicholas Ansley, or Annesley, Esq. who died in 1593: above is an upright figure (in brass) of the deceased, in armour, kneeling at a desk. On the north side of the chancel is a handsome monument of marble and alabaster, supported by Corinthian columns, to the memory of Bryan Annesley, Esq." (son of Nicholas), Gentleman Pensioner to Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1604; and his wife

Monuments.

" " When the Quene Elizabeth full five
" yeres had rain'd,
" Then Nicholas Ansley, whos corps lyes
" here interred,
" At fyve and twenty yeres of age was en-
" tertayned
" Into her servise, where well himselfe he
" carred
" In eche man's love, till fifty and eight
" yeres ould,
" Being Sergant of her Seller, death him
" contrould."
" Under an elliptic arch, ornamented

with a mosaic pattern studded with roses, lie the effigies of Bryan Annesley, in armour, and his wife, in a gown and ruff, both recumbent; beneath are the effigies of their son, who died in his infancy, and three daughters; Grace, married at Lee, Oct. 16, 1587, to Sir John Wildgoose, Knt.; Christian, married to Lord Sandys (she must have been second wife of William Lord Sandys, of the Vine); and Cordell, who married Sir William Hervcy, Knt — The arms of Annesley on the monument are, Paly of six Arg. and Az. a bend G.

Audrey,

Audrey, (daughter of Robert Tirrell, Esq. of Burbrooke,) who died in 1591. On the floor is the tomb of Abraham Sherman, rector, (who, in 1636, rebuilt the parsonage-house,) ob. 1654. In the nave are the tombs of Elizabéth Couhyll (with a small figure in brass of the deceased), 1513; and — Wethered, 1697.

Tombs in
the church-
yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Averine, relict of Thomas Foxall, and wife of Edward Broome, Esq. 1644; Thomas Foxall, the younger, 1647; Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir William Gargany, Knt. 1650; Mary, their daughter, wife of Christopher Taylor, 1685; Mr. John Crutchley, 1727; William Crutchley, 1727; Thomas, his son, 1739; Coleman Crutchley, 1744; Jeremiah Crutchley, Esq. ¹⁶, 1752; Lewis Loton, Gent. 1731; the Hon. Joseph Pilgrim, Chief Judge of the Common Pleas in the Island of Barbadoes, 1733; Benjamin James of Peckham, Gent. 1740; Benjamin James of Roehampton (Surrey), Gent. 1773; William James, rector of Ash in Kent, 1779; Mr. Thomas Allen of Peckham, 1741; Edmund Halley, LL.D. ¹⁷, 1742; Margaret Halley, his eldest daughter, 1743; Catherine, his youngest daughter, wife of Henry Price, 1765; Mr. Walter Treadway, 1746; Sufanna, his sister, wife of the Rev. Richard Clarke, 1764; Mr. Thomas Treadway, 1780; William Pate ¹⁸, 1746; William Collier, surgeon, 1747; Thomas Boone, Esq. 1748; Charles, only son of Charles Boone, Esq. and

Dr. Halley.

¹⁶ Arms—A. a chevron G. between three torteaux, impaling, A. on a chevron S. between three eagles' heads erased Az. three cinquefoils of the field—the coat of Jackson of Devonshire and Cumberland. Mr. Crutchley married Alice Jackson.

¹⁷ Inscription:—"Sub hoc marmore placidé requiescit, cum uxore carissimâ, Edmundus Halleius, LL.D. Astronomorum sui sæculi facilis princeps, ut verò scias lector, qualis quantusque vir ille fuit, scripta ejus multifaria lege, quibus omnes ferè artes et scientias, illustravit, ornavit,

"amplificavit—æquum est igitur ut quem cives sui vivum tantoperè coluere, memoriam ejus posteritas grata veneretur."

Natus } est } A. C. 1656.
Mortuus } 1741-2.

"Hoc saxum optimis parentibus sacrârunt duæ filiæ pientissimæ, anno Christi 1742."

¹⁸ Inscription:—"Hic jacent reliquiæ Gulielmi Pate viri, propter ingenii fecunditatem et literarum peritiam haud minus eximii quam ob morum urbanitatem suavitatemque dilecti. Hunc lapidem sequente apothegmate aureo incisum

"sum

and Harriot (æt. 13), 1786; Arnold Warren, Esq. 1748; Arnold Warren, jun. 1749; Captain Thomas Limeburner, of the Royal Navy, 1750; John Ashley, Esq. 1751; Thomas Western, Esq. (son of Thomas Western of the County of Devon, by Alice Coward), 1755; Peter Copeland, Esq. 1756; Anne, wife of Thomas Lucas, merchant, 1756; Thomas Lucas, Esq. 1784; Thomas Lucas Wheeler, Esq. Captain in the 100th regiment of foot, 1792; Edward Barnard, merchant, 1760; Hester Sufanna, wife of Patrick Lynch, Esq. of Barbadoes, 1763; Francis Macklay, Esq. Clerk of the House of Peers, 1763; Edward Stafford, 1763; Sarah, his wife, 1745; Clement Bellamy, merchant, who married Sufanna, his daughter, 1748; Mary, wife of William James, daughter of Clement Bellamy, 1773; William James, Esq. F.R.A.S. 1786; Thomas Negus, D.D. rector of Rotherhithe, 1765; Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Samuel Ekins, Esq. 1753; Rosée, wife of Robert Salisbury, Esq. 1765; Ann Jennings of Greenwich, aged 90, 1766; "Vaux of Greenwich," 1767; John Hosier, Barbary merchant, 1767; Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart.⁹, 1768; Jane,

Sir Samuel
Fludyer.
his

"sum tumulo imponi jussit. Epicharmion
"illud teneto nervos atque artus sse
"scientiæ.—*Non temere credere.* Obiit nono
"die Decembris, anno ætatis suæ octogesi-
"mo, æræ Christianæ 1746."—This gen-
tleman, who was much connected with Pope,
Swift, and other wits of their day, received
his education at Trinity-hall, Cambridge,
where he took the degree of LL.B. He
afterwards entered into trade. Swift in his
letters calls him *the learned woollen draper*.

⁹ Inscription:—"Sir Samuel Fludyer,
"Knt. and Bart., Alderman of Cheap
"Ward, and Burgess in Parliament for the
"borough of Chippenham in Wiltshire,
"died Jan. 18, 1768, aged 63 years. By
"indefatigable industry, and uncommon
"abilities for business, he carried the
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"woollen manufacture of this kingdom to
"the greatest height. He filled with dignity
"the high office of Lord Mayor of the city
"of London, which he entered upon Nov.
"9, 1761, at which time he had the honour
"of entertaining their Majesties, King
"George the Third, and Queen Charlotte,
"at the Guildhall of the city. He was
"most deservedly loved as a relation and as
"a friend; of great politeness and affa-
"bility in the social intercourses of life, and
"acted in every public capacity upon prin-
"ciples of a strict loyalty and firm attach-
"ment to the Protestant succession of the
"House of Hanover, and a steady ad-
"herence to the liberties of the English
"constitution. By his second wife Caroline
"Brudenell, eldest daughter of the late
"Honourable

Thomas
Spencer, a
painter.

his first wife", 1757; Sir Thomas Fludyer²², Knt. 1769; Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir George Champion, 1761; Peter White, Esq. aged 90, 1770; Charles Devon, Esq. 1772; Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, 1773; Alice, her daughter, wife of Jeremiah Crutchley, Esq. 1777; Charles Leslie, Esq. 1775; Stephens Markinfield, Esq. 1776; Thomas Spencer²³, 1776; Francis Buxton, Esq. 1778; Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett, aged 90, 1778; Mary, wife of Thomas Hopkins, Esq. 1780; Jane, relict of John Bythesea, Esq. of Trowbridge, Wilts, 1782; William Bythesea, Esq. of Greenwich, 1795; James Hewett Hagar, Esq. 1784; Lieut. Col. Roper (only brother of Lord Dacre), 1788; Barbara, relict of Edmund Newland, Esq. (his aunt), Lord Dacre. 1790; Trevor Charles Roper, Lord Dacre²⁴, 1794; Miss Louisa Chessell,

" Honourable James Brudenell, he left two
" sons, Samuel and George." Arms—S.
a cross fretty between four escallops A.
each charged with a cross fretty of the
field, impaling, A. a chevron G. between
three morions Az.—Brudenell.

²¹ Arms—Fludyer, impaling, O. a bend
engrailed Az.—Clarke of Yorkshire. Jane
Lady Fludyer was daughter of — Clarke,
Esq.

²² Arms—Fludyer, impaling, A. three
trefoils slipped S.—Champion of Berkshire
and Essex.

²³ Inscription :—" Sacred to the memory
" of Mr. Thomas Spencer, a native of the
" kingdom of Ireland, in whom the cha-
" racter of a tender father and sincere
" friend was blended with the artist; dis-
" tinguished for his peculiar turn in the
" style of painting (horses, &c.), and whose
" performances are sufficient eulogiums to
" his memory. He departed this life Dec.
" 29, 1776, aged 74."

²⁴ Inscription :—" Sacred to the memory
" of the Right Hon. Trevor Charles Roper,
" Baron Dacre, born June 25, 1745; mar-
" ried, the 2d of March 1773, Mary Jane,

" daughter of Sir Thomas Fludyer, Knt; and
" died at his seat in this parish, the 3d of July
" 1794, aged 49, most universally and de-
" servedly lamented. He was a most de-
" vout and pious Christian, strictly attentive
" to the performance of every duty to God
" and man, a loyal and faithful subject, a
" zealous supporter of his King and country,
" a dutiful son, affectionate brother, a gen-
" tle master, sincere friend, humane bene-
" factor to the poor, and a firm protector
" to the distressed: he was a most kind,
" constant, and tender husband to his truly
" afflicted widow, who, as a testimonial of
" their distinguished unclouded union for
" upwards of twenty-one years, their un-
" exampled happiness, and of the un-
" bounded confidence in which they lived,
" and as a sincere token of her real grati-
" tude for his uniform endearing affection,
" and particular generosity, her deepfelt
" sorrow, and tenderest remembrance, has
" erected this unadorned monument, and
" herself inscribed these well-known truths
" to his beloved memory: convinced they
" are most consonant to the purity of his
" life, his mild disposition, his amiable
" temper,

Cheffell²⁵, 1791; Walter Griffin, Esq. 1792; Mr. William Tinker, aged 92, 1793; George Butler, Esq. 1794; William Parsons, the late celebrated comedian²⁶, 1795; and Jane, widow of Richard Eyans, Esq. (daughter of Thomas Etherington, Esq. by — Mitchell), the date not visible.

Parsons, the comedian.

Lee is a rectory, in the diocese of Rochester, and in the deanery of Dartford. The advowson was held with the manor till the year 1641, when Charles I. granted the latter to Sir Ralph Freeman, reserving the patronage of the rectory to the Crown, in which it is still vested²⁷. In 1287, this rectory was taxed at ten marks²⁸. In 1650, being then stated to have fifteen acres of glebe, it was valued at 70l.²⁹ In the King's books it is rated at 3l. 11s. 8d.

Rectory.

John Ovington, D.D. rector of Lee, who had been chaplain to Queen Anne, published several single sermons. He died in 1731.

Rectors.

The present rector is the Right Rev. Henry Reginald Courtney, Lord Bishop of Bristol, who was instituted in 1773, on the death of John Lawry, M. A.

“temper, and genuine character; and that his numberless virtues, his great benevolence, and engaging manners are so universally allowed; their loss so truly regretted by every rank; and that her unabating attachment and sincere affection are so fully known, there can be no stronger acknowledgment of his eminent perfections, and her heartfelt grief. The meek Christian adorned with perfect faith; the virtuous man accompanied by good works, relied, through divine mediation, with humble hope upon the mercy of his God. The resigned Christian submits with pious faith to the will of her God; and trusts through the same intercession to his mercy, with brightest hope of reunion in eternal bliss.” On this monument, which is of white marble, are the arms and quarterings of Lord Dacre: 1. Pale per fesse Az. and O. a pale and three roebucks’ heads erased counterchanged—

Roper. 2. O on a fesse G. 3 fl. de lis of the field—Lennard. 3. G. three escallops A.—Dacre. 4. Per bend sinister Erm. and Ermines, over all a lion ramp. O.—Trevor.

²⁵ Arms—Per fesse Arg. and Az. a castle G. and four escallops counterchanged (the coat of Cheffell) impaling Barry of six, O. and G.

²⁶ Inscription:—“Here lies the body of William Parsons, Esq. who died Feb. 3, 1795, aged 59.

“Here Parsons lies, oft on life’s busy stage
“With nature, reader, hast thou seen him
“vie;

“He science knew, knew manners, knew
“the age,

“Respected knew to live, lamented die.”

²⁷ Haisted’s Kent, vol. i. p. 68.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Haisted; from the Parliamentary Surveys at Lambeth.

Parish re-
gister.

The earliest date of the register of baptisms, burials, and marriages,
is 1579.

			Average of Baptisms:		Average of Burials.
Comparative state of po- pulation.	1580—9	-	$3\frac{3}{10}$	-	$5\frac{1}{5}$
	1630—9	-	$3\frac{3}{10}$	-	$3\frac{1}{5}$
	1680—9	-	$2\frac{9}{10}$	-	$4\frac{9}{10}$
	1730—9	-	$7\frac{1}{10}$	-	$14\frac{1}{5}$
	1780—9	-	$8\frac{1}{2}$	-	$33\frac{3}{5}$
	1790—4	-	12	-	$31\frac{3}{5}$
	1795	-	11	-	39

The disproportion between the burials and baptisms arises from the great number of persons brought here to be interred from other parishes. The present number of houses in Lee is about 50.

Plague years. In 1603, there were seven burials; in 1625, seven; in 1665, two only are entered. The collections at the monthly fasts during the last great plague, from August 1665, to May 1666, are entered in the register; the largest sum collected was 1l. 10s. 10d.; the smallest 5s. 6d.

Extracts from the Register.

“ S^r Richard Maliverer, Kn^t, and Katherine, daughter of S^r
“ Raulfe Bourcher, Kn^t, married August 5, 1596.”

“ M^r Allen of Durham-yard, Westminster, and the Lady Towers
“ of the same, married August 24, 1675.”

“ Charles, son of S^r Thomas Burton, Bar^t, and of Anna, daughter
“ of S^r Thomas Clutterbuck, Kn^t, born Oct. 15, 1681.”

“ S^r Francis Windebancke, Bar^t, of the Tower of London, and
“ Elizabeth Parkhurst, married May 4, 1686.”

Lady
Mohun.

“ The R^t Hon. the Lady Phillippa Dowager Mohun, buried
“ Mar. 2, 1714-5.” Daughter of Arthur Earl of Anglesey, and
widow of Charles Lord Mohun, who was killed in a duel with the
Duke of Hamilton (which was fatal also to the Duke) in 1712.

M^{rs}

“ M^{rs} Margaret Hewes, from Eltham, buried Oct. 15, 1719.” It is not improbable that this was the same Mrs. Margaret Hewes³⁰, or Hughes, was a vocal actress of some eminence, and mistress to Prince Rupert³¹. Margaret Hewes.

“ Susanna Lady Champion, buried Sep. 10, 1738; S^r George Champion, Kn^t and Alderman, July 28, 1754.”

“ Dr Edmund Halley, of East Greenwich, buried Jan. 20, 1741-2. Dr. Halley.
“ He was Doctor of Law, Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford, Astronomer Royal at Greenwich, Honorary Member of the Academy of Sciences, and Vice President of the Royal Society.”

This eminent astronomer was born at Haggerston, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch. He was educated at Queen's College in Oxford, where, at an early age, he distinguished himself in his favourite science, by publishing, when only nineteen years of age, a treatise on the direct and geometrical method of finding the *aphelia* and eccentricity of comets. Soon afterwards he went to St. Helena, for the purpose of observing the stars near the South Pole. In 1682, he began (being then resident at Islington) to observe the motions of the moon, to which, during the remainder of his life, his observations were chiefly directed, with a view towards ascertaining the longitude at sea. In 1698 and 1699, he made two voyages as captain of the *Paramour Pink*, for the purpose of making observations on the variation of the compass. In his last voyage he traversed the Atlantic Ocean, and on his return published the result of his observations in a general chart. In 1702, he made another voyage to observe the course of the tides in the British channel, of which he published a map. In 1703, he became Savilian Professor at Oxford; in 1713, Secretary of the Royal Society; and in 1719, succeeded

³⁰ Her name is so written under her portrait.

³¹ See vol. ii. p. 402.

Flamsteed as Astronomer Royal at Greenwich, where he died on the 14th of January 1741-2. Besides the publications already mentioned, Dr. Halley was author also of the Theory of the Variation of the Magnetical Compass; tables showing the value of annuities for lives (1692); translations of Apollonius's Geometrical Works, and numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions. His astronomical tables were published in 1752. Dr. Halley was the first who discovered the method of measuring heights by the barometer³¹.

"S^r George Wynne, Bar^t, of Greenwich, buried Aug. 8, 1756."

Nathaniel
Blifs.

"The Rev^d M^r Nathaniel Blifs, of East Greenwich, buried Sep. 4, 1764." Mr. Blifs succeeded Dr. Bradley as Astronomer Royal at Greenwich in 1762.

"Robert and Anne Bailey, and their daughter Keziah, buried Jan. 20, 1775."

"John Battie Call, Esq. eldest son of S^r John Call, Bar^t, of this parish, buried Nov. 10, 1794."

Parsons, the
comedian.

"M^r William Parsons (the comedian), from St. Mary's, Lambeth, buried Feb. 15, 1795." This excellent comedian was the son of a builder in Bow-lane. He was born Feb. 29, 1736, and educated at St. Paul's school; being intended for an architect, he was placed as a pupil with Sir Henry Cheere³²; but his inclinations strongly leading him to the stage, he quitted the study of that art and made his first appearance at the little Theatre in the Haymarket, in the part of Kent in King Lear, in 1756³³, but it was not till some years after that he established himself on the London stage. He had an engagement for a short time at York, whence he removed to Edinburgh, where he remained till he had acquired so much fame that Garrick was induced to invite him to Drury-lane Theatre, where he

³¹ Biograph. Brit. whence the above account of Dr. Halley is taken.

³² Europ. Mag. 1795.

³³ Ibid.

made his first appearance in *Filch in the Beggars' Opera*, Sept. 21, 1763. After the secession of Yates he succeeded to most of his characters, and established himself a fame which may vie with any of his contemporaries or predecessors. His features were so truly comic, and his power of exciting laughter so irresistible, that his brother performers have frequently found it extremely difficult to preserve sufficient gravity to do justice to their own parts. Among a great variety of characters, in which he shone without a competitor, may be mentioned, as perhaps some of the most striking, *Corbaccio in the Fox*; *Forefight in Love for Love*; *Moneytrap in the Confederacy*; *Don Manuel in She Would and She Would Not*; *Hardcastle in She Stoops to Conquer*, and *Dogberry*. His last performance was *Sir Fretful Plagiary in the Critic* (in which also he much excelled), Jan. 19, 1795. He had long been troubled with an asthmatic complaint, which in the latter part of his life rendered his appearance on the stage less frequent; and his attacks were so sudden that the public were often disappointed of seeing him, even when his name was announced in the bills. He died, after a short confinement, on the 3d of February.

Harris says, that Samuel Purchas resided at Lee, and there wrote a great part of that collection of travels which is called his *Pilgrim* ³⁴.

Samuel Purchas at Lee.

This parish has a right of sending one boy to the school at Blackheath, founded in 1656 by Abraham Colfe, vicar of Lewisham ³⁵.

In the year 1683, Charles Boone, Esq., and Mary his wife, founded an alms-house with a chapel adjoining, and a school-house, for six poor persons, and a school-mistress, endowing it with lands and rents, then producing 57l. per annum. The Founders committed the care of this charity to the Merchant Taylors' Company, appointing the annual income to be thus disposed of: To a chaplain, 10l.; to a clerk, 2l.; to the school-mistress, 9l.; to the pensioners, 15l. 12s. (being 1s. a-week each); for fuel, 4l. 10s.; for clothing,

Alms-house and school founded by Charles Boone, Esq. and Mary his wife.

³⁴ History of Kent, p. 176.

³⁵ See the account of that parish.

4l. 10s.; books and other necessaries for the children, and books for the chapel, 2l. The remainder to be used for repairs, or, if more than wanted for that purpose, to go towards augmenting the allowances of the chaplain, clerk, school-mistress, and pensioners. The Founders gave also the sum of 100l. to the Merchant Taylors, for the purpose of defraying the expences of an annual visitation of the alms-houses on the first Thursday in July. Rules and ordinances for this charity were made to the following purport: The rector of Lee to be chaplain, or, on his refusal, the vicar of Lewisham: prayers to be read in the chapel twice a-week; the clerk to be the parish clerk of Lee, or, on his refusal, the parish clerk of Lewisham; the school-mistress to be fifty years of age at the least, a parishioner of Lee or Greenwich: she is to teach twelve children (presented by the rector and church-wardens of Lee) to read, or, if girls, to sew, knit, and mark; the boys to continue in the school till eleven years of age, the girls till twelve; the pensioners to be men or women chosen from among the poorest people of Lee, such as have lived orderly, and supported themselves by honest labour in their younger days, and can say the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, or are willing to learn them within two months after their admission. If such persons cannot be found in Lee, they are to be chosen from Lewisham, or if there should be none there thus qualified, from Greenwich. The present revenue of this charity is 73l. per annum; the chaplain's salary is now 12l.; the mistress's, 9l. (with 2l. 2s. for fuel); the clerk's, 4l.; the pensioners have 2s. per week each, besides a small allowance of fuel and clothes, as directed by the Founders.

The alms-house stands in the village, at the corner of the road which leads up to the church. Over the door are the Founders' arms³⁵.

³⁵ These arms are also in the chapel, (underneath which is a vault for the Founders' family,) on an achievement, with an impalement, viz. Az. on a bend Arg. cotised

O. between six lions ramp. of the last, three escallops G. impaling. G. two bends wavy O. a chief vair—the coat of Brewer:

Henry Lane, who died in 1593, gave a rent-charge of 6s. 8d. per annum (on lands in Bexley) to the poor of this parish. William Hattecliffe, Esq. in 1620, gave a fourth part of certain lands and tenements in Greenwich, and an eighth part of certain other tenements³⁵, (which shares now produce 24l. 8s. 9d. per annum,) to the poor of Lee. This, by a decree of Chancery passed in 1622, is directed to be distributed in sums of 10s. Abraham Colfe, vicar of Lewisham, gave the sum of 8s. 8d. per annum, to purchase two sweet penny loaves, weekly, for two of the poorest and godliest inhabitants of this parish.

Various
benefactions.

A small rivulet which takes its rise in this parish, falls into the Ravensborne in the adjoining parish of Lewisham.

³⁵ See the account of benefactions to Greenwich, p. 488.

L E W I S H A M.

Etymology. **I**N the most ancient Saxon records this place is called Levesham, that is, the house among the meadows; *leswe*, *læs*, *læse*, or *læsew*, in the Saxon, signifies a meadow, and *ham*, a dwelling. It is now written, as well in parochial and other records as in common usage, Lewisham.

Situation. The village is situated on the road to Bromley, and extends nearly a mile in length. The church, which stands about the centre

Boundaries. of the village, is not far from the six-mile stone. The parish, which lies in the hundred of Blackheath, is bounded by Lambeth, Camberwell, and the hamlet of Penge in Surrey, and by St. Paul's Deptford, Greenwich, Lee, Charlton, Eltham, Bromley, and Beckenham,

Quantity of land, and how occupied. in Kent. I have not been able to obtain the quantity of cultivated land, of which about two thirds are said to be arable. The woodlands are about 200 acres, the waste on Sydenham-common, Blackheath, &c. nearly 1000. Mr. Russell, who has one of the most extensive concerns of that kind in the kingdom, occupies about fifty acres of nursery ground, and there are about forty cultivated by market gardeners.

Soil. The soil is various, principally loam, clay, and gravel. This

Land-tax. parish pays the sum of 695l. 10s. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 1s. 6d. in the pound.

The priory. There was formerly a Benedictine priory at this place, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Peter in Ghent. The time of its foundation is uncertain¹, but it is probable that it was soon after the manor

¹ Weever says that John Norbury founded a priory at Lewisham, which he replenished with black monks from Ghent, but this is evidently a mistake, since the priory is known to have existed long before Norbury's time, who was Lord Treasurer in the reign of Henry IV.

was given to that abbey by King Alfred's niece, as will be shewn below. The prior of Lewisham is mentioned in records of the time of Henry II. and III.² This priory paid a yearly pension or acknowledgment of 40s. to the abbey of Ghent, as its superior³. It was suppressed with the other alien priories by Henry V. in 1414, and the site granted to the prior and convent of Shene⁴.

The manor of Lewisham⁵ was given by Elthruda, niece of King Alfred, (about the year 900,) to the abbey of St. Peter in Ghent, and was confirmed to them by Edward the Confessor, and succeeding monarchs⁶. In 1275, the Bishop of Rochester had the Royal licence for purchasing this manor⁷; and, in 1281, the Archbishop of Canterbury seems to have been in treaty about a purchase or lease⁸; but the abbey of Ghent continued in possession of it till the suppression of alien priories, when it was seized by the Crown, and granted by Henry V., together with the site of Lewisham priory, to the prior and convent of Shene. In 1531, King Henry VIII. procured a grant of this manor (and Greenwich), from the monastery of Shene, in exchange for other lands⁹. The lease of it was then in the hands of Edward Ford, Esq. for the remainder of a term of forty years, granted in 1525, to John Chefeman, Esq.¹⁰ In 1538, the King

The manor
of Lewisham.

² See Regist. Roffens. p. 648—and Cart. 13 Hen. III. m. 12.—A grant of liberties, &c. to the prior of Levesham.

³ Esch. 12 Ric. II. N^o 72.

⁴ Dugdale's Monast. vol. i. p. 975.

⁵ It is thus described in the Survey of Domesday.—The abbot of Ghent holds Levesham of the King, and he held it of King Edward the Confessor; it was then, and now is, rated at two fulings. The arable land is fourteen carucates. There are two ploughs on the demesne lands, and there are fifty villans with nine bordars, who have between them seventeen ploughs. There are three slaves, and eleven mills, with the rent of the socmen, yielding 8l. 12s. Of the

profit of the haven, 40s. (this must relate to Greenwich). There are thirty acres of meadow, pannage for fifty hogs. The whole was valued in King Edward's time at 16l.; its value afterwards fell to 12l., it is now 30l.

⁶ See Cart. 10 John m. 2. (this is a confirmation with grant of free-warren); Cart. 11 Edw. II. N^o 83.—Pat. 20 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 15.—Pat. 48 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 17.

⁷ Pat. 3 Edw. I. m. 26.

⁸ Registers of the see of Canterbury at Lambeth.—Peckham, fol. 172. a.

⁹ See p. 428.

¹⁰ Records in the Augmentation-office.

granted the stewardship of this manor to Richard Long, Esq. ¹¹, the next year he granted the reversion to Sir Anthony St. Leger. Mention is made of a grant of the manor of Lewisham, in 1547, to Thomas Lord Seymour ¹², yet it appears that the stewardship was given by the Crown the same year to Sir Thomas Speke, and in 1551, to Thomas Lord Darcy of Chiche ¹³. The manor was afterwards granted by King Edward to John Duke of Northumberland ¹⁴, who was beheaded in 1553. Queen Elizabeth, in 1563, granted it for life to his brother, Sir Ambrose Dudley ¹⁵; the same year she gave it for twenty-one years in reversion to Henry Knolles, Esq. ¹⁶. The lease was renewed twice to the Knolles family ¹⁷. In 1624, King James granted this manor in fee to John Earl of Holderness ¹⁸. His nephew, John Ramsey, is said to have sold it, about the year 1645, to Reginald Grahme, Esq. ¹⁹, who had a new grant or confirmation from the Crown in 1664 ²⁰. In the year 1673, Mr. Grahme conveyed this manor to George Legge ²¹, Admiral of the Navy, afterwards created Lord Dartmouth. From him it descended to his son William, who, in 1711, was created Earl of Dartmouth; and to his great grandson, the present Earl, who has a seat, where he occasionally resides, on Blackheath, within the bounds of this parish and manor. In this house are portraits of Charles II. and James II., the first Lord

Lord Dartmouth's seat on Blackheath.

¹¹ Pat. 30 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. Feb. 4.

¹² Grants and exchanges of lands by Henry VIII. and Edw. VI. Harleian MSS. British Museum, N^o 7389.

¹³ Records in the Augmentation-office.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Pat. 5 Eliz. pt. 3. May 8.

¹⁷ Pat. 18 Eliz. pt. 6. July 20. (to Sir Francis Knolles for twenty-one years); Pat. 3 Jac. pt. 6. March 21. (a lease for forty years to Sir Francis). It appears that Edward Alleyn, the celebrated tragedian, and founder of Dulwich College, purchased the

manor and parsonage of Lewisham in 1620, for 1000l. (See his Diary, vol. i. p. 117. of this work.) This purchase could have been only for the remainder of Knolles's lease.

¹⁸ Pat. 22 Jac. pt. 11. June 29. The grant is in the names of Edward and Robert Ramsey.

¹⁹ Philipott's Survey, p. 217.

²⁰ Pat. 16 Car. II. pt. 1. N^o 1. Ap. 14. This grant is to Grahme, at the nomination of Ramsey.

²¹ From the information of William Dunn, Esq., by permission of Lord Dartmouth.

Dartmouth,

Dartmouth, Lord High Admiral of England, the late Earl of Guildford, the present Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Lewisham, (by Zoffanii,) and a few other family portraits. The old manor-house, which was also, as I suppose, the site of the priory, stood to the south of the church, where is now the manor-farm.

The manor of Catford, in this parish, was anciently, according to Philipott's account, the property of the family of Abel²². Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, died seised of it in 1311²³. In 1330, William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, had a grant of this manor²⁴, and the next year a charter of free-warren in it²⁵. In the year 1339, this manor was given by the Earl to the master and chaplains of the chapel of Corpus Christi, near the church of St. Laurence in Candlewyke-street²⁶, (founded by Sir John Pulteney, and afterwards called Pulteney, or, corruptly, Pountney College). Upon the suppression of chantries it was sold, anno 1548, to Henry Polsted²⁷. In 1577, it was sold by Francis Polsted to Bryan Annesley, Esq.²⁸; since which time it has passed through the same hands as the manor of Kidbrook²⁹, and is now the property of the Right Hon. Edward Lord Eliot.

Manor of
Catford.

That part of the manor of Brockley which is in this parish, called Brockley-farm, or Forest-place, has descended in the same manner as Kidbrook, and the Catford estate.

Brockley-
farm.

The manor of Billingham, in this parish, was parcel of the possessions of the Cistercian monastery of Stratford Langthorne³⁰ in

Manor of
Billingham.

²² See p. 217.—John Abel had a grant of free-warren in Lewisham, anno 1294; but no mention is made of Catford. See Cart. 23 Edw. I. N° 21.

fuage, a mill, 300 acres of arable, 20 of meadow, 60 of pasture, 40 of wood, and 26s. 8d. rents of assize.

²³ Esch. 4 Edw. II. N° 45.

²⁷ Records in the Augmentation-office.

²⁴ Cart. 4 Edw. III. N° 2.

²⁸ Cl. 20 Eliz. pt. 10.

²⁵ Cart. 5 Edw. III. N° 18. Catford and Lewisham are mentioned in this grant.

²⁹ See p. 341, 342.

²⁶ Pat. 13 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 36. In this record, which is a pardon of alienation, the estate is said to consist of 2 mes-

³⁰ It was held under the monks of Canterbury, and was confirmed to this convent by Henry II. See the *Inspeximus* of Henry the Second's charter in Pat. 8 Hen. V. m. 8.

Essex, at the dissolution of which it came to the Crown; and was granted by Queen Mary, in 1554, to Richard Whetely³¹, whose daughter and heir Philippa married John Rochester, and levied a fine of this manor in 1575³². It is now the property of Francis Motley Austen, Esq. of Sevenoak, who inherited it under the will of Sarah Lady Falkland, who died in 1776.

Manor of
Sydenham.

The manor of Sydenham was given by John Bessville to the prior and convent of St. Andrew in Rochester³³. What became of it immediately after the dissolution of religious houses, I have not been able to learn; but, in 1641, it was vested in George, Abraham, and Robert Edmonds, as coheirs, in gavelkind, of George Edmonds. The demesne land, and the manor-house, a great mansion, generally known by the name of Place-house, were then divided between the three brothers; but soon afterwards Robert sold his share to the other two. Abraham Edmonds, in 1679, sold his moiety to William Grimett. This moiety was afterwards subdivided into moieties in the Grimett family. Both of these were purchased by Richard Brooke, Esq.; the one in 1763, of Francis Grimett, Esq. the other in 1765, of Mrs. Christian Hunt, widow, great-granddaughter of William Grimett above mentioned³⁴. George Edmonds's moiety passed through several hands, and was for many years in litigation between persons claiming under different wills. A decree in Chancery was obtained a few years ago, and it was then purchased by Mr. Jonathan Sabine, (the present proprietor,) who has pulled down his moiety of the house³⁵. The

Manor-
house, usu-
ally called
Place-house.

³¹ Pat. 1 Mar. pt. 6. June 11.

³² Haisted's History of Kent, vol. i. p. 74.

³³ Regist. Roffens. p. 116.

³⁴ A house and some lands, parcel of this estate have since been sold to Edward King, Esq. and are now his property.

³⁵ The house, by the partition-deed between the Edmonds's, was very inconve-

niently divided, some of the rooms belonging to one share being over those belonging to the other; but there was a covenant between the parties, that if one moiety of the house should be pulled down, the party who pulled it down should put the other moiety in a state of sufficient repair.

eastern moiety, which is now standing, was inherited (with the lands belonging to it) by Mr. Brooke's niece, the widow of John Secker, Esq. who is the present proprietor. Place-house is said to have been one of the seats of the Earl of Essex, Queen Elizabeth's favourite; but I cannot find any authority for the tradition.

The manor or farm of Little Bankers, in this parish and Lee, was the property of Thomas Banquel, who died in 1361³⁶. In 1545, being vested in the Crown, it was granted to Henry Byrd, who was possessed also of another estate in this parish called Great Hatchfield, both of which descended to his grandson George³⁷. They afterwards became attached to the Catford estate³⁸, and are now the property of Lord Eliot.

Little Bankers, and Hatchfield.

The old parish church of Lewisham (dedicated to St. Mary) being much decayed, an Act of Parliament was obtained in 1774, for powers to rebuild it. The present structure, which is of stone, consists of an oblong square, with a small circular recess at the east end for the altar. On the south side is a portico supported by four columns of the Corinthian order. At the west end stands an ancient square tower the upper part of which has been rebuilt. The inside is neatly fitted up. At the west end is an organ, given by Mr. Spencer, whose arms are on the front. On each side of the organ is a very handsome monument put up by the Petrie family. That on the north side is to the memory of Anne Dick, wife of John Petrie, Esq.³⁹, who died in 1787; and John, her only son, who died in 1789. This monument consists of a bas relief, of white statuary marble, inclosed within a border of dove marble, representing, in figures of the natural size, the deceased lying on her

Parish church.

Monuments of the Petrie family.

³⁶ Esch. 35 Edw. III. N° 30.

³⁷ Hailes's History of Kent, vol. i. p. 74.

³⁸ They were sold with the Catford estate, Kidbrook, &c. to the Craggs's.

³⁹ Arms—Az. a bend between a stag's

head in chief coupé, and three crosses crosslets fitché in base Arg. on a chief of the second, three escallops G. impaling, S. a chevron engrailed O. on a chief Arg. three mullets of the field.

death-bed, and her husband and children lamenting. It was executed in Italy. The other monument, on the south side of the organ, was put up by William Petrie, Esq. in memory of his mother, Margaret, relict of the Rev. Robert Petrie ⁴⁰, who died in 1791. This monument is the work of Mr. Banks, and represents Mrs. Petrie dying in the arms of Religion supported by Faith and Hope.

Monument
of Mrs.
Colfe.

On the north wall of the church, under the gallery, is a tablet in memory of Margaret, relict of Jasper Valentine, and wife of Abraham Colfe ⁴¹, vicar of Lewisham, 1643; over the gallery are the monuments of William Innes, Esq. ⁴², 1719, and Joseph Innes, Esq. (with a medallion of the deceased), 1779. On the south wall, under the gallery, is the monument of Mr. John Russell ⁴³, nurseryman, 1794; over the gallery, that of Ann, wife of George Mackenzie Macauley ⁴⁴, Esq. Alderman of London, 1788.

Monuments
in the vault
removed
from the old
church.

In the vault, under the church, are placed several monuments, removed from the old church, in memory of Thomas Jones ⁴⁵, Esq. 1625; Richard Symes ⁴⁶, Esq. (son of Thomas Symes, Esq. of Winter-

⁴⁰ Arms—Petrie as before, impaling, Az. a fesse between two mullets in chief, and a garb in base O.

⁴¹ Inscription :—" Margaret first wife to
" Jasper Valentine, after married thirty-
" three years to Abraham Colfe, pastor of
" Lewisham, having been above forty years
" a willing nurse, midwife, surgeon, and in
" part physician, to all both rich and poor,
" without expecting reward, and having
" left an annual gift of 20s. to the poor,
" being near 79 years old, was buried here
" the 19th of March, anno Dom. 1643."

⁴² Arms—Arg. three estoiles G. (it should be, as on the other monument, Az.) a border Az. charged with annulets O. (they should be, as on the other monument, bezants)—Innes of Pitfour in the county of Bamf, impaling, G. on a chevron Arg. between

three wheelks O. a demi-lion G. between two martlets Az.—Wintle. William Innes married Anne Wintle.

⁴³ Arms—O. on a fesse embattled S. between three leopards' faces G. an estoile between two crescents Arg.

⁴⁴ Arms—G. two arrows in saltier Arg. surmounted of a fesse checkey, of the second and first, between three buckles O. a border indented of the last—(the coat of M'Alla of Edinburgh), impaling, A. on a fesse G. between three anchors S. as many eagles' heads erased O.

⁴⁵ He married Priscilla, daughter of Robert Ashe, Esq. of Yorkshire, who died the same year.

⁴⁶ He married, 1. Mary, daughter and heir of Edmund Hawles, Esq. of Dorsetshire, ob. 1702; 2. Charlotte, daughter of Sir

Winterbourne, Glouc. by Amy, sifter of Sir Thomas Brydges of Keynsham), 1728; Rev. George Stanhope, D.D. 38 years vicar ⁴⁷, 1727; Olivia, his wife, daughter of Charles Cotton ⁴⁸, Esq. 1707. John Pery ⁴⁹, Esq. of Blackheath, aged 92, (son of William Pery of Thorpe in Surrey,) some time M. P. for Shoreham, 1732; Thomas Dyer, Esq. barrister at law, 1748; Katherine, his wife, daughter of Francis Lowe, Esq. of Brightwell, Oxf. 1748. On the floor at the entrance of the vault, are the tombs of John Peter ⁵⁰, Gent. 1684; Elizabeth, his widow, aged 90, 1738; Mrs. Ann Kelly, 1695; Mrs. Mary Griffith, her daughter, 1747; and John Dyer, Gent. 1713.

Dr. Stan-
hope.

Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart. ob. 1718; 3. Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Ducie, Lord Morton.

⁴⁷ Inscription:—" In memory of the
" very Reverend George Stanhope, D. D.
" 38 years vicar of this place, and 26 of
" the neighbouring church at Deptford,
" Dean of Canterbury, A. D. 1703, and
" thrice Prolocutor of the lower House of
" Convocation; whose piety was real and
" rational; his charity great and universal,
" fruitful in acts of mercy, and in all good
" works. His learning was elegant and
" comprehensive, and his conversation po-
" lite and delicate: grave without precise-
" ness, facetious without levity. The good
" Christian, the solid divine, and the fine
" gentleman in him were happily united,
" who, though amply qualified for the
" highest honours of his sacred function,
" yet was content with only deserving
" them. In his pastoral office a pattern to
" his people, and to all who shall succeed
" him in the care of them. His discourses
" from the pulpit were equally pleasing and

" profitable, a beautiful intermixture of the
" clearest reasoning with the purest diction,
" attended with all the grace of a just elo-
" cution. As his works from the press
" have spoke the praises of his happy
" genius, his love of God and men, for
" which generations to come will bless
" his memory. He was born March 5, *
" He died March 18, 1727, aged 68
" years."

⁴⁸ Arms—Quarterly, G. and Erm. im-
paling, Az. a chevron between three hanks
of cotton, Arg.

⁴⁹ He married Anne, daughter of Row-
land Ingram (of the family of Viscount Ir-
wine, and, by her mother Anne Noel, de-
scended from Viscount Campden). They
had three daughters, Margaret, who died
unmarried, was buried in 1747; Penelope
married — Thornton; and Susanna, John
Loton, Esq.

⁵⁰ Probably the same John Peter who
published an account of the mineral water
at Sydenham in 1681.

* The year of his birth is not mentioned.

Against the south wall of the church, on the outside, is a tablet in memory of Abraham Colfe, minister, who died in 1657.

In the *Registrum Roffense**, mention is made of the tombs of George, son and heir of William Hattecliffe, Esq., treasurer in Ireland, 1514; Sufanna, daughter of Sir William Washington, and widow of Reginald Grahme, 1698; Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Frisby, and wife of John Dyer, 1708; and Thomas Curteis, 1728.

Tombs in
the church-
yard.

In the churchyard are the tombs of John Lucas, Gent. 1702; John Knap, citizen of London, 1726; John Knap, 1740; Joseph Knap, rector of Brampton (Northt.), 1757; Mr. Abraham Simmons, 1728; Eleanor, relict of the Rev. John Watson, D.D. and sister (by the mother) of Sir Charles Wager, 1731; Mr. William Stacey, 1740; Mary, his wife, daughter of the Rev. John Watson, 1731; Mary, daughter of Alexander and Prudence Parker (sister of Mrs. Eleanor Watson), 1746; Mr. John How, 1736; Rev. John Inglis, vicar, 1739; Catherine, his wife, (by whom he had fourteen children,) 1747; John Inglis, M. D. (his uncle), Assistant Marshal, and Master of the Ceremonies to Queen Anne, George I., and George II., 1740; John Lewis Loton, Esq. 1745; John Loton, Esq. his father, 1746; Captain John Denn, 1747; Mr. John Mylam, surgeon, 1748; John Mylam, surgeon, 1793; Rev. Abraham Heckstall, some time curate of Lewisham, 1754; Rev. Brooke Heckstall, his son, LL.B. rector of St. Anne, Aldersgate, 1780; James Purcell, Esq. Governor of the Virginia Islands, 1759; Catherine Isabella, wife of Edward Johnson, Esq. only surviving daughter of Sir Thomas Langley, Bart. and granddaughter of Sir Roger Langley (who was foreman of the grand jury which acquitted the seven bishops), 1760; Joseph Hammon 1760; Jane, his mother, (who married to her second husband John Thomas, D.D. rector of St. Peter, Cornhill,) 1771; Henry Hammon, 1770; the Rev. Samuel

* See p. 846—849.

Walker⁵², curate of Truro in Cornwall, 1761; Benjamin Martyn, Esq.⁵³, 1763; Rev. Thomas Jennings, master of Blackheath school, 1767; Sarah, his widow (married after his death to the Rev. William Williams), 1793; the Rev. William Williams, 1793; Edward Norton, M. A. master of Blackheath school, 1767; Thomas Hammond, 1767; Samuel Dewberry, Esq. 1768; John Pye, Gent. 1769; Anne, his wife, daughter of Benjamin Rutland, merchant, 1760; Richard Brooke, Esq. 1772; Mrs. Mary Laurens, 1773; Ebenezer Blackwell, Esq. 1782; Elizabeth, his wife, 1772 (an obelisk of free-stone inlaid with marble); Christian, wife of Richard Edmunds, Esq. daughter of John Berrow, Esq. of Bristol, 1782; John Curteis, citizen of London, 1786; Thomas Curteis, Esq. 1787; Elizabeth, his sister, wife of Captain John Richardson, 1770; Robert Wilson, Esq. lieutenant in the Navy, 1787; Alexander Glenney, Esq. late of Dominica, 1787; Andrew Edhouse, Esq. colonel of the 13th regiment of foot, 1788, Abraham Constable, Esq. master-shipwright at Halifax, 1788; Captain Lewis Ferret, 1788; Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Thomas Fielde, M. A. 1785; Elizabeth, their daughter, 1790; Rev. Paul Fourestier, 1791; Anna Maria, wife of Joseph Booth, Esq. 1791; and the Rev. William Lowth, M. A. (brother of the late Bishop of London), 55 years vicar, 1795.

Benjamin
Martyn.

⁵² Author of a course of practical sermons, intitled, *The Christian*; several single discourses; a tract called *Practical Christianity*; and two volumes of sermons (published after his death), on the Baptifinal Covenant, the Creed, Ten Commandments, &c. being fifty-two in number, one for each Sunday in the year.

⁵³ Inscription:—"Here lies the body of Benjamin Martyn, Esq. who died Oct. 25, 1763, aged 64. He was a man of inflexible integrity, and one of the best bred men in England, which, with a happy

"genius for poetry, procured him the
"friendship of several noblemen, not more
"distinguished by their illustrious births
"than by their public virtues and private
"morals. He was the first promoter of
"the design of erecting a monument to the
"memory of Shakespear in Westminster
"Abbey, which was carried into execution
"by him, with the assistance of Dr. Mead
"and Mr. Pope, by the profits of a play;
"the prologue spoken on that occasion was
"wrote by him."

Rectory and
vicarage.

Lewisham is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester, and in the deanery of Dartford. The advowson of the church belonged at a very early period to the abbot and convent of Ghent, to whom, in the reign of Henry II. the great tithes were appropriated⁵². They have since passed with the manor, being now the property of the Earl of Dartmouth, in whom also the advowson of the vicarage is vested. In 1287, the church of Lewisham was rated at twenty marks; the vicarage at ten marks. In 1431, the vicar of this church seems to have made an agreement not much to the advantage of his successors, by giving up his claim to the tithe of hay and underwood on the demesne lands, in consideration of receiving one half of the wax offered in the church on the feast of Purification⁵³. In 1650, this vicarage (with the house and fifty-four acres of glebe⁵⁴) was valued at 170*l.* per annum⁵⁵. In the King's books it is rated at 23*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

Dr. Stan-
hope, vicar.

The learned and pious Dr. Stanhope, who was presented to this vicarage by Lord Dartmouth in 1689, was a native of Hertishorn in Derbyshire⁵⁶. He received his education at Eaton and at King's College in Cambridge. In 1697 he commenced D. D. and in 1703 was promoted to the deanery of Canterbury. His writings⁵⁷ are held in great esteem, particularly his Comments upon the Epistles and Gospels. His printed sermons are very numerous; they were much admired when delivered by himself from the pulpit, the purity of their diction being graced with the most happy elocution. Dr. Stanhope died in 1728, and was buried at Lewisham. His monument, the inscription on which has been already given, deserved a

⁵² Regist. Roffens. p. 470.

⁵³ Ibid. p. 472.

⁵⁴ The glebe is sixty-five acres.

⁵⁵ Haisted; from the Parliamentary Surveys at Lambeth.

⁵⁶ Nichols's Life of Bowyer, p. 7.

⁵⁷ Dr. Stanhope published, besides the

works mentioned above, the Parson's Christian Directory; an edition of St. Augustine's Meditations; Thomas à Kempis; Epictetus; Rochefocault's Maxims; and Charon's Three Books of Wisdom (from the French).

better fate than to be thrown aside in the vault, where it now lies, when the church was rebuilt. A place should have been found within the new walls for the memorial of a man who was for thirty-eight years so distinguished an ornament of the parish.

The present vicar is the Rev. Henry Jones, M. A. instituted in 1795, on the death of the Rev. William Lowth, Prebendary of Winchester, and brother of the late Bishop of London.

There were formerly two chantries in the church of Lewisham, one founded by Richard Walker for a priest to celebrate mass daily at the altar of the Trinity for the founder's soul; the other by Roger Fitz, who by his last will, bearing date 1502, gave two houses on the Bankside to endow a chantry at the same altar for the good of his soul⁵⁸. Chuntries.

Mrs. Susanna Grahme, widow, (who died in 1698,) built a chapel on Blackheath, and endowed it with 20l. per annum for a reader, 2l. for ringing the bell, and 3l. for repairs, charged on the great tithes. There is another chapel also on Blackheath within this parish, built in 1791, and licenced as a chapel of ease, at which the Rev. Mr. Town is preacher. At Sydenham is a chapel, which was formerly a meeting-house for Presbyterian dissenters. Dr. John Williams, author of the Greek Concordance, was many years⁵⁹ minister there. It is now licenced as a chapel of ease for the parish of Lewisham. The Rev. Mr. French is the preacher. Chapels.

The earliest date of the register of baptisms, burials, and marriages is 1559. Parish register.

⁵⁸ Philipott's Survey of Kent, p. 218.

⁵⁹ From the information of the Rev. Mr. Jones, to whom I am indebted for several other particulars relating to Lewisham.—The principals hamlets in this parish are Sydenham, in which are about eighty houses, and South End, in which are about forty. There are above 100 in and near Blackheath, within this parish.

Comparative state of po- pulation.	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
1580—9	-	$30\frac{3}{5}$	-	30
1630—9	-	$30\frac{9}{10}$	-	$35\frac{1}{2}$
1680—9	-	32	-	$36\frac{3}{4}$
1730—9	-	$44\frac{4}{5}$	-	55
1760—9	-	$52\frac{1}{2}$	-	$66\frac{1}{2}$
1770—9	-	$65\frac{1}{3}$	-	$73\frac{1}{3}$
1780—9	-	68	-	$76\frac{7}{10}$
1790—4	-	77	-	$74\frac{2}{3}$
1795	-	81	-	81

The present number of houses in this parish is about 530.

Burials in
the plague
years.

In 1603, there were 117 burials at Lewisham; in 1625, 103; in 1665, 56; and in 1666, 52.

Extracts from the Register.

“ June 2, 1560, S^r Peter Marton, parson of Clomnynge, was murdered in the little lane from Southend to Bromley, and is buried at the porch door.”

Birth of
Bishop
Duppa.

“ Brian, son of Jeffery Duppa, baptized Mar. 18, 1588-9.” Anthony Wood in his account of Bishop Duppa, in the *Athenæ Oxonienses*, says, that he was born at Greenwich. He saw, nevertheless, the above entry in the register at Lewisham; but supposed the Brian here mentioned to have been an elder brother of the Bishop, and that his father, Jeffery, was then vicar of Lewisham; yet it is well known that Bishop Duppa died in 1662, in the 74th year of his age, which sufficiently determines this to be the record of his baptism. Jeffery Duppa, his father, was married at Lewisham in 1580, to Lucrece Marefall, and several of his children were baptized there; but he certainly was not vicar, nor is he in the register described as a clergyman. Brian Duppa was made bishop of Chichester in 1638; translated to Salisbury in 1641, and to Winchester immediately after the

the Restoration of Charles II. when he was also made Lord Almoner. Bishop Duppa published several sermons and devotional tracts.

“ Richard, son of S^r Richard Buckley, jun^r, baptized June 16, “ 1606.” It appears by Queen Elizabeth’s Progreffes (published by Mr. Nichols), that, in 1602, “ on Mayday the Queen went a-maying “ to Mr. Richard *Buckley*’s at Lewisham.” This Mr. *Buckley* was Richard (afterwards Sir Richard) Bulkeley, Chamberlain of North Wales, and ancestor of the present Viscount Bulkeley.— “ Thomas Porter, son of Simon Porter, of Ettington in Warwick- “ shire, and Margaret”, daughter of S^r Richard *Buckley*, of Beaumaris “ in Anglesea, married June 5, 1611.”

Queen Elizabeth’s visit to Richard Bulkeley.

“ Mary, daughter of S^r Edwin Sands ⁶⁰, Kn^t, born Sep. 12, 1607.”

“ Abigail, daughter of S^r Nicholas Stoddard, baptized Dec. 20, “ 1609; buried Feb. 9, 1641-2; John baptized Jan. 20, buried “ Jan. 24, 1610-1; the Lady of S^r Nicholas Stoddard of Lee, buried “ Feb. 22, 1626-7; S^r Nicholas Stoddard, of Mottingham, Mar. 7, “ 1635-6; William, his son, Nov. 14, 1646; Judith, his daughter, “ Dec. 8, 1646; M^{rs} Mary, his daughter, Mar. 7, 1649-50; Nicho- “ las Stoddard, Esq. (last heir male of that ancient family), Dec. 21, “ 1765.”

Family of Stoddard.

“ M^{rs} Jane Bosvile, daughter of S^r Ralph Bosvile of Brabourne, “ in Kent, Feb. 16, 1633-4.”

“ Frances, daughter of S^r William Wild, Recorder of London, “ baptized July 10, 1664, buried Dec. 6, 1666; Anne, daughter of “ S^r William Wild (then Bar^t, and Justice of the Common Pleas), “ buried Ap^l 30, 1668.” Sir William Wild lived in an ancient mansion in the village, now pulled down ⁶¹.

Sir William Wild.

⁵⁹ The Irish peerage says, erroneously, married Penelope, daughter of Sir Richard that *Eleanor* Bulkeley married Sir Thomas Bulkeley, and sister of Margaret above men- Porter, and *Margaret* George Shelletoe, tioned.
Esq.

⁶¹ Hafted’s History of Kent, vol. i. p. 74.

⁶⁰ Sir Edwin, ancestor of Lord Sandys,

" Berkeley, son of S^r Berkeley Lucy⁶², Bar^t, baptized June 12, 1700."

" Henry, son of the Hon. Cap^t Henry Aylmer⁶³, buried Sep. 15, 1743."

" George L^d Visc^t Lewisham, son of William and Frances Catherine, Earl and Countess of Dartmouth, baptized Oct. 26, 1755."

Benjamin
Martyn.

" Benjamin Martin, Esq. buried Oct. 31, 1763." Mr. Martyn (for so he spelt his name) was son of Mr. Richard Martyn, agent for the South-Sea Company at Buenos Ayres. He was very active and instrumental in establishing the colony of Georgia (of which he has published an account) about the year 1733; having been secretary to a society of noblemen and gentlemen formed for that purpose. He wrote a tragedy called *Timoleon*, and left behind him in MS. a life of the first Earl of Shaftsbury, which has been lately announced for publication. Mr. Martyn's epitaph⁶⁴ informs us that he was the first promoter of the design of erecting a monument to the memory of Shakespear in Westminster Abbey, and that he wrote the prologue⁶⁵ spoken at a play acted at Drury-lane for defraying the expences of that undertaking.

Woman of
remarkable
size.

" Elizabeth Fearman, aged 55, whose coffin was six feet and ten inches long, three feet five inches wide, and two feet six inches deep, buried June 20, 1791, from Sydenham-Wells."

David
Henry.

" David Henry, many years editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, buried June 13, 1792." Mr. Henry was the principal writer, editor, and proprietor of a periodical publication in 1758 and 1759, called the *Grand Magazine of Magazines*. He published also "*The Tell-Tale*," or *Anecdotes and Stories*, and some abridged *Accounts of the Tower, St. Paul's, &c.*, printed in eighteens, for children.

⁶² S^r Rich. Lucy, of Broxbourn Hants, was created a baronet in 1618. The title is extinct.

⁶³ Afterwards Lord Aylmer.

⁶⁴ See p. 523.

⁶⁵ This prologue is printed in the *General Dictionary* (in 10 vols. fol.), under the article *Shakspeare*.

" Jacob

“ Jacob and Esau Man, two of three children at a birth, buried
“ June 9, 1793.” Three chil-
dren at a
birth.

Instances of Longevity.

“ Widow Simonds, 90 years old, buried Sep. 20, 1613; Richard
“ Johnson, householder, about 95 years old, Feb. 17, 1614-5;
“ John Harrison, householder, 98 years old, July 8, 1616; Widow
“ Mantle, 90 years old, Mar. 28, 1618; Jane, wife of John Colgate,
“ aged 90, Feb. 11, 1634-5; Widow Moseley, 90 years old, Mar.
“ 9, 1662-3; Alice Baylis, *alias* Pheasant, widow, aged 106 years,
“ May, 14, 1726; Jane Willoughby aged, as on the coffin, 110,
“ buried Ap^l 4, 1729; Jane Tilt, from Sydenham, aged 109,
“ Ap^l 6, 1794.”

John Glyn, vicar of Lewisham, by his will, bearing date 1568, gave the sum of 100l. to a free-school in this parish. This benefaction is recorded in the register, but nothing is now known of it, or of the school to which it alludes. Free-school
intended by
John Glyn.

Abraham Colfe, vicar of Lewisham⁶⁷, by his will, bearing date 1656, bequeathed the greater part of his real and personal property⁶⁸ to the Leatherfellers' Company in trust, to be bestowed in charitable uses, principally for the benefit of this parish, and the hundred of Blackheath. In his lifetime he had founded a grammar-school on Blackheath (within the parish of Lewisham), which was opened in Abraham
Colfe's
charities.

Foundation
of Black-
heath school.

⁶⁷ Mr. Colfe first came to reside at Lewisham as curate to Dr. Hadrianus Sadriana, in 1604. In 1610, he was presented to the vicarage. See his printed will, p. 10.

⁶⁸ Consisting of lands, &c. in Lewisham and Edmonton, now let at about 186l. per annum, and 1100l. in money in the hands of the Leatherfellers' Company. This sum, which was to have been laid out in lands, was sunk many years ago, and a very con-

siderable debt has been incurred, as I am assured by James Hutchinson, Esq. clerk of the Company, by repairs and other extraordinary expences. On this account several of the benefactions intended by the donor have been dropped. At present, the lands having been improved, the receipts exceed the payments by about 70l.; but I understand that there is little hope of the debt being soon liquidated.

Children
from whence
chosen.

Election and
salary of the
master.

the month of June 1652⁶⁸. By his will he gives the following directions relating to this school: that it shall be for the education of thirty-one boys, five of whom shall be of the parish of Lewisham⁶⁹; ten of Greenwich, eight of Deptford, one of Lee, one of Charlton, three of Eltham, and three of Woolwich, to be chosen in the several parishes at a public meeting of the chief parishioners. In addition to this number, every incumbent minister in the hundred of Blackheath, and also the minister of Chislehurst, to have the privilege of sending their sons to the school for education, but no minister to have more than one son in the school at a time. The master is to be examined and approved by the head masters of Westminster, St. Paul's, and Merchant Taylors' schools, by the president of Sion College, the ministers of the hundred of Blackheath, and the minister of Chislehurst; and to be chosen by them, in conjunction with the wardens of the Leatherfellers' Company, and the lord of the manor, who has the privilege of nominating a Westminster scholar, to stand in election with one, two, or three candidates nominated by the other electors. The master is not to undertake any church duty, without leave of the trustees, by whom he may be displaced if he be guilty of any notorious misbehaviour⁷⁰. After a vacancy, the election of a

new

⁶⁸ He procured a grant of the ground in 1647, at which time Reginald Grahme, Esq. the lord of the manor, stipulated for several privileges for himself and his successors, as will be seen in the account of the school. See Colfe's will, p. 29.

⁶⁹ One of these is to be nominated by the lord of the manor from among his tenants' sons, the others are to be chosen from the reading school founded by Mr. Colfe at Lewisham (as will be hereafter described), in preference to any others.

⁷⁰ The causes for which the master shall be displaced are thus summed up by the founder (see p. 31 of his printed will): "If he give scandal or evil example to the

" scholars or others, by being a gamester or
" diver, or a frequenter of taverns and ale-
" houses, or a drunkard, or whoremonger,
" or given to wanton dalliances, and un-
" seemly behaviour with women, or lavish
" in unnecessary expences in following vain
" gaudy fashions of apparel, or if he wear
" long, curled, or ruffin-like hair, or if he
" be a swearer or a curser, or if he be un-
" sound in the faith, or corrupt in religion;
" either Papist, or popishly affected, or an
" Armenian, or Socinian, or Anabaptist,
" or one holding or broaching heresies, and
" gross erroneous opinions, contrary to the
" articles of our Christian faith, and of the
" true religion, established of the Church of
" England,

new master must be within eighteen days. The master's salary is fixed at 30l. per annum, with a house for his residence, which, as it was built large and commodious, that he might enjoy the advantage of taking boarders, the founder directs that he shall keep in repair. The founder's relations (being duly qualified) are to have the preference, if candidates for the master's place. The usher, or second master, for whom also a house was built adjoining to the school⁷¹, is to be examined and approved by the same persons as the head master, and also by the head master himself, after which, being presented to the wardens of the Leatherfellers' Company, he is to be admitted by them. The usher must be a single person, and continue unmarried; his salary is fixed at 20l. per annum⁷². A writing master also is appointed with a salary of 11l. per annum. Various regulations relating to the internal government of the school; the rewards, punishments, and recreations⁷³ of the scholars, are prescribed also by the founder in his will, and public disputations and trials of skill are

The usher,
or second
master.

Government
of the school.

" England, and confirmed by public authority of public laws and statutes; or if he delight, and being admonished to the contrary, do yet continue to teach the scholars such books and such parts in the books, either of Latin or Greek authors, whether poets or others, and do not withal shew them the errors and vices to be avoided, which may draw youth to Popish superstition, to Epicureism, licentiousness, profaneness, and Atheism, and not induce them to godliness and leading a holy life."

The boys also are strictly forbidden to wear long, curled, frizzled, or powdered, or ruffin-like hair; but enjoined on the contrary to cut their hair, and wear it in such fort and manner that both the beauty of their foreheads may be seen, and that their hair shall not grow longer than above one inch below the lowest tips of

" their ears."—See p. 32 of the will. The master of the English school at Lewisham, and his scholars, are forbidden also "to wear any long ruffin-like hair on the head or forehead, neck or cheeks, above one inch below the lowest tips of the ears." See p. 15 of the will.

⁷¹ For which he is charged with the payment of 6s. per annum, due to the parish of Lewisham for the herbage of the ground on which the school stands.

⁷² There is no usher now of the description mentioned in the founder's will.—An assistant, who teaches writing, has 10l. per annum and a house.

⁷³ " Their play may be shooting in long bows, stool-ball, running, wrestling, leaping, and other inoffensive exercises, but money-plays not to be suffered." P. 52 of the will.

Exhibitions
for the Uni-
versities.

appointed to be held once a-year, when prizes are given to the three best scholars, and the best writers. A scholar from the grammar-school having been examined and chosen by one of the chief school-masters in London, and the ministers of Lewisham, Lee, Greenwich, Deptford, and Chislehurst, is to be sent every year to one of the Universities (Oxford or Cambridge), and to have an exhibition of 10l. per annum, during seven years. These exhibitioners⁷³ are to be children of persons not reputed to be worth 500l.; natives of Lewisham to be preferred. Provision is made in case at any time a scholar fit for the University should not be found in the school at Blackheath, that an exhibitioner shall be chosen from among the children of persons belonging to the Leatherfellers' Company; if there be none qualified, then from the free-school within the precincts of Christchurch, Canterbury; or, in failure of a fit scholar there, from Christ's Hospital. The sum of 13s. 4d. is allowed for an anniversary sermon at Lewisham or Greenwich, in Whitfun-week, being the time when the school was opened; 20s. for the annual election dinner, and the like sum for a dinner at the election of a school-master. The great room over the school is appropriated by the founder for a library, to which he gives, by will, all his books in folio, quarto, and thick octavo: he allows 1l. per annum, for the purchase of new books, 5s. to the usher as librarian, and 7s. to buy chains. He enjoins the exhibitioners above mentioned to present to the library a copy of all books which they shall publish, and devises some other small funds for the augmentation of the library.

Library.

Foundation
of the Eng-
lish school
at Lewisham.

Mr. Colfe founded also an English school in Lewisham for thirty-one boys, who are to be taught reading, writing, psalm-

⁷³ The exhibitioners are to promise to take upon them the function of the ministry, and that before the end of ten years they will preach one or two sermons in Lewisham church; that they will set forth some sermons also in print, and do their endeavours to write some learned commentaries upon the Scriptures.—There have been no exhibitioners for many years.

singing,

finging, and the accidence. The master (whose salary is fixed at 20l. per annum) is to be chosen by the Leatherfellers' Company. The founder gave also, by will, 3l. per annum, for the purchase of Bibles and other books, and necessaries for the school; and 6s. for mending the Bibles. In the former part of his will, he gives 3l. per annum towards apprenticing the boys; and afterwards allots the sum of 440l. to be laid out in the purchase of 24l. yearly rent⁷⁴, for the purpose of apprenticing six scholars annually from this school.

Mr. Colfe directed also, by his will, that a certain sum of money should be laid out in building five alms-houses⁷⁵, (to be begun in the month of April 1662,) for poor, godly householders of this parish, 60 years of age or upwards, and able to say the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments. The allowance fixed for the pensioners is 1s. 9d. a-week, and 18s. for a gown once in two years. These alms-houses are on the west side of the village of Lewisham, to the south of the church. Over the door are the arms of the founder⁷⁶, and of the Leatherfellers' Company⁷⁷.

Foundation
of the alms-
houses.

*Other annual benefactions given by Mr. Colfe's will to the parish of
Lewisham.*

	£.	s.	d.
Bread (in lieu of a donation intended by his wife ⁷⁸),	1	6	0
Bread (being the quit-rent for the school-house),	0	6	0
Bread on the fifth of November, - - -	-	0	1 0

⁷⁴ This purchase was not made, and only 3l. per annum is now paid for apprenticing children.

⁷⁵ The chapel having been converted into a dwelling-house, there are now six pensioners.

⁷⁶ Quarterly, 1 and 4. O. a fesse between

three colts current S.—Colfe. 2 and 3. Arg. a cross checky O. and G. between four mullets of the second—Bradfield.

⁷⁷ Arg. three bucks trippant regardant G. attired S.

⁷⁸ See her epitaph, p. 520.

Towards

	£.	s.	d.
Towards maintaining a weekly lecture ⁷⁹ on a working day, - - -	1	0	0
A sermon on the fifth of November, - - -	0	10	0
To the minister for catechising children 40 weeks, - - -	1	0	0
To the children in rewards (the overplus to go towards apprenticing children from the school ⁸⁰), - - -	2	0	0
To the parish clerk for taking care of the boys' Bibles at church, - - -	0	4	0
To the parish clerk for keeping the church clock in order, - - -	0	2	8
————— for his attendance Nov. 5, - - -	0	0	6
To 40 poor householders, who can say the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments, - - -	1	0	0
To the man who hears them, - - -	0	1	0
For the marriage of one or two maid servants ⁸¹ , - - -	0	5	0
For mending foot-paths, and making drains, - - -	1	0	0
For defraying expences of warrants for hedge-breakers, &c. - - -	0	10	0
To the churchwardens, - - -	0	10	0

Mr. Colfe gave also the sum of 5*l.* to the parish as a stock to keep poor children to knitting. This has been long refused.

Girls' school. A girls' school was instituted in 1699, to which Dr. Stanhope bequeathed 150*l.*, and Mrs. Stanhope 50*l.* To the interest of this money is added two thirds of the sacrament collections (pursuant to an order of the Bishop of Rochester in 1699), forming, together, a salary of twenty guineas per annum for the mistress, besides coals and candles.

⁷⁹ If the parish of Lewisham refuse to establish such lecture, this benefaction is left to Greenwich, Deptford, or Bromley; and if they all refuse it, is to go in aid of the

pious uses of his will.

⁸⁰ Not paid at present.

⁸¹ This payment has been discontinued.

Benefactions by various persons.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donors Names.</i>	<i>Nature and present Value.</i>	<i>Use.</i>
1612.	Thomas Ware, - -	{ Moicty of a house (now 10s. per annum), - - }	Poor.
1620.	William Hattecliffe, Esq.	{ A fourth part of the rent of certain houses and lands, and an eighth part of the rent of certain other houses in Greenwich ⁷⁸ , now 24l. 8s. 9d. per ann. }	Poor.
1623.	Humphrey Street, - -	{ A house (let at 3 l. per annum), - - - }	Poor.
1625.	Mrs. Priscilla Jones, -	{ 1 l. per annum, - - - }	Bread.
1626.	Edmund Style, - -	{ 1 l. per ann. (now only 11s. 8d.), - - }	Bread.
1630.	Bevil Molefworth, Esq.	{ A house let at 11. 15s. per annum, - - - - }	To the minister, and to the poor.
1631.	Stephen Batt, - - -	{ 2s. per annum, - - - }	Bread.
1631.	Richard Grimes, - -	{ 5s. per annum, - - - }	Bread.
1648.	Thomas Mann, - -	{ 11. 10s. per annum, - - }	Bread.
1671.	William Bond, Esq. -	{ A house at Stump's-hill, from which nothing is now received, - }	Poor of Lewisham and South- end.
1726.	Valentine Sparrow, -	{ 4l. 3s. 6d. per annum, }	{ 11. 1s to the minister, 10s. 6d. to the clerk, remainder in bread. }
1750.	James Brooke, - - -	{ 3 l. per annum, - - - }	Poor.
1767.	Richard Brooke, Esq. -	{ Interest of 100l. Bank Ann. }	Poor housekeepers.
1773.	Mrs. Sufanna Brett, -	{ 100l. South-Sea Annuities, }	Bread.
1776.	Sarah Lady Falkland,	{ Interest of 200 l. - - - }	Bread.
Unkn	Waltar Hull, - - -	{ A messuage at Pery- street, let at 10l. per annum, - - - - }	Poor.

Three of the places in Queen Elizabeth's College at Greenwich, founded by William Lambard, Esq. in 1576, are filled by pensioners from this parish ⁷⁹.

Sydenham, a considerable hamlet in this parish, lies to the south-west of Lewisham, on the borders of Surrey. This place is celebrated for its mineral springs, discovered in the year 1640. They are of a mild cathartic quality ⁸⁰, and nearly resemble those of Epsom. A treatise on these waters was published by John Peter, in

SYDENHAM.

Sydenham-
Wells.

⁷⁸ See p. 483. ⁷⁹ See p. 488. and sea salt, mostly with the former.—

⁸⁰ Impregnated with calcareous, Glauber, Monro on Mineral Waters, vol. i. p. 138, 139.

1681; and another by Dr. Allen, in 1699. They have been usually, though improperly, called Dulwich Wells. A mineral spring has been since discovered at Dulwich, in 1739. Between Lewisham and Brockley is a well of the same quality as those at Tunbridge: a woman attends to serve the water, which is delivered *gratis* to inhabitants of the parish. The spring is the property of Lord Dartmouth. At the well-house are held the meetings of the St. George's Bowmen, a society of archers established in 1789. A spacious common, taking its name from the hamlet, adjoins to Sydenham; from the upper part of it there is a very extensive and beautiful prospect.

Manufac-
tures.

At South-end is a mill, formerly used by Mr. Ephraim How for making his famous knife-blades, it is now a mustard-mill in the occupation of Mr. Batley. At Lewisham is a mill for making cloth without weaving, in the occupation of Mr. Waters. These mills are upon the Ravensborne, which runs through the parish, and the village, from south to north. At the five-mile-stone from London, there is a bridge over it.

Market and
fairs on
Blackheath,
within this
parish.

A considerable portion of Blackheath is in this parish, including Dartmouth-row, and that part of Blackheath which is called Lewisham-hill. In the year 1682, Lord Dartmouth obtained a grant of a market, to be held twice a-week upon Blackheath, within this parish, and two annual fairs, each to last three days, the 12th, 13th, and 14th of May; and the 11th, 12th, and 13th of October³¹. The fairs are now held only on the 12th of May, and the 11th of October. The market has been for several years discontinued; the fair is held for cattle only, on the 12th of May, and the 11th of October.

³¹ Pat. 34 Car. II. pt. 9. N° 19.

P L U M S T E A D.

THIS village lies in the hundred of Little and Lefnes, at the distance of ten miles from London, and one from Woolwich. The parish is bounded by Woolwich, Eltham, East-Wickham, Erith, and by the river Thames. It contains about 2380 acres of land; of which about 510 are arable, about 400 woodland, about 980 marsh¹, 100 upland pasture; about 90 market gardens, (including about 50 usually cultivated for green peas,) about 100 acres in orchards², and about 200 waste. The soil is various; but in the uplands principally gravel: there are some chalk-pits. This parish pays the sum of 418l. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 1s. 9d. in the pound.

Situation.

Boundaries.

Quantity of land, and how occupied.

Soil.

Land-tax.

¹ In the year 1279, the abbot and convent of Lefnes inclosed the great marsh at Plumstead; and fourteen years afterwards, the smaller marsh. (Stow's Survey, 4to. p. 307.) From this time frequent commissions were issued by the Crown for viewing and repairing of the banks; notwithstanding which, in 1527, two great breaches were made by the river, the one at Plumstead, and the other at Erith; and it appears that, in 1563, there were above 2000 acres inundated in these two parishes. One Jacob Acontius, an Italian, undertook at that time to recover them, upon the terms of having half the lands so recovered. An Act of Parliament passed accordingly for

that purpose; and a commission being appointed, a few years afterwards, to inquire into the progress of the work, it was found that, in 1566, 600 acres had been recovered. In 1587, the undertaking having meanwhile been in various hands, 1000 acres more had been secured; but still 500 remained under water. In 1606, an Act passed for vesting William Burrell with power for recovering these, on the same terms. Plumstead, and the other marshes in this neighbourhood, have long been under the direction of a Commission of Sewers, extending from Lombard's wall, near Greenwich, to Gravesend.

² Principally cherry orchards.

Market and fair.

Plumstead had formerly a market on Tuesdays, and an annual fair for three days, on the eve and festival of St. Nicholas, and the day after².

The manor.

King Edgar, in the year 960, gave the manor of Plumstead to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine in Canterbury³. It was taken from them by Godwin Earl of Kent, who gave it to his son Toftan. Edward the Confessor restored it to the monastery⁴; but on his death, in 1066, it was again seized by Toftan; who was afterwards slain in rebellion against his brother Harold, and all his estates seized. King William gave this manor to Odo Bishop of Baieux and Earl of Kent; who was persuaded, through the intercession of Archbishop Lanfranc, to restore a moiety of it to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, which grant of the Bishop's was confirmed by the Conqueror's charter⁵. In 1074, he gave the other moiety⁶ to the monastery; from which time the monks continued in uninterrupted possession of both till the dissolution of their convent. King Henry VIII. granted it, in 1539, to Sir Edward Boughton⁷; of whose descendants it was purchased, in 1685, by John Michel, Esq. of Richmond in Surrey⁸; who, by his will, bearing date 1736, devised this manor, with other estates, to the

² Cart. 54 Hen. III. m. 10.

³ Regist. Roffenf. p. 520, 521.

⁴ Ibid. 521.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ The two moieties are thus described in the survey of Doomsday:—The abbot has a manor named Plumstead, which was taxed at two fulings and one yoke. The arable land is On the demesne lands there is one plough. There are seventeen villans, and six cottars, who have six ploughs. There is pannage for five hogs. In the time of King Edward the Confessor, and afterwards, this manor was valued at 10l. It is now valued only at 12l. yet it yields 14l. 8s. 3d.

The abbot of St. Augustine holds, under the Bishop of Baieux, Plumstead, which was taxed at two fulings and one yoke. The arable land is five carucates. There is one plough on the demesnes. There are seventeen villans and three cottars, who employ four ploughs. In King Edward's time this manor was valued at 10l. when it came into the possession of the convent at 8l., yet the tenant pays 12l. Brixi Cilt held it of King Edward.

⁷ Pat. 30 Hen. VIII. pt. 6. Mar. 13.

⁸ From the information of the Rev. — Thompson, Fellow of Queen's College.

provost

provost and scholars of Queen's College in Oxford, for the purpose of maintaining eight master fellows and four bachelor scholars, to which were added in 1769, by an Act of Parliament, four undergraduate exhibitioners.

The abbey of St. Augustine had a grant from King John of very extensive liberties and privileges within this manor, which have been confirmed and enlarged by the charters of succeeding monarchs¹⁰. The manor of Plumstead, for which a court-leet and court-baron are held, extends over this parish and a part of East-Wickham. The fee-farm rent of 4*l.* to which it has been subject since the grant of Henry VIII. is now, in consequence of alienations of lands, parcel of the manor, by the Boughtons, paid partly by Queen's College, and partly by other land-owners¹¹. Sir Edward Boughton, in 1540, procured an Act of Parliament for disgavelling his lands at Plumstead and elsewhere¹².

Bartholomew Lord Burgherft, who died in 1355, was seised of an estate called in the inquisition then taken, the manor of Plumstead¹³, since the manor of Borwash, or Burwash-Court. His son sold it, in 1369, to Sir Walter Paveley, K. G.¹⁴ After this it passed, in the same manner as Foxgrove in Beckenham, to the families of Vaux and Grene¹⁵. Sir Thomas Grene died seised of it in 1465¹⁶. Thomas Grene, Esq. sold it, in the reign of Henry VIII. to Sir Edward Boughton¹⁷; whose descendants, about the middle of the last century, aliened it to Mr. Rowland Wilson¹⁸; Mr. Wilson's daughter married,

Manor of
Borwash, or
Burwash-
Court.

¹⁰ See Cart. 54 Hen. III. m. 10. Pat. 6 Edw. II. pt. 1. m. 10; and Cl. 19 Edw. II. m. 15. King John's charter is recited in one of Edward the Second's grants. The principal rights and privileges granted by these charters, are the cognizance of all breaches of the peace; power of taking up and imprisoning thieves; toll on land and water; free-warren, view of frank pledge; a market and fair; the chattels of felons;

the waif and wreck of the river, &c.

¹¹ See Hafted's Kent, vol. i. p. 181.

¹² Ibid. p. 180.

¹³ Esch. 29 Edw. III. N^o 44.

¹⁴ Philipott, p. 277.

¹⁵ See Hafted; and p. 293 of this volume.

¹⁶ Esch. 4 Edw. IV. N^o 21.

¹⁷ Hafted.

¹⁸ Philipott, p. 277.

first, Dr. Crisp¹⁸, and afterwards Colonel Rowe¹⁹ of Hackney. The daughter and heir of Sir Rowland Crisp, in whom this estate became vested, married Nathaniel Macey, Esq. who left a daughter and heir, married to James Pattison, Esq. The present proprietor of the manor of Burwash is John Martin, Esq. who married a daughter of the late Nathaniel Pattison, Esq. The manor-house is situated in the western part of the parish, adjoining to Woolwich, and has an avenue of trees leading up to it.

Manor of
Borstall,
Bostall, or
Boston.

The manor of Borstall, or Bostall, now called Boston²⁰, was, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, the property of John Cutte, who, in 1504, sold it to the abbot and convent of Westminster²¹. It was afterwards, when the convent was dissolved, made parcel of the possessions of the Dean and Chapter²², who leased it to Sir Edward Peckham; but, in the year 1545, in consideration of their being discharged from the maintenance of certain students in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, they conveyed this manor to the King²³; who, the same year, granted it to Joan Wilkinson²⁴. In 1546, she obtained a licence to alien it to Thomas Bowes, Gent. and the heirs of Martin Bowes his father²⁵. In the year 1567, it was aliened by Thomas Bowes to George and John Barne²⁶. Elizabeth, daughter of the latter, having, in 1578, married Edward Altham, Esq. this manor was settled on them and their issue²⁷. It was afterwards sold (but by whom or at what period I have not been able to learn) to the Clothworkers' Company, in whom it is now vested.

¹⁸ Philipott, p. 277; most probably Dr. Tobias Crisp, D.D. who died in 1643, æt. 42.

¹⁹ Philipott.—This I suppose was Colonel Owen Rowe, one of the regicides, who died in the Tower, and was buried at Hackney in 1661.

²⁰ Boston, or Bostall, is a hamlet of Plumstead, containing several houses.

²¹ Pat. 18 Hen. VII. pt. 1. July 20; See also a very beautiful MS. in the British

Museum, being an Indenture between the King and the Abbot and Convent of Westminster. Harl. MSS. N° 1498. fol. 54. b.

²² Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. pt. 5. Aug. 5.

²³ Records in the Augmentation-office.

²⁴ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. pt. 20. April 2.

²⁵ Pat. 37 Hen. VIII. pt. 8. July 5.

²⁶ Cl. 9 Eliz. pt. 10.

²⁷ Pat. 20 Eliz. pt. 3. Nov. 20.

In the year 1461, Richard Bond, clerk, and others, conveyed to the master and brethren of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon, a messuage, ninety acres of marsh land, sixty of arable, and fifty of wood, with certain rents and services, lately the property of John Erith, Gent. ²⁸ This estate was purchased by Erith and his ancestors of various persons, principally by Robert Erith, in 1366, of Edmund Lambyn ²⁹. After the surrender of the Hospital it was granted, by the name of the manor of Plumstead-Upland, late parcel of the possessions of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon, to Martin Bowes ³⁰. It was included in the alienation from Thomas Bowes to the Barnes. The subsequent descent I have not been able to learn, but it is probable that it passed with the manor of Bostall to the Clothworkers' Company.

Manor of Plumstead-Upland, or Acon.

Suffolk-place-farm was sold, in 1535, by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, to Sir Martin Bowes. It passed with Bostall to the Barnes and Althams. James (son of Sir Edward Altham, by his second wife Joan, daughter of Sir John Leventhorp, and grandson of Elizabeth Barne) sold it, in 1650, to Sir Robert Joffelyn, Knt.; by whom it was conveyed, in 1665, to the Company for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England and parts adjacent ³¹; in which Company it is now vested.

Suffolk-place-farm.

Sir John Pulteney had an estate in this parish, called, in the inquisition taken after his death, (anno 1349,) the manor of Plumstead, which seems to have been the property of the Lambyns ³².

Plumstead-park-farm, a considerable estate in this parish, was purchased of the heirs of Mr. Joshua Lomax by ———

²⁸ Register of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon, Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Tiberius, v. 4.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. pt. 5. Ap. 16.

³¹ From an abstract of the title, obligingly communicated by Benjamin Way, Esq.

³² See Cl. 15 Edw. III. pt. 3. m. 22.; and Esch. 23 Edw. III. N^o 45.

Derbyshire, who, in 1765, sold it to Mr. Curtis³³. It is now the property of Mr. Bouzer, of Fair-street in the Borough.

The church. The parish church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, exhibits the architecture of various ages. The south wall, which is the most ancient, has some narrow, pointed windows. In the early part of the last century the roof fell in, and the church lay in a state of dilapidation for nearly twenty years; till at length it was repaired through the care and industry of Mr. John Gossage³⁴. The north aisle, which is of flint and stone, still continues in ruins. At the west end of this aisle stands a lofty tower, built of brick, and embattled.

Monuments. On the east wall of what is now the chancel (for the old chancel became dilapidated, and was never rebuilt) is the monument of Peter Denham, Esq. 1736: on the floor are the tombs of Anne, daughter of George Garth, Esq. of Morden, wife, first of Robert Grenewell, merchant, afterwards of Anthony Errington of Newcastle, merchant, ob. 1667; Mr. John Gossage, 1672; Helen, his wife, daughter of Robert Grenewell, 1668; Susanna, wife of Lieutenant Richard Somerfield of the Royal Artillery, daughter of Gabriel Rogers of Shrewsbury, 1719; Mrs. Mary Jones, daughter of Captain Edward Jones, 1719; and Mrs. Catherine Jones, her sister, 1721. On the east wall of the south aisle is the monument of John Denham³⁵, Esq. 1760: on the floor is an inscription, in Saxon characters, much worn, and the tombs of Benjamin Barnett, D.D. prebendary of Gloucester, and vicar of Plumstead, 1707; and Margaret, wife of Thomas Nugent, Esq. daughter of Hugh Parker, Esq. (eldest son

³³ Haisted.

³⁴ It is so recorded on his tomb in Plumstead church.

³⁵ Arms—1 and 4. G. five lozenges conjoined in fesse Erm. 2 and 3. Quarterly, per fesse indented A. and S. in the first and fourth quarter a bugle-horn stringed of the

second—Forster, impaling, A. a fesse checky A. and G. between three falcons' heads erased of the last ducally gorged. O.—Willyams. Mr. Denham married Jane daughter of Thomas Willyams, Esq. of Plaistow in Essex.

of Sir Henry Parker, Bart.) 1748. On the north wall of the nave is an elegant monument to the memory of John Lidgbird, Esq.³⁶, of Shooter's-hill, 1771: on the floor are the tombs of Martha, wife of William Lord, 1741; Ellinor Feuilleteau, 1781; Mary Mac-dougal, 1787; Neil Campbell, Esq. 1790; and John Willett Stanley, 1793.

In the churchyard are the tombs of John Withers, 1731; Sufanna, wife of Thomas Stevens, Esq. 1738; John Hayward, Esq. her brother, 1741; John Hayward, Esq. 1745; Anne, wife of the Rev. Mr. Green, 1765; Thomas Ord, Esq. Colonel in the Royal Artillery, 1777; Mrs. Anne Edwards, 1781; the Rev. Beveridge Clendon, curate, 1781; Mr. Francis Bradley, 1783; John Innes, Colonel in the Artillery, 1783; General Goodwin of the Artillery, 1786; Mr. Humphrey Hayward, 1788; Griffith Williams, Esq. Colonel in the Artillery, 1790; Jane, his daughter, wife of Capt. George Lewis of the Artillery, 1792; Dodo Ecken, surgeon to the first battalion of Artillery, 1792; Mrs. Margaret Macleod, daughter of Colonel Angus Macleod, 1792; Captain Michael Dorset, 1792; Mrs. Burslem, wife of Captain Burslem of the Artillery, 1793; and Colonel Williamson of the Artillery, 1794.

Tombs in the churchyard.

Plumstead is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester, and in the deanery of Dartford. The great tithes were appropriated to the monastery of St. Augustine, near Canterbury, about the year 1260, for the use of their almonry³⁷. Long before this period the rectors of Plumstead had paid a pension of 10s. per annum to the convent for the same purpose; which pension, in 1236, was increased to 10l. or a

Rectory and vicarage.

³⁶ Arms—Quarterly, G. and Az. a chevron Erm. in chief two eagles displayed Arg. in base a lion ramp. O. impaling Denham. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Denham, Esq. Mr. Lidgbird built a handsome feat on the south side of Shooter's-

hill, in this parish, which still belongs to his family, and is in the occupation of John Stanley, Esq.

³⁷ Regist. Roffens. p. 522, 523. There appears to have been a rector as late as 1254.

certain

certain equivalent portion of the great tithes³⁸. After the dissolution of monasteries the appropriated rectory, and the advowson of the vicarage, were granted to Sir Edward Boughton with the manor³⁹; from which, having been afterwards (about the year 1633 or 1634) separated⁴⁰, they were both (anno 1650) vested in the representatives of — Poole, then lately deceased.

At what time they became separated I have not been able to find. The tithes of corn and grain since the beginning of this century, or perhaps earlier, have been vested in the family of Denham, and are now, in right of his wife, the property of the Rev. Thomas Cookes, who married Anne, daughter of John Denham, Esq. The advowson of the vicarage was for some time the property of John Michel, Esq. who purchased the manor in 1685. It was sold by him some years before his death, and was afterwards in the families of Hodgson and Farr. It was purchased, in 1763, of Mrs. Abbott, daughter and heir of Mr. Farr, by Henry Kipling, Esq.⁴¹, whose son, the Rev. Henry Kipling, is the present proprietor.

The vicarage was endowed in the year 1292, by a deed⁴² enrolled in the Register-book of the monastery of St. Augustine, now in the library of Sir John Sebright, Bart.

The rectory of Plumstead was taxed at 44 marks in 1287; the vicarage at ten marks⁴³. In the King's books the vicarage is rated at 6l. 18s. 4d. In 1650, it was valued at 140l. per annum⁴⁴.

The present vicar is the Rev. Henry Kipling, M. A. who succeeded Jukes Egerton in 1772.

³⁸ Regist. Roffenf. 524, 525.

³⁹ William Boughton presented to the vicarage in 1619. Regist. Lambeth. Abbot, pt. 2. fol. 313, b. Edward Boughton was instituted to the vicarage in 1632. (Hasted). William Clapham was presented by William Clapham, sen. in 1635. Regist. Lamb. Laud, f. 231. a.

⁴⁰ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth.

⁴¹ From the information of the Rev. Mr. Kipling.

⁴² It is printed in the Decem Scriptores, fol. 2100.

⁴³ Hasted, vol. i. p. 189.

⁴⁴ Parliamentary Surveys.

The earliest date of any register of baptisms, burials, and marriages now extant, is 1654. Parish register.

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.		Comparative state of po- pulation.
	-		-		
1680—9	-	11	-	$16\frac{1}{2}$	
1730—9	-	$19\frac{1}{10}$	-	$28\frac{2}{3}$	
1780—9	-	$25\frac{3}{5}$	-	$37\frac{3}{5}$	
1790—4	-	$31\frac{4}{5}$	-	$38\frac{2}{3}$	
1795	-	32	-	44	

The disproportion of burials arises from the number of persons brought hither to be interred from other parishes, principally from Woolwich.

The present number of houses at Plumstead is about 120.

No burials are entered in 1665.

Extracts from the Register.

“ William Butler, a dwarf, two feet and a half in length, aged 40 years, buried July 25, 1737.” A dwarf.

“ James Irwin, aged 94, buried Feb. 23, 1794; John Horton, aged 94, Mar. 26, 1794; John Roberts, aged 90, Feb. 1, 1796.” Instances of longevity.

Jeffery Smith, in 1611, gave 40s. per annum to the poor of this parish. Mr. John Goffage, in 1672, gave 2l. 12s. per annum to be distributed in bread. Mrs. Hannah Scot, in 1677, gave to the poor of this parish the sum of 100l., to which her executor John Scot added 10l., which, with a small sum added by the parish, purchased a tenement with some land near Bromley, now let at 10l. per annum. Benefactions.

E A S T - W I C K H A M.

Name. **T**HIS place is so called to distinguish it from Wickham near
 Situation. Hayes. It lies in the hundred of Little and Lefnes, at the
 distance of eleven miles from London, and about a mile to the south
 Boundaries. of the high road to Dover. The parish, which is bounded by Bex-
 Quantity of land. ley, Plumstead, and a very small part of Eltham, contains about
 700 acres, principally arable and woodland, there being a very small
 Soil. quantity of pasture. The soil is chiefly gravel; in some parts,
 Land-tax. clay. This parish pays the sum of 77*l.* to the land-tax, which is
 at the rate of about 2*s.* in the pound.

The manor. Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, had a charter of free-
 warren in this parish, anno 1284¹; he died seised of three parts of
 the manor in 1292². From him they descended, with the estates
 described in Eastham and Westham, to the families of Handlo and
 Lovell³. William Lord Lovell died seised of the manor in 1455⁴:
 on the death of his son, Francis Viscount Lovell, who was slain in
 battle, anno 1488, it was inherited by Henry Lovell, Lord Morley;
 and on his decease, in 1490, it escheated to the Crown⁵. Henry VIII.

¹ Cart. 12 Edw. I. N° 16.

² Esch. 21 Edw. I. N° 50; the upland
 was then valued at 4*d.* an acre, the marsh
 at 12*d.*

³ See p. 140.

⁴ Esch. 33 Hen. VI. N° 28.

⁵ Hafted's History of Kent, vol. i. p. 169.

granted it, in 1512, to Sir John Petche for 60 years⁵; and, in 1514, gave the reversion to Thomas Duke of Norfolk⁶, whose great-grandson, in 1562, conveyed it to Richard Carell and John Hutchinson; who, by his direction, aliened it to John Olyffe, Esq. Alderman of London⁷. Mr. Olyffe's daughter and sole heir married John Leigh, Esq. of Addington in the county of Surrey, in whose family this manor continued till the death of Sir John Leigh, in 1737; when a suit in Chancery commenced relative to the inheritance of his estates, which, in 1742, was determined in favour of Mary, wife of John Bennett, Esq. and Anne, wife of Henry Spencer, Esq. daughters of Wooley Leigh, Esq. younger brother of the deceased⁸. The decree was confirmed by an Act of Parliament. In 1767, a division of the estates took place; when this manor was allotted to the Bennett family⁹, and is now the property of the Rev. John Bennett. The old manor-house, which was for some time the residence of the Leighs, has been pulled down.

At Welling, a hamlet on the road to Dover, (partly in this parish¹⁰), is a house, which was formerly the seat of the Denhams. The Rev. Thomas Cookes, who married Anne, only daughter and heir of John Denham, Esq. sold it to Mr. Benjamin Winkworth¹¹. In the village of Wickham is the seat of the late Richard Jones, Esq. now in the occupation of his widow.

Welling, a hamlet of East-Wickham.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small ancient structure, of flint and stone, consisting of a chancel and nave. At the west end is a small turret and a wooden spire. The font is

The church.

⁵ Pat. 3 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. June 6.

⁶ Pat. 5 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. Feb. 1.

⁷ See Pat. 4 Eliz. pt. 9. Dec. 8.; and Pat. 4 Eliz. pt. 9. Feb. 12.

⁸ Hafted, p. 175.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ The houses on the south side of the road, nearly twenty in number, are in East-Wickham; those on the north side of the road in Bexley.

¹¹ Hafted, p. 176.

octagonal, ornamented with quatrefoils. On the floor of the chancel is a brass plate (with small half-length figures) in memory of John de Bradigdone and Maud his wife. Some brass plates in memory of William Payne, yeoman of the guard, 1568, and his three wives, Elizabeth, Joan, and Joan¹², have lately been covered with a pew. On the south wall of the nave is a monument in memory of Catherine, daughter of John Barton, serjeant at law, wife, first of John Leigh, Esq. of Addington; secondly, of William Walsingham, Esq. of the Inner Temple¹³. She died in 1715, and her second husband, William Walsingham, in 1728.

In the churchyard are the tombs of Henry Kipling, Esq. 1780; and Mary, daughter and heir of Christopher Skegness, by Mary, daughter of —— Tooley, 1790.

Chapelry.

East-Wickham is a chapel of ease to Plumstead, being always held by the vicar of that place; who is instituted to his vicarage, with the chapel of East-Wickham annexed. The great tithes of this parish passed with those of Plumstead till the year 1575, when they were conveyed by Sir Edward Boughton to John (afterwards Sir John) Hawkins, who settled them on his hospital for decayed mariners at Chatham¹⁴. They are now in the tenure of Mr. Christopher Chapman.

Register of baptisms, &c.

There is no register of baptisms extant of an earlier date than 1730; nor of burials, than 1715.

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
Comparative	1730—9	-	5	-
state of po-	1780—9	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
pulation.	1790—4	-	12 $\frac{4}{5}$	-
	1795	-	10	-
			7	

¹² Thorpe's Regist. Roffens. p. 992.

impaling, A. three boars' heads coupé G.

¹³ Arms—S. a chevron A. between three cinquefoils O.—Walsingham or Walsingham,

—Barton.

¹⁴ Haisted's Kent, vol. i. p. 176.

The present number of houses in this parish is thirty-four.

“ Thomas Rickards, aged 90, buried Ap^l 3, 1780.”

Instance of
longevity.

Mr. William Foster of Croydon, in the year 1728, founded a school at this place, for the education of twenty poor children of East-Wickham and Welling; endowing it with some lands at Croydon, now worth about 20*l.* per annum, as a salary for the master.

School
founded by
Mr. Foster.

Some cottages at Welling, (situated within the adjoining parish of Bexley,) now let at 1*l.* per annum, were given to the poor of East-Wickham, by a benefactor now unknown.

Benefaction.

W E S T - W I C K H A M.

Name.	T HIS place, to which the addition of <i>West</i> is given to distinguish it from the parish last treated of, and from another of the same
Situation.	name in the county, lies within the hundred of Ruxley, about four miles from Bromley, and four from Croydon in Surrey. The principal part of the village is nearly twelve miles from London-bridge: the church and the manor-house are a mile farther.
Boundaries.	The parish of West-Wickham is bounded on the west and south by Addington in Surrey, on the north by Beckenham, and on the east by Hayes and Keston in Kent. It contains about 2600 acres
Quantity of land, and how occupied.	of land, chiefly arable: there are about twenty acres of common [*] . The soil is various; sand, loam, chalk, and clay. This parish pays
Soil.	the sum of 62l. 12s. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of 9d. in
Land-tax.	the pound.
Market and fair.	West-Wickham had formerly a market on Mondays, and an annual fair on the eve and festival of St. Mary Magdalen; both of which were granted to Sir Walter de Huntingfield, in the year 1318 [*] . Both are discontinued; but there is an annual fair on Easter Tuesday.

^{*} On a part of what is usually called Hayes-Elizabeth. (Dr. Holland in his notes on common^{*}, within this parish, is an entrenchment, said to have been cast up by Sir Christopher Heydon in the reign of Queen Camden.) See Harris's Kent, p. 333.
^{*} Cart. 11 Edw. II. N^o 23.

^{*} The land, on which is the above mentioned entrenchment, is not common although not inclosed.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the manor of West-Wick-^{The manor.}ham (then only distinguished by the name of *Wicheham* in the hundred of Ruxley) was held of the King by Godric. King William the Conqueror granted it to Odo Bishop of Baieux and Earl of Kent; of whom, when the survey of Doomſday was taken², it was held by Adam Fitzhubert. Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, had a charter of free-warren in this parish, anno 1284³; but whether he had the manor does not appear. Peter de Huntingfield died ſeiſed of the manor in 1313⁴. John de Huntingfield, ſon of William, left two daughters, coheirs, one of whom (Joan) brought this manor, in marriage, to John Coppledike, who was poſſeſſed of it in 1399⁵. The Squeries were in poſſeſſion of it as early as the year 1413⁶. John Squerie, as appears by his will⁷, bearing date 1449, ſold it, with the manors of Keſton and South-Court, ſome time before his death, for the ſum of 200 marks, to John Trevelian⁸; who, in 1469, aliened it to Richard Scrope⁹. It was again aliened to Henry (afterwards Sir Henry) Heydon, before the year 1477, when John Squerie (ſon, it is probable, of John above mentioned) quitted all claim in the premiſes¹⁰. About the latter end of the ſixteenth century, Sir William Heydon ſold

² It is thus deſcribed in that ſurvey. Adam (Fitzhubert) holds of the Biſhop (of Baieux), Wicheham, in the hundred of Ruxley. The land is . . . carucates. On the demefne lands are two ploughs, and there are twenty-four villans, who employ four. There are thirteen ſlaves, a church, and a mill of twenty-pence yearly rent, and a wood which yields pannage for ten hogs. In the reign of Edward the Confessor this manor was valued at 8 l., afterwards at 6 l., now at 13 l. Godric held it of King Edward.

³ Cart. 12 Edw. I. N^o 16.

⁴ Eſch. 1 Edw. II. N^o 12.

⁵ Philipott's Survey, p. 362; but it appears by a deed of 47 Edw. III. (1373). Cl. Rot. m. 22. that Iſabel, relict of Thomas de Huntingfield, releaſed her right of dower in the manor of Weſt-Wickham that year to John Carru, Walter Walſh, Robert de la More, and their heirs.

⁶ See Cl. 14 Hen. IV. m. 23, 24.

⁷ Enrolled on the firſt cloſe roll referred to in the next note.

⁸ Cl. 27 Hen. VI. m. 18; and Cl. 35 Hen. VI. m. 3.

⁹ Cl. 8 Edw. IV. m. 24 and 27.

¹⁰ Cl. 16 Edw. IV. m. 21, d.

the manor of West-Wickham to John Lennard, Esq.¹¹, from whom it descended to Sir Samuel Lennard, Bart; who dying without lawful issue, in 1727, bequeathed this estate to his natural son Samuel Lennard, Esq.¹²; whose only daughter, Mary, married John Farnaby, Esq. now, in right of his wife, lord of the manors of West-Wickham and South-Court.

Manor-house.

The manor-house, which stands near the church, was built by Sir Henry Heydon, in the reign of Henry VII.¹³ It has undergone various alterations and repairs; but a considerable part of the original structure, with an ancient turret at each corner, still remains. In the window of the hall are the arms of Sir Henry Heydon¹⁴ and his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Geoffrey Bulleyne¹⁵, the arms and quarterings of Hufley¹⁶; and several other coats¹⁷. Over the chimney are the arms of Lennard¹⁸. This mansion was for some years in the occupation of the late Samuel Beachcroft, Esq. It is now inhabited by Mr. Farnaby.

The liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster claims a jurisdiction over this manor, and the lands called Spring-park, Old-park, Frithwood, and Chambers'-grove¹⁹.

¹¹ Haisted's Kent, vol. i. p. 108.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Leland says, "Henry Heydon purchased 300 marks of land yearly rent, whereof an hundredth li. by yere is at Wikam by Lewisham in Surry, towards Croydon, where he buildid a right fair manor place, and a fair chirche." Itin. vol. iv. p. 9.

¹⁴ Quarterly, 1 and 4. Arg. and G. a cross counterchanged. 2 and 3. Chekey S. and O. a fesse A.—Winter.

¹⁵ Quarterly, 1 and 4. A. a chevron G. between three bulls' heads coupes S.—Bulleyne. 2 and 3. Quarterly, A. and S.—Hoo.

¹⁶ Quarterly, 1 and 4. O. a cross V.—Hufley. 2. A. a bend engrailed S. 3. Barry of six Erm. and G.—another coat of Hufley.

¹⁷ I. Quarterly, 1 and 4. Az. a fesse O. between three suns in splendor. 2 and 3. Az. a chief G. over all a lion ramp. O. II. Arg. a lion ramp. G. quartering, 1. Quarterly, 1 and 4. G. a sun Arg. 2 and 3. Az. six fl. de lis, three and three, in pale, Or. 2. Barry of six Ar. and Az. a lion ramp. G.; the other quarterings are imperfect. III. Bulleyne impaling S. three estoiles O. a chief indented Erm. IV. G. a fesse A. impaling G. semeé of cross crosslets, three lucies Arg.

¹⁸ Quarterly, 1 and 4. O. on a fesse G. three fl. de lis O.—Lennard. 2. Quarterly, A. and S. in the first quarter an eagle displayed—Byrde. 3. Vaire, a chief Erm.—Bickworth. On an escutcheon of pretence—Hufley.

¹⁹ Haisted's Kent, vol. i. p. 107.



The parish church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was rebuilt by Sir Henry Heydon, in the reign of Henry VII. It consists of a chancel, nave, and north aisle: on the south side, at the west end, is a low square tower. The church.

On the south wall of the chancel is a tablet to the memory of John Lang, thirty-seven years rector, 1619: on the floor are brass plates (with the effigies of the deceased) in memory of William de Thorpe, rector, 1407, and John Stokton, 1515. In the nave are the tombs of Elizabeth, wife of William Applebury, and daughter of Thomas Skevington, 1706; William, son of William Whitaker, Esq. 1761; Sir Thomas Wilson, Knt.²⁰, 1775; and Elizabeth Lady Wilson, 1779. In the east window of the north aisle is the representation of a skeleton, in a kneeling posture, with a label issuing from its mouth²¹, intended for that of Sir Henry Heydon, founder of the church, as appears by the helmet and shield, with his arms, lying at the feet. In the same window are figures of the Virgin Mary, and St. Anne, with some coats of arms²². In the south windows are the figures of St. Christopher, St. Catherine, &c.; some coats of arms²³, and the crest of Hufsey, viz. a boot, with a golden spur, over which are represented two hands holding a human heart, with this inscription, *Cor mobile, Cor mobile*²⁴. On the east wall of this aisle is the monument of Sir Samuel Lennard²⁵, 1618. On the south wall is a Monuments.

Figure of a skeleton, and other stained glass, in the north aisle.

²⁰ Sir Thomas Wilson was high-sheriff of the county in 1760. He resided at West-Wickham in a house which he afterwards sold to Mr. Hoskins; it is now the property of Lord Gwedir, and in the occupation of S. Farmer, Esq.

²¹ With this inscription: "Ne reminiscaris Domine delicta mea aut par. . ."

²² I. Heydon impaling Bulleyne. II. Lennard, impaling, G. a bend between three martlets O.—Slanye. III. G. on a chevron O. three lions ramp. S.—Cobham, impal-

ing, G. on a saltier A. a rose of the first.—Nevil.

²³ I. Heydon, impaling, Arg. a cross engrailed G. II. Heydon, impaling, Arg. fessée of fl. de lis Az. a chief. . . III. Quarterly, S. and A. with quarterings too indistinct to be described.

²⁴ The last should be *cor immobile*.

²⁵ Arms—Lennard impaling Slanye as before. Sir Samuel Lennard married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Stephen Slanye.

piscina, and the monument of Margaret, wife of Thomas Hobbes²⁶, Esq. 1608. On the floor is the mutilated figure of a priest, with an inscription, in Saxon characters, of which only the letters A D E are legible.

Tombs in
the church-
yard.

In the churchyard are the tombs of Richard Seward, Esq. 1764; Henry Seward, Esq. 1793; John Martin, Esq. 1777; and Hugh Knowlings, Esq. 1780.

Rectory.

The church of West-Wickham is a rectory, in the diocese of Rochester and in the deanery of Dartford. The advowson was always an appendage of the manor, till Sir Samuel Lennard separated them, anno 1727, by bequeathing the advowson to his younger son Thomas Lennard, Esq.²⁷ It has since been again united to the manor, and is now the property of John Farnaby, Esq.

This rectory was rated, in 1287, at 25 marks²⁸; in the King's books at 11l. 10s. 10d. In 1650, it was valued at 70l.

Christopher
Huffey,
rector.

Christopher Huffey, D. D. instituted to this rectory in 1720, published four volumes of sermons.

The present rector is the Rev. Joseph Faulder, instituted in 1786, on the death of Sackville Austen.

Parish re-
gister.

The register of baptisms, burials, and marriages, commences in 1558.

		Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
Comparative state of po- pulation.	1580—9	-	4 $\frac{1}{3}$	-	1 $\frac{4}{5}$
	1630—9	-	8	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1680—9	-	6 $\frac{1}{5}$	-	5 $\frac{2}{5}$
	1730—9	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8 $\frac{1}{5}$
	1780—9	-	10	-	9 $\frac{1}{10}$
	1790—4	-	10 $\frac{2}{5}$	-	11 $\frac{1}{5}$
	1795	-	10	-	5

²⁶ Arms—Arg. a bend wavy Az. between two falcons proper, impaling Lennard.—She was daughter of Sir Samuel Lennard.

²⁷ Hafted's Kent, vol. i. p. 109.

²⁸ Hafted; from the Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth.

The present number of houses is about 70²⁹.

In 1603, one burial only is entered, but the person buried was said to have died of the plague: four persons died of the plague at Wickham in 1608; two in 1609; one in 1625. That year there were ten burials; in 1665, only two are entered in the register.

Burials in the plague years.

Extracts from the Register.

" Rachel, daughter of M^r Samuel Lennard, baptized May 9, 1602; Elizabeth, daughter of S^r Samuel, buried Oct. 20, 1605; John, baptized Oct. 7, 1605; Coover, Ap^l 12, 1608; Samuel, baptized Dec. 5, 1610, buried Mar. 17, 1611-2; Margaret, baptized May 26, 1613; S^r Samuel Lennard, buried Ap^l 15, 1618; Elizabeth Lady Lennard, Dec. 21, 1630;—M^r Edward Whichcote and M^{rs} Jane Lennard, married Ap^l 18, 1629; M^r John Courthorpe and M^{rs} Margaret Lennard³⁰, married Oct. 8, 1639; John Holmden, Esq. and M^{rs} Elizabeth Lennard, married May 15, 1649."

Family of Lennard.

" Samuel, son of Stephen Lennard, Esq. baptized Jan. 20, 1632-3, buried Aug. 11, 1638; Anne, his wife, buried Feb. 26, 1633-4; John, baptized Feb. 23, 1635-6, buried Dec. 7, 1638; Stephen, baptized Mar. 2, 1636-7; Frances, baptized May 9, 1638, buried Feb. 21, 1638-9; John, baptized July 22, 1639; Anne, May 10, 1642; Robert, son of S^r Stephen Lennard, Bar^t, and Anne, baptized Ap^l 18, 1643, buried May 13, 1651; Bridget, baptized Nov. 26, 1644, buried May 8, 1650; Christian, baptized June 29, 1646; S^r Stephen Lennard, Bar^t, buried Jan. 20, 1679-80."

²⁹ From the information of the Rev. Mr. Faulder, to whom I am indebted for other information relating to this parish.

³⁰ Mrs. Margaret Courthorpe, widow, was buried at West-Wickham in 1704; if this

was, as I suppose, the same Margaret, who was born in 1613, and married to Mr. Courthorpe in 1639, she must have been at the time of her death 91 years of age.

" Samuel, Son of S^r Stephen and Elizabeth Lennard, born Oct. 2,
 " 1672; Anne, Mar. 7, 1674-5; Thomas, baptized Mar. 7, 1676-7;
 " Stephen, baptized Dec. 7, 1677, buried Ap 13, 1702; Elizabeth",
 " born Aug. 6, 1680; Dorothy, born Oct. 28, 1684, buried July 4,
 " 1686; Dorothy, born Jan. 19, 1686-7, buried Nov. 18, 1729;
 " S^r Stephen Lennard, Bar^t, buried Dec. 23, 1709; Elizabeth Lady
 " Lennard", June 14, 1732; S^r Samuel Lennard, Bar^t³³, (in whom
 " the title became extinct,) Oct. 25, 1727."

" Christian, daughter of S^r Thomas Stanley, buried June 14,
 " 1684."

Gilbert
West.

" Gilbert West, Esq. buried Ap^l 2, 1756." This amiable writer
 was son of the Rev. Dr. West; his mother was sister of Sir Richard
 Temple, afterwards Lord Cobham. Mr. West settled at West-
 Wickham³⁴ about the year 1729, and there, as his biographer ob-
 serves, " devoted himself to learning and piety. He was very often
 " visited by Lyttelton and Pitt, who, when they were weary of
 " faction and debates, used to find at Wickham, books and quiet, a
 " decent table, and literary conversation. There is at Wickham a
 " walk made by Pitt; and what is of far more importance, at Wick-
 " ham Lyttelton received that conviction which produced his ' Dis-

³¹ She married Sir John Leigh.

³² Relict of John Roy, and daughter of
 Delaline Hufsey, Esq. of Dorsetshire.

³³ He married Christian, daughter of Sir
 Stephen Lennard, the elder.

³⁴ In a summer house at Wickham Mr.
 West placed the following inscription:

" Hæc mihi nec procul urbe sita est nec
 " prorsus ad urbem,

" Ne patiar turbis, utque bonis potiar;

" Et quoties mutare locum fastigia cogunt

" Transeo, et alternis rure vel urbe fruor."

Ausonius ad Villam.

" Not wrapt in smoky London's ful-
 " phurous clouds,

" And not far distant stands my rural cot;

" Neither obnoxious to intruding crouds,

" Nor for the good and friendly too re-
 " mote.

" And when too much repose brings on the
 " spleen,

" Or the gay city's idle pleasures cloy;

" Swift as my changing wish, I change the
 " scene,

" And now the country, now the town
 " enjoy."

" sertation

“sertation on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul”³⁵.” Mr. West was, in 1752, made one of the clerks of the Privy Council. His principal works are, *Thoughts on the Resurrection*, for which the University of Oxford made him LL.D. by diploma; *Translations of Pindar*; the *Institution of the Garter*, and other poems, of which the most admired are his imitations of Spenser. Mr. West’s house at Wickham is now the property of C. Waller, Esq. and in the occupation of W. Whitmore, Esq.

“Temple West, Esq. buried Aug. 15, 1757.” Brother of Gilbert: he distinguished himself as a naval officer, particularly on the 20th of May 1756. He was made a flag officer in 1755, and was one of the Lords of the Admiralty. There is a monument to the memory of Admiral West in Westminster Abbey.

Admiral
West.

Margaret Lady Slanye, in 1612, gave 3l. per annum for apprenticing poor children of this parish. Sir Samuel Lennard, in 1617, gave 20s. per annum to the minister of West-Wickham, to preach a sermon on the 5th of November in commemoration of the Gunpowder-plot, and a shilling a-piece to forty poor persons attending the church on that day, fifteen of them to be inhabitants of West-Wickham.

Benefactions.

³⁵ Johnson’s *Lives of the Poets*, vol. iv.

W O O L W I C H.

Name.	T HIS place in old charters is called Hulviz, Wolwiche, Wollewic, &c. I can find nothing satisfactory relating to its etymology.
Situation.	Woolwich lies on the banks of the Thames, within the hundred
Boundaries.	of Blackheath, and at the distance of nine miles from London. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Thames, except in that part where it extends on the opposite side of the river into Essex, being there bounded by Barking, and Barking-creek which separates it from Eastham. On the south and west, Woolwich is bounded by
Quantity of land, and how occupied.	Eltham and Charlton, and on the east by Plumstead. The parish of Woolwich contains about 650 acres of land ¹ , of which about 380 are marsh on the Essex coast ² , 50 marsh on the Kentish side of the river, about 40 acres of arable, 10 occupied by a market gardener; 50 waste, and the remainder upland pasture ³ . The soil,
Soil.	

¹ Exclusive of fifty acres leased a few years ago to Government for the site of the barracks.

² Harris mentions an ancient MS. in which they are stated at 500 acres. The MS. adds, that there were a few houses there, and a chapel of ease. No mention is made of the date. In the year 1236, by a sudden rise of the Thames the marshes near Woolwich were overflowed in such a manner, that many of the inhabitants perished together with great numbers of cattle. In the reign of James the First another great

inundation happened, by which many acres were laid under water, some of which have never been recovered. (Hafted's Kent, vol. i. p. 45.) All the marshes from Greenwich to Gravesend are now under the direction of a Commission of Sewers. The Thames at high-tide is nearly a mile wide at Woolwich, and the water, at the flood, falt.

³ From the information of the Rev. G. A. Thomas, the rector, to whom I have been indebted for various other particulars relating to this parish.

except in the marshes, is principally gravel. At the east end of the town is a chalk-pit, which has a *stratum* abounding with the same extraneous fossils as that at Charlton. This parish pays the sum of 465l. 14s. 8d. which is at the rate of about 1s. 2d. in the pound.

Chalk-pit.

Land-tax.

Woolwich has a weekly market on Friday. The market-place was changed within the present century: the gunwharf formerly occupied the spot where the market is now held³. Sir William Pritchard gave the old market-house (where the cage now is) for the use of the poor⁴.

Market.

The whole of this parish has been decreed to be within the Royal manor of Eltham⁵: but the principal estate, which is now the property of Captain Bowater, was, at a very early period, considered as a manor, and called the manor of Wulewiche; afterwards the manor of Southall in Woolwich. It is supposed to have been that estate which is described in the record of Domesday as the property of Haimo the sheriff⁶. Henry the Second, about the year 1160, gave the manors of Woolwich and Modingham to the church of St. John the Baptist in England⁷. Whether this is to be considered as the estate here described, or as that manorial right which now attaches to the manor of Eltham, I am not certain. Whichever it was, it did not long continue the property of that church. Eltham, with its appurtenances of Woolwich, &c. became vested in the Crown, and this estate passed through various lay hands. Gilbert de Ma-

Manor of Woolwich, or Southall in Woolwich.

³ From the information of John Cockburn, Esq. Storekeeper of the Warren.

⁴ Table of benefactions.

⁵ See Hafted's History of Kent, vol. i. p. 44. A Court-leet and Court-baron are held annually by Sir John Shaw, tenant of that manor under the Crown, for the manor of Woolwich. The inhabitants of Woolwich, as tenants of the Royal manor, enjoy the same privileges as those of Eltham and

Mottingham. See Pat. 21 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 2.; and Pat. 6 Hen. IV. pt. 1. m. 8.

⁶ The said Haimo, says that record, holds 63 acres of land in Woolwich, which William the Fowler held of King Edward. There are on this estate, 11 bordars, who pay a rent of 41 pence. The whole value is 3l.

⁷ "*Angliacensis*."—*Carta Antiqua* at the Tower, X. N^o 18.

risco held this estate, then called the Manor of Woolwich, in the early part of Edward the First's reign⁸. In the year 1324, the manor of Woolwich belonged to Sabina de Windlesore, or Windfor⁹. Sir John Pulteney became possessed of it before 1327¹⁰; the next year, Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, executed a deed, by which he conveyed to the said Sir John all his right and interest in this estate, by the name of the Manor of Southall, in Woolwich¹¹. Sir John Pulteney died seised of it in 1349¹². In 1374 and 1375, Thomas de Charlton and John Revell quitted all claim in this manor to Nicholas Lovayne, Aubrey de Vere, and others¹³. About the year 1400, it became the property of William Chichele, youngest brother of Archbishop Chichele¹⁴. It was inherited by John Chichele, (son of William;) and given by him in marriage with his daughter Agnes, to John Tatterfall¹⁵, whose daughter and coheir Anne married Sir Ralph Hastings, brother of Lord Willoughby. Sir Ralph, by his will¹⁶, bearing date 1495, bequeathed his manor in Woolwich to his wife, to be disposed of at her will. Philipott tells us that, prior to this period, (in the reign of Edward IV.) it was sold to the Boughtons of Burwash-court: it is probable he had seen some deed in which the Boughtons were trustees. I know not what became of it immediately after Lady Hastings's death. Philipott says, that the Boughtons sold it to the Heywoods, by which, it is supposed, he meant the Heydons; who were afterwards possessed of it, though not by sale from the Boughton family. Sir Christopher Heydon was in possession of it in 1575¹⁷. About the latter end

⁸ Philipott's Survey, p. 371.

⁹ Philipott. ¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Cl. 21 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 29.

¹² See Cl. 48 Edw. III. m. 4, 6, 7, and 8.; and Cl. 49 Edw. III. m. 44.

¹³ Esch. 23 Edw. III. N° 45. This estate continued in the Pulteney family as late as the year 1374. See Hafted's Kent,

vol. i. p. 44.

¹⁴ Philipott, p. 371.

¹⁵ John Tatterfall died seised of this estate (held jointly with Agnes, his wife) anno 1447. Esch. 25 Hen. VI. N° 20.

¹⁶ In the Prerogative-office.

¹⁷ Hafted.

of Queen Elizabeth's reign, it was sold to Sir Nicholas Gilbourne¹⁹, of whose descendants it was purchased by Richard Bowater, Esq., ancestor of Edward Bowater Esq., the present proprietor.

An estate in this parish, called the Manor of Jeffrys, was, in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the property of Henry Cheney²⁰. This manor is not now known; but is supposed to be included within Mr. Bowater's estate. Manor of Jeffrys.

An estate in the marshes, on the Essex side of the water, (but within this parish, and in the county of Kent,) consisting of about 100 acres, formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Mary de Graces, near the Tower, (being parcel of their manor of Poplar²¹;) which manor had belonged to Sir John Pulteney²². These lands, which had been leased, in the reign of Henry VIII. to John Danyell, were granted, anno 1542, to Thomas Eaglesfield²³; and again, in 1558, to Thomas Palmer and Andrew Castell²⁴. Estates in the marshes.

The monastery of Stratford Langthorne had an estate of about 50 acres called Wyck lands, in these marshes, which was granted, in 1541, to Sir Roger Cholmley²⁵. The tithes of these lands belonged to the monks of Bermondsey, having been given to them by William de Eltham²⁶.

In 1541, King Henry VIII. granted a capital messuage, with a garden and wharf belonging to it, in Woolwich, to Sir Martin Bowes²⁷; who, in 1543, conveyed it to Edward Boughton²⁸. In 1545, it was conveyed by the latter to Sir Edward Dymock²⁹; in 1548, from Dymock to Thomas Stanley³⁰; in 1558, from Stanley to John Robinson³¹; and in 1560, from the latter again to Sir

¹⁹ Philipott, p. 371.

²⁰ Haflted's History of Kent, vol. i.

²¹ Minister's accounts in the Augmentation-office.

²² See vol. iii. p. 424.

²³ Haflted. ²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Pat. 32 Hen. VIII. pt. 7. July 17.

²⁶ Dugdale's Monast. vol. i. p. 640.

²⁷ Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. pt. 5. April 16.

²⁸ Pat. 33 Hen. VIII. pt. 7. Oct. 29.

²⁹ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. pt. 25. May 20.

³⁰ Pat. 2 Edw. VI. pt. 3. May 16.

³¹ Pat. 4 and 5 P. and M. pt. 15. Sep. 10.

. Martin Bowes³², and his heirs. By the description of this house in the last grant, it seems to have stood near the river, upon some part of the site of the present dockyard.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen³³, is a brick building, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles. At the west end is a plain square tower. The inside is fitted up in the Grecian style, having galleries on the north, south, and west sides, supported by pillars of the Ionic order. It was rebuilt between the years 1733 and 1740, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, by which it was included among the fifty new churches to be erected under the Acts of the ninth and tenth of Queen Anne, and the sum of 3000*l.* directed to be allowed towards the rebuilding, out of the funds raised by the said acts³⁴.

In the chancel are the monuments of Daniel Wiseman³⁵, Esq. 1739; and Mr. Joel Barnard, attorney at law, 1758. In other parts of the church are inscribed achievements in memory of Capt. Richard Leake³⁶, Master-gunner of England, (father of Sir John Leake the celebrated naval officer,) 1696; Mr. Edward Alford³⁷, 1701; and Robert Smith, Esq. 1714³⁸.

³² Pat. 3 Eliz. pt. 3. Nov. 23.

³³ The church was formerly dedicated to St. Lawrence, but the feast of dedication was changed in 1429. Reg. Roff. p. 696.

³⁴ A brief had some years before been obtained, and the sum of 1141*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* collected, besides the sum of 200*l.* given by Dr. Lindsay, the Lord Primate of Ireland; 100*l.* by Mr. Benjamin Hume, and about 80*l.* by other persons. The intention at first was only to repair and enlarge the church, but it was found necessary entirely to rebuild it on a new site. The ground was purchased, and the foundation laid in 1726, but the inhabitants found themselves unable to proceed in the undertaking till they obtained the parliamentary aid above-mentioned. After all, the work went on but slowly, for Daniel Wiseman, Esq. who died

in 1739, gave by will 1000*l.* towards completing the church of Woolwich, then unfinished.

³⁵ Arms—S. a chevron Erm. between three cronels Arg. impaling, A. on a pale S. three crosses formé O. a border engrailed of the second.

³⁶ Arms—A. on a saltier engrailed S. nine annulets O. impaling, quarterly Az. and O. a saltier Erm.

³⁷ Arms—G. six pears O. three and three, barways; a chief of the second, impaling, Per fesse G. and O. a pale counterchanged, three trefoils slipped of the second.

³⁸ Arms—Barry of six Erm. and G. a lion rampant S. ducally crowned O. impaling, Az. two barrulets dancetté Erm. between six fl. de lis, 3, 2, 1. Or.

In the old church were the tombs of John Colin, 1397; and William Prene, rector, who founded a chapel and built the belfry, ob. 1464³⁹.

In the churchyard are the tombs of Mr. Jacob Fletcher, 1661; Richard Leving, 1668; John Leving, Esq. 1672; John Leving, jun. Esq. 1734; Mary, his wife, daughter of John Watts, 1735; William Needham, Gent. 1733; Mary his wife, daughter of John Leving, Esq.; William Morland, Esq. 1755; Alice, his wife, daughter of John Leving, Esq.; Richard Morland, Esq. 1777; Mr. William Acworth, 1671; Avice, his wife, 1643; Mr. John Acworth, 1690; Mr. William Hufley, 1714; William Hufley, his son, Solicitor for the City of London, 1776; John Smith, Esq. (son of Robert), 1730; Anne, wife of Capt. John Melledge, 1741; Horatio Horfnell, Esq. 1741; Mr. John Henflow, 1742; Capt. James Cuthbert, 1742; Mr. John Legg, 1744; Mr. Adam Hume, 1745; Samuel Remnant, Esq. 1752; Sarah, his daughter, wife of Jeremiah Redwood, 1785; Jeremiah Redwood, Esq. 1776; Hon. Capt. Edward Wills, 1756; Mr. Henry Thompson, surgeon, 1759; Mary, relict of the Rev. Dr. Barker, vicar of Adderbury, Oxford, 1760; Lieut. Thomas Sanders of the Royal Artillery, 1766; Simeon Hill, Esq. 1769; Joseph Harris, Esq. master shipwright at Chatham, 1773; Sarah, wife of Lieut. Col. Hislop, 1773; Col. Hislop, 1779; George Gibson, Esq. Lieut. in the Artillery, 1775; Benjamin Allen, Esq. 1775; Andrew Schalch, Esq. 1776; William Jones, Esq. 1779; Austen Mills, Esq. 1779; John Holmes, Gent. 1780; Lieut. William Coleman of the Royal Artillery, 1780; Lieut. Gen. George Williamson⁴⁰, 1781; Captain Robert Hall,

Tombs in
the church-
yard.

³⁹ Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 337. Robert King of Scotland. Colonel Adam

⁴⁰ He married Jane, only daughter of Williamson, their only son, married Anne Captain Robert Pedley, who, by her mother daughter of Thomas Jones, Esq. of East-Isabel Muir, was lineally descended from Wickham.

killed by an accident on board his ship the *Bridgwater*, 1781; Mary, wife of Lieut. William Role, 1783; Anne, wife of Captain David Vans of the Royal Artillery, 1784; Edward Taylor, surgeon, 1784; Mr. Andrew Doe, aged 96, 1784; Captain Samuel Tovey of the Royal Artillery, 1785; Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Daniel Turner, M. A. 1786; Mary, relict of the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, 1786; Mary, wife of Lieut. Gen. Cleveland, 1788; Lieut. Joseph William Goreham of the Royal Artillery, (son of Col. Goreham, Lieut. Governor of Placentia,) 1788; George Bickerton, surgeon, 1789; Catherine, wife of William Soley, Esq. 1789; John Nelson, Esq. 1793; and C. S. Dowdeswell, Captain in the Royal Artillery, 1795.

Rectory.

Woolwich is a rectory, in the diocese of Rochester, and in the deanery of Dartford. Henry I. gave this church to the Bishop of Rochester, and the priory of St. Andrew at that place⁴¹. Bishop Gundulph, when he separated his own maintenance from that of the monks, gave them this church, with the free disposal of the vicarage⁴²; but his successor, Gilbert de Glanville resumed it to himself⁴³, allowing the monks only their ancient pension of 7s. per annum⁴⁴. Since this time, the advowson has been vested in the bishops of Rochester. The rectory of Woolwich was rated, in 1287, at ten marks per annum⁴⁵; in the King's books it is rated at 7l. 12s. 6d. In 1650, it was valued at 55l. per annum⁴⁶. The glebe lands consist of about twenty acres of pasture, lying within a ring fence.

Rectors.
Thomas
Lindsay.

Thomas Lindsay, instituted to this rectory in 1692, was made Bishop of Killaloe in 1695; translated to Raphoe in 1713, and to

⁴¹ Text. Roff. p. 170.

⁴² Dugdale's *Monast.* vol. iii. p. 1.; and
Reg. Roff. p. 6.

⁴³ Reg. Roff. p. 53.

⁴⁴ Now paid to the Dean and Chapter of

Rochester.

⁴⁵ Hafted, vol. i. p. 47.

⁴⁶ Hafted; from the Parliamentary Surveys at Lambeth.

the Primacy of Ireland the same year. He published a sermon preached at a county feast. Philip Stubbs, who succeeded him as rector of Woolwich, in 1695, published numerous single discourses. He resigned this living in 1699, and was afterwards chaplain of Greenwich Hospital, and Archdeacon of St. Alban's.

Philip Stubbs.

The present rector is George Andrew Thomas, M. A. who succeeded the late Sir Peter Rivers Gay⁴⁷, Bart. in 1791.

There are six meeting-houses in Woolwich, one belonging to the Presbyterians, two to the Anabaptists; two to the disciples of Mr. Whitfield, and one to those of Mr. Wesley.

Meeting-houses.

The earliest date of the register of baptisms, burials, and marriages at Woolwich, now extant, is 1670.

Parish register.

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.		Comparative state of po- pulation.
1680—9	-	$71\frac{1}{2}$	-	$97\frac{1}{2}$	
1730—9	-	$124\frac{7}{10}$	-	$157\frac{1}{2}$	
1750—9	-	$158\frac{3}{5}$	-	$162\frac{3}{5}$	
1760—9	-	$160\frac{4}{5}$	-	$185\frac{1}{2}$	
1770—9	-	$180\frac{1}{5}$	-	$193\frac{1}{2}$	
1780—9	-	$261\frac{2}{5}$	-	$284\frac{4}{5}$	
1790—4	-	$290\frac{3}{5}$	-	$310\frac{2}{5}$	
1795	-	357	-	390	

The great increase of population, which has been in a proportion of nearly five to one within the last century, is to be attributed to the proportionate increase of the dockyard and the warren, and the augmentation of the artillery, who have their head-quarters at this place. The present number of houses in the parish of Woolwich is about 1200.

⁴⁷ Sir Peter Rivers, who assumed the name of Gay in consequence of inheriting a considerable estate from a gentleman of that name, was one of the prebendaries of Winchester. He published a sermon preached on the anniversary meeting of the charity schools.

Extracts from the Register.

“ Lady Judith Barkham, buried March 19, 1723-4.”

“ John Kerr ”, son of the R^t Hon^{ble} Kerr L^d Bellenden and his

“ Lady, Elizabeth, born Aug. 22, 1751.”

Mrs. Withers' school.

Mrs. Anne Withers, in 1754, founded a girls' school, and endowed it with 33l. per annum, as a salary for the mistress. Thirty children are educated in this school.

Mrs. Wiseman's school.

Mrs. Mary Wiseman, by her will, bearing date 1758, left the sum of 1000l. O. S. S. A. now 1750l. O. S. S. A. for the purpose of educating, clothing, and putting out apprentice, six boys, sons of shipwrights who have served their apprenticeship in the dockyard at Woolwich. At first there were not found a sufficient number of boys, properly qualified, to fulfil the donor's bequest, which occasioned the legacy to be augmented as above mentioned. From the increase of the dockyard they became more numerous, and the funds being adequate to it, eight boys are now educated, clothed, and apprenticed.

This parish has a right of sending three boys to Blackheath school, founded by Abraham Colfe, vicar of Lewisham.

Sir Martin Bowes's alms-house.

Sir Martin Bowes founded an alms-house in Woolwich for five poor widows, and committed the care of it to the Goldsmiths' Company⁴⁸.

Various Benefactions.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donors Names.</i>	<i>Nature and present Value.</i>	<i>Use.</i>
....	Sir Martin Bowes, -	7s. 11½d. per annum, -	Poor.
1621.	Rev. Richard Sims, -	Four tenements, -	Poor.
1629.	Sir Adam Newton, -	20l. " - - - -	Poor.
1638.	Philip Roberts, -	1l. per annum. -	Ten poor widows.

⁴⁷ The present Lord Bellenden, whose father married a daughter of Richard Brett, Esq. Clerk of the Cheque at Deptford.

⁴⁸ See a farther account of this alms-house in the Appendix.

Date.	Donors Names.	Nature and present Value.	Use.
1656.	{ Ab. Colfe, vicar of Lewisham, - - }	8 s. 8 d. per annum, -	{ Two sweet penny loaves, weekly, for two of the poorest and godliest in- habitants.
1662.	William Hawes, - -	{ An acre of marsh land, now let at about 2l. 10s. per ann. and the interest of 27 l. - }	{ Bread.
Unkn.	Sir William Pritchard,	The old market-house, -	Poor.

It is very uncertain when the dockyard at Woolwich was first established. Bishop Gibson supposes it to have been the oldest in the kingdom, having found that the great ship called *Harry, Grace de Dieu*, was built there in 1512⁴⁹. It is possible, however, that this ship might have been built, as others were before that time, by contractors, at a private dock. The Royal dock, at this place, if established in the early part of Henry VIII.'s reign, must have been of very small extent; for it appears that, in 1546, that Monarch purchased of Sir Edward Boughton, then proprietor of the manor of Southall, two parcels of land at Woolwich called Bowton's Docks, and two other parcels called Our Lady-hill and Sand-hill⁵⁰. The dockyard has since been considerably increased from time to time, by the addition of several pieces of marsh-land, held by Government under lease from the Bowater family⁵¹, being parcel of the manor of Southall. This dockyard, which consists of a narrow strip of land, by the river-side, five furlongs and eighteen yards in length, contains two dry docks, two mast-ponds⁵²; a smith's shop, with several forges for making anchors; a mould-loft; storehouses of various kinds; mast-houses; sheds for timber; workshops for the different artificers; and houses for the officers of the yard. This dockyard, like that at Deptford, has no Com-

The dock-
yard.

⁴⁹ Gibson's additions to Camden's Britannia, edit. 1695, p. 230.

⁵⁰ Record in the Augmentation-office.

⁵¹ To whom an annual rent of 400 l. is paid by Government.

⁵² Another of large dimensions is now making upon some additional ground (about twelve acres) taken into the dockyard about the year 1786.

missioner,

missioner, but is under the immediate inspection of the Navy Board. The resident officers are, a clerk of the Checque; a storekeeper; master-shipwright, and his assistants; clerk of the survey; master attendant; surgeon, &c. The number of labourers and artificers, exclusive of the ordinary and the convicts, is about 1140; the peace-establishment is somewhat less⁵³.

There is a ropewalk at Woolwich, about 400 yards in length, under the direction of a clerk, for making cables of all dimensions for the Navy.

The great ship called Harry, Grace de Dieu, already mentioned as having been built at Woolwich in 1512, was accidentally burnt there in 1554⁵⁴. Some account of the celebrated ship called the Royal Sovereign, built at Woolwich in 1637 by Phineas Pett, has been already given⁵⁵. The ill-fated Royal George, lost at Portsmouth in the month of August 1782, with Admiral Kempenfelt and the greater part of her crew, was built at this dock in 1751.

The gun-
wharf, or
warren.

The gunwharf at Woolwich is of very ancient date; it formerly occupied what is now the site of the market-place. When removed to the warren, where it now is, it acquired thence the name by which it is now called. The warren, at Woolwich, is the grand *dépôt* of the ordnance belonging to the Navy; the guns of most of our men of war being laid up there in time of peace: there are also mortars of all dimensions in great number, and immense stores of shells and cannon-shot. Within this warren is a foundery for brass canon; a laboratory⁵⁶ for making fireworks for the use of the Army and Navy; and a repository for military machines, both for the land and sea service⁵⁷; in which are also various models of bridges, forti-

⁵³ For access to the dockyard and various particulars relating to it, I am indebted to Sir A. S. Hamond, Bart. Comptroller of the Navy, and John Jeffery, Esq. Clerk of the Checque.

⁵⁴ See Haisted's Kent, vol. i. p. 46, in the notes.

⁵⁵ See p. 375.

⁵⁶ The laboratory is under the direction of a comptroller, a chief firemaster, and other officers.

⁵⁷ Under the direction of a superintendent.

fications,

fications, &c. The academy for the education of young gentlemen⁵⁸ destined for the artillery or the engineers' service, is in the warren, which is the head-quarters also of the regiment of Artillery; but, since the great increase of that regiment, the warren (which contains between fifty and sixty acres) has been found very insufficient for that purpose. A piece of ground, containing about fifty acres, was taken on lease by Government⁵⁹, of Mr. Bowater, about twenty years ago, and spacious barracks built for the accom- Barracks.
modation of the officers and privates of the regiment of Artillery, for whom there was not room in the warren.

All ordnance, for the use of Government, as well the iron cannon made by contractors at various places, as the brass cannon cast at the foundry here, must be proved in Woolwich Warren. The chief officers of the warren are, a storekeeper⁶⁰, clerk of the Cheque, clerk of the Survey, &c. The number of artificers and labourers (exclusive of the convicts) employed in the various departments is about 1500, including 300 boys. The making of canvas bags for the use of the warren furnishes employment for a great number of poor women in the town.

Two hulks are stationed in the river at Woolwich for the re- Convict-
ception of convicts, who are employed in the most laborious offices hulks.
at the dockyard and warren, having proper persons to superintend them, and take an account of their labour.

⁵⁸ The academy is under the direction of a governor, lieutenant governor, inspector, and various professors and masters. The pupils are called cadets. annum.
⁶⁰ John Cockburn, Esq. to whom I have been indebted for several particulars relating to the warren.

⁵⁹ The rent to Mr. Bowater is 184l. per

PRESENT STATE *of* POPULATION *in the*
PARISHES *treated of in this Volume.*

THE inhabitants having been numbered in the populous parishes of Barking and Westham, (which includes Stratford,) the average appears to be about $5\frac{1}{2}$ to a house; at which proportion the inhabitants of the other parishes and hamlets are calculated.

	Number of Houses.		Number of Inhabitants.	
Chipping Barnet	—	220	—	1210
East Barnet	—	60	—	330
Elstree	—	50	—	275
Totteridge	—	58	—	319
Waltham Cross	—	100	—	550
Barking	—	752	—	4,123
Chigwell	—	210	—	1,155
Chingford	—	100	—	550
Eastham	—	150	—	825
Little Ilford	—	15	—	82
Leyton	—	380	—	2,090
Romford	—	450	—	2,475
Walthamstow	—	386	—	2,123
Wansted	—	150	—	825
Westham	—	1,057	—	5,806
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
<i>Carried over</i>		4,138		22,738
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
VOL. IV.	* 4 D 2		Woodford	

	Number of Houses.	Number of Inhabitants.
<i>Brought over</i>	4,138	22,738
Woodford	250	1,375
Beckenham	140	770
Bromley	357	1,963
Charlton	95	522
Chislehurst	196	1,078
Deptford, St. Nicholas	1,200	6,600
Deptford, St. Paul	2,400	13,200
Eltham	240	1,320
Foot's Cray	23	126
Greenwich	1,850	9,250
Hayes	62	341
Lce	50	275
Lewisham	530	2,915
Plumstead	120	660
East-Wickham	34	187
West-Wickham	70	385
Woolwich	1,200	6,600
	<u>12,955</u>	<u>70,305</u>

The population of the whole district of 12 miles round London is thus calculated :

	Houses.	Inhabitants.
In SURREY, - -	1,815 numbered, and found to contain	11,314
	16,246 calculated at 6 to a house,	97,476
In MIDDLESEX, -	2,339 numbered, and found to contain	12,995
	37,050 calculated at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to a house,	203,834
In HERTFORDSHIRE, }	1,809 numbered, and found to contain	9,929
ESSEX, and KENT, }	11,146 calculated at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to a house,	60,376
	<u>70,405</u>	<u>395,924</u>

*General View of the former and present State of
MARKET GARDENS, and of the Quantity of Land now
occupied for that Purpose within Twelve Miles of
London.*

SOME observations were made in the first volume of this work¹ relating to the first introduction of the culture of vegetables for sale in this kingdom; which appears, by Fuller's account², to have been about the year 1590. In some bills of fare for dinners, in 1573, I find several charges for "parsley, sorrell, and strong herbs;" and one charge of 12d. for "2 dishes of buttered pease," on the first of July³, which, supposing the value of money to have been then four times greater, would now, at that season, purchase about eight pecks. Fuller says, that previously to the time which he fixes for the introduction of gardening, for profit, a mess of *ratb-ripe*, or early peas, was a dainty for ladies, they came so far and cost so dear. What they cost in his time (1660) he does not inform us: the usual price now, at their first coming, is from about five shillings to half a guinea a pottle; afterwards from ten to fifteen shillings the half-sieve; a price sufficiently high to entitle them to be still called dainties⁴. Giacomo Castelvetro, in a manuscript treatise⁵ on the roots, herbs, and fruits eaten by the

¹ P. 28.

² In his *Worthies*, pt. 3. p. 77.

³ Nichols's *Queen Elizabeth's Progresses*.

⁴ Asparagus, at its first coming, generally sells for about six or seven shillings a hundred, and has in some instances been sold at a much higher price. Early potatoes are usually sold at 3s. 6d. per pound, and have been sometimes at as high a price as 5s. The fall of price in all these articles is generally very rapid as the season advances. A singular instance of fluctuation of price occurred a few years ago in the article of Carolina raspberries, which, when they were first introduced, sold at 2s. 6d. or

3s. a pottle. They were very prolific, an acre yielding about 3000 pottles. The gardeners, tempted by the high price, overstocked their plantations, the market became glutted, and at last they fell to two-pence a pottle, which was not sufficient to pay the gathering and carriage.

⁵ This treatise (which is written in Italian) is in the library of Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. Its title is "Brieve Racconto di tutte le Radici, di tutte l'Herbe, & di tutti Frutti che crudi o cotti in Italia si mangiano." It seems to have been transcribed for the press, and is dedicated to Lucy Countess of Bedford.

Italians, written whilst he was in England, in 1614, has a few observations on the vegetables used in this country. The asparagus⁶, he says, was very small and very dear in London, its culture not being well understood; he expresses his surprise that it was not cultivated to a greater extent, since an acre of asparagus would, in a short time, yield more profit than ten acres sown with corn. Artichokes⁷, in England, he observes, lasted the greatest part of the year; much longer than in Italy. Cucumbers were then eaten when they were big and yellow, in England; in Italy they ate them when small and green: Mushrooms were very little known in England. The English, says Castelvetri, have two plentiful crops of strawberries in the year; the first in the middle of June, the second in October. In the bill for Alleyne's foundation dinner at Dulwich, Sept. 13, 1619, two "colleforeys" are charged 3s. (about 9s. perhaps, according to the present value of money); thirty lettings 4d.; sixteen artichokes 3s. 4d.; carrots, turnips, rosemary, and bays, only 4d.⁸

Gardens, for the raising of vegetables for sale, were first cultivated about Sandwich in Kent⁹. The example was soon followed near the metropolis, whose markets are the chief vent for their produce. In proportion as this great town has increased in population and opulence, the demand for every species of garden luxury has in-

⁶ Gerrard, writing in 1597, says, "the first sprouts or naked tender shoots of asparagus be oftentimes sodden in flesh broth and eaten, or boiled in fair water and seasoned with oil, vinegar, salt, and pepper; then are served at men's tables as a sallad." Herbal, p. 955.

⁷ Gerrard says, "The nailes of artichokes, that is the white and thick parts which are in the bottom of the outward scales or flakes of the fruit, and also of the middle pulp, whereon the downy seed doth stand, are eaten both *raw* with pepper and salt, and commonly boiled with the broth of fat flesh with pepper added, and are accounted a dainty dish; so likewise the

"middle ribs of the leaves, being made white and tender by good cherishing and looking to, are brought to the table as a great service, together with other junkets; they are eaten with pepper and salt, as be the raw artichokes." Herbal, p. 933. Parkinson says, "they use to take the boiled bottoms to make pyes, which is a delicate kinde of baked meate."—*Paradisus Terrestris*, 1629, p. 520. Turner recommends artichokes to be sodden with wine and oil to render them wholesome.—Herbal, 1551, fol. 43.

⁸ See vol. i. p. 99 of this work.

⁹ Fuller's Worthies, pt. 3. p. 77.

creased also; and, from time to time, fields have in consequence been converted into garden-ground, till a considerable proportion of the land within a few miles of London became occupied for that purpose. The culture of garden-ground is principally confined to those parishes which lie within a moderate distance of the river, on account of the convenience of water-carriage for manure, which, since the prodigious increase of carriages, as well of hackney and stage coaches as of those kept by private families¹⁰, is procured in great abundance from the London stables.

By a general calculation, founded upon inquiries made in each parish, it appears that there are about five thousand acres, within twelve miles of the metropolis, constantly cultivated for the supply of the London markets with garden vegetables, exclusive of about 800 acres cropped with fruit of various kinds¹¹, and about 1700 acres cultivated for potatoes¹². Besides which, there are, perhaps, 1200 more cropped with various garden vegetables¹³ for the food of cattle,

¹⁰ Some idea of this increase may be obtained by looking into Maitland's History of London, printed in 1739.

¹¹ The principal places for the growth of fruit are Brentford, Isleworth, Twickenham, Hammer-smith, Kensington, and Plumstead. The fruit grown in the latter is in orchards, principally cherries: the three first are particularly famous for strawberries, for which the soil, a fine loam, is well adapted. Mr. Nettlehip of Twickenham has sixteen acres. He cultivates about fifty acres for fruit of various sorts, in that parish and Isleworth. The quantity of land cropped with fruit in the latter parish alone is nearly 400 acres.

¹² The chief culture of potatoes is in the parishes of Barking, Little Ilford, Eastham, Leyton, and Westham. In the latter parish alone about 500 acres are cropped with that vegetable. The plant which we call the potatoe was introduced into this country about the latter end of the 16th century;

it is mentioned by Gerrard as cultivated (in 1597) in botanical gardens for curiosity. He observes that its taste and virtues were much the same as those of the *batata Hispanorum* or Spanish potatoe, then in much esteem in this country. When Parkinson published his *Paradijus Terrestris*, our modern potatoes, then called *batatæ Virginianæ*, were become more common, and were prepared in the same way as the Spanish potatoes, being roasted under the embers, and eaten with sack and sugar, or baked with marrow, sugar, and spices, or candied by the comfit-makers; in all which ways, says Parkinson, the Virginian potatoe, being dressed, maketh almost as delicate meat as the former (the Spanish). p. 518.

¹³ There are also about 300 acres cultivated for physical herbs, and between 300 and 400 acres occupied by nurserymen. Of the physic gardens about 250 acres are at Mitcham, the remainder in the neighbouring parishes. The most extensive nursery-grounds

cattle, principally cows. This culture is carried on most extensively, in the parishes of Camberwell and Deptford St. Paul's⁴⁴, by persons who are called farming-gardeners. Their method is to manure their land to the highest pitch of cultivation for garden crops, both for the market and for cattle, after a succession of which, they refresh it by sowing it with corn.

In the parish of Fulham, the cultivation of gardens for the market is carried on to a greater extent than in any other in the kingdom. The quantity occupied by market-gardeners only is about 800 acres; to which may be added nearly 200 more cultivated for the market by farming-gardeners.

The cultivation of asparagus is carried on to the greatest extent in the parishes of Deptford St. Paul's, Chiswick, Battersea, and Mortlake; there being about 180 acres of it in the four parishes, of which about 70 are in Mortlake⁴⁵; which may be said to produce a greater quantity of that vegetable than any parish in England. Deptford is famous also for the culture of onions for feed; of which, on an average, there are about 20 acres⁴⁶. About ten acres are cultivated for this purpose in the parishes of Mortlake and Barnes.

Fuller mentions 6l. an acre as a rent which had been given in his time for garden-ground in Surrey; yet the occupiers, he says, paid their rents and lived comfortably; one cannot help suspecting some error in this statement; as the value of money is considerably decreased, and that of land much higher than it was in 1660. The average rent of garden-ground, in most of the parishes near London, is now 4l. per acre.

grounds are Russell's at Lewisham; Malcolm's at Kennington; Birchall's at Fulham; Howey's at Putney, and Grimwood's at Kensington.

⁴⁴ It is stated in p. 386, that there are about 500 acres in this parish occupied by market-gardeners; it should have been said rather by farming-gardeners, as there are not more than 200 on an average cultivated for

the market.

⁴⁵ Farmer Adams, who, perhaps, is the largest grower of this vegetable in the kingdom, occupies 36 acres; Mr. Bagley 25 acres.

⁴⁶ Principally in the hands of the Edmonds family, who first established their culture, and have carried it on for many years.

GENERAL APPENDIX.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS*.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

BARNES.

SINCE the account of this parish was written, some farther particulars have been obtained from the records at St. Paul's, relating to the manor and church. A survey of the manor, made about the year 1200, states the demesne lands at 300 acres of arable, 30 of meadow, and 28 of pasture¹. Another survey, made in 1245, states the arable land at 344 acres, the meadow at 40². In the year 1283, there was a Royal mandate that this manor should not be leased to

Surveys of
the manor.

* Several corrections have been made in the new edition of the First Volume, which are here repeated for the benefit of those persons who are possessed of the former edition. For many of the corrections I am indebted to the Rev. Mr. Sturges of Ealing, James Brown, Esq. of Stoke-Newington, and George Steevens, Esq.

¹ Book of Ancient Surveys in the Chapter-house, fol. 26.

² Book of Surveys marked L. The manor of Barnes, says this survey, was taxed in the time of King Henry, and William the dean, at four hides, as it now is, and they were quit in the time of King Henry by the acquittance of the archbishop, and still are quit, and they are taxed with the archbishop's

tenants of his manor of Wimbledon; and they say that in the time of war they paid the sheriff 5s. 4d., and rendered to the bailiffs of the hundred two horse loads of pulse, and one of barley. This manor now yields to the canons three full rents. Of the said four hides two were, and still are, assized, and two in demesne; and there are in demesne 344 acres of arable land, of meadow about 40, in breadth; and in a coppice of thorns about 10. There is pasture for 60 sheep and 16 cows. There are two ploughs on the demesne lands, which lands are free from all services, and there is a mill which pays a rent of 16s. The whole is valued at 67s. 10d.

Lessees of
the manor.

any but members of the church of St. Paul's¹. About the year 1256, it was leased to Robert de Barton, precentor, for life, subject to the annual payment of three rents in bread and beer; the customary dues to the bakehouse and brewhouse, and forty shillings per annum to the chapter². Several other leases to members of the church are preserved among the records³. In the fifteenth century the manor was again leased to laymen, and was successively in the tenure of Sir John Saye, Robert Basslet, Nicholas Gaynsford, and Thomas Thwayte⁴, who, in 1505, was succeeded by Henry Wyat. The Wyats had a long lease, which, by assignments, passed through several hands. Sir Andrew Judd was in possession in 1555⁵; James Altham in 1559⁶; Thomas Smyth in 1573; and in 1579, Richard Martin, alderman of London, who was succeeded by Sir Francis Walsingham. Edward Ferrers, Esq.⁷, and Catherine his wife, were in possession of the lease in 1628; Richard Goffon in 1633. In 1638, the Dean and Chapter held a court themselves for this manor; the next year they leased the demesnes to John Cartwright, Esq. Sir Richard Hoare, who succeeded the Cartwrights, became lessee in 1750. The reserved rent of this estate is 60l. per annum.

P. 12.—The Queen visited Sir Francis Walsingham, July 11, 1585⁸, and again in 1588⁹.

P. 12.—Gerard mentions planting a *Phillyrea ferrata* in the garden at Barnelmes belonging to the Right Hon. the Earl of Essex¹⁰.

Eminent in-
habitants.

P. 15.—Handel resided at Barnelmes soon after he came to England¹¹. Vandrebanks, the painter, lived there¹². Jacob Tonson

¹ Cart. Antiq. (in the Muniment-room), N^o 656.

² Cart. Antiq. N^o 643.

³ Ibid. N^o 644—653.

⁴ Court-rolls of the manor (in the Muniment-room).

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ A son, perhaps, of William Ferrers,

Esq. who married Jane, daughter of Sir Peter Vanlore. See vol. i. (of this work), p. 542; and vol. ii. p. 64.

⁸ See vol. i. p. 313.

⁹ See vol. ii. p. 395.

¹⁰ Gerard's Herbal, p. 1210, edit. 1597.

¹¹ Hawkins's History of Music, vol. v. p. 270.

¹² Gent. Mag. 1788, p. 785.

was admitted to a tenement at Barnelmes in 1747¹⁵. The Rev Mr. Kidgell lived at Barnes, in a house which has been since in the occupation of Mr. Moody, late of Drury-lane Theatre, and now in that of Bryan Broughton, Esq.

Ralph de Diceto, dean of St. Paul's, granted the church of Barnes Rectory. to Richard, kinsman of Henry de Northampton, subject to the annual payment of half a mark¹⁶. About the year 1250, some doubts having arisen relating to the right of presentation to this church, which was said to be a chapel to Wimbleton, and in the gift of the rector of that parish, Archbishop Boniface directed his writ to inquire into the matter¹⁷; soon after which the Archbishop instituted Richard de St. Alban's, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's¹⁸.

P. 20.—John Jeffreys, M. A. was instituted to the rectory of Barnes in 1795, on the resignation of his father, John Jeffreys, D. D. Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.

P. 21.—Katherine, daughter of Sir William Musgrave, who was then in the park, was baptized Oct. 10, 1543.

P. 542.—Sir Philip Sydenham, Bart. had twice represented the county of Somerset in Parliament, and was at the time of his death M. P. for Ilchester. His title then became extinct.

B A T T E R S E A.

P. 29.—In the Auditor's office of the Land-Revenue in Palace-yard¹⁹, is a survey of the manor of Battersea and Wandsworth, in the

¹⁵ Court-rolls of the manor.

¹⁶ Cart. Antiq. ut supra, N^o 641.

¹⁷ Ibid. N^o 1426.—A survey of the church of Barnes, made in 1249, says, the priest collects the Peter's-pence, and whatever he collects he pays at Wimbleton (Wimbleton). The same survey mentions nine acres of arable land and one of pasture, as belonging to the glebe. Lib. L. (in the Chapter-

house), fol. 82. b.

¹⁸ Cart. Antiq. (in the Muniment-room), N^o 1428.

¹⁹ Now the office of William Henry, and Frederick Grey, sons of Sir Grey Cooper, Bart. For several particulars quoted in the Appendix from this office, I am indebted to Richard Gray, Esq. Deputy Auditor.

reign of Edward VI. which were then valued at 128l. 2s. 9½d. per annum. Another survey, in the reign of James the First, has an accurate statement of the boundaries, and those of the hamlet of Penge¹⁹.

P. 38.—Simon Patrick was presented to this vicarage July 29, 1657, on the presentation of Sir Walter St. John²⁰.

P. 40, &c.—*Extracts from the Register*.—" Robert Lord King, " and Lady Ann Cavendish, daughter of William Earl of Devon- " shire, married Ap^l 9, 1632; Sir John Veale, Kn^t, buried May 17, " 1648; John Lord Leyonberg, and Lady Elizabeth Batten²¹, mar- " ried Mar. 21, 1670-1; Charles Lord Quarington, son of Lord " Litchfield, buried Oct. 13, 1680; Francis, fourth son of the Earl " of Litchfield, buried Dec. 24, 1686; Mary, daughter of Henry " Earl of Litchfield, Jan 12, 1697-8."

B E D D I N G T O N.

Manor of
Wallington.

P. 67.—A lease of the manor of Wallington (for 500 years) was made by Sir Nicholas Carew in 1684, for the purpose of raising a fortune for his younger sons. This lease was assigned, in 1726, by Sir Samuel Lennard, Bart. sole executor of Anne, relict of Nicholas Carew, Esq. and Dorothy Lennard, her residuary legatee, to Mrs. Eliza Bridges; who, by her will, bearing date 1743, bequeathed the unexpired term in trust for the use of her great-nephew — Baldwin, Esq. and his heirs male, remainder to her great-nephew Samuel Bridges, Esq. and his heirs male, remainder to her great-nephew William Bridges, Esq. who is the present proprietor²².

¹⁹ Surveys in the time of James I. vol. iv. f. 12, 13. thamstow in 1667. See p. 223 of this volume.

²⁰ Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Library, vol. xxxiv. p. 80.

²¹ Most probably Elizabeth, relict of Sir William Batten, who was buried at Wal-

²² From an abstract of the title obligingly communicated by Brook Bridges, Esq. at the desire of the present proprietor.

C A M B E R W E L L.

P. 72.—Upon a more attentive examination of Mr. Way's title-deeds, I find that the conveyance from Roger Trapps to John Stone, anno 1622, (under which he claims,) consists only of certain lands, parcel of the manor of Deptford Strond, situate in the parishes of Camberwell and Rotherhithe. These lands, in 1660, were aliened by Stone to Edward Backwell, alderman of London, who, in 1665, conveyed them to John Mellor. Simon Yorke, who married Mellor's grand-daughter, sold them, in 1735, to Lewis Way, Esq. father of Benjamin Way, Esq. the present proprietor. The descent of the manor of Deptford Strond will be shewn in the addition to the Kentish parishes.

Descent of
lands, parcel
of the manor
of Deptford
Strond.

P. 75.—There is a scarce print of Thomas Grimes, *alias* Graham, of Peckham, poet, æt. 14, by Crofs. It is probable that he was a son of Thomas Grimes²³, Esq. of Peckham, by his wife Jane (Muschamp).

P. 83.—Elizabeth, relict of Sir Thomas Trevor, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was buried at Camberwell, May 29, 1702.

P. 83.—An instance similar to that mentioned in this page occurred, I am told, at Worcester, about the year 1774, when a woman of the name of Ford, living in New-street, was, at the age of 65, delivered of a daughter, who died of the small-pox about five years afterwards. The woman was living in 1784.

P. 85.—Richard Parr, who was instituted to the vicarage of Camberwell, May 29, 1654, on the presentation of Sir Edmund Bowyer²⁴, was a native of Cork. He was born in 1617, his mother being then 55 years of age²⁵.

²³ Afterwards Sir Thomas; he was one of the guests at Alleyne's foundation dinner at Dulwich College.

beth MS. Library, vol. xxxiii. p. 119.

²⁴ Smith's History of the County of Cork, vol. ii. 8vo. 2d edit. p. 424.

²⁵ Proceedings of the Committees, Lam-

P. 85.—George Sandby, M. A. was instituted to this vicarage in the month of January last, on the death of the Rev. Roger Bentley.

P. 119.—The manor of Bredinghurst was purchased by the widow of Roger Hill, Esq. of Denham-place in Buckinghamshire, aunt of William Shard, Esq., the present proprietor²⁶.

P. 120, 121.—The whole of the manor of Hatcham, described in these pages, is now in the parish of Deptford St. Paul, but is at the same time wholly in the county of Surrey; yet a survey taken in the reign of Edward VI. describes it as in the parishes of Deptford and Lewisham, and in the counties of Kent and Surrey. It had been leased, anno 30 Hen. VIII. for 41 years, to William Aparrie, and was then in the tenure of Richard Teweson, his assignee²⁷.

P. 132, &c.—*Extracts from the Register.*—"The L^d Thomas Howard his son, buried July 28, 1577; Cicil, son of S^r Richard Warburton, Kn^t, baptized August 28, 1604; Henry, son of S^r Henry Burton, Kn^t of the Hon^{ble} Order of the Bath, baptized Nov. 12, 1609; Penelope, daughter of S^r John Tunstall, Kn^t, baptized Oct. 2, 1619."

C A R S H A L T O N.

P. 125.—The plates in Leoni's edition of Alberti's Architecture are *eleven* in number, there being *two* plans of the grand story, *two* of the offices, and a general plan of the house and grounds.

P. 135.—William Parkes was instituted to this vicarage in 1654, on the presentation of Charles Burton, Esq.²⁸

²⁶ From the information of Benjamin Palace-yard.
Way, Esq. of Denham-place.

²⁷ Surveys of manors temp. Edw. VI. in the Auditor's office of the Land-Revenue in
²⁸ Proceedings of the Committees, Lambeth MS. Library, vol. xxxiii. lib. 2. p. 133.

P. 135.—Charles Ford, Esq. writing to Dr. Swift, July 31, 1714, says, that Dr. Radcliffe was sent for by an order of council to attend Queen Anne, but that he refused to go, saying that he had taken physic²⁹. Dr. Radcliffe himself, in a letter written about the same time, denies his having been sent for by proper authority. It appears that his house at Carshalton became the property of Edward Carlton, Esq., and having been seized by the Crown soon afterwards for a debt, was sold, with certain lands belonging to it, for the sum of 7663l. to John Fellows, Esq., afterwards Sir John Fellows³⁰.

C H E A M.

P. 138, 139.—In the reign of Edward VI. the lease of the manor of East Cheam was in the tenure of Humphrey Wade, to whom it had been assigned by Thomas Fromounds. The site of West Cheam was leased by Henry VIII. anno 1547, to Ralph Goldsmith for 21 years, at the rent of 100s.³¹

Among the surveys in the Auditor's office of the Land-Revenue, in the reign of Edward VI., is one of an estate in this parish called the manor of Wights, valued at 14l. 11s. 6d. per annum, the site of it was then in the tenure of Thomas Saunder, who was the lessee of John Legh. Manor of Wights.

P. 146.—Since the first volume of this work was published, two handsome monuments have been put up in the church of Cheam for the Pybus family; the one in memory of John Pybus, Esq.³², only son of the late Captain Bryan Pybus of Dover, (descended from an Monuments of the Pybus family.

²⁹ Swift's Letters, 4to. vol. i. p. 241.

³⁰ Pat. 2 Geo. I. pt. 3. N^o 14.

³¹ Surveys in the Auditor's office of the Land-Revenue.

³² Arms—Paly of fix, O. and G. a bend vaire—Pybus. On an escutcheon of pretence,

Quarterly, 1 and 4. S. on a bend engrailed A. three roses G. in the sinister chief a chefs rook of the second—Small. 2 and 3. Az. three demi-lions O. guttée de sang—Newman.

ancient family seated at Thirsk in Yorkshire,) who was sent on an embassy to the King of Ceylon in 1762, being the first Englishman received in a public character at that Prince's court. Mr. Pybus was afterwards chief of Masulapattam in the East Indies. He died at his house at Cheam in 1789, leaving two sons, John Pybus, Esq., and Charles Small Pybus, Esq. M. P. for Dover, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. The other monument is for Anne, daughter of the aforesaid John Pybus, deceased, and widow of Brigadier General Sir Robert Fletcher³⁴, who was commander in chief of the British forces on the coast of Coromandel, and died at the Mauritius, on his return to England, in 1777. Lady Fletcher died Feb. 16, 1791³⁵.

P. 146.—Lady Yates, who is still living, married to her second husband Dr. John Thomas, late Bishop of Rochester.

Colonel
Pride.

P. 158.—In Smith's Obituary³⁶, Colonel Pride (an eminent officer in the Parliamentary army, and one of Cromwell's peers) is said to have died at Nonsuch-palace in October 1658; but it is more likely that it was at Worcester-house in Nonsuch Great-park, which house he purchased in 1650³⁷.

Nonsuch-palace and park, Nonsuch Great-park, and Worcester-house, were granted, in 1670, to George Viscount Grandison, and

³⁴ They were married in Marybone church, Dec. 21, 1774. See vol. iii. (of this work), p. 271 in the note.

³⁵ Her death was occasioned by the breaking of a blood vessel in her head—"She was called, (says her epitaph,) without a moment's warning, from the enjoyment of cheerfulness and apparent health into the awful presence of her Creator! Reader, whoever thou art, let her fate impress thee with the recollection of thine own precarious existence; and may the purity and excellence of her life recommend those virtues to thy practice, which alle-

viate what no human caution can prevent, which change the dreadful nature of a sudden death, and render it an act of the divine favour and mercy. Her remains are deposited in the vault of the Pybus family within this church, and this monument was erected by her elder brother John Pybus, as a testimony of her merit and of his own affection and gratitude." Arms—S. a cross flory between four escallops Arg.—Fletcher, impaling Pybus.

³⁶ N^o 886. Sloane MSS. Brit. Mus.

³⁷ See vol. i. p. 334.

Henry Brouncker, Esq. in fee³³. They were trustees (it is probable) for the Duchefs of Cleveland.

C L A P H A M.

P. 160.—Ælfred Duke of Kent, by his will, made before the year 888³⁹, devised thirty hides of land in Clapham to his wife Werburgh, and his daughter Alhdrythe, charging the estate with an annual payment of 200 pence, to the monks of Chertsey, to pray for his soul, and for the promotion of hospitality⁴⁰.

Bartholomew Lord Burghherst, the elder, had a grant, in 1352, of the hundred of Clapham, belonging to the honor of Wallingford, for life⁴¹.

P. 161.—The manor of Clapham, after the death of Penelope Lady Rivers, which happened in 1795, descended to Richard Bowyer, Esq. youngest brother of Sir William Bowyer, Bart. of Denham-court, and his heirs, under the will of his cousin, Sir Richard Atkins, Bart. Mr. Bowyer has sold his life interest to Samuel Thornton, Esq. of Clapham.

P. 167.—Francis Taylor, who was instituted to the rectory of Clapham about the year 1635, was one of the Assembly of Divines, and had a considerable share in the annotations which go under their name. He published "The Faith of the Church of England concerning God's Work on Man's Will," and works relating to

Francis
Taylor,
vicar.

³³ Pat. 22 Car. II. pt. 7. N° 6.

³⁹ In which year Athelred, Archbishop of Canterbury, one of the witnesses, died.

⁴⁰ The original of this will, which is in the Saxon language, is in the library of Thomas Astle, Esq. F. R. A. S. It has

been printed in the Appendix to Lye's Saxon Dictionary.

⁴¹ MS. in the Duchy of Cornwall office, called the Diary of the Black Prince, p. 37. N° 7.

Jewish Antiquities, and Oriental Criticism, particularly a translation of the Jerufalem *Targum* on the Pentateuch ⁴².

Extracts from the Parish Register.

P. 169.—*Baptisms*.—" Laurence, son of S^r Francis Tanvill, Jan. 1, 1612-3; Robert, son of Sir William Morley, Sep. 27, 1627; Anne, daughter of S^r John Farwell, May 24, 1628; Charles, May 17, 1630; John, son of S^r Henry Atkins, Oct. 3, 1633; Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Nedham, June 29, 1647."

" Col. George Fenwicke, and Katherine, daughter of the Hon. S^r Arthur Haselrigge, were married by me, John Arthor, rector of Clapham, Nov. 20, 1652."

Burials.—" Grace, wife of S^r Edward Bellingham, June 12, 1629; S^r Henry Atkins, July 19, 1638; S^r Rich^d Atkins, Bar^t, Aug. 24, 1689; S^r Henry Atkins, Bar^t, Aug. 6, 1712; S^r Henry Atkins, Bar^t, Ap^l 27, 1728; S^r Henry Atkins, Bar^t, Sep. 9, 1742; Sir Richard Atkins, Bar^t, (in whom the title became extinct,) June 17, 1756; S^r John Hall, Mar. 24, 1652-3; S^r Peter Daniel, May 13, 1700; S^r Samuel Thompson, Kn^t. Jan. 10, 1711-2."

C R O Y D O N.

P. 171.—Shirley, Combe, and the other hamlets of Croydon, are in some old writings called by the name of boroughs. At Shirley is the seat of John Claxton, Esq. F. A. S. built by his grandfather John Claxton, Esq. in 1721, after a design of his own ⁴³, on an estate purchased, in 1714, of Thomas Best, citizen and embroiderer of London. This house, which since 1777 has been in Mr. Claxton's own occupation, was in 1733 leased to John Sheldon, Esq. and afterwards to Roger Drake, merchant, whose family resided in it for some years.

⁴² Neale's History of the Puritans, vol. ii. p. 565, 566. those designed by Mansard the French architect.

⁴³ With a very high and steep roof, like

Mr. Claxton, in 1788, purchased a farm at Shirley, adjoining to his own lands, of William Hayley, Esq. the poet, to whom it came by marriage from the family of Lockington ⁴⁴. The soil of the upper part of Shirley heath or common is extremely barren, consisting almost wholly of shingles or loose round pebbles, with a very small intermixture of earth; underneath is a *stratum* of white sand, in which water is always found at the depth of about twenty feet; this high ground extends into the parish of Addington, where it terminates towards the south-east in steep headlands of very singular appearance.

P. 177.—Ælfred Duke of Kent, by his will, made before the year 888, gave two hides in Whaddon to Æthelwode his son ⁴⁵.

P. 188.—The rectory and manor of the rectory of Croydon were granted for a lease of 60 years, in 1530, to Elizabeth Herne or Heron, at the rent of 24l. ⁴⁶

P. 191. The present vicar of Croydon is John Ireland, M. A. instituted in 1793, on the resignation of Dr. Apthorp.

P. 193, &c.—*Extracts from the Register*.—" Lady Mary Heron, " buried the 20th day of April 1578, and her funeral kept the 24th " day of April; the Lady Elizabeth Gresham, buried Dec. 12, " 1632; S^r Hugh Middleton, Bart, married to Frances Morton, " Nov^r 1650; S^r Hugh Middleton's son, buried June 22, 1655; " James March, who pulled the eagle in the church upon him, and " cut his hand and bled to death, being about 8 years old, was " buried June 11, 1729."

P. 194.—Edmund Grindall was made Bishop of London in 1559, translated to York in 1570, and to Canterbury in 1575. John Whit-

Archbishops
of Canter-
bury buried
at Croydon.

⁴⁴ From information obligingly communicated by Mr. Claxton. p. 585, note 40.

⁴⁶ Surveys of manors temp. Edw. VI. in

⁴⁵ From the original in the library of the Auditor's office of the Land-Revenue. Thomas Aisle, Esq. at Battersea-ribe. See

gift, who had been made Bishop of Worcester in 1577, succeeded him in the See of Canterbury in 1583.

P. 196, 197.—Archbishop Abbot was born at Guildford about 1562, and was educated at Baliol College in Oxford. He was promoted to the See of Litchfield and Coventry in 1609, and translated to Canterbury in 1611. The Archbishop was one of those appointed to translate the New Testament. He published an Exposition of the Prophet Jonah, a brief Description of the World, commonly called Abbot's Geography, and some controversial writings against the papists⁴⁴.

Archbishop Sheldon was born in Staffordshire, anno 1598. He was made Warden of All Soul's College in 1635, ejected and imprisoned in 1647, restored in 1660, and the same year made Bishop of London. In 1663, he succeeded Juxon in the See of Canterbury; and in 1667, he was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, where the Sheldonian Theatre will be a lasting monument of his munificence⁴⁵.

Archbishop Wake was born in 1657, at Blandford in Dorsetshire, and received his education at Christ Church College in Oxford. He was made Bishop of Lincoln in 1705, and in 1716 Archbishop of Canterbury. This learned prelate published several works in defence of the doctrines and establishment of the church of England, and of the King's supremacy. There are three volumes also extant of his Sermons, Charges, &c.⁴⁶

Archbishop Potter was a native of Yorkshire, and a Fellow of Lincoln College in Oxford. He was made Regius Professor of Divinity in 1708, Bishop of Oxford in 1715, and succeeded Wake in the See of Canterbury in 1737. This prelate, who was much distinguished for his learning, particularly for his skill in the Greek language, published an edition of Lycophron, and some other critical

⁴⁴ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

⁴⁵ Biograph. Brit.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

works,

works, whilst at the University. Besides his well-known Treatise on the Antiquities of Greece, he was author of a Discourse on Church Government, some Tracts against Hoadly, and various theological works, which were collected into three 8vo. volumes in 1753⁴⁷.

Archbishop Herring, who had been a much-admired preacher at Lincoln's Inn, distinguished himself in the year 1745 by his speech to the army in the North, being then Archbishop of York. He was made Bishop of Bangor in 1737, translated to York in 1747, and to Canterbury the same year. He published a few sermons preached on public occasions.

P. 198, 199.—The salary of the warden of Whitgift's Hospital is 6l. 13s. 4d. The improvement of the revenues is not from the increase of rents, (which by the founder's statutes are never to be raised,) but by fines at the renewal of leases. There have been several benefactions to the hospital since the founder's death, which are particularised in the note below⁴⁸.

The Archbishop, by one of his statutes, made a reserve of the chambers over the hall, and the two chambers over the inner gate-house, for his own use. After his decease they were reserved for the use of his executors for one year; at the expiration of which, to his brother George Whitgift for life, and afterwards they were appropriated to the wardens of the hospital for ever. In these rooms, which are very handsomely wainscotted with oak, the Archbishop

⁴⁷ Biograph. Brit.

⁴⁸ Date.	Donor's Name.	Nature and Value of the Donation.
1600.	Bishop Barlow, -	13s. 4d. for a sermon, and 13s. 4d. for a dinner.
1600.	Mr. Aylworth, -	1col. to begin a flock.
1600.	Edward Barker, -	A rent-charge of six nobles (6l. 13s. 4d.).
1614.	Richard Stockdale,	A house in the Butcher-row, let at 4l. 10s.
1619.	Dr. Pretherg, -	Two messuages in Northampton, let at 8l. 6s. 8d.
1763.	Ralph Snow, Esq.	Three-fifths of a farm at Mitcham (about 24l. per ann.).
1768.	Archbp. Secker, {	A reversionary legacy of 500l. 3 per cent. which became payable in 1785.

From the information of the Rev. James Hodgson the chaplain.

used

used to entertain "his entire and honourable friends," as Sir George Paule⁴⁰ calls them, "the Earls of Shrewsbury, Worcester, and Cumberland; the Lord Zouch, the Bishop of London, and others of near "place about her Majesty, in whose company he chiefly delighted." The same author observes, "that his chief comfort of repose or "solace was in often dining at the hospital among his poor brethren, "as he called them." When Boys Sifi the French Ambassador was told, that Archbishop Whitgift had published but few literary works⁴¹, he is said to have made this reply—"Profectó hospitale ad "sublevandam paupertatem et schola ad instruendam juventutem "sunt optimi libri quos Archiepiscopus conscribere potuit⁴²."

P. 200.—The date of Mr. Hodgson's appointment to the chaplaincy should be 1774.

K E W.

P. 199, 200.—Dr. Turner, author of the Herbal, resided at Kew, as appears by his mention of his garden there⁴³.

Sir Henry
Capel's gar-
den at Kew.

— J. Gibson, in his remarks on several gardens near London⁴⁴, anno 1691, says that Sir Henry Capel's garden at Kew contained as curious greens, and as well kept, as any about London. He particularly mentions two *lentiscus*, or mastic trees, for which he paid 40l. to Verspritt, and four white striped hollies for which he paid 5l. a tree.

William
Aiton.

P. 207.—Mr. William Aiton, mentioned in this page, died on the 1st of February 1793, and was buried in the churchyard at Kew.

⁴⁰ In his Life of Whitgift.

⁴¹ Archbishop Whitgift wrote against Cartwright, a celebrated puritan.

⁴² Paule's Life of Whitgift.

⁴³ See his Herbal, edit. 1551, fol. 53.

⁴⁴ Printed in the Archæologia, vol. xii. p. 181—192.

Having been for some time an assistant to Philip Miller at Chelsea, Mr. Aiton was pointed out to the Princess Dowager, in 1759, as a proper person to form and arrange a botanical garden⁵³. How fully he justified the recommendation, the present state of the exotic grounds at Kew, which he superintended upwards of thirty years, and in which he arranged and cultivated with success the greatest number of plants, perhaps, ever collected in one garden, will evince. In 1783, Mr. Aiton was appointed to the care of the pleasure-grounds and kitchen-garden, when he shewed equal skill in a new department, and proved as successful in the culture of hot-house fruit, as he had been in the management of exotics. There is a portrait of Mr. Aiton in the library at Sir Joseph Banks's in Soho-square, which is a very good likeness. He holds in his hand a plant called, in compliment to him, *Aitonia*. Mr. Aiton was succeeded in all his appointments by his son Mr. W. Aiton, jun.

P. 209.—Joshua Kirby, Clerk of the Works, was not an architect, but professed the art of perspective, in which he made considerable improvements. Gainborough, who was his most intimate friend, was buried near him at his own desire. Joshua Kirby.

P. 210.—Stephen Duck was preacher at Kew chapel⁵⁴. William Foster, mentioned in this page, is D.D. and Fellow of Eton College.

P. 211.—The wooden bridge at Kew was built by John Barnard. Kew bridge.
The first stone of the present bridge was laid June 4, 1783; and it was opened Sept. 22, 1789⁵⁵. Mr. James Payne was the architect.

K I N G S T O N U P O N T H A M E S.

P. 212.—The note of reference to Willis's Notit. Parliamentaria, in this page, should be to "the fifty-seventh of Edward III." The

⁵³ Gent. Mag. 1793.

⁵⁴ Biograph. Brit.

⁵⁵ Gent. Mag. Dec. 1789.

record relating to the petition here mentioned, which I was informed still existed among the archives of the borough, cannot, after much search, be found.

P. 214.—The office of the bailiffs is annual; the present bailiffs (1796) are Mr. Thomas Hemming and Mr. Peter Sidebotham. The other members of the corporation continue the same.

P. 218, note 29.—The charge for *not* ringing when the King went through Kingston was a fine, as appears by the like entries in other parish accounts; in some of which it is stated to be a fine paid to the King's servants.

P. 227.—That Mr. Steevens was right in his conjecture relating to the word *buke*, appears from the definition of the word *buckle* in the *Glossarium Suicogothicum*⁵⁶. Mr. Steevens supposes *orsedene*, in the same page, to be a corruption of *arsedine*. “Are you puffed up with the pride of your wares?—your *arsedine*?” says Joan Trash, a gingerbread woman, to Leatherhead, a vender of hobby-horses, in Ben Johnson's “Bartholomew Fair”⁵⁷. The sticks of these hobby-horses were painted a most glaring red: *arsedine* is supposed, therefore, to be a word formed from *arsineum*, and meaning a flame colour, in the same manner as *carnadine*, which signifies a flesh colour.

Combe
Neville.

P. 236.—The heirs of John de Neville held the manor of Combe Neville near Kingston, in 1289, of William Le Ros, by the render of an ivory bow and six barbed arrows⁵⁸.

⁵⁶ HUCKLE, calantica * mulierum, Isl. *NERUM*, qui addit Anglos hodiernos pro eo *bukli* quod etiam de mitrâ sacerdotum usur- *buke* dicere. Belg. *buyke*. Gall. Ant. *bucque*.
patum occurrit. v. OL. TRYGGV. s. p. p. 324. ⁵⁷ Aët. ii. sc. 2.
five per crasin ita dicatur pro *busewudklæde* ⁵⁸ Inq. ad q. d. 17 Edw. II. N° 142.
five ab. A. S. hiccæ calyptra, apud SOM- (under the County of Berks).

* A coif, hood, or kerchief for a woman down to the shoulders. Ainsworth.

P. 237.—Sir William Cockayne died at his house at Combe Neville in 1626⁵⁹.

P. 240.—The site of the manor of Barwell or Berewell, of which there is a survey in the Auditor's office of the Land-Revenue, was leased for thirty years, anno 1538, to Richard Holbrooke, by whom it was assigned to Christopher Otway.

P. 241.—In the same office is a survey of the manor of Canbury, and the rectory of Kingston, which were leased together, in 1532, to Richard Thomas, at the rent of 54l. 12s.

Canbury-house is now the property of Thomas John Parker, Esq.

P. 241.—In 1546, Richard Taverner, Esq. had a grant of all the messuages, tenements, lands, (with rents and services,) called Hertington, which had been parcel of the possessions of the priory of Merton, and had been granted in 1540 to Ralph Annesley for life⁶⁰. In 1547, the manor of Hartington⁶¹, in this parish, was aliened by Richard Taverner to Edward Earl of Hertford⁶². Manor of Hartington.

P. 242.—George Evelyn died seised of the *manor* of Norbiton-hall in 1603⁶³. Roger Wood, Esq. died seised of it in 1635. The site of Norbiton-hall was conveyed, in 1678, by Mary, relict of Robert Wood, Esq. and her son Roger Wood, Esq. to William Reeves and his heirs. Sarah, only daughter and heir of William Reeves, in 1745, aliened it to Edward Greenly, Esq.; Edward Greenly, (the younger,) in 1788, to Richard Twopenny, Esq.; Mr. Twopenny, the next year, to William Farren, Esq. (late of Covent-Garden Theatre); and Mr. Farren, in 1794, to Thomas Lintall, Esq. the present proprietor, and inhabitant of Norbiton-hall⁶⁴. Norbiton-hall.

⁵⁹ His daughter Martha married John Earl of Holderness; and Mary, Charles Earl of Nottingham.

printed Harlington.

⁶² Pat. 38 Hen. VIII. pt. 10. June 28.

⁶³ Harl. MSS Brit. Mus. N^o 760.

⁶⁴ From an abstract of the title, obligingly

⁶⁰ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. May 30.

⁶¹ In p. 241 of vol. i. it is erroneously communicated by Mr. Lintall.

Norbiton-
place, or
Pope's.

Norbiton-place, the property and residence of John Sherer, Esq. was formerly called Pope's. It belonged for a considerable time to the family of Nicoll, and was sold by them, in 1758, to Sir John Phillips, father of Lord Milford, of whom it was purchased, in 1789, by Mr. Sherer⁶⁴.

P. 250.—Mr. Udal, who had been silenced in 1589 when minister of Kingston upon Thames, was, in 1590, sentenced to death for writing a book against the church of England, intitled, "A Demonstration of Discipline." He died in the Marshalsea in 1592⁶⁵.

— Richard Mayo, who had before been lecturer⁶⁶, was instituted to the vicarage of Kingston, July 23, 1658, on the presentation of the Lord Protector⁶⁷.

P. 253.—Sir William Russell, Bart. of the Wick, was buried at Kingston, Sept. 17, 1707.

P. 255 —A correct list of benefactions, many of which were omitted in the account of this parish, was intended to be here given, but was not procured in time for insertion. It will be found at the end of the Appendix.

L A M B E T H.

P. 264.—The gallery is supposed to have been built by Cardinal Pole⁶⁸, whose portrait there was copied from a picture in the Bar-

⁶⁴ Abstract of the title, obligingly communicated by Mr. Sherer.

⁶⁵ Neale's History of the Puritans, vol. i. p. 399. 8vo. edit.

⁶⁶ Richard Mayo and Richard Byfield were approved lecturers in 1657. See Pro-

ceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Library, vol. iii. See also vol. vi. p. 282.

⁶⁷ Proceedings of the Committees, vol. xxxv. p. 73.

⁶⁸ Ducarel's History, p. 86.; but there is no proof that it was built by that prelate.

berini Palace for the present Archbishop. In the list of portraits in this gallery, Bishop Terrick's is omitted.

Archbishop Tillotson's portrait in the dining-room, in which he is drawn with a wig, is supposed to be by Mrs. Beale. It represents him as a much younger man⁶⁹ than that by Kneller, of which the present Archbishop has lately procured either a duplicate or a good copy. Kneller's picture of Tillotson, in which he is drawn in his own hair, was engraved by Vertue. The use of perukes became pretty general among the dignified clergy in King William's reign.

P. 280.—On the north wall of the chancel is the monument of Thomas James, Esq. 1791. In the churchyard are the tombs of Mrs. Mary Crowther, aged 90, 1794; and Maria Margareta Taylor, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Longueville, Bart. of East Clusium in Denbighshire, by Maria Margareta, daughter of Sir John Conway, Bart. 1795. In the burial-ground are the tombs of Lucy, wife of David Howard, attorney, 1790; Mrs. Phœbe Lewis, 1791; Joseph Still her son, 1793; and Mrs. Emilia, daughter of William Williams, Esq. 1793.

Tombs in
the church,
churchyard,
&c.

P. 295.—Two proprietary chapels have been lately built in this parish; one at South Lambeth, at which the Reverend Lawrence Panting, M. A. is minister, opened June 29, 1794: the other in that part of Camberwell which belongs to Lambeth, at which the Rev. Thomas Sampson, M. A. is minister, opened June 21, 1795.

P. 297, &c.—*Notes from the Parish Register.—Baptisms.*—"1541,
" Katherine, daughter of Lord William Howard; 1617, &c. several
" children of Sir Gilford Slingsby and Sir Robert Hatton; 1650, &c.
" children of Sir Edward Dering and Sir Robert Nedham; 1655,
" &c. children of Heneage Finch.—*Burials.*—The Lady Egerton,
" Dec. 31, 1554; Sir Ernestus Byron, Knt. and Bart. Oct. 5,
" 1672; Sir Henry de la Pole, Knt. Oct. 24, 1682."

⁶⁹ Perhaps it had been drawn before he sleeves afterwards added. He wore the
was Archbishop, and the mitre and lawn mitre only three years.

G. F. Pilon. P. 306.—George Frederick Pilon, buried at Lambeth Jan. 27, 1788, was a dramatic writer of some note, author of “He would be a Soldier,” and several farces, mostly on temporary subjects, which were acted with success. One of his farces, “The Deaf Lover,” is now occasionally represented.

P. 308.—John Angell, Esq. by his will, bearing date 1774, left 10*l.* *per annum* for clothing and schooling a poor boy and girl of this parish, and directed that the beef and money, anciently given away by his family to the poor at Stockwell, should be continued. The parish have derived no benefit from this bequest.

P. 318.—The woollen manufacture, mentioned in this page, has been discontinued.

P. 320.—Astley’s amphitheatre was burnt down August 17, 1794, and has since been rebuilt.

Manor of
Vauxhall.

P. 321.—John Adrian, Esq. was lord of the manor of Vauxhall in 1653, and Henry Hampson, Esq. from that time till the Restoration, when it reverted to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. Sir Thomas Hardress was steward of the manor from 1649 to 1681⁶⁹.

Manor of
Kennington.

P. 325.—John of Eltham resided at Kennington in the year 1333⁷⁰. In the year 1352, the sum of 60*l.* was paid by the Black Prince to John Tyrinton and John Pouke, masons, for making a buttress, besides herbage for three horses, in the great garden, and purveyance of stone and chalk⁷¹. The preceding year John Alleyn had a grant of two-pence a day for his wages as the Prince’s gardener⁷². Sir Noel Caron had a grant of the demesnes of the manor of Kennington (being 122 acres, the manor-house and site of the manor excepted) for 21 years from 1616⁷³. Sir Francis Cottington’s lease

⁶⁹ Gent. Mag. April 1787.

⁷⁰ Affession-roll, Duchy of Cornwall Office,
7 Edw. III.

⁷¹ Ancient MS. in the Duchy Office, in-

titled The Black Prince’s Diary, p. 13,
N^o 6, and p. 14, N^o 1.

⁷² Ibid. p. 23. N^o 7.

⁷³ Records in the Duchy Office.

was granted in 1624⁷⁴. Sir Charles Harbord's survey of this manor, taken in 1636, describes the manor-house as "an old low timber building, situate upon part of the foundation of the ancient mansion-house of the Black Prince, and other Dukes of Cornwall after him, which was long time since utterly ruined, and nothing thereof remaining but the stable 180 feet long, built of flint and stone, and now used as a barn." This building, called in the parish register Vauxhall Barn, was a receptacle for the distressed Palatines in 1709.

P. 325.—Ambrose Phillips died at his lodgings near Vauxhall in the month of June 1749⁷⁵. Ambrose Phillips.

P. 329.—John Angell, Esq. by his will, bearing date Sept. 1774, gives to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of York, for the time being, 100l. per annum out of his estate at Ewell; 100l. per annum out of his estate at Lambeth; 350l. per annum out of the collections of the spurn-lights at Newcastle; 250l. out of the light-houses at Sunderland, in trust; to be paid half-yearly, without any deduction, for the support of a college or society of seven decayed or unprovided gentlemen by descent; and two clergymen, an organist, six singing men, twelve choristers, a virger, chapel clerk, and three domestic servants, viz. a butler, baker, and groom. One of the gentlemen may be a merchant. They are to be called Gentlemen of St. John's College near Stockwell. One of the seven to be styled President, and to be superior to the rest: the gentlemen and the two clergymen to eat together, and the charges of their board and liquor each shall come to about 26l. per annum. Their clothing to be a light-coloured cloth, all of one colour; for which shall be yearly allowed, and for a hat which shall have a narrow gold-lace⁷⁶, about 5l. The gentlemen to be chosen

Intended college for decayed gentlemen at Stockwell.

⁷⁴ Records in the Duchy office.

⁷⁵ Biograph. Dramat.

⁷⁶ This was the dress which he himself usually wore.

out of the counties of Surrey, Kent, Northampton, Somerset, Suffex, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincoln, Northumberland, Stafford, Salop, Hertford, Leicester, Bedford, Cambridge, Buckingham, and Worcester; and one out of the counties of Carmarthen, Brecknock, and Carnarvon, in Wales.

He leaves 6000*l.* to build the college in the middle of a piece of ground at Stockwell, called Burden Bush, the building to front the road. The sum of 1500*l.* out of the above 6000*l.* he appropriates to building the chapel, which is to be of stone, 60 feet by 40. The middle part of the mansion to be for the apartments of the gentlemen and clergymen, four on each side, and one in the centre for the president, built with brick covered with stone: on each side a house for the singing-men, at the end of which, on the south side, is to stand a house where they are to eat together, under which is to be a cellar, at the east end the office, and at the other end the organist's apartment, and the school; behind all, the out-offices, and stables on the north side, against the hall and chapel. On all surplice days divine service to be performed according to the pattern of the best ordered cathedrals. If not built in his lifetime, the building to be set about immediately after his interment. If in times to come this college should ever be dissolved by Government, the revenues are to revert to the possessors of his estates. He states the motive of this foundation to be, that for the good of the public a society should be established wherein there should be always patterns of piety and of genteel behaviour. Mr. Angell died in 1784, since which time there has been a law-suit in Chancery relating to his will, as yet undetermined. The foundation of the college at Stockwell has never taken effect.

P. 329.—Roger Wynter, anno 1449, released all claim in the manor of Levehurst, and lands in Lambeth, to John Stanley and
Nicholas

Nicholas Molineux⁷⁸. The same year John Audeley, Esq. released the manor of Knolles and lands in Lambeth, to the same parties⁷⁹.

In the Auditor's office of the Land-Revenue is a survey of the manor of Stockwell with Levehurst, occupying several pages⁸⁰.

P. 330.—Caron, or Croone-house, at South Lambeth, was granted in fee, anno 1666, to Edward Earl of Clarendon, the Lord Chancellor⁸¹.

Joseph Vernon, the actor, died at South Lambeth, March 19, 1782⁸².

M A L D E N.

P. 335.—Sir George Walter was buried at Malden, Aug. 11, 1742.

P. 336.—The funeral sermon mentioned in this page is intitled “The Vanity of Self-boasters,” &c. by E. H. Minister, late Fellow of Merton College.

The present vicar is the Rev. Rogers Ruding, B. D. instituted on the death of Robert Bean.

M E R T O N.

P. 344.—In the reign of Edw. VI. the site of Merton Abbey was in the tenure of James Josselyn, who was assignee of Thomas Hennege. William Saunder, Esq. had a lease of the rectory in 1538, for 40 years, at 40s. per annum⁸³.

⁷⁸ Cl. 27 Hen. VI. m. 9.

⁸² Gent. Mag.

⁷⁹ Cl. 27 Hen. VI. m. 8.

⁸³ Surveys of manors, &c. in the Auditor's office of the Land-Revenue.

⁸⁰ Surveys 1—3 Edw. VI. fol. 235—239.

⁸¹ Pat. 18 Car. II. pt. 7. N^o 12.

John Villiers, Earl of Buckingham.

P. 349.—The Earl of Buckingham mentioned in this page, was John, fourth Viscount Purbeck, who, in 1687, on the death of George Villiers the younger, Duke of Buckingham, succeeded to the titles of Earl of Buckingham, Viscount Villiers, and Baron Whaddon, which were exemplified to him under the great seal in 1699. He married Frances, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Moyser, and relict of George Heneage, Esq. by whom he had issue two daughters; Mary, buried at Merton in 1703, and Elizabeth, who died at a very advanced age in 1786⁸³.

M I T C H A M.

P. 354.—Sir Walter Raleigh and his son Carew sold his house and lands in Mitcham, in 1616, to Thomas Plumer, ancestor of the present proprietor, William Plumer, Esq. M. P. for the county of Hertford. The house is not that which is now called Raleigh house, but another in the tenure of John Bond, Esq.⁸⁴

P. 355.—Thomas Elrington, Esq. (son and heir of Simon,) by his will, bearing date 1523, bequeathed to Alice, his wife, his chief house at Mitcham, which was given him by Sir Thomas More, Under Treasurer of England (afterward Lord High Chancellor)⁸⁵.

P. 356.—Mr. Mendez was educated at St. Mary Hall under Dr. King.

P. 358.—George Weldon was instituted to the vicarage of Mitcham Oct. 1, 1658, on the presentation of Robert Cranmer⁸⁶.

P. 359.—*Extracts from the Register*.—"S^r Henry Hatton, buried "in the chancel under the communion-table, Jan. 29, 1662-3; the

⁸³ Gent. Mag. Obit. July 1786.

⁸⁴ From the information of Charles Weston, Esq. steward of the manor of Ravenbury.

⁸⁵ Abstracts of Wills in the Prerogative-

office, in the Library of Thomas Astle, Esq. F. R. A. S.

⁸⁶ Proceedings of the Committees, vol. xxxv. p. 190.

" Lady Lee, buried in her own chancel, Jan. 30, 1665; Barbara
 " Countess of Pembroke, carried to Salisbury, Aug. 15, 1722."

M O R D O N.

William Porter had a lease of this manor from Westminster Abbey for 60 years, in 1511, at 10l. per annum⁸⁷.

P. 363.—Add to the tombs in the churchyard, that of William Atterbury, who died in 1690, aged 97.

" George Berkeley, only son to the R^t Hon. George L^d Berke-
 " ley, was married (at Mordon) to Elizabeth Maffingberd, daughter
 " to John Maffingberd, Esq. Aug. 11, 1646."

M O R T L A K E.

P. 366.—Edward the Third resided at Mortlake in 1352⁸⁸. The capital mansion or manor-house was standing in 1547, as appears by the bailiff's account of the manor of Wimbledon that year. Sir Robert Tyrwhit was then bailiff⁸⁹.

P. 368.—A valuable picture of the entombing of Christ, by Gerrard Seghiers, was placed over the altar in this church, in 1794, having been presented to the parish by Mr. Benjamin Vandergucht, an eminent picture dealer and collector, who then resided at East-Sheen. Mr. Vandergucht was unfortunately drowned in the Thames, returning from Chiswick to Mortlake, on the 16th of September 1794, and was buried in this church on the 25th.

To the monuments in Mortlake church, add that of Mrs. Jane Johnson, 1795; and in the vestry, that of Anne, wife of Charles King, surgeon, 1791.

⁸⁷ Surveys of manors in the Auditor's office of the Land-Revenue. dated thence, in Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 371.

⁸⁸ See his grant of the custody of the Tower of London to Sir John Beauchamp, ⁸⁹ Cart. Antiq. Brit. Mus. N^o 30.

P. 370.—The tithes of Mortlake and East-Sheen were let by the Parliamentary Commissioners, in 1656, to Thomas Nuttall and John Lyford, for 75*l.* per annum, and the taxes⁹⁰.

David
Clarkson.

David Clarkson, appointed minister of Mortlake, Feb. 13, 1655⁹¹, was a divine of considerable eminence among the Puritans. He was employed, in conjunction with other divines, in writing English annotations on the Holy Scriptures. He published also some treatises against the church-establishment; and a life of Dr. John Owen. Mr. Clarkson continued but a short time at Mortlake, being succeeded, in June 1656, by Robert Parkes⁹².

P. 371.—*Extracts from the Register*.—"Christiana, daughter of S^r William Doddington, baptized June 14, 1604; Henry Batten, Esq. was married to Mrs. Susanna Warburton, daughter of S^r Richard Warburton, Oct. 21, 1622; Henry, son of the right worshipful S^r Gamaliel Capel, baptized June 4, 1633; Robert, third son of S^r Robert Shirley, Bar^t, and Katherine his wife, baptized Oct. 20, 1650; Katherine, daughter of Sir John Pye and Rebecca his wife, baptized June 31, 1667; Esther, daughter of S^r Abraham Cullen and Abigail, baptized Sep. 28, 1665; S^r Abraham Cullen, buried Sep. 2, 1668."

P. 375.—To the instances of longevity add—Mrs. Anne Burkin, in her 100th year, buried Aug. 18, 1793; William Willoughby, aged 95, buried Nov. 22, 1793; Susanna Stringer, aged 93, July 17, 1794; Mrs. Mary Athawes, (relict of Edward Athawes, Esq.) aged 92, July 30, 1794.

P. 377.—Upon a stone found near the parsonage-house at Leadenham, is the following inscription⁹³, which shews that Dr. Dee was in possession of this rectory as late as the year 1565. There is a tradition in the place, that the house had been twice burnt down

⁹⁰ Proceedings of the Committees, Lambeth MS. Library, vol. vii. p. 524.

beth MS. Library, vol. xvii. p. 200.

⁹¹ Ibid. vol. iii. p. 101.

⁹² Proceedings of the Committees, Lam-

⁹³ Communicated by the Rev. Dr. Ellis, the present rector.

by lightning ; if any such accident really happened, this stone might have been a memorial of his escape.

יהוה

MISERICORDIAS DOMINI IN ÆTERNĀ CANTABO.

◇ JOANNES △ DEE, MDLXV. ◇

P. 384. l. 7.—Petersburgh is inadvertently written for Moscow. The sovereigns of Russia were in their own nation called Tzars of Moscovy, from the year 1514 till the time of Peter the Great ; but, in other countries, Emperors of Russia, or of all Russia ⁹⁴.

P. 386.—The making of tapestry had been introduced into England many years before the establishment of Sir Francis Crane's manufactory, by William Sheldon, Esq. the name of the artist was Robert Heeks, who had the use of Mr. Sheldon's manor-house at Barcheston in Warwickshire. Mr. Sheldon, in his will, bearing date 1570, calls Heeks "the only auter and beginner of the art of making " tapestry and arras within this realm."

First intro-
duction of
tapestry.

In 1623, Prince Charles wrote to his council from Madrid, directing them to pay 700l. for some drawings of tapestry which he had ordered from Italy, and 500l. for a suit then making for him at Mortlake by Sir Francis Crane, representing the twelve months, which he earnestly desires may be finished before his return ⁹⁵. The house, which was the residence of Francis Cleyne, has lately been pulled down.

Mortlake
tapestry.

P. 387.—The manufacture late Mr. Sanders's is now carried on by Messrs. Norris and Gurney.

NEWINGTON BUTTS.

P. 391.—The new church, which was rebuilt by a faculty and not by an Act of Parliament, was completed in 1793. It is an ob-

New church.

⁹⁴ See Coxe's Travels, vol. i. p. 335. 4to. ⁹⁵ Records in the Duchy of Cornwall office.

long square, with a curvature at the east end for the chancel. At the west end is a portico supported by four columns of the Doric order.

Remarkable
mortality in
the family of
R. Dean.

P. 393.—Add to the tombs in the churchyard, *five* children of Richard and Hannah Dean, who all died (of the small-pox) in the month of May 1785; Amelia, wife of Mr. Richard Bannister, 1795; and Mary, relict of Samuel Spencer, Esq. 1795.

P. 395.—The present rector of Newington Butts is the Rev. Charles de Guiffardiere. He succeeded Dr. Horsley, who resigned on being translated to the see of Rochester in 1793.

P E T E R S H A M.

Petersham-
lodge.

P. 399.—The manor was granted in fee to John Earl of Lauderdale, anno 1671⁹⁴. King James's grant, by lease, mentioned in this page, was of the mansion, called the lodge at Petersham, purchased by Charles I. of Gregory Cole, Esq. The grant was to Lord Cornbury and Charles Boyle. The lodge is now the property and residence of Sir William Manners, Bart.

Sudbrook.

P. 400.—The Duke of Argyle died at Sudbrook Oct 3, 1743⁹⁵. Lady Greenwich died in the month of January 1794. Sudbrook is now the property of the Duke of Buccleugh.

Tombs in
the church-
yard.

P. 401.—To the tombs in the church-yard at Petersham, add those of Joseph Perkins, merchant, 1689; James Perkins, his father, 1691; Tryon Perkins, son of Joseph; Fluellin Perkins, surgeon; Francis Barker, citizen of London, 1710; Nathaniel Halhed, Esq. 1730; Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Houghton, Esq. 1717; Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter of George Mason, Esq. 1729; James Halhed, Esq. (son of Nathaniel), 1737; Elizabeth,

⁹⁴ Pat. 23 Car. II. pt. 10. N^o 5.

⁹⁵ Gent. Mag.

wife of John Marke, Esq. daughter of Nathaniel Halhed, 1772; Elizabeth, daughter of John Marke, wife of Bartholomew Burton, 1762; William Halhed, Esq. 1786; Mrs. Belinda Halhed, 1792; Sir John Darnall, serjeant at law, 1731; Margaret, his wife, 1741; Mary, his daughter, wife of Robert Ord, Lord Chief Baron of Scotland⁹⁶, 1749; Cecilia Bunbury, daughter of Claude Fonnereau, 1752; John Aikenhead, Esq. 1780; Thomas Kendall, merchant, 1782; Mrs. Sibella Triggs, 1782; Mary, wife of Lieut. Col. William Loftus, 1786; Mrs. Elizabeth Priaulx, 1787; Francis Watkins, Esq. 1791; Thomas Wilson, Esq. 1794; and Mrs. Margaret Hickes, 1796.

P U T N E Y.

P. 406.—For Queen Elizabeth's visits to Putney see vol. ii. p. 394.

P. 411.—The following elegant epitaph on Maria Cary, was written by her son-in-law, the editor of Demosthenes, who appears to have resided in this parish⁹⁷, probably with the Caryes at Roehampton: "Ave, vale, anima, inter optumas dulcissima, te digna tandem nunc recepta es in loca."

Epitaph
written by
Richard
Mountney.

"Mariæ Cary, Ricardus Mountney materteræ matræ quâlibet amantiori, alumnus quovis filio devinctior, pie posuit."

P. 412.—Sir William Becher is called in Smith's Obituary, Clerk of the Council. To the tombs mentioned in this page add Mrs. Juliana Devaynes, (wife of John Devaynes, Esq. apothecary to the Queen's household,) 1795.

P. 414.—To the tombs in the new burial ground, add Mary, wife of Robert James, Esq. 1777; Anne, his daughter, 1779; Elizabeth Owen, his sister, 1784; Robert James, Esq. aged 94, 1794; Am-

Tombs in
the burial
ground.

⁹⁶ Lord Chief Baron Ord died in 1778, was baptized at Putney in 1707. The and was buried at Restalrig in Scotland. house late Mr. Drake's at Roehampton was

⁹⁷ Richard, son of Richard Mountney, built by Mr. Cary.

brose Humphrys, Esq. 1778; Germain Lavie, Esq. 1781; Mrs. Martha Gilbert⁹⁸, 1786; Andrew Thomson, Esq. 1795; William Galley, Esq. 1796; and Mr. Henry Swift, 1796.

Lessees of
the rectory.

P. 415.—Sir Thomas Dawes was lessee of the rectory of Putney in 1652. He died in 1655, being, as it is stated in the accounts of the Committee of Sequestrations, 567*l.* in debt to the trustees⁹⁹. The great tithes were leased, in 1656, to Francis Button, for 80*l.* per annum, and the taxes¹⁰⁰.

Ministers of
Putney during the Commonwealth.

It appears by the report of one of the Committees, that Christopher Hudson was discharged from the cure of Putney June 2, 1657. It is observed in the report that there was need of a very able godly minister at Putney, not only in reference to the place itself, and parts adjacent, but to the city of London, on which the said place might have a considerable influence, by reason of the quality of the citizens of great worth and value in the said town¹⁰¹. On the 11th of June Thomas Goldstone was appointed to preach there for two months¹⁰².

P. 416.—The grant to Edward Sclater is recorded on the Patent-roll, Pat. 2 Jac. II. pt. 6. N^o 1.

— Mr. Hughes is now Prebendary of Westminster.

P. 419—422.—To the extracts from the register in these pages, may be added those in the note below¹⁰³.

The

⁹⁸ This Lady, and Mrs. Elizabeth Gilbert, mentioned in p. 414, (of vol. i.) were sisters of the Archbishop of York.

⁹⁹ Proceedings of the Committees, Lambeth MS. Library, vol. lviii.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid. vol. xvii. p. 200.

¹⁰¹ Ibid. vol. ix. p. 341.

¹⁰² Ibid. p. 464, 465.

¹⁰³ *Baptisms*.—"Penelope, daughter of Sr Thomas Southwell, July 21, 1625; Elizabeth, daughter of Sr Charles Howard, July 29, 1626; Francis, daughter of Jerome Lord Weston, and Frances, July 3,

1634; Katherine, daughter of the Earl of Portland, by Frances, May 5, 1636; Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Dawes, Esq. and Judith, Sep. 4, 1634; Abraham, June 28, 1639; Judith, daughter of Sr Thomas Dawes, and Judith, Nov. 3, 1641; John, Feb. 1, 1644; Frances, Sep. 30, 1646; William, son of Sr Robert Dalyson, Bart, of Lincolnshire, July 31, 1665; Elizabeth Margaret, daughter of Sr William Throckmorton, Knt, Jan. 12, 1667; Elizabeth, daughter of Sr John Dawes and Christian, Oct. 14, 1668; Henry,

The late celebrated historian Edward Gibbon was born at Putney, April 27, 1737, and baptized on the 13th of May following. He was descended from a Kentish family: John Gibbon the heraldic writer,

Edward
Gibbon.

" Henry, son of St Francis Clarke, Knt,
" Nov. 21, 1668; Honor, daughter of St
" Denny Ashburnham, and Anne, Mar. 28,
" 1681; Charles, Aug. 11, 1682; Thomas,
" son of St Robert Wymondfold, and Eli-
" zabeth, July 15, 1685; William, July 7,
" 1686; Robert, Nov. 15, 1687; Kathe-
" rine, daughter of St John Lawrence,
" Sep. 14, 1686; Adam, Mar. 13, 1690;
" Richard, Oct. 20, 1691; Thomas, son of
" St Edward Frewen, and Selina, Aug. 7,
" 1687; John, Nov. 21, 1688; Selina,
" Mar. 30, 1692; Thomas, Mar. 20, 1694;
" Talbot, son of St Talbot Clarke, and Han-
" nah, Dec. 24, 1693; Hannah, Jan. 22,
" 1695; the Hon. Richard ¹, son of the Rt
" Hon. George Edgumbe of Mount Edge-
" cumbe, and the Rt Hon. Lady Emma,
" his wife, baptized Sep. 14, 1764; Har-
" riot Elizabeth, daughter of the Rt Hon.
" St John Shelley, and Elizabeth, Jan. 4,
" 1776; Elizabeth Amelia, daughter of St
" Wm Burrell, Bart (by Sophia, daughter
" and coheir St Charles Raymond, Bart),
" Oct. 31, 1789."

Marriages.—" St John Merrick, Knt, and
" Dame Jane Witch, May 1, 1647; the
" Hon. Richard Temple ², and Henrietta
" Pelham, May 18, 1748; Ths Walpole ³,
" Esq. and Miss Elizabeth Vanneck ⁴, May
" 26, 1750; Ld Robert Manners, and Mary
" Degge, Jan. 1, 1756; Anthony Earl of
" Shaftsbury, and the Hon. Mary Bou-
" verie, in the chapel at Rochester, Mar.
" 20, 1759; George Bowyer, Esq.

" (now St George Bowyer, Bart), and Dame
" Margaret Downing ⁵, Nov. 11, 1768;
" Henry Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, and
" the Rt Hon. Lady Charlotte Finch ⁶, at
" Lime-grove, Aug. 14, 1777; John Cotes,
" Esq. and the Hon. Lucy Courtenay ⁷, at
" Lime-grove, Nov. 24, 1777."

Burials.—" Philadelphia, daughter of St
" Anthony Palmer, Knt, Dec. 30, 1621;
" Mary, daughter of St Thomas Warnor,
" Knt, Dec. 29, 1635; St George Mar-
" shall, Knt, July 27, 1636; St Nicholas
" Lusher, Knt, June 7, 1640; Judith,
" daughter of St Ths Dawes, Sep. 19,
" 1642; Frances, Ap. 22, 1652; St Thomas
" Dawes, Dec. 11, 1655; Jane, wife of Mr
" Hanford, daughter of St Thomas Dawes,
" Dec. 21, 1657; Dame Judith Dawes,
" Feb. 3, 1658; St John Dawes, Dec. 5,
" 1671; a *chrisome* child of St Thomas
" Wharton's, July 14, 1646; St Francis
" Rowse, Knt, June 14, 1654; Benjamin,
" son of St Thomas Chamberlayne, Knt,
" Mar. 26, 1667; St Thomas Chamber-
" layne, aged 72, Nov. 24, 1671; Henry,
" son of St Francis Clarke, Aug. 31, 1671;
" St Dawes Wymondfold, Knt, Jan. 8,
" 1675; Thomas, son of St Robert Wy-
" mondefold, Oct. 3, 1685; the Lady Jane
" Wymondfold, July 31, 1718; the Lady
" Gurden, Oct. 22, 1675; the Lady Sarah
" Terringham, May 26, 1679; Lady Ger-
" trude Brown, May 11, 1719; St John
" Grofvenor, Feb. 20, 1744; Lady Frances
" Cairnes, March 11, 1750."

¹ The present Earl of Mount Edgumbe.

² Second surviving son of the first Lord Palmerston.

³ Son of the first Lord Walpole.

⁴ Daughter of Sir Joshua Vanneck.

⁵ Relict of Sir George Downing, Bart.

⁶ Sister of the present Earl of Aylesford.

⁷ Sister of the late Viscount Courtenay.

writer, was his great-grandfather's brother. Edward Gibbon, his grandfather, who was one of the South Sea Directors, settled at Putney, in the house which was lately Mrs. Wood's¹⁰⁴. In this house William Law, the celebrated Nonjuror, author of "the Serious Call," and other works, resided some time as tutor to his son, the historian's father; and here the historian himself was born; yet he observes in his own Memoirs, that as far back as he could remember, the house near the bridge, (now Mr. Jennings's,) then the residence of Mr. James Porten, (his maternal grandfather,) where he passed many happy hours of his childhood, and usually spent his holidays, appeared to him in the light of his proper and native home. Gibbon received the first rudiments of his education at a day-school in this place. At seven years of age he was put under the tuition of the Rev. John Kirkby, author of "the Life of Automathes," who resided eighteen months in his father's house at Putney. He was afterwards sent to the grammar-school at Kingston upon Thames, then kept by Dr. Woodeson. Since Mr. Gibbon's death, which happened Jan. 16, 1794, his friend and executor, Lord Sheffield,

Additional Instances of Longevity⁸.

" Mrs Blithe, aged 92, buried May 29,
 " 1672; John Bell, born in this parish, aged
 " 97, Jan. 24, 1677; Thomas Jewer, aged
 " 90, Mar. 1, 1677; Eleanor Meades, aged
 " 95, Nov. 17, 1757; Richard Butts, aged
 " 92, Aug. 11, 1759; Edward Snow, aged
 " 96, Aug. 12, 1759; Mrs Mary Pannet,
 " aged 90, Jan. 27, 1766; Catherine Jux,
 " aged 94, Mar. 14, 1776; Elizabeth Cau-
 " thery, aged 97, Jan. 20, 1777; John
 " Stovey, aged 96, Dec. 12, 1777; Hannah
 " Steel, aged 96, Dec. 26, 1777; William
 " Hickman, aged 96, buried Jan. 7, 1778;
 " Mrs Mary Hafenclever, aged 90, Jan. 9,
 " 1779; Anne Driver, aged 97, Aug. 15,

" 1780; Elizabeth Woolfencraft, aged 91,
 " May 14, 1781; William Lecafe, aged 99,
 " July 2, 1781; Anne Hatchman, aged 90,
 " Oct. 23, 1781; Anne Bladen, aged 92
 " (from the workhouse), Mar. 28, 1792;
 " William Smith, from the workhouse,
 " aged 90, Apl 4, 1792; Thomas Jones,
 " from the workhouse, aged 96, Apl 8,
 " 1792; Robert James, Esq. aged 94,
 " Nov. 8, 1794; John Gibbons, waterman,
 " aged 92, July 12, 1796."

¹⁰⁴ This house was about 20 years ago in the occupation of Sir John Shelley, Bart. and afterwards successively in that of the Countess Dowager of Aylesford, and of the late Duke of Norfolk.

⁸ In p. 421, 422, instances are given of those persons only who had arrived at their hundredth year.

has published Memoirs of his life, (written by himself,) whence the above particulars relating to his birth and juvenile years are taken, as immediately connected with this place and neighbourhood.

P. 423.—The house mentioned in this page as inhabited by the Countess-dowager of Lincoln, has lately been sold to the Hon. Augustus Cavendish Bradshaw, and is now in his own occupation.

P. 424.—The reversionary legacies of Mr. Turner and Mr. Stead Benefac-
tions. have become payable since the account of this parish was written, and are now vested in the parish-officers for the benefit of the alms-women. Gerrard Vanneck, Esq. in 1750, bequeathed 200l. to the poor of Putney.

P. 427.—Near the obelisk on Putney-heath, mentioned in this page, was erected, in the month of May 1796, one of the telegraphs which form the communication between London and Portsmouth.

P. 428.—The late James Macpherson, Esq. author of several historical, political, and other works, but better known to the world as the editor, and as it is now pretty generally allowed, author, of the poems ascribed to Ossian, had a villa on Putney-heath; now the residence of Andrew Drummond, Esq. who has purchased Mr. Macpherson's interest in the premises. James Mac-
pherson.

P. 433.—Roehampton park was sold by Sir Joshua Vanneck to Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq. of whom it has since been purchased by William Gosling, Esq. the present proprietor. The late Lord Dover's villa is now the property and residence of Lady Robert Bertie. William Drake, Esq. died in the month of August last, since which his house at Roehampton has been advertised for sale; but it has not yet been purchased of his representatives. Roehamp-
ton-park,
&c.

R I C H M O N D.

P. 437.—David Vincent had a lease of the manor of Sheen alias *Richmount*, in the reign of Edward VI. for 81 years. The manor-

house (Richmond palace) was excepted¹⁰⁰. The manor of Richmond was part of the dower of Queen Mary, consort of James II.¹⁰¹

P. 443.—The custody of the palace of West-Sheen, or Richmond, was renewed to Edward Villiers, for two lives, in 1661¹⁰².

The Duchefs of Marlborough says, that Queen Anne, when Princess of Denmark, desired the use of Richmond palace, (then in the Crown,) where she had lived in her childhood, before her father's abdication; but that it was refused her, though no use was made of it but for Madam Possaire, a sister of Lady Orkney's, and Mrs. Hill¹⁰³.

P. 445.—A parcel of land, called the Friars, was leased to Edward Darell of London, for 61 years, in 1698¹⁰⁴.

P. 446.—The Duke of Ormond's first lease was in 1704¹⁰⁵; he had another lease in 1707¹⁰⁶. A new lease was granted to George the Second, when Prince of Wales, for 99 years or three lives, in 1722¹⁰⁷.

P. 451.—The reference to Lord Bellafys's grant is Pat. 15 Car. II. pt. 2. N° 6.

P. 453.—George the Second is said¹⁰⁸ to have dined at Sir Matthew Decker's (with his Queen, Caroline) on the day that he was proclaimed.

P. 454.—Heydegger's house is now in the occupation of Mrs. Levy.

P. 459.—To the tombs in the church add that of Lucy, relict of Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart. of Buckland in Berkshire, 1795. Against the north wall of the tower, on the outside, has been lately put up a monument to the memory of Sir Richard Levett

¹⁰⁰ Surveys of manors in the Auditor's office of the Land-Revenue.

¹⁰¹ Pat. 1 Jac. II. pt. 12. N° 1.

¹⁰² Pat. 13 Car. II. pt. 16. N° 7.

¹⁰³ Duchefs of Marlborough's Conduct, p. 30.

¹⁰⁴ Pat. 10 G. II. pt. 9. N° 11.

¹⁰⁵ Pat. 3 Anne, pt. 3. N° 4.

¹⁰⁶ Pat. 6 Anne, pt. 5. N° 8.

¹⁰⁷ Pat. 8 Geo. pt. 6. N° 10.

¹⁰⁸ In a MS. note inserted in a copy of the first volume of this work, by a descendant of Sir Matthew Decker. In the same copy George I. in l. 22 of this page, is corrected to George II.

of Kew (no date); Mary Lady Levett, 1722; Anne, daughter of Abraham Blackborne, Esq. 1720; Abraham Blackborne, Esq. 1721; (he married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Levett;) Levett Blackborne, Esq. Bench of Lincoln's-Inn, 1781; Frances, wife of the Rev. Abraham Blackborne, daughter of Thomas Fanshaw, Esq. of Parfloe, 1795; and Mrs. Sarah Powell, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Powell of Lutterworth, 1795.

P. 460, l. 30.—William Hall composed several airs, published in a collection intitled, *Tripla Concordia*¹⁰⁹.

P. 461.—An augmentation of 50l. was voted to Jeremiah Benson, minister of Richmond, in 1651¹¹⁰. Edward Pierce was appointed minister by Richard Mayo, in 1656¹¹¹. Edward Taylor was appointed lecturer by Cromwell, in 1658¹¹². The cure of Richmond will, upon the next vacancy, devolve upon the incumbent of Kingston, and they will in future make one vicarage, being called “the vicarage of Kingston upon Thames and Sheen, otherwise “Richmond.” The advowson was sold to *King's* College, Cambridge, as stated in vol. i. p. 249.

P. 462.—Sir John Matthews, Knt. was buried at Richmond, March 28, 1694.

P. 464.—Joseph Grove, author of a life of Cardinal Wolfey, a history of the Dukes of Devonshire; an answer to Carteret Webb's pamphlet on the Jews; and other works, died at Richmond, March 27, 1764, and was there buried on the second of April. Joseph Grove.

P. 466.—Dr. Richard Hill was fellow of Eton College at the time of his death.

P. 468, l. 12.—This road, which led formerly from Richmond to Kew-ferry, is now laid into Richmond gardens.

In 1711, an account of a thunder-storm, with a plate of the damage done to some buildings at Richmond, was published in a small pamphlet.

¹⁰⁹ Hawkins's History of Music, vol. v. beth MS. Lib. vol. xi. p. 337.

P. 19. ¹¹¹ Ibid. vol. xxxii. p. 495.

¹¹⁰ Proceedings of the Committees, Lam. ¹¹² Ibid. vol. xxxv. p. 18.

R O T H E R H I T H E.

P. 470.—A market on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, at Rotherhithe, one on the first Thursday in April, and the other on the first Thursday in October, were granted, in 1684, to Christopher Duke of Albemarle¹¹². They have been long discontinued.

P. 471.—In the reign of Edward the Sixth, William Dale held the Moted-place, alias Lord Fitzwalter's Place, by a lease under the Crown, at the yearly rent of 53s. 4d.¹¹³ Lands in Rotherhithe and Bermondsey (called Brooke's-hill, Brewer's-ground, Brabor's-meade, and Pery-meade), belonging formerly to the monastery of Bermondsey, were granted, in 1553, to William Sackville and John Dudley¹¹⁴. John Hartop, Esq. died seised of them in 1608; they afterwards became the property of Sir Robert Nedham, who married Elizabeth his daughter and heir (relict of — Coppin). These lands were sold by the Nedhams, in 1657, to John Reading; and, in 1672, by Sir John James to John Meller. They were purchased, in 1735, of Simon Yorke, who married Mr. Meller's grand-daughter, by Lewis Way, Esq. father of Benjamin Way, Esq. the present proprietor¹¹⁵.

John Cowes was instituted to the rectory of Rotherhithe on the presentation of Henry Selby, Clerk¹¹⁶: John Baker, in 1658, on the presentation of Elizabeth and William Dobins¹¹⁷. Robert Myddelton, the present rector, is D. D.

S T R E A T H A M.

Manor of
Balams.

P. 482.—The manor of Balams, lately parcel of the possessions of the monastery of Bermondsey, was leased, in 1542,

¹¹² Pat. 36 Car. II. pt. 9. N^o 7.

¹¹³ Surveys of manors in the Auditor's office of the Land-Revenue.

¹¹⁴ Pat. 7 Edw. VI. pt. 13. May 24.

¹¹⁵ From an abstract of the title obliging-

ly communicated by Mr. Way.

¹¹⁶ Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. xxxiii. lib. 3. p. 20.

¹¹⁷ Ibid. vol. xxxiv. p. 166.

to John Symondes, for twenty-one years, at the annual rent of 20l. ¹¹⁸

P. 488.—*Additional notes from the Register.*—" S^r Robert Goodman, buried Sep. 17, 1545; the Dame Lady Margaret Howard, Jan. 22, 1568-9; Robert, son of S^r Edward Peyton, Kn^t, baptized July 23, 1611; a daughter of S^r Christopher Abdy, baptized in 1630; a daughter of the Hon. George Berkeley, June 11, 1647; S^r John Howland, buried Nov. 7, 1649; S^r William Chambers, buried Mar. 28, 1736."

P. 491.—The water of the spring here mentioned is a very mild cathartic; three pints, or more, being recommended to be taken as a dose ¹¹⁹.

S U T T O N.

P. 492.—The manor of Sutton was leased, in the year 1528, for 25 years, at the yearly rent of 8l. 13s. 4d. to Robert Asheley, who assigned the lease to Thomas Rogers ¹²⁰.

P. 494.—Sir Richard Mafon was buried at Sutton, Mar. 18, 1684.

T O O T I N G.

P. 501.—*Additional notes from the Register.*—" The Hon^{ble} S^r James Bateman was invaulted or buried, Nov. 19, 1718; S^r Harcourt Master, buried Mar. 22, 1744-5; Dorothy, relict of S^r John Kempe, Mar. 6, 1767."

——— Dr. Henry Miles, who was elected pastor of the Dissenters' congregation at this place in 1726, was a man of considerable

¹¹⁸ Surveys of manors in the Auditor's office of the Land-Revenue. p. 135.

¹²⁰ Surveys of manors in the Auditor's

¹¹⁹ Monro on Mineral Waters, vol. i. office.

able note; particularly distinguished for his skill in natural philosophy. He wrote several papers relating to this science, published in the Transactions of the Royal Society; of which he was elected a Fellow in 1743. In 1744, he had the degree of D. D. given him unsolicited, by the University of Aberdeen. His attachment to his congregation at Tooting was so great, that he continued there till his death, in 1763; having, in the mean time, refused the offer of situations of greater emolument. Dr. Miles was a native of Stroud in Gloucestershire ¹²¹.

W A N D S W O R T H.

Manor of
Dunsford.

P. 504.—The surveys of the manors of Battersea and Wandsworth, in the Auditor's-office of the Land-Revenue have been already mentioned. The manor of Dunsford was leased by the prior and convent of Merton, in 1538, to Robert Kyrwen, at the yearly rent of 6l. 13s. 4d. for the term of 31 years, to commence from 1546, being the expiration of a former term granted to John Hale ¹²².

Manor of
Downe.

P. 505.—The manor of Donne or Downe was given to Westminster Abbey, in 1377, by Thomas Pernel ¹²³. The site of this manor was leased by the abbot and convent, in 1527, to John Hill for 32 years, at the rent of 6l. 6s. 8d. ¹²⁴

Manor of
Allfarthing.

—— The manor of Allfarthing was *leased*, in 1534, to Thomas Lord Cromwell for 60 years; from him the lease passed, by assignment, to Elizabeth Draper, widow ¹²⁵. The lease was renewed, in

¹²¹ Gent. Mag. 1793, p. 497.

¹²² Surveys of manors in the Auditor's office of the Land-Revenue.

¹²³ Pat. 51 Edw. III. m. 5.

¹²⁴ Surveys of manors in the Auditor's office of the Land-Revenue.

¹²⁵ Ibid.

1570, for 31 years, to Elizabeth Snowe, by whose family it was assigned to John Bowyer, Esq. ¹²⁶

P. 509.—Milo Knarefborough, in the reign of Edward VI. was Rectory.
 lessee of the rectory of Battersea and Wandsworth, both of which together were rented of the Crown at 128l. 2s. 9½d. per annum ¹²⁷. It is probable that the lease continued in his family, and descended to Robert Knarefborough, buried at Wandsworth in 1611. It is probable also that Mrs. Susanna Powell, who charged the rectory with the payment of a benefaction to this parish, was daughter of Robert Knarefborough.

P. 511.—The first Presbytery established in this kingdom was at Wandsworth, in the year 1572. Among the principal promoters of this establishment were, John Field, of Wandsworth ¹²⁸; Mr. Smith, of Mitcham; and Mr. Crane, of Roehampton. Eleven elders were chosen on the 11th of November, in the year above mentioned; and their offices described in a book intitled the Orders of Wandsworth. The Presbyterians of that day, commonly called Puritans, dissented from the church of England on matters of church discipline only, and the wearing of habits ¹²⁹.

P. 518.—The mock election at Garrett was revived in 1796.

WIMBLEDON.

P. 519.—To the parishes by which Wimbledon is bounded, add Tooting.

P. 520.—Upon a second view of the camp mentioned in this page, there are evident traces of an outer fosse, with a small vallum, which appears to have gone round it, though not every where visible. The diameter of the camp is 220 paces.

¹²⁶ Surveys of manors in the Auditor's office of the Land-Revenue.

¹²⁷ Ibid.

¹²⁸ See p. 510, of vol. i.

¹²⁹ See Neale's History of the Puritans, vol. i. p. 227—229, 8vo. edit.

P. 522.—Swift, in one of his letters, calls Wimbledon-house (Lord Carmarthen's) much the finest place about London ¹³⁰.

P. 535.—The great tithes of Wimbledon were leased, in 1656, for 80*l.* per annum, and the taxes, to William Claxton ¹³¹. On the 24th of June 1656, it was resolved, by the Committee of plundered ministers, that Christopher Fox, not having satisfied the Committee of his fitness to serve the cure of Wimbledon, the Right Hon. Lord Lambert (then in possession of the manor) be desired to nominate some fit person ¹³². On the 11th of May 1658, William Syms was appointed by the Committee ¹³³. In the *Annus Mirabilis*, published in 1661 ¹³⁴, is an account of one Nathaniel Pace being struck with a dead palsy, Oct. 17, 1660, immediately after cursing master Syms the minister of Wimbledon.

Corbyn
Morris.

P. 539.—Corbyn Morris, Esq. who was buried at Wimbledon, January 1, 1780, was author of “an Essay towards fixing the true Standards of Wit, Humour, Raillery, Satire, and Ridicule;” a treatise “on the past Growth and present State of London;” a plan for balancing the accounts of the landed estates; a tract on the impolicy of insuring the enemies' ships in time of war; a pamphlet on the silver coin; and a letter to the byestander.

—— The overplus of Mrs. Dorothy Cecil's charity, being, (when no repairs are wanted,) after deducting the land-tax, 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* is directed to be appropriated to the purchase of materials to set the poor on work; the profit of such workmanship to be given to such poor as are impotent and cannot work.

P. 540.—Mr. Lancaster's house was formerly a seat of the Beten-sons. Sir William Draper, K. B. occupied it after Lord Weymouth.

¹³⁰ Swift's Letters, 4to. vol. i. p. 136.

¹³¹ Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. xvii. p. 200.

¹³² Ibid. vol. ix. p. 183, see also p. 128,

140, 148, 153, 172, 188.

¹³³ Ibid. vol. xxxv. p. 31, and vol. iii. p. 119.

¹³⁴ P. 71.

P. 541.—Lyde Brown, Esq. died at Wimbledon, in 1787, a catalogue of his statues was published the same year.

BERMONDSEY.

P. 549.—William Smith, Esq. proprietor of the site of Bermondsey Abbey, died in 1793. It is now the property of his son William Edward Smith, Esq. one of the Clerks of the Revenue in the Treasury.

P. 551.—John Rider, who was instituted to the rectory of Bermondsey in 1612, published, in 1589, an English and Latin dictionary, (being the first in which the English was printed before the Latin,); he was afterwards Bishop of Killaloe¹³⁶. Bishop Rider was author also of an account of the landing of the Spaniards in Ireland, in 1610; a pamphlet on the Antiquity of the Protestant Religion, and other tracts, mostly printed in Ireland.

John Rider.

VOLUME THE SECOND.

A C T O N.

P. 1.—The water of Acton-wells is clear, and rather of a bitter flavour; impregnated mostly with calcareous glauber¹.

Acton-wells.

P. 2.—Among the collection of pamphlets in the British Museum, is an account of a battle fought at Acton between the King's army and the Earl of Essex's forces²; but it appears by other publications of that time, that it was fought at Turnham Green.

Battle of Acton.

¹³⁶ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

tioned in the Appendix, were obligingly pointed out to me (since the publication of the Middlesex volumes) by the Rev. Mr. Ayscough.

¹ Monro on Mineral Waters, vol. i. p. 144.

² These and some other small tracts, men-

BETHNAL-GREEN.

P. 32.—The late Mr. Muffell's house is the property of John Gretton, Esq. who married his widow. It was built by Lord Wentworth, lord of the manor of Stepney², and is now called Aldgate-house. The removal of Aldgate took place in 1756.

BRENTFORD.

Battle of
Brentford.

P. 41.—Among the collection of pamphlets in the British Museum, is “ a true relation of the battail at Branford, the 12 of November, between his Majesty's army and the Parliament's forces; and how the cavaliers swore *God damn them, the devil was in their powder.*” London, 1642. The account of the battle at Brentford is as follows: “ Prince Rupert, taking advantage of a thick mist, brought up his forces to Brentford, where he was most valiantly opposed by my Lord Roberts's regiment, on the bridge, who beat them off, and with great resolution maintained the bridge till they had spent all their powder and shot; at which time it pleased God that Col. Hampden and Col. Holles's regiments came in, who very manfully set upon them and slew many of them, with the loss of a very few on our side.” There is another pamphlet, intitled, “ A true and perfect Relation of the chief Passages in Middlesex, between the Forces of the Malignants, and those assembled for the Defence of the Kingdom; shewing the Approaches of Prince Rupert into those Parts, as far as Turnham Green, on this Side Branford; where, on Saturday last, the 12 of November, and on Sunday, they had a Skirmish; with the Defeat happening to the said Prince, and his Cavaliers, by our Forces, there being slain at least 800 of those Malignants; with

² From the information of Mr. Gretton.

“ the Manner of their Retreat towards Kent, to the great rejoicing
 “ of this honourable City, and all good People that love the High
 “ Court of Parliament.”—London, 1642.

P. 53, 54.—Chetwynd's date of Mr. Giffard's birth must be erroneous, unless, what is not so probable, there is a mistake on his tomb: if he was born in 1699, he would have been only 73 in 1772.

B R O M L E Y S T. L E O N A R D.

P. 62.—The manor of Bromley-hall was sold by Sir William Cecil, (afterwards Lord Burleigh,) in 1552, to Julius³ Morgan. It afterwards came to the family of Hare⁴. In 1606, Hugh and John Hare conveyed it to Arthur (afterwards Sir Arthur) Ingram. From him it passed to William Ferrers, Esq. who died seised of it in 1625, and lies buried at Bromley. In 1661, it was purchased of the Ferrers family by John Samine; who, in 1678, conveyed it to Isaac Honeywood. From the latter, it passed, in 1686, to Adam Woolley, and his heirs. In 1717, it was sold by William Woolley, sen. and William Woolley, jun. to Richard Nicholls, Esq. grandfather of George Nicholls, Esq. the present proprietor⁵.

Manor of
Bromley-
hall.

C H E L S E A.

P. 73.—It appears, by a record in the Tower⁶, that a partition was made, in the year 1315, of the lands which had been the pro-

Manor of
Chelsea.

³ In other deeds he is called Julius or Julian.

⁴ Hugh, John, and Nicholas Hare made purchases of Edward Onley (who married Julian Morgan's widow) in the year 1596. See p. 151 of this volume.

⁵ The descent of this manor is given from an abstract of the title, obligingly communicated by Mr. Nicholls.

⁶ *Brevia Regum* for the county of Essex, under the title of *Ecclef. de Wokyndon*.

perty of Thomas, son of Ralph de Septemfontibus. In this partition the manor of Chelsea, and lands there called Kingholt, fell to the share of Cecilia, wife of Richard de Heyle, sister and coheir of the said Thomas.

Dr. Smollet. P. 92.—To the persons of eminence mentioned in this page may be added, Dr. Smollet, who resided at Chelsea in 1759⁶.

Sir John
Munden.

P. 111.—Sir John Munden was made Rear Admiral of the Blue, in 1701. He was knighted upon having the command of a squadron appointed to convoy King William to Holland. In Queen Anne's reign, he incurred much popular censure, by his failure in an expedition destined to intercept a French squadron, for which he was tried by a court-martial and honourably acquitted; yet the Queen dismissed him from her service with disgrace, by a public notification in the *Gazette*⁷; after which he spent the remainder of his days in retirement at Chelsea.

P. 131.—Lady *Katherine Perseval* was Catherine, daughter of Sir Edward Deering, Bart. wife, first, of Sir John Perceval, Bart. (father of Sir Edward Perceval, Bart. and John Earl of Egmont); and afterwards of Col. Butler. There is a print of her in the genealogy of the House of Yvery.

P. 132.—There is no doubt that Sir George Pearce or Pearse mentioned in this page was Sir George *Piers*, Bart. whose principal seat was at Stonepitt in Kent. He appears also to have had a residence at Chelsea. There is a print of Sarah Lady Piers his wife, who published a poem on the accession of George I. Sarah Lady *Pearce* was buried at Chelsea Sept. 8, 1719⁸.

P. 149.—A new manufactory, for floor-cloths, has been built in the King's Road, by Mr. Morley; who is about to introduce, in that

⁶ Boswell's Life of Johnson, vol. i. p. 135.

⁷ Charnock's Biograph. Naval. vol. ii. p. 179—188.

⁸ The name is sometimes spelt in the register *Pierce*.

manufacture, patterns from the Mosaic pavements discovered in the Roman building at Woodchester in Gloucestershire. Mr. Morley has a manufactory also at Knightsbridge.

P. 157, note 241.—The present Governor of Chelsea Hospital is Sir William Fawcett, K. B.

P. 182, 183.—It is most probable that Hyde-park was inclosed by the abbot and convent of Westminster; in various records and surveys, an ancient charter is mentioned, by which the franchise, free-board, or liberty, was extended to nine feet in breadth beyond the paling. The first keeper on record, after Hyde-park became vested in the Crown, was George Roper; who was succeeded by Francis Nevill⁹. Sir Charles Harbord, the Surveyor-general, in a report, dated 1664, observes, that King Charles I. was very earnest with him for walling Hyde-park, “as well for the honor of his “palace and great city, as for his own disport and recreation.” On the sale of the Crown lands, Hyde-park was sold in three lots; the Kensington division to John Tracey, for 3906l. 7s. 6d; the gravel-pit division to Richard Wilcox, for 4141l. 11s.; and the middle division, to Anthony Dean, Esq. for 9020l. 8s. 2d.; making in the whole 17,068l. 6s. 8d. For several years after the Restoration, the park was let out, by Mr. Hamilton the ranger, in farms; and it was not, till after the year 1670, that it was replenished again with deer, and surrounded with a wall. During the usurpation, several houses were built on the skirts of the park, near Hyde-park-corner and Park-lane. These were afterwards granted on lease to James

Farther particulars relating to Hyde-park.

⁹ Henry Lord Hunston was appointed keeper of Hyde-park in 1574; Sir Edmund Carey, Knt. (1596); Robert Earl of Salisbury (1607); Sir Walter Cope (1610); Thomas Viscount Weymouth; Thomas Mountjoy Earl of Newport (1630); afterwards the Earl of Warwick, and Lord Grey; James Hamilton, Esq. (1660); William Harbord, Esq. (1684); William Earl of Bath (1694); Edward Earl of Jersey (1700); Henry Portman, Esq. (1703); William Earl of Essex (1739); Thomas Earl of Pomfret (1751); John Earl of Ashburnham (1759); George Earl of Orford; Lord Grenville. The present ranger is the Earl of Euston.

Hamilton,

Hamilton, Esq.; and the lease was renewed to Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton¹⁰, for 99 years, in 1692. This lease, which has been again renewed, is now vested in Sir John Smith Burgefs, Bart. and Drummond Smith, Esq. who have lately built, for their own residence, two very handsome houses near Hyde-park-corner. Apsley-house, built by the late Earl Bathurst, (when Lord Chancellor,) and now the property and town residence of the present Earl, stands on the site of the old lodge, and is held under the Crown. Grosvenor-gate was made in 1724, in compliance with a petition of the inhabitants of Hanover-square and the streets adjacent, on condition of their keeping the lodge in repair, and paying the keeper's wages. The reservoir, which nearly adjoins to it, was made the same year, by the corporation of the Chelsea waterworks, for supplying Kensington palace and gardens, the upper parts of Westminster, and the buildings near Oliver's Mount¹¹.

C H I S W I C K.

P. 186.—A pamphlet (among the collection in the British Museum), published in 1642¹², states, that Prince Rupert, having traversed the county of Middlesex, leaving Harrow on his right, came to Turnham Green, where he encamped his army; that a battle¹³ ensued, (which is stated to be on the 12th of November, the same day in which the battle of Brentford happened,) that it continued with doubtful success till night, when Prince Rupert retreated

¹⁰ Hamilton-street being included in the lease takes its name from this family.

¹¹ Where Mount-street now is. Oliver's Mount, it is probable, was one of those thrown up in the civil war, when a vallum was formed round the metropolis. A fortification is described in the lot of Hyde-park, purchased by Mr. Dean. The above particulars are taken from minutes obli-

gingly communicated by the Earl of Ashburnham, drawn up, whilst he was ranger, from the Land-Revenue and other public-offices.

¹² The second pamphlet referred to in p. 618.

¹³ This is what is called the battle of Acton in the pamphlet mentioned in p. 617.

towards

towards the inclosed grounds on the right side of the green; and that the next morning 800 of the Cavaliers were found slain on the green.

E A L I N G.

P. 224.—The lease of the royalties is now vested in Mrs. Cheap, widow of the late Thomas Cheap, Esq.

P. 226.—Gunnerbury is now the property of Henry Crawford, Esq. Alterations of
property at
Ealing.

P. 228.—Hickes-on-the-Heath, now called Elm-Grove, has been sold by Mr. Barnard to Lord Kinnaid. Ealing-house is now the property of the Earl of Galloway. Ealing-Grove is still the property of Mr. Baillie's family. Place-house at Little Ealing was bought by Cuthbert Fisher, Esq. of Mr. Holmes. Ford Hook is the property of the Miss Crowchers. It is newly fitted up, and is at present in the occupation of Lord Hugh Seymour. This is supposed to have been the house where Henry Fielding lived.

P. 229.—The present church was opened on Trinity Sunday, 1740.

P. 233.—A picture, by Zoffani, representing "the Lord's Supper," has lately been presented to the chapel at Old Brentford by that artist, who resides in the neighbouring hamlet of Strand-on-the-Green.

P. 238.—Eight tenements or alms-houses for the habitation of poor persons were built at Old Brentford in the year 1794, with a sum of money given by the late Henry Beaufoy, Esq. as a compensation for inclosing some waste.

P. 239.—Courayer resided principally at the Princess Amelia's at Gunnerbury, and with Mr. Gullston's family at Ealing-Grove.

EDMONTON.

P. 258.—The present lessee of the manors of Bowes and Derriford is the Rev. Julius Hutchinson.

P. 259.—Wyer-hall is now in the tenure of Mr. Jones.

P. 267.—Mrs. Sarah Peach is the present lessee of the parsonage.

Dr. Owen.

P. 267.—Dr. Owen, the late learned vicar of this parish, who died on the 14th of October 1795, was a native of Merionethshire, and received his education at Jesus College, Oxford; having proceeded to the degree of M. D. he practised for three years as a physician; but his health not allowing him to continue that profession, he entered into holy orders, and both by his writings and the amiableness of his manners became a distinguished ornament of the church. His literary labours were chiefly directed, and with much success, to Biblical criticism and the illustration of the Scriptures²⁴; with this view he published his *Critica Sacra*; his Examinations of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament; his work on the Scripture Miracles; his Observations on the Four Gospels; and other works of a like nature. Dr. Owen (by a daughter of Bishop Butts) left a son, now rector of St. Olave, Hart-street, and five daughters, for whom he was unable to make any adequate provision. A volume of their father's practical sermons, written for the use of a mixed congregation, is about to be published for their benefit.

The present vicar of Edmonton is the Rev. Dawson Warren, M. A. who succeeded Dr. Owen.

P. 275.—The site of Arnolds is now the property of Isaac Walker, Esq. and is called Arno's Grove. It descended from Sir John Weld to Sir William Acton, who married his grand-daughter. Sir William Acton's daughter married Sir William Whitmore, who sold

²⁴ Before he entered into orders, Dr. Owen published, in 1748, a treatise on Trigonometry. He employed his leisure hours at a later period in some classical and antiquarian publications.

Arnolds to Thomas Wolstenholme, Esq. in 1699. Sir Thomas Whitmore, grandson to Sir William, afterwards became possessed of it, and sold it to James Colebrooke, Esq. who in 1720 began the present mansion, which was much enlarged and improved by his son, Sir George Colebrooke, Bart. It was afterwards in the successive possession of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart., Sir William Mayne, Bart. (created Lord Newhaven¹⁵ in 1776), and James Brown, Esq. It was purchased of the latter in 1776 by the present proprietor¹⁶.

ENFIELD.

P. 285.—An account of the cedar at Enfield was printed in 1788, in four pages, small folio. The loss of the leading branch is attributed to the high wind in 1703. Enfield cedar.

P. 287.—The measure of inclosing Enfield Chace was suggested, and the bill drawn up, by the late Francis Russell, Esq. F. R. A. S. Secretary of the Duchy Court of Lancaster, who purchased a part of the inclosure called Beech-hill, where he built a commodious mansion for his own residence, and planted an extensive shrubbery¹⁷. Francis Russell.
Mr. Russell was appointed, in 1784, Solicitor to the Commissioners for the affairs of India; and in 1793 published a short History of the East India Company.

P. 322.—The baronetage of Nightingale is not *extinct* but *dormant*.

¹⁵ Lord Newhaven considerably enlarged and improved the house, changing its name to Arno's Grove.

¹⁶ To whom I am indebted for the above account of its descent.

¹⁷ Europ. Mag. May 1796.

F U L H A M.

P. 343.—Bishop Terrick contributed also to the improvement of the palace, by building several new rooms.

P. 350.—Bishop Osbaldeston was buried at Hutton Busnel, in Yorkshire, where there is a monument to his memory¹⁸.

Peterborough
house.

P. 363.—Peterborough-house has been pulled down, and an elegant modern mansion erected on its site by the present proprietor, John Meyrick, Esq.

P. 365.—Munster-house is now in the occupation of William Donaldson, Esq.

P. 366.—The late Mr. Woodcock's villa is now the property and residence of Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Bart.

P. 367--377.—To the tombs in the church add those of John Batchellor, merchant, 1766; John Ashurst, Esq. 1792; Samuel Lanclott Jarvis, Esq. "a distinguished officer in North America," aged 39, 1795; Elizabeth, widow of Philip Laurents, M. A. 1796; and in the churchyard that of the Rev. William Waring, M. A. 1796.

Lisabetta Du
Parc; cog-
nom. Fran-
cesina.

P. 412.—A. M. Elizabeth R. Du *Parc*, La Francesina, mentioned in this page as buried at Hammersmith, was in the early part of the century a celebrated singer. There is a print of her done by Faber in 1737, which is inscribed Lisabetta Du Parc, *cognom.* "Francesina."

P. 421.—The nunnery at Hammersmith has of late been occupied by some of the refugees driven from the continent by the late

¹⁸ Inscription—"Near this place are deposited the remains of Richard Osbaldeston, D. D. second son of Sir Richard Osbaldeston, Knt. who was not more distinguished by the dignities to which he was advanced, than by a firm integrity and open simplicity of manners, and an unwearied attention to the duties of his station. He was promoted to the Deanery of York in the year 1727, and in the year 1733 be-

gan the new and elegant improvements of that magnificent cathedral, which was finished in the year 1741 by a subscription of the nobility and gentry of this country, solicited and augmented by himself. He was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle in 1747, translated to the see of London in 1762, and departed this life May 15th, 1764, in the 75th year of his age."

troubles.

troubles. A convent from Louvaine settled there in 1794, but quitted it early in the next year: they were succeeded by the English Benedictine dames, who now inhabit it.

GREENFORD MAGNA.

P. 439.—The fee of the manor of Stickleton Greenford is vested in General Craig; but the widow of the late James Craig, Esq. has a life interest in it. The manor house is now inhabited by the Rev. Mr. Dodd, who succeeded Dr. Glasfe in the conduct of a seminary for private pupils, long since established at that place.

Manor house
of Stickleton.

P. 443.—Among the most important benefactions to this place should be mentioned a well sunk in the village in 1791 for the benefit of the poor by Dr. Glasfe, who laid pipes also to communicate with the house he now inhabits, and with Stickleton-house above-mentioned.

Well sunk by
Dr. Glasfe.

H A C K N E Y.

P. 453.—Mr. Benyon, one of the trustees in fee of the manors of Lord's-hold and King's-hold in Hackney, is lately deceased.

P. 456, 496.—The manor house of King's-hold, or the King's-place, was undoubtedly that which is now called Brooke-house. It was reserved by Lord Brooke, when he sold the manor, for his own residence; and has continued ever since in his family, being now the property of the Earl of Warwick. The remainder of a long lease was assigned to the late Dr. Monro, and is now vested in his sons. The house is in the immediate tenure of Robert Jacob, Esq. The old part consists principally of an oblong quadrangle, round which are galleries; those on the north and south sides being 174

Brooke-
house the
manor house
of King's-
hold.

feet in length. It appears that the house was rebuilt, or perhaps the quadrangle only, by Lord Hunsdon, whose arms and quarterings, with those of his lady¹⁹, and the crests of the two families²⁰, are frequently repeated upon the ceiling of the fourth gallery.

P. 457.—The manor of Wyke, which was the property of the late Mrs. Woodcock, was advertised for sale in the month of November 1796, but is as yet unfold.

P. 473.—The new church is as yet unfinished, but it is expected that it will be opened early in the spring of 1797.

P. 478.—“ Elizabeth Newcome, youngest daughter and last surviving child of the Rev. Peter Newcome, formerly vicar of this parish, was buried April 5, 1787, in the 93d year of her age²¹.”

Dissenters
College.

P. 480.—The establishment of the Dissenters College is broken up. The building is at present unoccupied. It was sold a few months ago to Thomas Boddington, Esq. and ——— Curtis, Esq.

P. 484.—“ Lee” in l. 6. is meant for *Lees*, in Essex.

HADLEY.

Benefactions. P. 526.—The munificent benefactor to the alms-houses at Hadley, was the late benevolent Samuel Whitbread, Esq.; who, in 1791, gave 250l., in 1793 the same sum, and in 1795 (after the account of

¹⁹ Quarterly of sixteen. 1. A. on a bend S. three roses of the field—Cary. 2. S. two bars nebuleé Erm.—Spencer. 3. The Royal arms within a border gobony—Somerset. 4. G. a fesse between six crosses crosslets O.—Beauchamp. 5. Chequy O. and Az. a chevron Erm.—Newburgh. 6. G. a chevron between ten crosses pateé A.—Berkeley. 7. G. a lion passant A. crowned O.—Teyas. 8. A. a chevron between three bulls' heads S.—Boleyn. 9. Quarterly A. and S.—Hoo. 10. O. a chief indented Az.—Boteler. 11. A. a lion ramp. S. crowned G.—Stapleton. 12. Az. a fesse between six crosses crosslets O.—St. Omer. 13. Az. three sinister hands coupé A.—Malmains. 14. Erm. on a chief S. three crosses pateé A.—Wichingham. 15. Az. a fret A. a chief G.—St. Leger. 16. A. two bendlets wavy S.—Hankford, impaling Quarterly, 1 and 4. . . . a griffin segreant—Morgan. 2 and 3. . . . gutté a cross pantonce.

²⁰ The crest of Cary is a swan; that of Morgan a stag's head.

²¹ Parish Register.

that

that parish was printed) a further benefaction of 500*l.*: which sums, together with 10*l.* bequeathed by Mrs. Mary Horton in 1795, purchased 1639*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* 3 per cent. consol., purchased in the names of the Rev. Charles Jeffries Cottrell, Culling Smith, and other trustees. The Rev. David Garrow, (father of William Garrow, Esq. one of his Majesty's council,) who died in 1796, gave by will a sum of money (laid out in the purchase of 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 3 per cents.), the interest of which is to be thus appropriated: 6*l.* 10*s.* as a salary for the master of a Sunday school, to teach 20 boys; 2*l.* for a proper person to instruct the said boys, and such girls as the trustees (of whom the rector of Hadley is always to be one) shall recommend, in church music; and 1*l.* 10*s.* to be laid out in bread, books, or apparel, and given by the trustees as a reward to such of the boys as shall be most deserving. Mrs. Mary Horton bequeathed also 10*l.* (laid out in the purchase of 14*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* O. S. S. A.) to the girls' school.

H A M P S T E A D.

P. 528.—The water of Hampstead-wells is a transparent chalybeate; its property diuretic. An account of these wells was published by Dr. Soame in 1734²².

Hampstead-wells.

P. 536.—The house where Booth, Wilkes, and Cibber used to reside was at Frognall. It is now the parish work-house. In the year 1748, Dr. Johnson had lodgings at Hampstead, where he wrote the greater part, if not the whole, of his *Imitation of the 10th Satire of Juvenal*²³.

Dr. Johnson at Hampstead.

P. 541.—In the account of Mr. Pierce's benefaction, there is an omission of 10*l.* per annum to the Tabernacle, or Methodists' Meeting.

Pierce's benefaction.

²² Monro on Mineral Waters, vol. i. p. 264—266.

²³ Boswell's Life of Johnson, vol. i. p. 168. 8vo. edit.

Meeting. This makes the whole 45*l.* per annum. The overplus of the money, over and above what was sufficient to establish the annual donations directed by his will, went (after defraying incidental expences) to his residuary legatee.

H A N W E L L.

P. 553.—The inscription²⁴ on Mr. Anguish's tomb is as follows:—
 “ H. S. E. Quod mortale fuit Thomæ Anguish Arm. S. S. R. et
 “ A. focii Cancellariæ Magistri et Protonumerarii : inter præclari
 “ nominis viros ad publicos Britanniaë sumptus indagandos comitali
 “ decreto constituti : qui annum agens sexagesimum, cum naturæ
 “ et gloriæ fatis vixisset, suis et rei publicæ, heu ! parum, repentino
 “ correptus morbo ad beatiora contendit die Decembris xxxi. A. D.
 “ MDCCLXXXV.—Abi benigne lector, haud vulgari laude pro-
 “ sequens hujusce præstantissimi viri pietatem ac fidem verè Chris-
 “ tianam, amorem patriæ singularem ; mirum et exquisitum ingenii
 “ acumen, simplicem morum elegantiam ; quæque amicum, con-
 “ jugem, parentem exornant, pulcherrimas virtutes.”—Mr. Anguish's
 “ house at Hanwell is now the property and residence of William
 “ Baldwin, Esq. M. P.

P. 557.—A manufacture of gloves has lately been established at Hanwell by Mr. John Fownes, which affords complete employment to the women and children of the poor.

H A R R O W O N T H E H I L L.

P. 560.—The villa lately belonging to Thomas Orde, Esq. is now the property and residence of Col. Ironside.

²⁴ Written by Dr. Glasse.

P. 565.—John Afigill Bucknall, Esq. proprietor of the manor of Headstone, is lately deceased. It is now the property of his nephew, the Hon. William Grimston.

P. 581.—Mr. Bucknall was one of the governors also of Harrow school.

H A Y E S.

P. 589.—It is a *sixth* part only of the common fields which lies fallow. The fields are divided into two sets, one of which is cropped every year. In the other set the custom of fallowing every third year is continued.

P. 595. l. 21.—It would perhaps be more correct to say, that the rectory of Hayes has been long considered as a sinecure; for I am informed that a suit in Chancery is now pending, the issue of which may determine it not to be a sinecure.

VOLUME THE THIRD.

H E S T O N.

P. 24.—The Earl of Westmoreland's daughter, who is heir to the Osterley estate, does not take the name of Child till she comes of age. She is at present Lady Sarah Fane.

P. 44.—Dalrymple, in his Memorials', mentions James the Second's measure of establishing and regulating a perpetual encampment of 1200 men on Hounslow-heath, as a means of rendering himself independent of his parliament. "He carested, says he, the

Camp at
Hounslow.

* Vol. ii. p. 65. 8vo.

" officers,

“ officers, he flattered the soldiers, and, in the plenitude of his joy, he
 “ could not refrain from carrying the Queen and the Princess to dine
 “ in the camp, and from descanting, in his letters to the Prince of
 “ Orange, on the beauty of his troops, not perhaps without a
 “ secret pleasure from the reflection that his exultation could give
 “ no great pleasure to the Prince.”

H O R N S E Y.

P. 65.—*Richard* Wilbraham Bootle, Esq. one of the Governors of Highgate school is since deceased.

Ibid. (note 68.)—The rent-charge of 40s. per annum was given by John Dudley, Esq. some time lord of the manor of Newington.

P. 69.—Sir Francis Pemberton was buried in 1699, as appears by the parish register; the date of 1697 in the epitaph is an error of the sculptor.

I S L E W O R T H.

The bloody
 post on Houn-
 flow-heath.

P. 81.—On the heath between Whitton and Hounslow, in this parish, is a post commonly known by the name of the Bloody Post. It is thus inscribed on each of the four sides: “ Buried here,
 “ with a stake drove through his body, the wicked murderer John
 “ Pretor, who cut the throats of his wife and child, and poisoned
 “ himself, July 6th, 1765.” Underneath is a bloody hand grasping a knife.

P. 83.—Among the Gilbertines, also, the nuns and monks lived in separate cloisters under the same roof².

² Fuller's Church History, B. vi. p. 269.

P. 85.—Agnes Jordan, who was abbess of Sion at the dissolution of that monastery, died in the month of January 1544-5, and was buried at Denham in Buckinghamshire, where there is an inscription to her memory, with her effigies on a brass plate.

P. 93.—In deepening the bed of the river for the Grand Junction Canal, the piles of the old wooden bridge were found; they appeared very black, but quite sound.

P. 93.—It has been suggested to me, that Sir Nathaniel Duckenfield was only the occupier of the house formerly Sir Richard Wynne's, and that it is the property of his uncle, General Ward; but I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining the fact. This house was built by George Walkins in 1592, who soon afterwards granted it to Sir Francis Darcy, for the lives of himself and his Lady, and Lady Wynne, his daughter. Glover's survey of Isleworth, in 1653, describes two houses nearly adjoining; one of which is called Sir Francis Darcy's, the other Sir Richard Wynne's. They continued for a considerable time in the Wynne family. The house in which Sir Nathaniel Duckenfield lately lived is now in the tenure of the Earl of Glasgow.

P. 99.—Mr. Godfrey's house has lately been sold piecemeal, and is now pulled down.

P. 101. (note 87.)—In the description of the arms of Chilcot, read "a pile of the *second* charged with three garbs of the *first*."

P. 107.—The *modus* allotted to the vicar, in lieu of the small tithes of the Sion demesnes, was 10l. The remainder (11. 7s. 4d.) is paid as a compensation for the tithes of a piece of ground added to the kitchen-garden, which was not parcel of the said demesnes.

P. 108. (note 118.) Mr. Grant published a reply to "the Petition of the Inhabitants of Isleworth," intitled, "the Vindication of the Vicar of Isleworth in the County of Middlesex, from a scandalous Pamphlet, containing 21 Articles, invented by some closely, subscribed unto but by six publickly, presented but by

“ one openly, and now vented in Print surreptitiously (in the Name
 “ of the whole Parish) by a Nobody.”—By William Grant,
 “ Vicar of Isleworth.” 1641.

P. 109.—Mr. Grant, in the pamphlet above mentioned, says,
 that there were (in 1641) 1000 communicants in Isleworth.

P. 122.—The sum of one pound per annum paid to the parish
 by Mr. Robinson is for the rent of a piece of land called Franklins,
 supposed to have been a benefaction of one of the Wynne family.
 The copper-mills mentioned by Norden were not those now em-
 ployed on Hounslow-heath, but were situated where Mr. Hill's
 flour-mill now is, in the lane leading from Isleworth to Small-
 bury-green. The mills lately occupied by the corporation of the
 mines-royal were in Norden's time powder-mills. They are now
 occupied as a sail-cloth manufactory.

ISLINGTON.

P. 136.—Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay was the son of
 Sir Paulet *St. John*, Bart. He took the name of Mildmay in con-
 sequence of marrying Jane, daughter and coheir of Carew Mildmay,
 Esq. of Shawford. The estate at Newington-green was Alderman
 Halliday's, whose daughter and heir married Sir Henry Mildmay
 mentioned in the page here referred to; she preserved it therefore as
 being her own inheritance. The arms of Halliday were lately in
 the old mansion.

P. 140.—It was James Colebrooke, Esq. father of Sir James
 Colebrooke, Bart. who laid the first stone of Islington church.

P. 159.—I have been since informed that Magelhaens enjoyed a
 canonry in the Austrian Netherlands, at the time of his death, or at
 least not long before it.

P. 161,

P. 161, 162.—A gentleman who has had the means of being accurately informed upon the subject has favoured me with the following particulars, which in some instances correct the account of the New River given in these pages, principally from the *Biographia Britannica*.

“ The first act, empowering “ the Lord Mayor, commonalty, and New River.
 “ citizens of the city of London to form a new river,” was intitled,
 “ An Act for the bringing in of a fresh stream of running Water to
 “ the North Part of the City of London. 3 Jac. cap. 18. This was
 “ followed by an act for explaining the said statute, 4 Jac. cap. 12.
 “ Hugh Middelton, goldsmith, made an offer to the Court of Com-
 “ mon Council, on the 28th of March 1609, that he would begin
 “ this work within two months, they transferring to him the
 “ powers vested in them by the said two acts: whereupon the Court
 “ accepted his offer, and ordered that a letter of attorney should be
 “ made out from the Mayor and Common Council, (which was
 “ done the 1st of April following,) and that indentures should be
 “ made and passed between them and him; which was also done the
 “ 21st of the same month.

“ The Company’s charter is dated June 21, 1619¹. The divi-
 “ dend for the year 1633, which is believed to have been the first,
 “ was 15l. 3s. 3d. at which time a call on the proprietors was ex-
 “ pected. The dividend for the year 1794 was 431l. 5s. 8d.

“ King Charles I. re-granted to Sir Hugh Middelton, Bart. his
 “ heirs and assigns, the moiety of the New River, which had been
 “ conveyed to his father King James, on condition that they should
 “ for ever pay to the King’s Receiver-general, or into the receipt

¹ By this charter Hugh Middelton, citizen and goldsmith, was appointed the first Governor; Robert Bateman of London, William Lewin was appointed Clerk for Skinner, Deputy Governor; Rowland Backhouse of London, mercer, Treasurer, to continue in their said offices till the Tuesday next after the Feast of All Saints in 1620.

“ of the Exchequer for his Majesty’s use, the yearly rent of 500l.
 “ which is still paid and almost entirely out of the King’s shares ⁴.”

Maitland, in his History of London, says, that by an exact mensuration of the course of the river, taken by Henry Mill, surveyor to the Company in 1723, it appeared to be 38 miles, 3 quarters, and 16 poles in length.

P. 168.—Monro calls the water of Islington Spa a light chalybeate, and speaks of it as one of the best near London ⁵. It was formerly in much repute.

KENSINGTON.

P. 171.—Monro, in his Treatise on Mineral Waters ⁶, speaks of a spring of a cathartic quality at Kensington,

P. 178.—Holland-house is now fitting up for the residence of Lord Holland.

P. 195.—Dr. Waller, late vicar of Kensington, died at Great Waltham in Essex, Nov. 10, 1795, in consequence of the bruises he received by the fall of a stack of chimnies during the high wind in the night of the 6th of the same month. He was succeeded in the vicarage of Kensington by Richard Ormerod, M. A.

NEWINGTON.

P. 297.—Lady Eleanor Davis was daughter of George Earl of Castlehaven, and relict of Sir John Davis, Attorney-general for Ireland.

⁴ In the Biographia Britannica (article Middelton), the second dividend is said to have been only 3l. 4s. 2d.

⁵ Monro on Mineral Waters, vol. i. p. 267, 268.

⁶ Vol. i. p. 151.

N O R T H A L L.

P. 315.—Sir John Hotham, Bart. Bishop of Clogher, is lately deceased.

P A D D I N G T O N.

An Act of Parliament passed in 1795, enabling the Bishop of London to grant a lease of the site and capital messuage of the manor of Paddington, with the demesne lands, to the present lessees and their heirs, for the term of 99 years, and his successors, at the end of 50 years, to renew the said lease for a fine of 20s. only, for a further term of 99 years, on the following conditions: that the ancient reserved rent of 43l. 6s. 8d. be paid to the Bishop and his successors; that a stipend of 120l. be paid to the curate of Paddington, instead of 80l. before payable; that 15l. per annum be paid to the parish in lieu of right of common on certain small parcels of waste included in the lease; and that after all these deductions, one-third of the rents, ground-rents, and increased profits of the lands so leased, (clear of taxes,) be appropriated to the Bishop of London and his successors. Powers are given by the said Act to make under leases (in which the Bishop of London for the time is to be a party) to builders.

Act for
granting
long leases
of the site
and demesnes
of the manor
of Padding-
ton.

P A N C R A S.

P. 347.—Fitzroy-farm, the seat of Lord Southampton (lord of the manor of Totenhall, or Tottenham-court), situate at Highgate, within the parish of Pancras, has been rebuilt within a few years. The grounds are laid out with much taste, and the surrounding scenery is extremely picturesque. In the house are portraits of Henry, the first Duke of Grafton; George Earl of Euston; Charles Duke

Fitzroy-
farm.

of

of Grafton (grandfather of the present Duke, and of Lord Southampton), and the late Countess of Abingdon, by Angelica Kauffman. The farm, which his Lordship keeps in his own hands, consists of about 100 acres.

P. 349.—The Earl of Mansfield being lately deceased, Caen Wood is now the seat of the Countess Dowager.

Bagnigge-
wells, &c.

P. 381.—The water of Bagnigge-wells is impregnated with sea salt, and a bitter salt of a cathartic quality, blended. Near it is a chalybeate spring. The water of Pancras-wells is a mild cathartic. It is clear and almost tasteless, impregnated with a calcareous glauber, and a small portion of sea salt⁷.

SHADWELL.

Shadwell
Spa.

P. 389.—Monro says, that the water of Shadwell Spa is more strongly impregnated with vitriol than any hitherto discovered in England. It is more commonly used, he says, externally than internally. When taken internally it operates both as a cathartic and emetic⁸.

STANMORE.

P. 392.—In a collection of drawings, formerly belonging to Smart Lethicullier, Esq. and now in the library of the Earl of Orford at Strawberry Hill, are figures of two antique bronzes, the one representing a small lion, the other the head of an Apollo, found several years ago on the estate of Mr. West near Brockley-hill.

P. 394.—Lady A. C. Brydges was married in May 1796, to Earl Temple, eldest son of the Marquis of Buckingham. The same ob-

⁷ Monro on Mineral waters, vol. i. p. 142.

⁸ Ibid. vol. i. p. 247.

servation is necessary also for p. 406, in STANMORE PARVA, and p. 629, note 69, in WILSDON.

P. 397. note 36.—The coat impaled by Collins is that of Clerke.

STEPNEY.

P. 418.—Hackney is not now to be reckoned among the boundaries of Stepney; since the separation of Stratford-Bow and Bethnal Green, those parishes intervene. The general description of the parish of Stepney is more applicable also to its former state, although the parishes of St. George in the East, and Shadwell, have a very small portion of land, except what is occupied by buildings.

P. 429.—Sir John Berry was knighted at the battle of Solebay in 1672. In 1680, he was made Rear-Admiral of the fleet; in 1684, Commissioner of the Navy. After the landing of King William, he had the chief command of the fleet. His death is said to have been attended by some mysterious circumstances, and it was suspected from the appearance of his body when opened, that he had been poisoned: but nothing ever transpired to justify the suspicion, nor was it easy to account for so horrid an action, or who could have been the authors of it? Sir John Berry.

P. 434.—The two following epitaphs are printed in N^o 518 of the Spectator, having been communicated by a correspondent, who introduces them thus: “They are written in a different manner; “the first being in the diffused and luxuriant, the second, in the “close and contracted stile; the first has much of the simple and “pathetic, the second is something light and nervous.” Thomas Saffin’s epitaph.

⁹ Charnock’s Biograph. Naval. vol. i. p. 143—146.

" Here Thomas Saffin¹⁰ lies interr'd, ah why?

" Born in New England, did in London die;

" Was the third son of eight, begat upon

" His mother Martha, by his father John;

" Much favour'd by his Prince he 'gan to be,

" But nipt by death at the age of twenty-three.

" Fatal to him was that we small-pox name,

" By which his mother and two brethren came

" Also to breathe their last, nine years before;

" And now have left their father to deplore

" The loss of all his children, with that wife

" Who was the joy and comfort of his life."

" Deceased June the 18, 1687."

" Here lies the body of Daniel Saul,

" Spittlefields weaver, and that's all."

The latter is not now to be seen; but Saffin's tomb still remains, and the epitaph is legible. Dr. Johnson's observation, upon reading the second line of this epitaph, was, "I do not wonder at this; it *would* have been strange if, born in London, he had died in New England."

P. 444.—The Rev. Samuel Brewer, who had been fifty years pastor of the independent meeting-house at Stepney, died June 11, 1796. I have been informed on good authority, since the last volume was printed, that his only publication was a sermon preached at the funeral of the Rev. Mr. Hitchin. Mr. Brewer was succeeded at Stepney by the Rev. George Ford.

¹⁰ The name is erroneously printed *Sapper* impaling a lion rampant. in the Spectator. The arms of Saffin on the tomb are three crescents jessant as many ¹¹ Boswell's Life of Johnson, vol. iii. p. 628, in the note. estoiles (the coat of Saffin of Somersetshire),

P. 449.—The writer of Lord Clarendon's Life¹², says, that "the plague had swept away so many seamen, (Stepney, and the places adjacent, which were their common habitation¹³, being almost depopulated,) that there seemed an impossibility to procure sailors enough to set out the fleet."

Plague at Stepney.

P. 451.—It appears that the conjecture in note 137 is erroneous; Sir Thomas *Bludder*, mentioned in this page, was knighted at Chatham in 1604¹⁴: he presided for some time over the victualing department in the Navy¹⁵; and dying in 1618, was buried at Ryegate in Surrey. He married Mary, daughter of Christopher Herris, Esq. of Shenvils in Essex. His daughter Mary's marriage with Sir Roger Nevinston is mentioned in his epitaph¹⁶.

Sir Thomas Bludder.

P. 452.—The site of Lord Morley's mansion in *Mile-end road* is the *property* of Mr. Thirlwall. The house which he himself occupies formed a part of it.

P. 456.—Sir Atwell Lake, Bart. married Mary, only daughter of Captain James Winter of Mile-end, by whom he was father of Sir James Winter Lake, the present Baronet.

P. 464.—To the tombs in this page add Angus M^c Neal, Esq. Captain of the Henry Dundas East-Indiaman, 1796; and Matthew Bell, aged 96 (no date).

P. 467.—The breach mentioned in this page, was within the Bishop's manor of *Stebbenheth*; but not within Stebbenheth *marsh*. It was between St. Katherine's and Shadwell¹⁷.

¹² P. 341. fol.

¹³ Hence, perhaps, the vulgar error, that all children born on the high seas belong to Stepney parish.

¹⁴ List of Knights in the Heralds' College.

¹⁵ "*Regiæ Classis Cibatus præfuit.*" (Epitaph.)

¹⁶ Communicated by R. Barnes, Esq. of Ryegate.

¹⁷ See Dugdale on draining and embanking.

STRATFORD BOW.

P. 492. Chaucer, in his prologue to the Canterbury Tales, mentions Stratford Bow as a place where the French language was taught¹⁸.

“ ——— French she spake full fayre and fetisfly,

“ After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe,

“ For French of Paris was to hire unknowe.”

TOTTENHAM.

P. 528.—Bruce-castle has been sold by Mr. Smith to —— Ayton, Esq. who conveyed it to Richard Lee, Esq. the present proprietor and occupier.

P. 528. 537.—Stephen Jermyn, Esq. died in the month of February 1796; when Pembrokes-house, being a freehold, devolved on George Tyson, Esq. and the rectory of Tottenham, being a leasehold estate, was inherited by Mrs. Mary Udney, and Harriot, wife of James Eyre, Esq.

TWICKENHAM.

P. 559.—A corning-house, for graining gunpowder, belonging to Mr. Hill, has had the singular ill-fortune to be thrice blown up in the year 1796; in the months of January, July, and November. By the three explosions fourteen lives were lost.

P. 564.—York-house is now the property and residence of his Excellency Count Starhemberg, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Vienna.

¹⁸ Perhaps by the nuns of Bromley, whose convent was styled the priory of St. Leonard in Stratford atte Bowe.

P. 575.—Lord Mendip's *first* wife was daughter of Sir William Stanhope; Lady Mendip is sister of the late Hans Stanley, Esq. and grand-daughter of Sir Hans Sloane.

— The Countess-dowager Poulett's house is now in the tenure of Mrs. Osbaldeston of Hutton Bushel in Yorkshire.

P. 577.—Marble-hill, now the property of Miss Hotham, is in the occupation of Sir James Pulteney and his Lady, Henrietta Laura, Baroness Bath.

P. 578.—The villa of the late celebrated architect Sir William Chambers at Whitton, is now the property and residence of Mrs. Dennis.

P. 593.—John Lord Berkeley was successful in an expedition against St. Maloes and Granville, in 1695, and in some other offensive operations against the enemy. There is scarcely an instance in the annals of naval history, of any other officer who attained such high rank so early in life. He was only 34 years of age when he died, yet he had been eight years an admiral ¹⁹.

John Lord
Berkeley.

P. 594, *note* 139.—Kenneth Lord Duffus, on the 27th of June 1711, (having the command of a frigate mounting 46 guns,) maintained a most desperate engagement for some hours with eight French privateers. At length, having received five balls in his body, his ship was taken by the enemy. After his attainder (for being concerned in the rebellion of 1715), he became a flag-officer in the Russian fleet ²⁰.

Lord
Duffus.

W E S T T W Y F O R D.

P. 610.—There is now no incumbent at this place; and divine service has been for some time discontinued.

¹⁹ Biograph. Naval. vol. ii. p. 121—123.

²⁰ Ibid. vol. iii. p. 380—382.

W I L S D O N.

Prebendal
manor of
Neafdon.

P. 613.—By a MS. ²¹ in the library of Thomas Astle, Esq. F.R.A.S. at Battersea Rise, it appears that the quitrents due to the manor of Neafdon, as stated in a rental of that manor, dated 1510, amounted to 2l. 18s. 4½d. per annum. In the year 1624, Thomas Wilson, prebendary of Neafdon, leased the prebendal manor ²², to which a court-baron, with a view of frank-pledge is stated to have belonged, to Francis Roberts, Esq. his executors and assigns, for the term of 21 years, and at the yearly rent of 2l. 13s. 9d. There is a clause in this lease, by which the tenant covenants to repair all bridges within the prebend, which had usually been “upholden, repaired, “maintained, or amended, by the prebendaries of Neafdon.”

Neafdon-
house, or
Catwoods.

The capital messuage at Neafdon, formerly belonging to the Roberts's, was called Catwoods, from John Attewode, it is supposed, who was the proprietor of its site in the reign of Richard the First. His descendant of the same name, described as John Attewode of Neafdon, in the year 1403, sold all his lands in the parish of Wilfdon to John Roberds, or Roberts, whose great-grandson Thomas Roberts built Neafdon-house on the site of Catwoods, in the reign of Henry VIII. It was enlarged by Francis Roberts, Esq. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and again by Sir William Roberts, about the year 1650. This Sir William afterwards inclosed about two acres of the waste belonging to the prebend of Neafdon, for which his son, Sir William Roberts, Bart. paid an annual rent, after the Restoration, to the prebendary.

²¹ This MS. which is dated 1707, contains an abstract of all the Roberts's possessions in the parish of Wilfdon, which seem to have been then lately purchased of that family.

²² With all appurtenances to the said prebend belonging, except an annual rent of 3l. 10s. due from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

In the year 1295, John de Middleton, citizen and draper of London, purchased of William de Bredestrete, and others, a messuage, a mill, 203 acres of land, three acres of meadow, two acres of wood, and 6s. rents, in Wilsdon and Hendon; which estate, increased by subsequent purchases, was called afterwards the manor of Middletons; and is supposed to have passed to Robert Curson and William Benyngton, as coheirs, by marriage, of William de Middleton, heir of John above mentioned. Robert Curson, having purchased the other moiety for an annuity of eight marks, became possessed of the whole. Robert Curson the younger, clerk, built a mansion upon this estate, and called it Bedewell-hall. He was succeeded in the possession of the manor of Middletons by John Gloucester, clerk of the King's Exchequer, whose daughter and heir, Joan, married, first, John Staunton, Gent.; and afterwards Thomas Barlee, Gent. From the latter this manor descended to Richard Barlee, Esq. who, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, sold it to Edmund Roberts, Esq. It continued in the family of Roberts till the beginning of this century. I have not been able to learn who is the present proprietor.

There is a quitrent of 1l. 16s. 8d. due from this estate to the prebend of Neafdon, which was recovered of Thomas Barlee, in the reign of Henry VII., by John Carver, then prebendary.

P. 617.—The present prebendary of East Twyford is the Rev. Henry Meene. He succeeded the Rev. Henry Waring, who died in 1795.

VOLUME THE FOURTH.

E A S T B A R N E T.

P. 10.—The mansion mentioned in this page was purchased by Mr. Trevor, in 1732, of John Moore, Gent. Richard Trevor, Lord Bishop of St. David's (devisee of the real estates of Thomas Trevor, Esq. deceased), Arabella and Harriot Montagu, spinsters, (nieces and residuary devisees of the said Mr. Trevor), and others, conveyed it, in 1744, to John Thomlinson, Esq. It does not appear by the title-deeds * that Lord Binning was ever the *proprietor*. He resided there several years.

B A R K I N G.

Fairlop fair ;
and anec-
dotes of Mr.
Day.

P. 56.—Since the account of this parish was written, I have seen a small pamphlet called “ the Origin of Fairlop Fair, annually held “ round the great Oak on Hainault Forest in Essex, on the first “ Friday in July; with an Account of the Founder Mr. Daniel “ Day.”—The author informs us that Mr. Day, (who was a block and pump-maker in the parish of St. John, Wapping,) had a small estate near Fairlop-oak, whither he used to repair annually on the first Friday in July; when it was his custom to invite a select party of his neighbours to accompany him and dine under the shade of the oak on beans and bacon. In the course of a few years, other parties were formed on Mr. Day's anniversary, and futling-booths erected for their accommodation; these increasing progressively, booths were erected also by persons who brought various articles for sale; and, about the year 1725, the place began to

* Obliginglly communicated by the present proprietor.

exhibit the appearance of a regular fair. Mr. Day continued to resort annually to his favourite spot, as long as he lived; and, in memory of its origin, never failed to provide on the day of the fair several sacks of beans, with a proportionate quantity of bacon, which he distributed, from the trunk of the tree, to the persons there assembled. For several years before Mr. Day's death, the pump and blockmakers of Wapping, to the number of about thirty or forty, went annually to the fair, in a boat made of one piece of entire fir, covered with an awning, mounted on a coach-carriage, and drawn by six horses, attended with flags and streamers, a band of music, and a great number of persons, both on foot and on horseback. This custom is still continued. A few years before Mr. Day died, his favourite oak lost a large limb, out of which he procured a coffin to be made for his own interment. His death happened on the 19th of October 1767, at the age of 84. His remains were conveyed to Barking by water, pursuant to his own request², accompanied by six journeymen pump and block-makers, to each of whom he bequeathed a new leathern apron and a guinea. There is a tombstone in the churchyard at Barking to his memory, and another to that of his sister, Mrs. Sarah Killick, who died in 1782, in the 93d year of her age.

P. 70.—The site of Barking Abbey was sold, in 1631, by Matthew Stilte, citizen of London, to William Fanshaw, Esq. and continued for several generations in that family. An estate called Cricklewood, situated near the eight mile-stone on the Rumford road, has passed with it³.

Site of Barking Abbey.

P. 79.—The manor or farm of Wythefield, *otherwise* Wythfield, *otherwise* Wyfield, containing 202 acres, (which had been purchased

Manor of Wyfield.

² His reason for requesting that his remains might be conveyed by water, was left by any accident the hearse might have been overturned. He had in the course of his life been thrown from a horse and over-

turned in a chaise, which caused him to forswear them both.

³ From the information of George Spurrell, Esq. brother of Mrs. Keeling, the present proprietor.

by

by Dr. Bamber of John Brewster,) was sold pursuant to an Act of Parliament, in 1767, to Charles, afterwards Sir Charles Raymond. Since the account of this estate, in p. 79, was printed, I have been informed that it was not sold with Cranbrook to Mr. Moffat, but continued to be the property of Sir Charles Raymond till his death, and was purchased of his representatives, by Donald Cameron, Esq. who is the present proprietor. A mansion called, in old writings, *Rayfield-house*, the site, I suppose, of the estate mentioned in p. 85 of this volume, as *Ray-house*³, did descend with Cranbrook, and was included in Mr. Raikes's late purchase. It is now called *Wyfield-house*, which led to the mistake.

P. 81.—The manor-farm of Newberry is now, under the will of the late Richard Benyon, Esq. who died Aug. 22, 1796, the property of his second son Edward.

Manor of
Cranbrook.

P. 84, 85.—Lady Montagu, widow of Sir Charles, was in possession of the manor of Cranbrook in 1630⁴. Lady Boreman enjoyed this manor till her death, in 1700, when her residuary legatees, Henry Gibbs and Henry Davies, took possession, on account of a large debt due for the arrears of her jointure. In 1721, Mary Townson, the heir at law, under a decree of Chancery, foreclosed her right and equity of redemption. In 1730, a partition of the estate was made between Davies and Gibbs. In 1757, Samuel Wade, the devisee of Davies, sold his share to Charles Raymond, Esq. (afterwards a baronet). The purchase was confirmed by Mr. Lethieullier, who had bought the perpetuity of Mrs. Townson, but never was in possession. Thomas Spencer, assignee of Gibbs, alienated the other share to Mr. Raymond in 1760. This alienation was never con-

³ Ray-house and Cranbrook were both sold by the Palavicini's to Sir Charles Montagu. There is little doubt therefore but that this estate, which is in the parish of *Barking*, and not Sir James Wright's, which

is in Woodford, is that which belonged to the monastery of Stratford. See p. 85, 275, of this volume.

⁴ Claims of the forest of Waltham among the Tower records, 6 Car.

firmed

firmed by the Lethieullier family till 1796, when Robert Raikes, Esq. purchased the manor of Cranbrook of Andrew Moffat Mills, Esq. and Gibbs's share was confirmed to him by Mary wife of Edward Hulfe, Esq. (niece and heir of Smart Lethieullier, Esq.)⁴

P. 88.—Little Gerries and Fulham-hatch, the same, it is probable, which was formerly called Fulwell-hatch (see p. 88.), seem to have descended with Wyfield, and were sold under the same Act. The purchaser was Philip Jacob Lord Rhynewick. In 1781, they were inherited by his grandson, Critoffel Van Denburgh of Great Gerries, who, in p. 88, is erroneously called Vandeburgh.

P. 92, *note* 167.—The arms of Gascoyne are, A. on a pale S. a demi-lucy erect, coupéd, O. The coat of Bamber is on an escutcheon of pretence.

P. 110.—The following epitaph, formerly in the chapel at Ilford, is printed in the second volume of Mr. Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*⁵. Epitaph of
Sir John
Smyth.

"Here lyeth the body of Sir John Smyth, fū tyme maister of this place, a good householder, a fyne man, large in almys, he did worshyp to all his kynne, all the feloship was the meryer that St John Smyth was ynne. I pry to God have mercy on his foule, and all christen. He passed to God the 11th day of Noveber in the yere of grace A. MCCCCLXXV.—For charite fay a pat nost^r and av."

—The first mentioned coat in *note* 218 is that of Mr. Allen, who was owner of the Hospital after Lord Dromore. Mrs. Waldron, widow of Christopher, rebuilt the alms-houses, and repaired the chapel, in 1719⁶.

C H I G W E L L.

P. 114.—Henry Jackson, Esq. was lord of the manor of Barringtons in 1634⁷.

⁴ From information obligingly communicated by Messrs. Coore and Hubberstey. of Edward Hulfe, Esq.

⁵ P. 243.

⁶ Mr. Lethieullier's MSS. in the library

⁷ Claims in Waltham forest, among the Tower records, 10 Car.

Sir Joseph
Jordan:

P. 125.—Sir Joseph Jordan was a naval officer of great gallantry. He was knighted in 1665, after the engagement with the Dutch fleet, in which the command of Sir John Lawson's ship was entrusted to him after that officer was wounded. Sir Joseph Jordan was about the same time made Rear-Admiral of the White^s.

EASTHAM.

Manor.

P. 139.—Sir Thomas Draper (then Thomas Draper,) Esq. had the manor of Eastham-hall as early as 1670. It was sold, in 1764, by his grandson, Thomas Draper Baber, Esq. to the present proprietor^o.

P. 141.—The form of Eastham church (the ground plan of which resembles that of Dunwich in Suffolk, engraved in the 12th volume of the *Archæologia*, pl. xxxvii.) denotes it to be of great antiquity, since it consists, like the churches of the Primitive Christians, (most of which were formed out of Pagan temples or *basilicæ*,) of a sanctuary, the walls of which are semi-circular, a temple and ante-temple, which we now call the nave.

LEYTON.

P. 164.—The lease of Walwood is now vested in the assignees of Mr. Adams, who inherited it from Mrs. Owlley.

ROMFORD.

P. 185, 186. 188, 189, 190. 193, 194, 195. 198.—The name of *Coke* wherever it occurs in these pages should be *Cooke*.

^s Biograph. Naval. vol. i.

Esq. by permission of Sir John Henniker,

^o From the information of John Smart, Bart.

P. 186.—The estate and house of Gidea-hall was devised by the late Richard Benyon, Esq. in trust, to be sold.

P. 187.—Queen Elizabeth, in 1602, granted to Sir George Hervey of Marks, the right of cutting twelve loads of forest wood; twelve loads of rushes, a buck, and a doe, yearly, and freewarren in his manor of Marks, in lieu of an extensive sheepwalk in the forest¹⁰. King James, in 1614, granted to Sir Gawen Hervey, and his successors, lords of the manor of Marks, "a good fat buck, and "a good fat doe," yearly, for ever, out of Hainault forest". A Court leet and Court baron were claimed for this manor in the year 1634¹².

P. 190.—In 1652, the manor of Reden-court was the property of William Commins, Gent. who, it is probable, purchased it of the heirs of Sir Edward Cooke. It was afterwards the property of Sir Thomas Webster, Bart. by whom it was sold to John Hopkins, Esq.¹³

W A L T H A M S T O W.

P. 223.—Sir William Batten had been a naval officer under the Parliament, and was made by them Vice-Admiral of the fleet, but at length quitted their service in disgust, and carried over the Constant Warwick, one of their finest ships, to Prince Charles in France¹⁴. Sir William Batten's widow appears to have been married at Battersea, in 1671, to a foreigner called, in the register, Lord Leyonberg¹⁵. Lady *Leighenberg* was buried at Walthamstow in 1681¹⁶.

Sir William
Batten.

¹⁰ Pat. 44 Eliz. pt. 8. May 1.

¹³ From information obligingly communicated by J. M. Grafton, Esq.

¹¹ From Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay's papers.

¹⁴ Biograph. Naval. vol. i. p. 8.

¹² Claims in the forest of Waltham (among the Tower records), 10 Car.

¹⁵ See p. 580.

¹⁶ See p. 224.

W A N S T E D.

Dr. Bradley
at Wansted.

Dr. Bradley, the celebrated astronomer, resided at Wansted in 1727, in which year a zenith sector, constructed by Graham, was put up for him there. It was from his first year's observations with this instrument, that he made his well known discovery of the apparent motion of the fixed stars, called the aberration of light¹⁶.

W E S T H A M.

Manor of
Westham.

P. 251.—The lease of the manor of Westham was assigned, in 1754, by Azariah Pinney to Francis Smart, Esq. by the latter, in 1764, to Mr. Brown, and by Mr. Brown, the same year, to Sir John Henniker, Bart." Lands in this manor descend according to the custom of gavelkind.

Manor of
Chobhams.

P. 254.—Sir Robert Wiseman was possessed of the manor of Chobhams in 1630¹⁸. The daughter and heir of John Hiatt, Esq. (grandson of John Hiatt, who died in 1719), married John Crewe, Esq. of Boleworth Castle in Cheshire, by whom this manor was sold to Mr. Allen, a calico printer, who occupied the premises. Mr. and Mrs. Crewe joined with Allen in a conveyance to Sir John Henniker in 1782¹⁹.

P. 264.—It appears by the proceedings of the Committees²⁰ during the government of the Commonwealth, that Sir Harbottle Grimston was ordered to give in an account of the tithes of Westham, conveyed by Thomas Fanshaw, Esq. of Jenkins.

P. 265.—John Smith, vicar of Westham, published, in 1704, "The Judgment of God upon Atheism and Infidelity in a brief

¹⁶ Preface to Dr. Maskelyne's Observations, p. ix.

¹⁷ From the information of John Smart, Esq. by permission of Sir John Henniker.

¹⁸ Claims in the forest of Waltham (among the Tower records), 6 Car.

¹⁹ From the information of Mr. Smart.

²⁰ Vol. v. p. 13.

“ and true account of the irreligious life and miserable death of
 “ Mr. George Edwards of Stratford, who murdered himself Jan. 4,
 “ 1703-4.”

WOODFORD.

P. 283.—Mr. Warner’s work, intituled, *Plantæ Woodfordienses*, was not published, the copies being only given to friends.—L. 5. instead of *mentioned in the Spectator*, read *somewhere mentioned by Addison or Steele* ²¹.

BROMLEY.

P. 320.—Mrs. Hawksworth, relict of Dr. Hawksworth, died at Bromley, Sept. 23, 1796.

DEPTFORD ST. NICHOLAS.

P. 367.—By the following expression in the epitaph of John ^{John Hughes.} Hughes, “ *Sacerdotii dignitatem scriptis strenuè asseruit*,” I suppose him to be the Mr. Hughes who in 1711 wrote a preliminary dissertation to St. Chrysostom, *De Sacerdotio*, wherein the authority of the church is explained as distinguished from that of the state. It is annexed to Hickes “ on the Dignity of the Christian Priesthood,” edit. 1711.

P. 313.—Richard Brooke, Esq. who died in 1772, left the interest of 100l. Bank annuities, to six poor housekeepers of this parish.

²¹ See Nichols’s Life of Bowyer, p. 409. the Tatler, N^o 155. Mr. Warner’s name occurs in the Spectator, N^o 552, as receiving subscriptions for Rowley’s globes.

DEPTFORD ST. PAUL's.

Manor of
Deptford
Strond.

P. 388.—It has been already mentioned²³, that Mr. Way's estate consists only of lands formerly parcel of the manor of Deptford Strond. The site of the manor, (which lies in this parish between the upper and lower road to Greenwich,) with the whole of the estate, (except the Camberwell part, now Mr. Way's,) continued in the Trapps family till it was sold, with Bermondsey, to Mr. Hambly²³. It is now the property of the Rev. Peter Hambly. This I suppose to be the same estate of which Roger Mortimer Earl of March died seised in 1399²⁴, being described as a manor in West Greenwich, called *le Stronde*. The manor of West Greenwich was then in the family of Say. From the Earl of March the *Stronde* descended to King Edward IV.²⁵, and thus became vested in the crown.

Skinner's
Place.

Henry, son of Luce de Eftetone, and Maurice his brother, (by a deed without date,) granted certain lands, rents, &c. in West Greenwich, to Thedred son of Richard²⁶. In 1342 John, Alexander, and Hugh de Grenwiz, sons of Alexander Thedred, quitted all claim in these lands to Ralph Nunthey—(or Nonthey) of Halsted, and Sarah his wife²⁷. William de Blackstan in 1317 conveyed to Robert Ilger certain lands, rents, and services in Deptford, Rotherhithe, and Peckham²⁸. This estate passed in 1328 to Thomas de Houton; afterwards to Richard Lacer, and from him in 1342 to Ralph Nonthey²⁹, who in 1349 conveyed a mansion called Skinner's Place, 40 acres of land, with certain rents and services in West Greenwich, to William Bishop of Winchester, and others³⁰, who the same year conveyed them to the Hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr. This estate (of which some mention is made in p. 388.) is supposed to be included in Sir Frederic Evelyn's.

²² See p. 581. ²³ See vol. i. p. 549.

²⁴ Esch. 22 Rich II. N^o 34.

²⁵ Edmund Earl of March died seised of it in 1425; it is called, in the calendar of that year, at the Tower, the Manor of *West-Greenwich*.

²⁶ Cartulary of the Hospital of St. Thomas, in the library of Thomas Astle, Esq. F. R. A. S. f. 245.

²⁷ Ibid. f. 249.

²⁹ Ibid. f. 266.

²⁸ Ibid. f. 255.

³⁰ Ibid. f. 269.

E L T H A M.

P. 396.—The manor of Eltham was leased in 1628 to Henry, Earl of St. Alban's, and others, in trust for Queen Henrietta Maria. In 1665 an assignment was made by the Queen Dowager's trustees to Robert Shaw, and others, in trust (it is probable) for Sir John Shaw. King Charles II. in 1673 granted a lease of this manor to trustees for the use of his consort, Queen Caroline. This lease also was assigned to Sir John Shaw (in 1679) ³¹.

Leases of the manor.

P. 403.—Dr. James Sherard was, for many years, an apothecary in Mark-lane, where he occasionally made a public exhibition of scarce plants. In the latter part of his life he retired to Eltham, where he died in 1738, being worth, as it is said, 150,000*l*. He was buried at Evington in Leicestershire, where there is a monument to his memory. His elder brother, William Sherard, LL. D. was fellow of All Souls College, and from 1704 till 1715 consul at Smyrna. During his travels in Asia he collected a great number of ancient inscriptions, published by Edmund Chishull, vicar of Walthamstow, who was chaplain to the same factory. Dr. Sherard in his lifetime gave 500*l*. to the Physic garden at Oxford; and by his will bequeathed the sum of 3000*l*. for the support of a botanical professorship, appointing Dillenius the first professor. He gave also to the library at the Physic garden all his books of natural history; his drawings and dried plants ³². Dr. William Sherard was buried at Eltham, August 19, 1728.

Dr. James Sherard.

Dr. William Sherard.

P. 419.—It was on May-day, 1515, that King Henry VIII. and Queen Katherine visited Shooter's-hill: an account of the entertain-

³¹ Records in the Land Revenue Office of John Fordyce, Esq. to whose permission I have been indebted for many valuable par-

ticulars in these volumes, obligingly communicated by Mr. Harrison.

³² Gent. Mag. Oct. 1796.

ment given to their Majesties by Robinhood and his men, with a description of the pageants, may be found in Holinshed's Chronicle³³.

P. 420.—John Naylor, Esq. proprietor of Fairy-hill, died there the 26th of November 1796.

G R E E N W I C H.

Three Queens
at Greenwich.

P. 431.—A solemn Christmas was kept at Greenwich in 1518, at which were present three Queens; Katherine of Arragon; Margaret Queen of Scots, the King's aunt; and his sister Mary, Queen of France³⁴.

Lady Lyfle's
funeral.

———— In the year 1512 “the Lady Muryol Vicountesse Lyfle, “wiff to Syr Thomas Knevet, and seconde daughter to therle of “Surrey, Thomas Lord Trezoror, and Maryshall of England,”—the previous funeral ceremonies of *dirige*, *requiem*, &c. having been performed in Lambeth church, (in which parish she died,) was buried in the friars church at Greenwich, her corpe having been conveyed thither in the following manner: “All the nobles and “other mourners who attended the funeral, having partaken of a “right sumptueux dyner at the Lord Trezoror, her fadyrs place “at Lambeth, retourned to the church, wher the corps laye, wiche “was alwayes accompaned with gentilwomen and certein yemen. “Thabbot of Westmester revested hym in the revestry, and *in* “*pontificalibus* preceded the corps to the barge, wiche was covered “with black and with a whit crosse; in the wiche barge was the “morners, the abbot, mynestres, and officers of arms, and twelve “staff torches about the corps.

³³ Vol. iii. f. 836, 837.

³⁴ Holinshed's Chronicle, Vol. iii. f. 838.

“ *Item*, in another barge wer the lords, knyghts ³⁵, and gentilmen,
 “ and certein gentilwomen, havyng lyvere and fervints.

“ *Item*, in the thirde barge, covered alsoo with black, were 60 poore
 “ men, havyng black gownes wth hoddess, beryng 60 torches,
 “ wiche brent contynually from Lambith tyll she was buryed; and
 “ in the same barge were certein gentilmen, servintz, and in this
 “ ordre landed at the Fryres steyses at Greenwich, were taryed her
 “ comyng, the father and the other fryres of that place, and so
 “ went thorough the churchyerd that the qwene and the ladyes
 “ myght see them, and soo conveyed into the churche, and the
 “ mynystres sayng immediatly the service of burying, for *dirige*
 “ was doon before.

“ And when they came to the bleffing of the grave, the ladyes
 “ went to Master Ryseley hows, wher they had waffirs, Ipocras,
 “ and other wyne and spices.

“ The abbot of Westmester dyd the servyce, the fadyr of the
 “ place beyng to hym assitant, the lordes and certein gentilmen
 “ taryed the burying, and after went to the said hows of Master
 “ Ryseley, wher they had lyke dyet, and this manner was buryed
 “ the said noble Lady ³⁶.”

P. 469.—After Anthony William Boehm *dele* the words *a refugee*.
 Mr. Boehm, who was a native of Oestorff near Pymont, came to
 England in 1701, and, settling in London, established a German
 school in Bedfordbury: in 1705, he was made chaplain to Prince
 George of Denmark (whose funeral sermon he published), and reader
 of the German chapel at St. James's. He was author of a volume
 of discourses and tracts; plain Directions for reading the Bible;

A. W.
 Boehm.

³⁵ The Lords and Knights present at the funeral were, Lord Howard, Lord Fitzwalter, Lord Dacre, Lord Cobham, Lord Berners; Sir Henry Guldeford, Sir Philip Tylney, Sir Thomas Bryan; Sir Philip Calthorpe, Sir Robert Brandon, Sir Richard Wyngfield, and Sir Robert Wyngfield.

There were present also, the Countess of Essex, Lady Howard (daughter of the Duke of Buckingham), Lady Elizabeth Boleyn, Lady Ann Vere, Lady Dacre, and Lady Bryan.

³⁶ Funeral Certificates in the Heralds' College, I. 3. p. 36.

numerous religious treatises in English and German : he published also several translations from the German, and was editor of other works. He died at the house of his friend Dr. Slare at Greenwich, and was interred in the *burial ground*³⁷ at that place. Some memoirs of him were published, in 1735, by J. C. Jacobi, from the German of Rambach.

Dr. Slare.

P. 470.—Frederic Slare, M. D.³⁸, was author of *Observations on Bezoar Stones and Sugar*, 1715. This work was attacked in a pamphlet intitled, “A nice Cut for the Demolisher, or Dr. Slare’s “Experiments on the Bezoar, &c. ripp’d up.” Dr. Slare wrote also on the Pyrmont waters, 1717.

P. 473.—The Roman Catholics have a chapel in Greenwich ; there is a meeting-house belonging to the Anabaptists, and two belonging to the Methodists.

P. 485—488.—The revenues of Queen Elizabeth’s College, in 1744, and those of Sir William Boreman’s school, in 1709 and 1774, are given, from papers in the vestry clerk’s office at Greenwich ; what the present revenues are, is not known to the parish³⁹ ; nor would the Drapers’ Company inform me.

³⁷ Against the wall of which is a monument with the following inscription :

“ To the memory of the Rev^d Anthony
“ William Boehm, Chaplain to George
“ Prince of Denmark, and reader of the
“ German chapel at St. James’s, born at
“ Oestorff in Germany, A. D. 1673, edu-
“ cated at Halle in Saxony, under Professor
“ Francke, the pious founder of the orphan-
“ house at Glauche : This good man lived
“ under the influence of the religion he
“ professed, being singularly pious towards
“ God, universally charitable to men, zeal-
“ ous in promoting Christian knowlege,
“ and after an exemplary life, died on Sun-
“ day May 27, A. D. 1722, in hope of a
“ blessed immortality.”

³⁸ The following inscription is upon Dr. Slare’s tomb in the burial ground :

“ Hic reliquias suas deponi voluit Fre-

dericus Slare, M.D. peritissimus, benignus,
“ pius, Collegii Regalis medicorum Lon-
“ dinensis socius senior elector ; Regiæ so-
“ cietatis socius ; societatis de promovendo
“ Evangelio in partibus transmarinis socius,
“ necnon unus ex illorum communitate qui
“ se sponte suâ et pro viribus devinxere ad
“ doctrinam & virtutem Christianam ubique
“ terrarum, adjuvante Deo, promovend :
“ Obiit 12^o Septembris A. D. 1727, ætatis
“ suæ 80^{mo}. Juxta fratrem doctissimum
“ jacet hic soror ejus dilectissima Domina
“ Jane Slare, quæ obiit 4^{to} die Aprilis 1734,
“ ætatis suæ 80.”

“ Bona fecit et meliora habet.”

³⁹ When the account of charitable dona-
tions was given in to the House of Commons,
the value of these charities was returned
unknown.

L E E.

P. 505, *note* 18.—Upon a reference to the graduate-book of the University of Cambridge, it does not appear that Mr. Pate ever had the degree of LL.B. as mentioned in this note on the authority of the life of Bowyer.

L E W I S H A M.

P. 518.—The manor of Billingham was sold, in 1584, by Emery, son and heir of John Rochester, by his wife Philippa, to John Leigh; who, in 1598, aliened it to James Altham, Esq. A daughter of Sir James Altham, having married — Stidolfe, brought it into that family. Sir Richard Stidolfe, by his will, bearing date 1676, bequeathed his estates between his two daughters, Margaret, the wife of James Tryon, Esq. and Frances, married to Jacob Lord Astley. Frances Lady Astley left her estates to her nephew Charles Tryon, Esq. in whom the whole being vested, he sold it, in 1724, to Thomas Inwen, Esq. father of Lady Falkland⁴⁰.

Manor of
Billingham.

P. 519.—Near the church is a large mansion built by Sir John Leithcullier in 1680, now the property of Mr. Richard Wright, and occupied as a school. The coat impaled by Petrie in note 39, is that of Keble.

P. 532.—The present master of Blackheath school is the Rev. Mr. Trivett.

P L U M S T E A D.

P. 540, 541.—By an application to the Company of Clothworkers, at a committee, held since the account of this parish was printed, I was in hopes of ascertaining when the Company be-

⁴⁰ From an abstract of the title obligingly through the hands of Thomas Gregory, communicated by the present proprietor, Esq. of Clifford's-Inn.

came possessed of the manor of Bostall, and whether they were possessed also of the estate formerly belonging to the Hospital of Acon, which, for a considerable time, passed with Bostall, but on neither of these subjects would they indulge me with any information. Bostall is vested in them as trustees, I presume, for some charity, but for what charity I could not learn.

P. 541.—Plumstead-park-farm was purchased by Richard Bowzer, Esq. of William Coltman, Esq. who bought it of Mr. Curtis⁴¹. It is not improbable that *this* is the estate which belonged to the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon, but it appears, from Mr. Bowzer's communications, that his title-deeds are not of sufficient antiquity to ascertain it.

W O O L W I C H.

Manor.

P. 560.—Philipott is right in his account of the manor of Woolwich having been purchased of the Boughtons by the Heywoods, or Haywoodes. It does not appear that it ever was in the family of Heydon. Sir Edward Boughton sold the manor of Woolwich, in 1555, to Richard Haywoode. It was aliened by Christopher Haywoode, in 1580, to Richard Patrick. Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Gilbourne, married St. Leger Scrope, Esq. who sold this manor, in 1692, to Richard Bowater the elder, and Richard Bowater the younger⁴². It is now the property of *John* Bowater, Esq.; and the manor-house is in the *occupation* of his brother, *Captain Edward* Bowater.

P. 566, *note* 47.—Lord Bellenden died Oct. 20, 1796.

Sir Martin
Bowes's
alms-houses.

P. 566.—The alms-houses at Woolwich were built by Sir Martin Bowes, in his lifetime, in what year is uncertain. By a will, bearing date Sep. 20, 1562⁴³, he gave to the wardens and commonalty of

⁴¹ From the information of Mr. Bowzer. agents to Mr. Bowater.

⁴² From information politely communicated by Messrs. Beardsworth and Moore, ⁴³ Sir Martin Bowes's last will, which is in the Prerogative-office, bears date Aug.

of the mystery of Goldsmiths in London, certain lands and tenements; charged, among various other charities, with the payment of 7l. 12s. 1d. to the five poor folk in his alms-houses⁴⁴; 6s. 8d. to the minister for a sermon at a visitation of the alms-houses by the Company, which he directs shall take place annually between Midsummer and Michaelmas; and to the priest-clerk, and to other poor people of the parish, 7s. 11d. By his indenture, bearing date Sep. 20, 1565, he vested the said alms-houses in certain feoffees (being of the Goldsmiths' Company), and their heirs, appointing them to be for the free habitation of five poor inhabitants and parishioners of Woolwich, of the age of 50 years and upwards⁴⁵.

FARTHER ADDITIONS to VOLUME I.

CAMBERWELL.

A descriptive account of Dr. Lettsom's house and gardens at Grove-hill. Grove-hill, in this parish, has been published in a small pamphlet under the title of "Grove-hill, a Horticultural Sketch." The gardens contain a large and valuable collection of European and American plants. In the house, among other curiosities, are several models, in cork, of ancient buildings, by Dubourg. The pamphlet is embellished with four plates.

P. 581 (of this volume).—Thomas Crimes, or Grimes, is in Bromley's Catalogue called "a poet," but there seems not to be sufficient

10, 1565, and was proved on the 21st of Jan. 1566-7 following (See Register, Stonard, fol. 3.). He takes no notice therein of the benefactions above mentioned, his deed of gift having rendered such mention unnecessary.

⁴⁴ They now receive 25l. per ann. besides coals, &c.

⁴⁵ The above account of Sir Martin Bowes's alms-houses was communicated, with permission of the Company, by Thomas Lane, Esq. their clerk.

authority

authority for it. The print which is in Sir William Musgrave's collection contains all that is known of him. Over his head is a laurel wreath with this inscription, *Nondum merui*, which at most intimates a promise of poetical talents.

CHEAM.

Cheam
school.

P. 139.—East Cheam-house, which was devised by Lady Stourton to Lord Petre, and afterwards sold to Philip Antrobus, Esq. has been pulled down, and a new house erected near the road leading from Sutton to Epsom.

P. 564.—The Rev. Mr. Sanxay, mentioned in this page, established a school at Cheam, which has continued more than a century. It was some time since conducted by the Rev. Mr. Gilpin, (author of Lectures on the Church Catechism; some well-known tours; and "Remarks on Forest Scenery,") and now by his son, the Rev. William Gilpin.

P. 583 (of this volume), *note* 32.—The coat quartered by Small is *Newnam*.

CROYDON.

P. 188.—The greater part of the rectorial tithes have been sold to the land-holders. The remainder, since the death of the late Lord Montagu, is inherited by the Hon. Mrs. Poyntz.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES.

P. 254. 256.—The present annual revenue of the grammar-school is 120l. the revenue of the alms-houses, founded by William Cleave, Esq. for six poor men and six poor women, is 206l. 15s.; which will some time hence be farther augmented by a reversionary benefaction

benefaction of 1000l. 3 per cent. consol. left by Thomas Tillsley, lately deceased.

The present annual revenue of the bridge is 155l.

Various Benefactions.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Donors' Names.</i>	<i>Nature and present yearly Value.</i>	<i>Use.</i>
1524.	John Price, - - -	1l. (rent-charge), - - -	Poor.
1599.	Robert Nerton, - - -	1l. (rent-charge), - - -	Poor.
1608.	John Hartop, Esq. - -	6l. (rent-charge), - - -	Bread.
1618.	Edward Buckland, - -	30l. (a wharf at Kingston), {	To buy coals to be retailed to the poor at a low price.
1624.	Henry Smith, - - -	{ 106l. (rent-char. fee-farm rents, and int. of mon.), }	To employ the poor, apprentice children, &c.
1633.	Mark Snelling, - - -	38l. (lands), - - - - -	6l. in bread, and 6l. in money to poor widows, the remainder in coals to the poor.
1636.	King Charles I. - - -	5l. (rent-charge), - - -	Poor.
1638.	Thomas Tyffin, - - -	{ 41l. 10s. (lands, and interest of money), - }	Education and apprenticing of children.
1739.	John Tyffin, - - -	{ - - - - - }	Education of children.
1648.	Elizabeth Brown, - - -	48l. (house in Fleet-street),	Poor widows.
1654.	Edward Hurst, Esq. - -	6l. (rent-charge), - - -	Poor.
1670.	John Dolling, - - -	4l. 15s. (land), - - -	Poor.
1710.	Nicholas Hardinge, - -	38l. 5s. (fee-farm-rents ¹), {	Education and apprenticing of children.
1717.	William Belitha, Esq. -	15l. (interest of money), -	Education of poor girls.
1789.	{ Pet. Huguetan Van Vryhouven Lord Vryhouven, - }	6l. (interest of money), -	Poor in the workhouse.
Unkn.	The Countess of Dover,	5l. 4s. (rent-charge), - -	Bread.

Most of the above benefactions are under the management of the Corporation.

L A M B E T H.

P. 595 (of this volume).—The conjecture in this page is corroborated by Lord Orford's *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii. p. 71. where it appears that Dr. Tillotson sat to Mrs. Beale in 1672, for Colonel Strangeways. It is more probable therefore that the picture at Lambeth should have been painted about the same time, than that it should have been done twenty years afterwards, when Dr. Tillotson was Archbishop. Knight-hill, the seat of Lord Thurlow, is in this parish.

¹ Issuing out of the manors of Lechlade and Blechden in Gloucestershire.

FARTHER ADDITIONS to VOLUME II.

 C H E L S E A.

P. 148.—Chelfea-park was purchafed of the Duke of Wharton's representatives by the elder brother of Sir Hans Sloane, and is now the property of his grandson Hans Sloane, Esq. M. P. The house has been long pulled down. At the eastern extremity of the park, near Little Chelfea, is a modern house, built, and for a confiderable time inhabited, by the late eminent furgeon William Bromfield, Esq. It is now in the occupation of Lady Anne Simpson, as under-tenant to John Groves, Esq. who is leffee under Mr. Sloane.

H A M P S T E A D.

In the British Mufeum is a rare print, by Hollar, of a hollow tree at Hampstead, meafuring 28 feet in girth, having a staircase within it, and a turret on the top. It is not mentioned in Vertue's Catalogue, but (except in the meafure of the girth) it exactly refembles the print of a tree at Langley, which is there defcribed.

FARTHER ADDITIONS to VOLUME III.

HORNSEY.

There is another charter of Queen Elizabeth¹, of a date prior to that spoken of in the account of Sir Roger Cholmeley's "free grammar-school" at Highgate, p. 64, 65. By this charter the nomination and appointment of the schoolmaster are, in the first instance, vested in Sir Roger Cholmeley's heirs, and, on their failing to appoint within *two* months, the governors, with the *advice* and *consent* of the Bishop of London, are to appoint. Sir Roger Cholmeley's heirs and the governors, jointly, are to make statutes. All the revenues then belonging to the institution, together with all future benefactions, are directed to be appropriated solely to the maintenance of a master, and to the relief of the poor.

Farther particulars relating to Highgate-school.

The ordinances of 1571 direct that the schoolmaster shall be "a graduate of good, sober, and honest conversation, and no light person," and that he shall "teach and instruct young children their A, B, C, and other English books, and to write, and also the grammar as they shall grow up thereto, and that without taking any money or other reward for the same, other than as hereafter is expressed;" that is 4d.² at the admission of each child into the school, and 4d. for books.

The schoolmaster's office also is to read morning and evening prayers, at the chapel, on Sundays, (except on the first Sunday in each month, when the inhabitants are to repair to their respective parish churches,) morning prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays, and evening prayers on Saturdays, and on the vigils of all festivals. He must not

¹ Pat. 7 Eliz. pt. 7. Jan. 29.

² This was, in 1712, increased to 12d.

serve nor take any cure elsewhere, nor must he be absent above ten days in the year, and that not without urgent cause.

The master's salary was fixed by the said ordinances at 10*l.* per annum, besides a house rent-free, and kept in repair, a garden, and orchard, two acres of land, then lately inclosed out of Highgate common, and eight loads of fuel out of Hornsey woods³ (granted by the Bishop of London).

The master was bound in a penalty of 20*l.* to observe the above-mentioned ordinances; and it was farther provided that if he should infringe them, having been thrice warned by the governors, he should be expelled.

In 1681, the master's salary was 28*l.*; in 1698, 30*l.*; in 1762, 100*l.* (besides 10*l.* as reader, left by the will of Edward Pauncefort, Esq. in 1748). It has been lately raised again, and the master now receives about 140*l.* per annum. I have been favoured⁴ with the following account of the lands and monies vested in the Governors of Highgate-school at that period, with their produce.

Lands, Houses, and Rent-charges.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>'Donors' Names.</i>	<i>Description.</i>	<i>Value in 1762.</i>
1562.	The Founder, - - -	{ Messuages in the parish of St. Martin, Lud- gate, and St. Michael, Crooked-lane, - - - }	{ 40 <i>l.</i> per annum (let at 10 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per annum in 1562).
1580.	John Dudley, Esq. - -	{ Lands at Highgate, - A rent-charge on tene- ments in Stoke New- ington, - - - }	{ 98 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per annum. 2 <i>l.</i> per annum.
1587.	Jasper Cholmeley, Esq.	{ A rent-charge ⁵ on the manor of Renters in Hendon, - - - }	{ 2 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per annum.
1637.	William Platt, Esq. -	{ A rent-charge on a house at Kentish Town, - }	{ 10 <i>l.</i> per annum.

³ In 1712, this had been long discontinued. lieu of 20*s.* per annum, given by John Mar-

⁴ By the Rev. Weldon Champneys, who received it from Thomas Bromwich, Esq. the late Treasurer. being a rent-charge on a copyhold estate, was not valid.

⁵ A part of this appears to have been in

Money in Funds, &c.

	Annual amount.
£. s. d.	
320l. 3 per cent Bank Annuities, purchased in 1726, with a legacy of 300l. devised by Robert Bootle, Esq. - - - - -	9 12 0
90l. Old South-Sea Annuities, purchased with 100l. bequeathed by Sir Edward Gould, in 1739, for the preacher, - - - - -	3 12 0
90l. New South-Sea Securities, purchased with Sir Edward Gould's legacy, for the preacher, - - - - -	2 14 0
150l. South-Sea Stock, left by Mrs. Hannah Boife for the six alms-women, - - - - -	6 0 0
150l. South-Sea Stock, left by the said Mrs. Boife for the same purpose, - - - - -	5 5 0
1500l. 3 per cent. Bank Annuities (by a decree in Chancery, in lieu of 60l. per annum left by Edward Pauncefort, Esq.), - - - - -	45 0 0
300l. a legacy, of Samuel Foster, Esq. lent on the toll of Whetstone turnpike, at 4 per cent. - - - - -	12 0 0
100l. New South-Sea Annuities, bought in 1733, - - - - -	4 0 0
60l. New South-Sea Annuities, bought in 1740, - - - - -	2 8 0
100l. 3 per cent. Annuities, bought in 1744, - - - - -	3 0 0
300l. Bank 4 per cent. Annuities, bought in 1747, - - - - -	12 0 0
400l. 3 per cent. New South-Sea Annuities, purchased with money collected for the charity girls, - - - - -	12 0 0
300l. 3 per cent. Bank Annuities reduced, purchased with money belonging to the school and chapel, - - - - -	9 0 0

The balance of the pew and burial money was estimated, in 1762, at 38l. 3s. 4d. per annum, *communibus annis*.

In a terrier of the school, dated July 11, 1565, the chapel is described as a chapel at Highgate, commonly called Highgate chapel, which seems to imply that it had then been some time built. In the ordinances of 1571, it is spoken of as having been erected by the *founder* (which must mean Sir Roger Cholmeley), as a chapel of ease for the inhabitants of Highgate. This affords an additional proof that the inscription on the front of the chapel is erroneous.

The chapel.

T E D.

TEDDINGTON.


P. 511.—The ancient parish register has been lately found. The entries of baptisms begin in 1558, and continue till 1681; the burials begin in 1555, and are continued till 1680; the marriages begin in 1560, and are continued till 1676. The only entries of note are the following:—

“ William Cecil, son to the R^t Hon. the Earle of Salisbury, was married to Elizabeth Lawley, daughter to the Lady Lawley, Aug. 16, 1649.”

“ The Rite onnered Lord Bridgman³ was bured the 3^d of July 1674.”

Thomas Traherne, the curate, mentioned in p. 508, 509, was buried at Teddington on the 10th of October 1674. Anthony Wood's date of his death, therefore, must be erroneous.

³ Sir Orlando Bridgman, the Lord Keeper.

 The manor of Bellingham held by the convent of Stratford Langthorne, under the monks of Canterbury, (see p. 247 of this Volume, in the *note*,) was *Billingham* in Lewisham. In the bailiffs' accounts, after the dissolution of the said convent, it is called the manor of Lewisham, (see p. 246, *note*,) which led me to suppose that *Billingham*, not being there mentioned, had been alienated at an earlier period.

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N. B. Where the letter (Q.) follows a figure, the quarterings of the family there mentioned are described.

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THE END.

GENERAL TABLE of ERRATA.

V O L. I.

P. 5. l. 9. for *Sergeanty*, read *Sergeantry*.—P. 24. l. 12. for 10, read 19.—P. 41. note 34. for 1711, read 1611.—P. 106. note 35. in the Greek inscription, for ANOMA read ANOMHMA.—P. 131. in the average of births, &c. for 1780—1780, read 1780—1789.—P. 135. l. 5. for *Hollin* read *Hollier*.—P. 161. l. 15. for *son*, read *grandson*.—P. 184. l. ult. for 1733, read 1736-7.—P. 188. l. 5. for *daughter*, read *niece*.—P. 195. l. 23. for 1616, read 1610.—P. 199. l. 27. dele *probably one of the Archbishop's daughters*.—P. 205. l. 19. for *Theobalds*, read *Theobald*.—P. 206. l. 19. dele *for the Princess Dowager*.—P. 253. l. 16. for *Clerk of the Parliament*, read *first Clerk of the House of Commons*.—P. 255. l. 5. for *Lawrence*, read *Laurens*.—*Ibid.* note 161. before *bridge*, read *custody of the*.—P. 290. l. 12. for *Kemp*, read *Knapp*.—P. 348. l. 19. for *Charles*, read *George*.—P. 363. l. 18. for *Piers*, read *Peers*.—P. 376. l. 12, and 22. for *Aynscomb*, read *Aynscombe*.—P. 384. l. 7. for *Petersburgh*, read *Moscow*.—P. 401. l. 14. for *wife*, read *sister*.—P. 403. l. 2. for 1696, read 1698.—P. 405. l. 11. for 1477, read 1483.—P. 412. l. 28. for *Cooke*, read *Nicholas Charles*.—P. 413. l. 23. for *Pettinwand*, read *Pettinward*.—P. 420. l. 30, 31. for *his two immediate successors*, read *the Earl of Egremont and Lord Weymouth*.—P. 461. l. 13. for *St. John's College*, read *King's College*.—P. 566. l. 19. for *Lord Spencer*, read *John Spencer*, afterwards *Viscount Spencer*.

N. B. Many of the above *errata* have been corrected in the second Edition of this Volume.

The following occur as errors in the second Edition only. P. 177. l. 22. for *about twelve months since*, read *in the year 1790*.—P. 217. l. 3. for *about eighteen years ago*, read *about three and twenty years ago*, or *about the year 1773*.—P. 408. note 18. l. ult. for *four years ago*, read *in the year 1788*.

V O L. II.

P. 116. Supply *average of burials*, at the top of the page.—P. 127. l. 8. for 1675, read 1657. P. 165. note 251. dele *January 1737*.—P. 201. l. 1. before *Shepherd's Calendar*, read *late*.—P. 231. l. 14. and p. 232. l. 13. for *Harrison*, read *Harrington*.—P. 357. l. 11. for 1752, read 1572.—P. 365. l. 2. for *Monmouthshire*, read *Herefordshire*.—P. 388. l. 18. after *Dr. Edmund Gibson*, read *Lord Bishop of London*.—P. 438. note 7. for *daughter of Edward Franklin*, read *daughter of John Lockyer, by a daughter of Edward Franklin*.—P. 503. l. 6. for *of*, read *or*.—*Ibid.* l. 20. for 1716, read 1, 17.—P. 523. l. 14. for *Jessies*, read *Jeffries*.—P. 529. l. 18. for *sister*, read *niece*.—P. 559. note 2. for *mortem*, read *montem*.—P. 591. l. 20. for *father*, read *brother*.

V O L. III.

P. 6. l. penult. and ult. dele *Prebendary of Winchester*.—P. 49. l. 16. for *D. D.* read *LL. D.*.—P. 65. l. 12. before *William*, read *Richard*.—P. 88. l. 3. for *Roydon*, read *Rushdon*.—P. 91. l. 11. for *Eaß*, read *West*.—P. 102. l. 12. *bis*, and p. 121. l. 5. for *Joseph*, read *John*.—P. 115. l. antepenult. for *Conningmark*, read *Koenigsmark*.—P. 122. l. 4. for *Brentford*, read *Brentford-end*.—P. 137. l. 17. for *father*, read *grandfather*.—P. 141. l. 21. for *incautem*, read *incautum*.—P. 195. l. 10. for *D. D.* read *M. A.*—P. 265. l. 4. for *fellow*, read *conduct*.—P. 271. l. 9. of the note,

E R R A T A.

note, for *Barker*, read *Baker*.—P. 281. note 3. l. 5. for *Bart*, read *Bp*.—P. 347. l. 21. for *LL. B.* read *LL. D.*—P. 399. l. 1. for *LL. D.* read *LL. B.*—P. 437. l. 18. and p. 457. l. 3. for *Entinck*, read *Entick*.—P. 440. l. 8. *Bethnal Green* is omitted among the parishes taken out of Stepney.—P. 462. l. 8. for *South*, read *South east*.—P. 463. note 172. l. 4. for *mani*, read *mané*.—P. 472. l. 8. for *western*, read *southern*.—*Ibid.* l. 25. for *Presbyterians*, read *Independents*.—P. 473. l. 12. for *Meretone*, read *Menetone*.—P. 483. note 225. for *King's*, read *Queen's*.—P. 485. l. 11. for *Innes*, read *Jones*.—*Ibid.* l. 15. for 50. read 30.—P. 506. note 16. l. 23. for *May*, read *March*, as in l. 4.—P. 511. l. 5 of the note, for *argentum*, read *agentem*.—P. 598. note 163. for the *present Earl Poulett*, read *brother of the present Earl*.—P. 629. l. 17. for *churchyard*, read *church*.—P. 631. l. 2. for *Vane*, read *Fane*.

N. B. In the former table of *Errata* for this volume, for p. 588. read p. 508.

V O L. IV.

P. 20. note 20. for *present*, read *late*.—P. 140. l. 16 and 17. for *Harvey*, read *Hervey*.—P. 141. in the marginal note, for *Edward*, read *Edmund*.—P. 184. note 4. l. ult. for *m.* read *Nº*.—P. 193. note 48. for *Margaretta Elizabeth*, read *Jane*.—P. 221. l. 25. for *Edward*, read *Edmund*.—P. 270. in the table of benefactions, for *Gerrard*, read *Garrard*.—P. 283. l. 25. for *Stevens*, read *Steevens*.—P. 286. l. 19. for *Fowlke of Claybury*, read *Fowke of Clayberry*.—P. 301. dele note 48. —P. 305. l. 18, 20. and in the margin, for *Aukland*, read *Auckland*.—P. 366. note 44. l. 1. of the second column, for *Robert*, read *Richard*.—P. 384. note 98. for *Hammond*, read *Hamond*.—P. 419. l. 22. for *Dinely*, read *Dynely*.—P. 450. the reference to note 80 should be at the words "principal officers," in p. 451.—P. 488. for *Extracts from the Register*, read *Various Benefactions*.—P. 507. l. 15. for *Courtney*, read *Courtenay*.—P. 581. l. 7 and 8. for *Mellor*, read *Meller*.—P. 608. l. 8. for *Jennings*, read *Jenings*.—P. 624. l. 6. for 14th, read 15th.—P. 628. l. 16. before *Curtis*, read *Timothy*.—P. 641. l. 19. for *Mac Neal*, read *Mac Nab*.—P. 642. l. penult. for *Starbemberg*, read *Stabremberg*.



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