LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

SURVEY OF LONDON

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UNDER THE GENERAL EDITORSHIP OF

SIR LAURENCE GOMME (*for the Council*)

PHILIP NORMAN (*for the Survey Committee*)

VOLUME III.

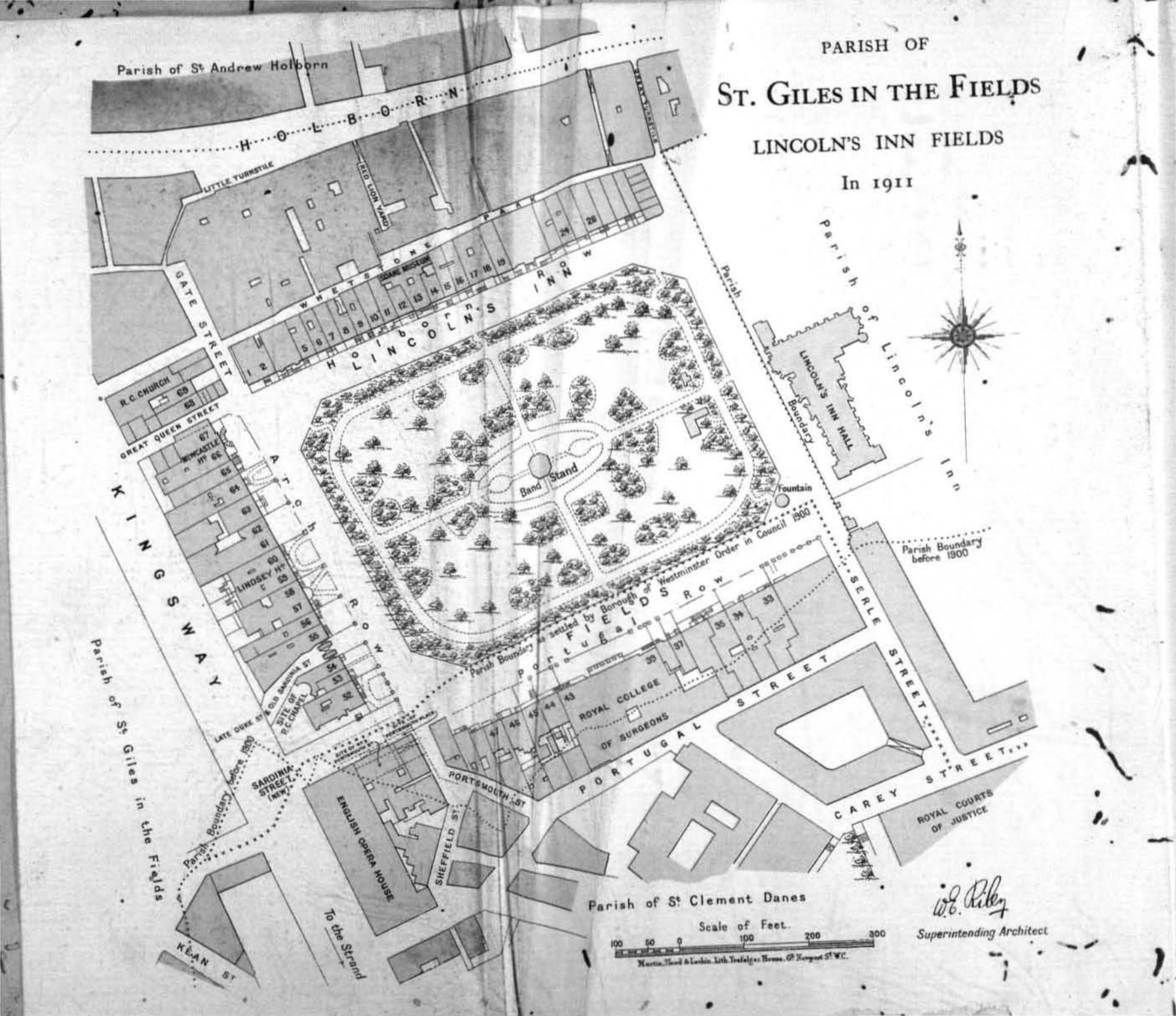
THE PARISH OF ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS

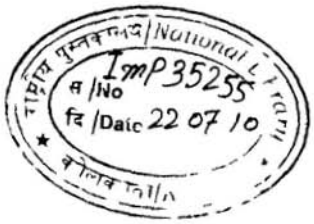
(Part I.)

Lincoln's Inn Fields

PUBLISHED BY THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, SPRING GARDENS, LONDON

1912


PARISH OF
ST. GILES IN THE FIELDS
LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS
In 1911
Parish of St Andrew Holborn
H O L B O R N
LITTLE TURNSTILE
RED LION YARD
PARK
WHETSTONE
SOANE MUSEUM
INNER
LINCOLN'S
GATE STREET
R.C. CHURCH
GREAT QUEEN STREET
NEWCASTLE
LINDSEY
KINGSWAY
SITE OF R.C. CHAPEL
LATE DUKE ST & OLD SARDINIA ST
SARDINIA STREET (NEW)
Parish Boundary before 1900
Parish of St Giles in the Fields
Band Stand
Fountain
Parish Boundary as settled by Borough of Westminster Order in Council 1900
PORTUGAL STREET
FIELDS
ROW
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
PORTSMOUTH ST
SHEFFIELD ST
ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE
KEAN ST
To the Strand
Parish of St Clement Danes
Parish of Lincoln's Inn
LINCOLN'S INN HALL
Boundary
SERLE STREET
CAREY STREET
ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE
Scale of Feet.
100 50 0 100 200 300
Martin, Wood & Lockie, Lith. Trafalgar House, 6 Newport St. W.C.
W. E. Riley
Superintending Architect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THE PARISH OF ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS (PART I.), BEING THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE SURVEY OF LONDON, WITH DRAWINGS, ILLUSTRATIONS AND ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTIONS, BY W. EDWARD RILEY, ARCHITECT TO THE COUNCIL. EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION AND HISTORICAL NOTES, BY SIR LAURENCE GOMME, CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.

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PLATE

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* Included in letterpress.

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3.	LLOYD KENYON, BARON KENYON	*Sable*, a chevron engrailed *Or*, between three crosses flory *Argent*.
4.	ROBERT BRUDENELL, EARL OF CARDIGAN	*Argent*, a chevron *Gules*, between three morions *Azure*.
5.	ROBERT HENLEY, EARL OF NORTHINGTON	*Azure*, a lion rampant *Argent*, ducally crowned *Or*, a border of the second charged with eight torteaux.
6.	SIR JOHN MAYNARD – – –	*Argent*, a chevron between three sinister hands couped at the wrist *Gules*.
7.	EDWARD THURLOW, BARON THURLOW	*Argent*, on a chevron between two chevronels *Sable*, three portcullises with rings and chains of the first.
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22.	CHARLES SEYMOUR, DUKE OF SOMERSET	Quarterly, first and fourth *Or*, on a pile *Gules*, between six fleurs-de-lis *Azure*, three lions of England (COAT OF AUGMENTATION GRANTED BY HENRY VIII.); second and third *Gules*, two wings conjoined in lure, tips downwards *Or* (SEYMOUR).
23.	JAMES HAY, EARL OF CARLISLE	*Argent*, three escutcheons *Gules*.
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PREFACE.

IN January, 1896, the London County Council, on the motion of Sir John Lubbock (now Lord Avebury), directed the General Purposes Committee to consider and report what course the Council should adopt in the case of the contemplated destruction of any building of historic or architectural interest. As a preliminary it was deemed essential that a list, as complete as possible, should be obtained of all such buildings in the county, and the Council accordingly communicated with certain architectural, archæological and kindred societies with a view to obtaining the materials necessary for drawing up such a list. A conference was accordingly held in December, 1896, with representatives of these societies in order to decide upon the procedure most likely to obtain the desired result. Resolutions were passed at this conference expressing the opinion that it was desirable that a register should be made of buildings of historic or architectural interest in London; that the Committee for the Survey of the Old Memorials of Greater London, having already made a register of buildings in the east end of London, should be requested to continue its work; and that the Council should print portions of the register from time to time.

The Council generally endorsed the views expressed at the conference, and in July, 1897, and March, 1902, authorised the printing of Volume I. of the Register, *i.e.*, the section dealing with the parish of Bromley-by-Bow. The materials for this were provided by the Survey Committee.

In continuance of this policy the Council in 1898 obtained, in section 60 of its General Powers Act, authority to purchase by agreement buildings and places of historic or architectural interest or works of art, or to contribute towards the cost of preserving, maintaining and managing any such buildings and places, and to erect and maintain or contribute towards the provision, erection and maintenance of works of art in London. The Council has also secured the insertion in several Acts of Parliament relating to railway, etc., works of provisions to secure that objects of archæological interest excavated by the undertakers shall be handed over to the Council

Under the agreement come to with the Survey Committee in 1897, the Council bore the expense of printing (securing the copyright for reproduction purposes, but leaving the actual documents in the hands of the Survey Committee), and supplied the Survey Committee, free of cost, with 500 copies for distribution among their members. The arrangement did not, however, prove entirely satisfactory, and fell into abeyance. No further portions of the register were published by the Council, but the Survey Committee issued in 1909, at their own expense, a volume relating to the parish of Chelsea.

A large amount of material, suitable for publication, continued nevertheless to be collected both by the Council and by the Survey Committee, and it was felt that, having regard to the rapidly changing character of London, the continuation of the work should be no longer delayed, but that it should be proceeded with under the supervision of the Council. As the result of prolonged negotiations, an amended arrangement for five years was come to in 1909 between the Council and the Survey Committee. The agreement, the conclusion of which was due in no small measure to the untiring efforts of the late Mr. Clement Young Sturge, then Chairman of the Records and Museums Sub-Committee of the Local Government, Records and Museums Committee of the Council, provided that the materials collected should be published from time to time in the joint names of the Council and the Survey Committee, that the Council should retain full financial control and should bear the cost of production and take the proceeds of sale; but that, in return for the assistance rendered, the Council should supply the Survey Committee, free of charge, with such number of copies (not exceeding 250) as would enable each active member and each member of the Survey Committee subscribing not less than £1 1s. a year to the Survey Committee's funds, to be furnished with a copy of the volume.

It was agreed that the volume relating to the parish of Chelsea, already issued by the Survey Committee, should form Volume II. of the series, and that the third volume should deal with the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. This parish is so rich in buildings of interest that it was thought desirable that the volume should be issued in two parts. Part I. dealing with Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Part II. with the rest of the parish. Before the passing of the London Government Act, 1899. all the houses in Lincoln's Inn Fields were situated in the parish, but as a result of that Act the parish boundary on the south side of the Fields was altered in 1900, so that the houses on that side are now situated in the parish of St. Clement Danes. In order, however, that the whole of Lincoln's Inn Fields might be dealt with together in one publication, it was thought convenient, as well as appropriate in other respects, in preparing this volume to have regard to the boundary of the parish as it existed for centuries before 1900.

It is desired to take this opportunity of thanking those owners and occupiers of houses in Lincoln's Inn Fields who have kindly granted permission to the Council to make surveys of the interior of their premises, and to take photographs for reproduction in this volume. It may be stated that not only have requests for such facilities been in every instance most courteously acceded to, but much valuable information has been willingly imparted. The thanks of the Council are also due to the Westminster City Council, and the Holborn Metropolitan Borough Council, for the facilities given to the Council's officers for the examination of the parish ratebooks.

It has fallen to Mr. W. W. Braines, B.A.(Lond.), the officer in charge of the Library and Records Branch of my Department, to do all the research

work for the historical part of the volume, and to recover, for one of London's most interesting sites, the true history, which had long been obscured by writers who had failed to get to the original authorities. Mr. Braines and his assistants have been unwearied, and I cannot speak too highly of the skill and ability with which he has helped me to unravel some by no means easy problems.

LAURENCE GOMME.

County Hall,
Spring Gardens, S.W.
13th March, 1912.

PREFACE TO THE HISTORICAL NOTES

THE names of the residents in Lincoln's Inn Fields are taken generally from the ratebooks of four authorities. (1) Those formerly belonging to the Vestry of St. Clement Danes and now in the possession of the Westminster City Council. They contain information as to the houses on the south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and start from the year 1653. (2) Those formerly belonging to the Vestry of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and now in the possession of the Holborn Metropolitan Borough Council. They give particulars of the houses on the west and north sides of the Fields, but are not available before 1730. (3) Those formerly belonging to the Westminster Commission of Sewers and now in the possession of the London County Council. They begin in 1700, but were only made up at intervals, and being based upon the parish rate-books, can be neglected when the latter are available. The books for 1700, 1703, 1708, 1715, and 1723, however, form some compensation for the absence of parish ratebooks before 1730. (4) Those formerly belonging to the Lincoln's Inn Fields Trustees and now preserved in the British Museum. They run from 1757 to 1796.

It will be seen from the above that there is no ratebook evidence earlier than 1700 for the houses on the west and north sides. It is possible, however, to obtain earlier information from—

(1) Jury Presentment Lists for 1683 and 1695, in the possession of the London County Council. These are lists of persons liable to be rated for the maintenance of the Essex Street sewer, and "presented" as such by the jury summoned for the purpose. The 1695 list is incomplete for the west side. It also omits the south side entirely.

(2) A series of four Hearth Tax Rolls, preserved in the Record Office. Two of these are dated (i.) 1667 and (ii.) 1675,* while two are undated, but from internal evidence seem to refer to (iii.) the period 1663–66, and (iv.) *circ.* 1673.† The portion of (iii.) referring to that part of the west side to the south of No. 55, Lincoln's Inn Fields, is missing.

Other information has been obtained from deeds, and in some cases it has been possible entirely to fill up the list of early residents from this source.

* These are respectively known as (i.) *Additional Lay Subsidies* (*Middlesex*), Book I., No. 267, ff 44–45; and (ii.) *Subsidies* (*Middlesex*), 143–370.

† They are (iii.) *Subsidies* (*Middlesex*), 143–193, and (iv.), *Additional Lay Subsidies* (*Middlesex*), 253–28.

The list of residents has been carried in each case down to the year 1810.

The accounts of notable residents given in the Historical Notes are usually based on the articles in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. In most cases, however, other authorities have also been consulted, and full references are given to these.

The ratebooks give the assessable value of the houses, and it is interesting to see how these have altered since the beginning of the 18th century. At that date the values amounted to—

(*a*)	Houses on the north side (Nos. 1 –29).	£1,456.	Average*	£50.
(*b*)	Do. south side (Nos. 32–48).	£1,190.	do.	£70.
(*c*)	Do. west side (Nos. 51–67).	£1,440.	do	£85.

The corresponding average figures for the beginning of the 19th century were—(*a*) £89, (*b*) £134, (*c*) £154, and in 1900 the figures had grown to (*a*) £337, (*b*) £384, (*c*) £411.

Although due regard should be had to the purchasing power of money, and to the fact that the houses have in most instances been rebuilt, the figures are, nevertheless, interesting.

* As the actual number of houses has varied from time to time owing to division of an original single house into two, etc the average *per number* has been taken

INTRODUCTION

BEFORE proceeding to deal with the individual houses in Lincoln's Inn Fields, it seems desirable to devote a few pages to the history of the area as a whole. It is in this way possible to treat at some length points which otherwise can hardly be dealt with, such as the circumstances in which the erection of houses was begun in the Fields, the existence or otherwise of an authoritative plan on which the buildings could be erected, the maps and pictorial representations of the Fields, the laying out and preservation of the central space, etc. Apart from these considerations, however, the history of the evolution of the modern square from the "three waste Common-fields, called by the names of Purse-field, Fickets-field and Cup-field,"* can hardly fail to be of interest to all students of London local history.

From the map (Plate 2) showing these "Lincoln's Inn Fields"† as they existed towards the end of Elizabeth's reign, it will be seen that Cup Field, which extended from Lincoln's Inn wall a little more than halfway across the present central garden, has been entirely merged in the modern square, while of Purse Field, reaching from the west of Cup Field as far as the nameless stream, which was once the chief tributary of the Thames between the Tyburn and the Fleet, about two-thirds has been so utilised. On the other hand, Fickett's Field, situated to the south of Cup Field and Purse Field, has contributed the merest fraction towards the modern Lincoln's Inn Fields. It will be evident, therefore, that in a history of the latter, Fickett's Field hardly counts,‡ and any detailed notice of it would be quite out of proportion to its importance in this connection. Here, then, it is proposed to confine attention to Cup Field and Purse Field.

The first direct references to these two fields occur in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., when we find them in the possession respectively of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, at Clerkenwell, and the Hospital of St. Giles in the Fields. It is, however, possible to obtain some light on their earlier history.

In a MS. book§ containing, *inter alia*, some early documents relating to property that belonged to the Hospital of St. John, are transcripts of a number of deeds relating to a certain property, which seems to have come into the hands of the Hospital in 1431.‖ This consisted of 24

* Petition of 1645 in *Petitions, Remonstrances, etc.*, 1636-75, Brit. Mus. 100 G. 12 (51).

† The use of the plural number in the title is seen to be explained by the existence of the three fields.

‡ It has been assumed by some writers that in ancient times Fickett's Field covered the whole of the site of the existing Lincoln's Inn Fields (See Parton's *Some Account of the Hospital and Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields*, p. 140, and map facing p. 160; Blott's *Blemundsbury*, p. 69; Grey's *St. Giles's of the Lepers*, p 12) The Ordnance Survey also marks the site of the present square as Fickett's Field. It may be definitely stated, however, that there is no evidence whatever that Fickett's Field in the reign of, say Henry III, was not identical with Fickett's Field in the reign of Henry VIII.

§ *British Museum MS. Nero E. VI.* Registrum munimentorum et evidentiarum etc. prioratus hospitalis Sci. Johis. Jerlm. in Anglia inceptum A.D. 1442.

‖ The deeds run from the ninth year of Edward II. (1315-16), and they terminate with a release, dated 1st July, 9 Henry VI. "pro Priore dicti Hospitalis."

THE PARISH OF ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS. PART I. (LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS)

messuages and 10 acres of arable land in the parish of St. Giles. Its northern and southern boundaries respectively were the highway of Holborn and Fickett's Field. From the map (Plate 2) it will be seen that these 10 acres must have included Cup Field or part of Purse Field. The property was bounded on the west by a tenement of the Hospital of St. Giles, a fact which strongly suggests that this limit was identical with the later boundary between Cup Field and Purse Field, belonging respectively to the two Hospitals. There is no trace in this book of any other estate belonging to the Hospital of St. John on the south side of Holborn in St. Giles. For nearly a century we are left entirely in the dark as to what became of these 24 messuages and 10 acres. At the end of that period, however, certain records are available in two other MS. books containing particulars of leases of the property belonging to the Hospital of St. John (*a*) between 1503 and 1526,* and (*b*) from 1530 until the dissolution of the Hospital.† Ir these records the only possessions of the Hospital on the south side of Holborn which are mentioned are as follows, counting from the east:—(i.) a tenement with garden; (ii.) a tenement (or cottage); (iii.) a tenement, bounded on the west by the lane called "Turngatlane"‡; (iv.) two tenements and seven cottages, bounded on the east by the lane called "Turnpyk-lane"‡; (v.) a tenement, with one garden formerly two gardens, bounded on the west by a tenement of the Master of Burton St. Lazarus (who was the warden of the Hospital of St. Giles). The relation between this property and the 24 messuages of a hundred years before is rendered uncertain by the fact that something like half of the houses seem to have disappeared. On the other hand, the facts (*a*) that both properties are bounded on the west by the possessions of St. Giles, and (*b*) that in both cases no other land belonging to St. John's Hospital can be traced in the neighbourhood, point to the identity of the two. At any rate the 24 messuages of 1431 include the later property. The question now arises, what has become of the 10 acres? These, we may conclude, lay in the rear of the 24 messuages, between the latter and Fickett's Field, and we may therefore trace them by seeing what were the southern boundaries of the later properties. They are described, again counting from the east, as follows:—(i.) and (ii.) the gardens of Lincoln's Inn; (iii.) a field belonging to the Hospital, and in 1522 in the tenure of Richard Sutton; (iv.) and (v.) a field belonging to the Hospital, and in the tenure, in 1519, of Robert Barton, in 1530 of John Braythwaite, and in 1544 of James Norris. The position of the last-mentioned field is itself sufficient to identify the field with Cup Field, but the question is placed beyond doubt

* *British Museum MS. Claudius E. VI.* Registrum chartarum domus sive hospitalis Sci. Johis. Jerlm. in Anglia de terris ad firmam dimissis ab 1503 ad 1526.

† *Land Revenue (Miscellaneous) Books*, No. 62, in Record Office.

‡ Both these names evidently refer to Great Turnstile. In a deed of 1637 the latter is referred to as "Turningstile Lane *alias* Turnepike Lane." (*Close Roll*, 12 Charles I. (30), Indenture between Wm. Newton and Wm. Gerard.)

by the names of Braythwaite and Norris.* The next field to the east, between Cup Field and Lincoln's Inn Gardens, was evidently "the Conyngerfeld† of Lincolnes Inne," mentioned as being in 1529 the eastern boundary of Cup Field. It is now part of the Gardens of Lincoln's Inn, but in 1522 was in the hands of the Hospital of St. John.‡ Now Cup Field in old deeds is always reckoned as 6 acres in extent (it was actually 7½), and it is, therefore, clear that by itself it cannot represent the 10 acres of land of 1431. Seeing, therefore, that "Conyngerfield" was also a portion of the Hospital property, it is a natural assumption that this also formed part of the earlier 10 acres.

Reconstructing the early history of Cup Field, we may then say, with a fair amount of probability, that in the days of Edward II. 10 acres of arable land lay behind 24 houses situated within the parish of St. Giles on either side of Great Turnstile; that in 1431 this land passed into the hands of the Hospital of St. John; and that a hundred years afterwards it formed two fields, Cup Field and "Conyngerfeld," the latter of which eventually became a portion of Lincoln's Inn Gardens.

With regard to the early history of Purse Field very little can be said. As, however, the field is found, at the beginning of the 16th century, in the possession of the Hospital of St. Giles, it seems reasonable to assume that it is represented in early times by a number of fields belonging to that Hospital mentioned in various documents§ about the reign of Henry III. as lying between Holborn and Fickett's Field.

The history of the two fields from the time of Henry VIII. presents no difficulties. On 7th March, 1529, the Prior of the Hospital of St. John granted, together with the inn called the *Ship* in the Strand, "a felde called Cuppefeld . . . adjoyning to the Conyngerfeld of Lincolnes Inne," to John Braythwaite for a term of 40 years.‖ The function of the field was evidently to provide pasture ground for use in connection with the *Ship*¶ *Inn*. On the confiscation of the property belonging to the Order

* In 1529 Cup Field was farmed to John Braythwaite (see below). Matilda Norris, apparently James's widow, had a grant of the field in 1566 (*Patent Roll*, 9 Eliz. (1)), probably on the death of her husband.

† The name "Conyngerfeld" would probably be applied to the field adjoining the "Conynger" or Coney Garth, a portion of the land attached to Lincoln's Inn, sometimes identified with "Cotterell's Garden."

‡ In 1544–5 the southern boundary of (III.) is still described as "a certain field of land formerly in the tenure of Richard Sutton, Esq" (*Patent Roll*, 36 Henry VIII. (9)), but there is nothing to show in whose ownership the land then was. The property of the Hospital of St. John had by then been confiscated.

§ *British Museum MS. Harl.* 4015, 54b. (Registrum Cartarum Hospitalis Leprosorum S. Egidii juxta Londinium); *British Museum MS. Nero, E. VI.*; *Calendar of Ancient Deeds*, Vol. II. (Record Office). It should be pointed out, however, that there is no guarantee that some at least of the properties mentioned were not in Cup Field, and this, indeed, is very probable in the case of those contained in *Nero E. VI.*

‖ *Land Revenue* (*Miscellaneous*) *Book*, 62, f. vii. (a) and (b).

¶ It is referred to in 1629 as "a feild of land or pasture" (*Close Roll*, 5 Charles I. (29). Indenture between Thomas Hill and William Newton).

of St. John, the field came into the possession of the Crown, and in 1541 passed, by way of exchange, to the Guild of St. Mary Roncevall, Charing Cross.* Queen Mary re-instituted the Order of St. John, and endowed it with a considerable part of its former property. Included therein was the inn called "le Shipp" and a field called "Cupfeld."† On the accession of Elizabeth the Order was again suppressed in England, the estates reverting to the Crown.

Purse Field was also during the same period attached to an inn.‡ On 6th June, 1524,§ the Warden of the Hospital of St. Giles farmed to Katherine Smyth, *alias* Clerke, the inn known as the *White Hart*, at the corner of Drury Lane and High Holborn, with a cottage, "and a pasture of land, lying in the parish of the aforesaid St. Giles, called Pursefeld, and two pightles of land thereto belonging, lying between the aforesaid close called Pursefeld and the highway which leads from St. Giles to Holborne."

In the year 1537 Henry VIII. effected an exchange of property with the Order of Burton St. Lazarus, who had the custody of the Hospital, as a result of which there passed into the royal hands "one messuage called the Whyte Hart, and eighteen acres of pasture to the same messuage belonging."|| This property can be traced through various grants until 1598, when it was leased for a term of 60 years as from Michaelmas, 1624, to Nicholas Morgan and Thomas Horne."¶

We see then that in the reign of Elizabeth both fields were pasture grounds in the hands of the Crown.** It was probably, however, the fact of their being accessible from the City rather than that of their belonging to the Crown that led to one of them being chosen as the site of the first historical occurrence which can be definitely located in Lincoln's Inn Fields. This was the execution, on 20th and 21st September, 1586, of Anthony Babington and his fellow conspirators. No details are known by which the precise spot where the scaffold was erected can be identified.††

* *Patent Roll*, 33 Henry VIII. (6).

† *Patent Roll*, 4–5 Philip and Mary (14).

‡ It may be remarked that the third field (Fickett's Field) was also utilised in the same way, being attached to the *Bell*, in the Strand.

§ *Patent Roll*, 7 Eliz. (3).

|| *Augmentation Office, Deeds of purchase and exchange*, E. 19. The 18 acres are in subsequent deeds distinctly identified with Purse Field and the pightles. Actually they only amounted to about 14 acres.

¶ *Patent Roll*, 40 Eliz. (5).

** It appears from the above that Blott's statement (*Blemundsbury*, p. 215) that Lincoln's Inn Fields were "part of the Beaumont-Lovell estate that fell into the hands of Henry VII. and was transmitted downwards," is without foundation.

†† Babington was drawn "from Tower Hill, through the cittie of London, unto a fielde at the upper end of Holborne, hard by the high way side to St. Giles: where was erected a scaffolde convenient for the execution." (*The Censure of a Loyall Subject*, 1587.)

"In the fieldes near Lyncolns Inne a stage was sett upp,
And a mightie high gallose was rayled on the same."

(*Anthonie Babington his Complaynt* in W. D. Cooper's *Notices of Anthony Babington.*)

With the arrival of the 17th century, it began to be apparent that the Lincoln's Inn Fields could not much longer escape the encroachments of the builder. The increase in the population of the City had been so great as to excite the apprehensions of the Government, which had taken such steps as the economic ideas of the day suggested to keep within reasonable limits the population of the City and its immediate neighbourhood. One of the precautions adopted was to prohibit the erection of any buildings on new foundations within three miles of the gates of the City, a provision which would accordingly render it necessary to obtain a special licence before building on the Fields.

On 24th March, 1613,* the Morgan and Horne lease of Purse Field was settled on Sir Charles Cornwallis, who, without losing any time, applied for a licence to build a house there. The Society of Lincoln's Inn at once made an earnest and successful protest to the Privy Council.† Not only was the licence refused, but the Privy Council, on 31st August, 1613, issued instructions to certain local justices which, after mentioning that complaint had been made "by the students of Lincoln's Inn that some doe goe aboute to errect new buildinges in a feild neere unto them called Lincolnes Inne Feildes, w^th^ an intent to convert the whole feild into new buildinges, contrary to His^e^ Ma^tie's^ Proclamacion . . . and to the greate pestring and annoyaunce of that Society," required them "to restrayne and forbid that building by such effectuall meanes as you shall thinke meete."

The alarm, however, which had been caused by the attempt did not immediately subside, and proposals were put forward to prevent anything of the kind in future. Quite recently (1607) the land to the north of the City outside Moorgate had been drained and laid out in walks, with the result that a marshy and offensive tract had been converted into a pleasant place of recreation. This example was not lost on those who were interested in keeping Lincoln's Inn Fields open. Early in 1617 a petition was presented to James I. from gentlemen of the Inns of Court and Chancery and from the four parishes adjoining the Fields, asking‡ "that the feildes commonly called Lincolnes Inn Feildes, being parcell of His Ma^ties^ inheritance, might for their generall Commoditie and health be converted into walkes after the same manner as Morefeildes are now made to the greate pleasure and benefite of that Citty." This petition, we are told, "His Mag^tie^ did take in very gracious and acceptable parte and did highly commend and allowe of the same as a matter both of speciall benifitt and ornament to that parte of the Cittie." The Privy

* This fact is recorded in many of the deeds relating to the sale of building plots in Lincoln's Inn Fields. See, e.g. *Close Roll*, 14 Charles I. (26)—indenture between W. Newton and Richard Banckes.

† *Black Books of Lincoln's Inn*, II., pp. 439–40.

‡ The petition itself has not been preserved. The quotation is from the circular letter addressed by the Privy Council, which obviously recapitulates the language of the petition (*Register of Privy Council*, Vol. III., f. 45).

Council accordingly, on 4th May, 1617, issued a circular letter to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the Justices of the Peace for Middlesex, and the Benchers of Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, Middle Temple and "Inward" Temple, urging them to solicit subscriptions to meet the cost of "soe worthie and comendable a worke," and therein themselves to set a good example. They supported their appeal by pointing out that the project "wilbe a meanes to frustrate the covetuos and greedy endeavors of such persons as daylie seeke to fill upp that small remaynder of Ayre in those partes with unnecessary and unproffittable Buildinges, which have been found the greatest meanes of breedinge and harbouring Scarcity and Infection, to the generall inconvenience of the whole Kingdome."

The matter seems to have slumbered for nearly a twelvemonth, when His Majesty "againe called it into His remembrance, and enquireth after the successe." The Privy Council thereupon, on 20th March, 1618, forwarded a letter to certain high officers and councillors of state suggesting that they should take steps to hasten the collection of the contributions, and also to make terms with the parties interested "eyther in the inheritance or by Lease in the groundes to be made walkes."* As a result, in the same year a Commission was granted which, after reciting that Lincoln's Inn Fields, if they were reduced into "faire and goodlye walkes, would be a matter of greate ornament to the Citie, pleasure and freshnes for the health and recreation of the Inhabitantes thereabout, and for the sight and delight of Embassadors and Strangers coming to our Court and Cittie, and a memorable worke of our tyme to all posteritie," states that "the same may be most speedely, substancially and gracefully accomplished and performed, as well by removing and repressing all nuisances and inconvenient buildinges which confine upon the same, as by the ordering and contriving of the groundes themselves in such sorte as may be most for comblines and beautie." The Commissioners, among whom was Inigo Jones, the surveyor-general, were thereupon ordered to survey the Fields and obtain information of such nuisances as had taken place "by erecting of houses, pety tenements and cotages," and also "to inquire accordinglie of all other nuisances, inconveniences and annoyances whatsoever whereby the ayre in those partes now is or in tyme may be corrupted or made unwholesome, and the same to demolishe pull downe and reforme" according to their discretion, and to take such order that "the said closes and groundes commonlie called Lincolnes Inn Feildes according to [their] wisdomes and discrecions may be framed and reduced both for sweetnes, unformitie and comlines into such walkes, partitions or other plottes and in such sorte, manner and forme both for publique health and pleasure as by the said Inago Jones is or shalbe accordingly drawne by way of mapp or ground plott exhibited plained and sett out and approved by us."†

* *Register of Privy Council*, Vol. III., ff. 315–6.

† *Patent Roll*, 16 James I. (16).

The steps leading up to the appointment of the Commission have been given in some detail, not from the importance of the Commission in the history of the Fields, for there is no proof that it ever accomplished anything, but from the fact that it has been freely stated by many authors* that under this Commission Inigo Jones was instructed to draw up a design for building in the Fields.

Whether Inigo Jones ever did prepare a plan for elevations is a matter which will be best discussed below in connection with the early representations of the Fields. What must be pointed out here is that his part in the above Commission was simply to lay out the Fields into walks. In fact, not only was the control of building in the Fields no part of the Commission's functions, but any building at all was absolutely inconsistent with the object for which the Commission was appointed, namely, to *frustrate* the covetous and greedy endeavours of such persons as daily sought to fill up that small remainder of air in those parts with unnecessary and unprofitable buildings.

The Commission was a failure, and before the lapse of many years a complete change had come over the aspect of the Fields. The man chiefly responsible for this was William Newton, of Beddenham in Bedfordshire. In 1629 he acquired† the lease of Cup Field, and in 1638 he purchased‡ from Lady Cornwallis her interest in Purse Field. Soon after he presented a petition§ to Charles I. In this he mentioned his freshly acquired interest in Purse Field, pointed out that under the existing conditions the Crown only received an annual rent of £5 6s. 8d. in respect of the property, and asked licence to build 32 houses on the field.

Again the Society of Lincoln's Inn made an endeavour to save the Fields. On 5th June they presented petitions‖ both to the king and the queen on the subject, asserting that the building contemplated would deprive them of the fresh air, annoy them "with offensive and unhealthfull savors," and cause many other inconveniences, to their great discouragement and the disquieting of their studies. Their opposition, however, was not successful, the prospect of a largely increased revenue from the property outweighing other considerations. Even before their petition was presented, a licence¶ had, on 14th February, 1638, been granted to Newton to build the 32 houses, and on 26th June a grant was made to him of Purse Field, in fee farm, as of the Manor of East Greenwich, in free socage, at a

* See *e.g.* Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum*, III., p. 501; Smith's *Antiquarian Ramble in London*, I., pp. 303–4; Ralph's *Critical Review of the Public Buildings, etc.* (1783), p. 71; H. B. Wheatley's *Reliques of Old London*, p. 47.

† *Close Roll*, 5 Charles I. (29). Indenture between Thomas Hill and William Newton.

‡ *Deed Poll. Release.* 14 Charles I. In the possession of the London County Council.

§ See the licence to Newton, *Patent Roll*, 13 Charles I. (26), in which the terms of the petition are recited.

‖ *Black Books of Lincoln's Inn*, II., p. 347.

¶ *Patent Roll*, 13 Charles I. (26).

rent of £200*. Newton at once started operations. A few houses he seems to have built himself, but his usual procedure was to sell the land in plots. Certain of the agreements relating to the houses to be built on what is now the west side of the Fields contained covenants on his part that no buildings should be erected between those houses and the wall of Lincoln's Inn, and specifically granted the right of walking and recreation in the Fields.† The former provision may be connected with the agreement come to between Newton and the Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1639, according to which "the square peece of ground extendinge from Turne Style Lane to the new buildings neere Queene's Streete, and from thence to or neere Lowche's Buildings, and from thence to the south-east corner of Lyncolnis Inn wall, shall from thence fourth^wth and for ever hereafter lye open and unbuilt."‡ So successful was Newton in the disposal of his plots, and so quickly was the work carried out, that by August, 1641, all the houses on the south side of Purse Field, and most of those on the western side of the Fields, had been built, as well as others on outlying parts of Purse Field in Great Queen Street, etc. At the same time extensive building operations were threatened in Fickett's Field§, and there could be no doubt that Newton intended shortly to turn his attention to the north and south sides of Cup Field. The Society of Lincoln's Inn determined to make another effort, and, the result of their previous petitions to the king and queen not having proved encouraging, this time resolved to lay their grievance before the House of Commons. On 16th August, 1641, they presented their petition.‖ The House was sympathetic and promptly ordered¶ a stay to be "made of any farther Building in Lincolnes-inn-fields (especially by Mr. Newton) till this House shall take farther Order therein." Newton, of course, lodged a counter-petition,** and set about propitiating the Society.†† The matter dragged on for months, and the strong feeling that existed is shown by the fact that in June, 1642, a large quantity of timber that had been stored in the Fields for use in building was maliciously set on fire.‡‡

No settlement had been arrived at when, in August, 1642, the Civil War broke out. In the following year (20th July, 1643) Newton died,§§ and we hear of no fresh building operations in Lincoln's Inn Fields

* This was afterwards redeemed for a sum of £3,400. See receipt for this sum from Sir Richard Wynn, *Close Roll*, 16 Charles I. (2).

† See *Close Roll*, 17 Charles I. (14). Indenture between W. Newton and David Murray

‡ *Black Books of Lincoln's Inn*, II., p. 351.

§ On 7th August, 1641, licence was granted to the Earl of Carnwath to build in a part of Fickett's Field, leaving "the residue thereof . . . in an open square, much alike that in Covent Garden" (*Patent Roll*, 17 Charles I. (5)).

‖ *Historical MSS. Commission*, Report IV., p. 97.

¶ *House of Commons Journals*, II., p. 257 (16th August, 1641).

** *House of Commons Journals*, II., p. 475 (10th March, 1642).

†† *Black Books of Lincoln's Inn*, II., p. 362.

‡‡ *Historical MSS. Commission*, Buccleuch MSS. preserved at Montagu House, Vol. I., p. 304.

§§ *Inquisitiones Post Mortem*, Chancery II. Series, Vol. 776, No. 84.

for ten years. From the terms of a petition addressed to Parliament in 1645,* we get a glimpse of the condition of the Fields during the interval. The petitioners relate the circumstances in which Newton had "for his owne private lucre" erected many houses in the Fields ("inhabited for the most part by Popish Recusants"), and state that since then many thousand loads of dung and dirt had been laid there, and a common horse pool made therein. Accordingly petitioners were "almost quite deprived of their former liberty of Walking, Training, drying of Cloathes, and recreating themselves in the said fields," and the paths had become foundrous and impassable in wet weather.

In 1653, Humphrey Newton, William's brother and sole surviving trustee, sold to Arthur Newman† the northern strip of Purse Field, with liberty to build as many houses as he should deem fit. From the terms of the agreement between the Society of Lincoln's Inn and Sir William Cowper, referred to below, it is clear that these buildings were all erected before 1657.

The latter year saw the arrangements made for the completion of the three sides of the Fields by building on the north and south sides of Cup Field. This field had recently come into the joint possession of Sir William Cowper, Robert Henley, and James Cowper.‡ Anticipating the opposition that would be raised by the Society of Lincoln's Inn to any indiscriminate building, they entered into negotiations with them. As a result, an agreement was concluded.§ This recites that the three individuals in question "being the persons interested in the Inheritance of Cupfield . . . have designed the continuance of one Row or Range of buildinge, called Portugall Row, in the sayd Feild, Eastward towards Lincolne's Inne wall, and of one other Row or Range of buildinge alonge the North side of the sayd Feild, leading from the buildings lately erected by one Newman on the north-west side of the sayd Feild to Turne Stile"; and that "the sayd Society of Lincolne's Inne, being interested in the beniffitt and advantage of the prospect and aire of the sayd Feild, are willing and contented" for them to proceed "in their sayd designe." Among other conditions, Sir William Cowper, Robert Henley and James Cowper agreed that the new buildings should "beare equall proportions in front, height, breadth, strength and beauty, with the sayd Row called

* *Petitions, Remonstrances, etc.*, 1635–75. Brit. Mus. 190 G. 12 (51).

† *Close Roll*, 1653 (8).

‡ On 30th December, 1652, Sir William Cowper had purchased from Judith Hill "all that feild . . . commonly called and knowne by y^e^ name of Copfeild *alias* Cupfeild" (*Close Roll*, 1652 (46)). No record can be found of the acquisition by any of the three above-mentioned individuals of Newton's leasehold interest. It seems probable, however, that this had previously been acquired by Richard Bourne, for we find him in 1650 offering to sell Cup Field to the Society of Lincoln's Inn for £300 (*Black Books of Lincoln's Inn*, II., pp. 387–9).

§ All documents mentioned in connection with this agreement are in the Council's possession.

Portugall Row, or in a more firme or beautifull manner,"* and that each of the two rows should be 40 feet distant from Lincoln's Inn wall. By indenture of the same date, Sir William Cowper and his colleagues sold to trustees for the Society, for the sum of five shillings, all the remainder of Cup Field, and by another indenture the trustees leased it to the three individuals in question for 900 years.

These arrangements had not been effected without some action by Parliament. In February of the same year (1657) the House of Commons, having under consideration the question of raising a large sum of money, decided to impose fines of a year's rent on every new building erected since 1620 within 10 miles of London, and not having 4 acres of land, and it was further resolved that in the Bill to be prepared for this end clauses should be inserted restricting future building.† In this connection the Committee had before them the agreement which has been detailed above, and the Act, as passed in June, 1657, contained a provision that it should not extend to any houses which at any time before 1st October, 1659, should be built by Cowper and Henley, on condition that within one month after erecting the houses they should "satisfy and pay the Lord Protector and his successors one full year's value of all and every the said houses to be built."‡

During 1658 or 1659 the small gap that had hitherto been left towards the northern end of the western side of Lincoln's Inn Fields was filled up,§ and the building in the Fields was thus complete. The three sides were from an early period known by distinct names: (1) the north as Newman's Row (afterwards Holborn Row and sometimes Turnstile Row||), from the name of the builder of the houses in its western half; (2) the west as Arch Row, from the presence of the archway between No. 54 and No. 55; and (3) the south as Portugal Row. The reason for this name is not known.¶ It is, however, certain that in 1641 the residence

* In the indenture accompanying the agreement, the buildings on the north side are to be "in even and equall parallel proportions in the front with the Buildings" lately erected by Newman.

† A petition was presented to the House by the Society of Lincoln's Inn and "diverse persons of quality, inhabitants in and about the Feilds heretofore called by the severall names of Pursefeild, Cuppfeild and Fickettsfeild," calling attention to the preparations being made for "the erecting of more new buildings upon the said Feilds." This petition was referred to the Committee sitting on the Bill. From the fact, however, that Horatio Moore and James Hooker are mentioned as the offenders, it is plain that the complaint has no reference to Lincoln's Inn Fields proper. The threatened building was in Fickett's Field (Little Lincoln's Inn Fields).

‡ The Act is known as 1656, cap. 24.

§ See p. 108.

|| See p. 26.

¶ The supposition that it is in commemoration of Charles II.'s queen, Catherine of Braganza, is disproved by the fact that it is mentioned in the agreement of 1657, while Charles did not marry until 1662.

of the Portuguese ambassador was in Lincoln's Inn Fields,* and in the absence of more precise information it may be assumed that his house was on the south side,† which derived its name from this circumstance.

Two maps are extant showing Lincoln's Inn Fields during the period of building—viz., Faithorne and Newcourt's map (Plate 4) and Hollar's map of the area now forming the west central part of London (Plate 3). The former is dated 1658, and the representation of Lincoln's Inn Fields cannot, therefore, very well be later than this. It is certainly not earlier, for the building on the north side of Cup Field is complete. The date is, moreover, confirmed by the fact that no houses are shown on the south side of Cup Field, and one at least was erected in the latter part of 1658.‡ The map may, therefore, be taken as a representation of Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1658, and is evidence that the houses on the north side of Cup Field were erected before those on the south.

The second map above referred to has been assigned to varying dates, but, so far as the portion dealing with Lincoln's Inn Fields is concerned, it is apparently about the same date as the preceding. The existence of the gap towards the north end of the west side shows that the date cannot be later than 1658, and the presence of buildings on the north side of Cup Field suggests that it is actually in that year, a few months earlier than Newcourt's map. It is, however, somewhat doubtful whether much stress can be laid on the latter point, because in point of fact the map is incorrect. It shows the houses on the north side of Purse Field not completed, whereas we know that they had all been built before any house was erected on Cup Field.

Besides these two maps, there are three pictorial representations of Lincoln's Inn Fields which it is convenient to deal with at this point. The first is an oil painting preserved at Wilton House, and reproduced (Plate 6) by kind permission of the Earl of Pembroke. The central portion of Cup Field is shown as it was between about 1660 and 1734,

* See evidence as to a "great and disorderly Tumult of People . . . before the Portingall Ambassador's house in Lincolne Inn Fields" (*House of Lords Journals*, IV., p. 389). This could not have been the house on the west side (No. 53-4) where the Embassy was in later years, because the resident at that house in 1641 is known to have been the Earl of Bath (p. 77). In 1660 the Portuguese ambassador was living in Wild Street (*House of Lords Journals*, XI., p. 17). It may here be noticed that in 1641 the French ambassador was also resident in Lincoln's Inn Fields, a riot occurring at his house on the same day (*Historical MSS. Commission*, Report X., Part VI., p. 144).

† The two following extracts from the *Calendar of Proceedings of the Committee for Advance of Money*, Part II., p. 621, are distinctly in favour of this assumption, it being premised that Sir Basil Brooke's houses were Nos. 41 and 42, at the (then) east end of Portugal Row :—

"Information that the Portugal Ambassador has in his hands £300 belonging to Sir Basil Brooke. (25th November, 1645.)."

"Order, on information . . . of plate, money and goods of great value, in the *ambassador's stables, or other adjoining houses* belonging to Sir Basil, a convicted Papist and delinquent, that the same be seized and sequestered, inventoried and brought away." (19th December, 1645.)

‡ See p. 49.

and Carlisle House (the house on the extreme right of the central row) appears as it was before its destruction by fire in 1684.* Judging by these considerations, therefore, the date of the picture lies between 1660 and 1684. It is no great objection to this date that the figures in the foreground belong to about the middle of the 18th century, for these may have been painted in afterwards. The latter supposition is much more likely than the only possible alternative, namely, that the picture as a whole was painted about 1750, but that the artist endeavoured to represent the Fields as they were three-quarters of a century beforehand. If he had wished to do so, he would surely have also drawn figures to correspond.

That the picture is an accurate and painstaking attempt to reproduce Lincoln's Inn Fields as it was before the artist's eyes, is suggested by a number of details. (1) The distinction in the treatment of Cup Field and Purse Field† is clearly shown. While the former field has its paths fenced in, the latter has no fencing except the rail that encloses it as a whole. (2) The distinction between the houses on the north side of Purse Field and Cup Field respectively is equally clear. (3) The balconies at the first floor level on the west side are not symmetrical either as regards position or length. (4) The house on the right of Lindsey House is not quite uniform with the house on the left hand in several small details, and notably in having a belvedere on the roof.

The picture has been in the possession of the Earls of Pembroke from the time of the 9th Earl, but nothing is known for certain of its earlier history.‡ It is possible, however, that in the great care which the artist evidently bestowed on the house to the right of Lindsey House we have an indication of the origin of the picture. From some time before 1683 until his death in 1692, this house was inhabited by Sir Robert Sawyer, whose only daughter and heiress in 1684 married the 8th Earl of Pembroke. It is, therefore, suggested that the picture was painted, about the year 1683§, for Sir Robert Sawyer, on whose death it passed into the hands of the Countess of Pembroke. It is, of course, nothing more than a suggestion, but it accounts both for the detail shown in con-

* It may, moreover, be pointed out that the house to the left of Lindsey House is shown as it was before it was re-built about 1732. Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44 and 46 were also probably re-built at the very beginning of the 18th century, and there is nothing to indicate this in the picture.

† See p. 13.

‡ Capt. N. R. Wilkinson has stated, *Wilton House Pictures*, II., p. 269, that the painting was *purchased* by the 9th Earl, and has ascribed it to the school of Samuel Scott (1710 ?-1772), but in an interview which he courteously accorded on the subject he withdrew the statement as to the purchase, and mentioned that his theory of the date was based chiefly on the figures in the foreground.

§ The suggestion in the *Dictionary of National Biography* (Inigo Jones) and Grey's *St. Giles's of the Lepers*, p. 24, that the picture is actually Inigo Jones's design for laying out Lincoln's Inn Fields, is hardly worth consideration. Would he have designed the laying out of Cup Field and Purse Field on two distinct principles, and would he have designed the houses on the north side with a break in the middle ?

nection with that particular house, and for the fact that the picture is afterwards found in the possession of the 9th Earl of Pembroke.

We now turn to the second of the pictorial representations. This is a print (Plate 6) in the possession of Mr. H. Fancourt, of Barnet, inscribed: "Prospect of Lincoln's Inn Fields from E.N.E." A photograph of the print has been shown to Sir Sidney Colvin, of the British Museum, and he has stated that the print is undoubtedly Hollar's, and from the costumes of the soldiers and civilians, was drawn some time between 1640 and 1660. Since Hollar joined the Royalist forces in the Civil War and, after being captured by the Parliamentarians at Basing House, made his escape to Antwerp, not returning to England until 1652 the date of the print must, in all probability, be either 1640–45 or 1652–60. The last mentioned period may, however, be shortened by at least three years. It will be noticed that in Hollar's View of West Central London the houses on the north side are shown without pilasters, and that this representation is correct is proved by the Wilton House picture. Here they are shown with pilasters. It is inconceivable that Hollar should have represented them thus *after* he had drawn them correctly in the View, which has been shown above to be (in that portion) not later than the early part of 1658. That the date is before the erection of houses in 1658 on the north side of Cup Field is also rendered probable by the fact that the break in the elevation of the houses on the north side is not shown. The alternative dates for the Prospect are, therefore, 1640–45 and 1652–57. In either case the print cannot represent a state of things actually existing, for even in 1657 only half of the houses on the north side had been built, and there was a gap in the west side. It is difficult to get any nearer to the truth. The fact that the archway on the west side is shown as single instead of triple, as it actually was, suggests that the print might have been drawn before the erection of the archway some time later than March, 1641. It may, however, be only an error. Of more importance is the representation of the pilasters on the houses on the north side. It does not seem likely that Hollar would have made so serious an error involving one-half of the print, if the houses had really been in existence for him to copy.

If, which is rather improbable, the print could be dated 1638 or the early part of 1639, it might be regarded as a design for elevations of the houses to be erected in the Fields, and Heckethorn has suggested that in this print we have the actual design drawn up by Inigo Jones.* It is, of course, possible that William Newton, before starting his building operations, would either draw up for himself, or get someone to draw up for him, a design by which to work, and that the person commissioned was Inigo Jones. Even, however, if this were the case, this print can hardly be the design in question, since it is very improbable that any original design for the houses in the Fields would have had its effect made

* Heckethorne's *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, p. 102.

unsymmetrical by the central feature of the west side being placed so much to the right.

Whether, in fact, the above supposition be correct or not, this is not what Heckethorn means. He is referring to the often repeated statement that Inigo Jones was commissioned to draw up an *authoritative* design of elevations for houses in the Fields.* This statement is occasionally made in the form that the drawing up of such a design formed part of Inigo Jones's duty in connection with the Commission of 1618, but this has been shown to be quite devoid of truth. There are, however, strong reasons against the assumption that any authoritative design ever existed. If there did it would surely have been the case that when Newton received from the king the grant of Purse Field, and the licence to build thereon, these would have been given to him on the express condition that such a design was to be followed. As a matter of fact, the grant† contains no conditions of any kind whatever. The licence‡ states that the houses are to be built in accordance with "the true intent and meaning of our proclamations in that behalf published,"§ with the exception that notwithstanding the provisions of such proclamations, Newton may add "stepps to ascend into the first entry of the same." It is also provided that Newton is not to allow "more familyes than one to inhabit in one howse together," he is to be permitted to destroy all footways and lay out new ones, and use of the sewers is secured to him. But among all these permissions and restrictions there is not a word as to the elevations of the houses having to conform to a certain design.

When, again, Newton sold his plots to builders, it might be supposed that a clause relating to such a design would have formed part of the agreement. But in no case has such a clause been found, although all kinds of other matters are dealt with.

Moreover, the fact that in the agreement with the Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1657 that body felt it necessary to insist upon the style of buildings to be erected implies that there was no recognised and authoritative scheme in existence.

Finally, it may be observed that if there ever was such an authoritative design, it could not have extended to the north of the square, for in the sale of the land on the north side of Purse Field to Arthur Newman in 1653 it is distinctly provided that the latter might build on that plot as many houses as he wished.

It may, therefore, be assumed that there never was an authorita-

* See p. 9.

† *Patent Roll*, 14 Charles I. (12).

‡ *Ibid*, 13 Charles I. (26).

§ The proclamations in question are dated 2nd May, 1625, and 16th July, 1630, and contain many interesting provisions as to the materials of which houses, etc., in London were to be built, the size of the rooms, the thickness of the walls, the shapes of the windows, etc., and include a clause: "That none doe raise the first floore to gaine height in their cellars, so as they are thereby forced to make steppes into the streete."

tive design to which buildings had to conform, and that such uniformity as actually existed must have been the result of agreement. We have an instance of this in the stipulation made by the Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1657, and referred to above; another instance may be found in the case of No. 55. This house was built some time after No. 54, and when arrangements were made for its erection partly over the arch and for the continuation of No. 54 northwards over the arch to meet it, it was stipulated that uniformity should be observed in the front.*

If then the print is not a design, authoritative or otherwise, made before the erection of any buildings, it must be a sketch, made after the commencement of building operations, based upon existing buildings, perhaps assisted by plans of intended houses, and conveying a more or less intelligent anticipation of what the square would look like when all the buildings were erected. In this connection attention should be called to the strikingly disproportionate amount of space occupied by what was actually the least imposing side of the Fields. Can it be that the print was drawn as an advertisement of the prospective houses on the north side? There are two occasions when such might have been suitable: (i.) in 1641, when Newton's building operations on the west side and the western portion of the south side seemed to be approaching an end, and he was meditating the completion of his scheme; (ii.) in 1653, when Newman had purchased the ground on the north side of Purse Field for the purpose of building. But the possibility must not be overlooked that it may have been merely a suggestive sketch made by a clever and very industrious engraver.

The third representation of the Fields (giving simply the west side) is reproduced in Plate 7. It is the design†, by G. Bower, for the silver medallion to commemorate the partial destruction of the Franciscan Monastery and adjoining buildings in 1688. The illustration is useful in confirming the relative heights of the houses as represented in the Wilton House picture. It also shows the screen walls and piers to the courtyards and the posts and rails to the fields very similar in disposition.

We have now traced the history of Lincoln's Inn Fields from the earliest time to the completion of the original buildings. Further details as regards rebuilding, etc., will be found under the head of the several houses dealt with. In order, however, to complete the story, it is necessary here to give a short account of the development of the central portion.

* See p. 85.

† "My Collection of Prints and Drawings as far as extant and recoverable relating to the Cities of London and Westminster and their environs. Put together Anno Domini, 1700." (Commonly called *Pepys's London and Westminster Scrap Book*). Vol. II, p. 489. "Design of a Medal up^n y^e Mobb's Gutting y^e Portugal Ambassad^r House and Chapel 1689. By Bower, Medal Cutter of y^e Tower." 13⅜ inches circular, pen and wash. The medal (prepared from this design) is preserved in the British Museum, is 2.05 inches in diameter, and was struck, according to the catalogue, after February, 1689.

In the agreement of 1657, to which reference has been made, Sir William Cowper and his colleagues pledged themselves within two years to have Cupfield "levelled, plained, and cast into grass plots and gravel walks of convenient breadth, railed all along on each side, and set with rows of trees." No such arrangement was ever made with regard to Purse Field, which remained in the hands of the owners of the houses fronting it, and the fencing there erected was merely round the field itself.

The works in Cup Field were probably carried out within a few years of 1657, perhaps not before the end of 1659, when in the times of uncertainty before the Restoration the military were drawn up in Lincoln's Inn Fields.*

In 1666, on the occasion of the Great Fire, Lincoln's Inn Fields was one of the four places set apart for the deposit of people's goods under the protection of the trained bands.†

Morden and Lea's map (Plate 5) shows the Fields as they were in 1682, and is interesting as giving a good representation of the district in its middle period, between the rural conditions of Elizabeth's time and the sweeping changes in the neighbourhood caused by the formation of Kingsway.

In 1683 the Fields were the scene of one of the saddest incidents of Charles II.'s reign. William, Lord Russell, was in that year accused of complicity in the Rye House Plot, was found guilty, and, in spite of the strongest efforts on many sides to save his life, was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields on 21st July. A brass tablet was in 1897 placed by the London County Council in the floor of the shelter in the Fields, purporting to indicate the exact spot where Lord Russell suffered. It is probable, however, that this is wrong. The site of the shelter is wholly within Cup Field, and it is most likely, having regard to the different conditions of the two fields at the time, that the execution took place on the open space of Purse Field rather than in Cup Field, which was intersected by rows of fencing. This, indeed, is placed beyond reasonable doubt by the fact that Lord Russell entered the Fields by way of Little Queen Street.‡

Five years later, on the destruction of the Franciscan Monastery attached to No. 54, Lincoln's Inn Fields, the papal emblems were collected and burnt in the Fields.§ The scene is represented on Plate 7.

It would seem that the enclosing of the central portion of the Fields did not prevent the misuse of the ground. It is not possible definitely to locate in this quarter all the abuses and nuisances which are mentioned as taking place in "Lincoln's Inn Fields," since that name also embraced what was sometimes more particularly called Little Lincoln's Inn Fields

* Sir Philip Warwick's *Memoires of the Reigne of Charles I.*, etc. (1701), p. 418.

† *Domestic State Papers, 1666*, Vol. CLXX, No. 59. The other three places were Gray's Inn Fields, Hatton Garden, and St. Giles' Fields.

‡ Lord John Russell's *Life of William, Lord Russell*, p. 338.

§ For further details see p. 82.

(Fickett's Field).* There can, however, be no doubt that the use to which the Fields were put proved of great annoyance to the inhabitants, and that their ill-kept and unguarded condition was a source of danger to the public.† In the preamble to the Act of 1735, it is stated that "the great Square, now called Lincoln's Inn Fields . . . hath for some Years past lain waste and in great Disorder, whereby the same has become a Receptacle for Rubbish, Dirt and Nastiness of all Sorts . . . but also for Want of proper Fences‡ to enclose the same great Mischiefs have happened to many of His Majesty's Subjects going about their lawful Occasions, several of whom have been killed, and others maimed and hurt, by Horses which have been from Time to Time aired and rode in the said Fields§; and by reason of the said Fields being kept open many wicked and disorderly Persons have frequented and met together therein, using unlawful Sports and Games, and drawing in and enticing young Persons into Gaming, Idleness and other vicious Courses; and Vagabonds, common

* In January, 1664, certain of the inhabitants of Lincoln's Inn Fields presented to the king a petition, stating that Thomas Newton, under colour of a licence granted to his late father, had erected "severall wooden houses or shedds and digged gravell pitts in the middle of y^e^ said feild neere y^e^ common waies and passages there, and employed y^e^ said houses for puppet playes, dancing on y^e^ ropes, mountebanks, and other like uses, whereby multitudes of loose disorderlie people are daylie drawne together" (*Domestic State Papers*, 1664, Vol. 91, No. 94). From the fact that the licence is said to have been in respect of 14 houses, and the land affected to have been held *in capite*, it would seem at first sight that the petition had reference to Fickett's Field, in which, in 1639, Newton had obtained leave to erect that number of houses (Blott's *Blemundsbury*, p 223), and which, alone of the three fields, was held *in capite*. It is curious, however, that of the 19 signatories whose residences can be precisely identified (there were 24 altogether), 15 were living on the *north* side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and might be supposed to have suffered least of all from the nuisances complained of, if they took place in Fickett's Field. The most probable supposition is that the nuisances were in Purse Field, but that the petitioners quoted the wrong licence.

† Where Lincoln's Inn, wide space, is rail'd around,
Cross not with vent'rous step; there oft is found
The lurking thief, who, while the day-light shone,
Made the walls echo with his begging tone:
That crutch, which late compassion mov'd, shall wound
Thy bleeding head, and fell thee to the ground.

Tho' thou art tempted by the link-man's call,
Yet trust him not along the lonely wall;
In the mid way he'll quench the flaming brand,
And share the booty with the pilf'ring band.

Gay's *Trivia* (1716).

‡ In a Petition Anthony Henley and William Cowper, holders of the 900 years' lease of Cup Field, stated that the rails bounding Cupfield had been kept in repair since 1652, though by disorders committed within that part of Lincoln's Inn Fields called Purse Field, the rails, boundaries and landmarks of the petitioners were daily torn up, stolen and conveyed away (*House of Commons Journals*, XXII., p. 444).

§ It was reported to the Committee considering the Bill of 1735 that "the present Master of the Rolls was, last Summer Twelvemonth, rode over in the said Fields, and still continues lame by the Hurt which he then received" (*Ibid.*, XXII., p. 442).

Beggars, and other disorderly Persons resort therein, where many Robberies, Assaults, Outrages and Enormities have been and continually are committed."

In 1707 a Bill was brought in for "beautifying and preserving the Square called Lincoln's Inn Great Fields."* Nothing, however, came of it. At last the inhabitants and proprietors of houses in the Fields came to an agreement among themselves to take in hand the proper enclosing, laying out and maintenance of the central portion, and in 1734 applied to Parliament for power to carry out their design. As a result, the Act 8 Geo. II. cap. XXVI. was passed "to enable the present and future Proprietors and Inhabitants of the Houses in *Lincoln's Inn Fields* in the County of *Middlesex* to make a Rate on themselves for raising money sufficient to inclose, clean and adorn the said Fields." Among other provisions the Act directed the method of appointment of Trustees, and defined their powers, prescribed penalties for encroaching, committing nuisances, etc., dealt with the question of raising funds, and provided for compensation to Anthony Henley and William Cowper, the holders of the 900 years' lease of Cupfield.†

On 2nd June, 1735, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the inhabitants, etc., of houses in the Fields met and elected 21 trustees. On the same day the trustees held their first meeting, and resolved to advertise at once for tenders for enclosing and adorning the Fields, and to warn, through the columns of the *Daily Advertiser*, all persons from riding horses or laying rubbish in the Fields. Eventually it was decided to lay out the Fields with grass and gravel walks, enclosed with an iron palisade upon a stone plinth, and containing in the centre a large basin, to be filled with water. This basin was the source of much anxiety to the Trustees, and after a chequered existence of about half a century, was filled up in 1790, "after much debate and opposition among the inhabitants."‡

In the early part of the 19th century the garden was re-arranged practically on its present plan.

On more than one occasion attempts have been made to build over a portion of the Fields. At the end of the 17th century Mr. Cavendish Weedon, of Lincoln's Inn, "caused to be curiously engraven on two copper-plates a noble design for the beautifying Lincoln's Inn Fields . . . the one setting out the particulars of the design of building a beautiful church or chapel in the center of the said Lincoln's Inn Fields . . . and the other of the manner of beautifying the said Fields."§ The latter is reproduced in Plate 8. The engraving‖ shows in the distance the gardens of Lincoln's Inn

* *House of Commons Journals*, XV., p. 272.

† The lease was purchased on 3rd March, 1738, for £250.

‡ *Gentleman's Magazine Library*, II., pp. 245-6.

§ *The Flying Post*, Saturday, 30th December, 1699.

‖ Preserved in the Pepysian Library, Magdalene College, Cambridge. *Pepys's London and Westminster Scrap Book*, Vol. I., pp. 92-3, 18¼ inches by 15. S. Gribelin, Sc.

and New Square, while on either side of the Fields are shown Holborn Row and Portugal Row. As the engraving is in the form of a design for laying out the Fields the architectural character of the houses need not be commented on. In the centre of the Fields is shown the proposed church* for divine music, designed by Sir Christopher Wren. Transverse and diagonal paths lead up to it. Fountains and statues of the twelve apostles were also proposed as adornments. If this project had been carried out it would have made a very handsome square.

The idea of erecting a church in the centre of the Fields appears to have carried considerable weight, for in 1712 Colin Campbell designed a large church, about 280 feet square, for this site.† Moreover, in 1819, and again in 1824, applications were made to the Society of Lincoln's Inn for permission to erect a church on the eastern part of the Fields.‡ In 1842 a suggestion was made that the Royal Courts of Justice should occupy the centre of the Fields, and Sir Charles Barry drew up a design. All such projects, however, came to nothing.

By degrees the character of the square altered, and the houses, which had at first been used entirely for residential purposes, became utilised mainly as offices. Not only did the use of the garden by the residents on whose behalf it was enclosed in 1735 grow less and less, but the need for a public open space in the locality became increasingly urgent. In these circumstances several endeavours were made to secure the opening of the garden to the public, but this the trustees found impracticable, owing to the terms of the Act of 1735. After two unsuccessful attempts to secure an Act which would enable it to acquire the garden on behalf of the public, the London County Council came to an arrangement with the trustees whereby the latter agreed to part with their interests to the Council for the sum of £12,000, and this arrangement was authorised by the London County Council (Improvements) Act, 1894. On 7th November in that year the Council obtained possession of the garden.

IN THE COUNCIL'S COLLECTION ARE—

* Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1911 (drawing).
* The Fields of Lincoln's Inn at the end of the 16th century (drawing).
Patent Roll, 1618 (photograph)
* Extract from Hollar's map of the area now forming the west central district of London (photograph).
* Extract from Faithorne and Newcourt's map (photograph).
* Extract from Morden and Lea's map (drawing).
* "Prospect of Lincoln's Inn Fields from the E.N.E." (photograph).

* *Pepys's London and Westminster Scrap Book*, Vol. I, p. 91.

† *Vitruvius Britannicus*, I., plates 8 and 9. "A new design for a church in Lincolns Inn Fields. This Design I made at the Desire of some Persons of Quality and Distinction, when it was proposed to have a Church in the Noble Square . . . the whole is dress'd very plain, and most proper for the sulphurous Air of the City, and, indeed, most conformable to the Simplicity of the Ancients. Done Anno 1712."

‡ *Black Books of Lincoln's Inn*, IV., pp. 152, 167.

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.

* Lincoln's Inn Fields Picture preserved at Wilton House (photograph)
* Design for reverse of silver medallion by G Bower, showing Arch Row in 1688 (photograph)
Design for obverse of silver medallion (photographs)
Obverse of silver medallion (2) (photograph)
Reverse of silver medallion (photograph)
* Design for laying out Lincoln's Inn Fields (Cavendish Weedon) (photograph)
Instrument for collecting funds for musical service in Lincoln's Inn Chapel, 1697 (Cavendish Weedon) (photograph)
Elevation of church (designed by Sir C Wren) proposed to be erected in Lincoln's Inn Fields (photograph)

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.

I.—Nos 1 and 2, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

GROUND LANDLORD.

Sir J. B. Whitehead, K.C.M.G.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND DATE OF STRUCTURE.

On 1st August, 1653*, Humphrey Newton, sole surviving trustee of William Newton, sold to Arthur Newman a plot of ground on the north side of Purse Field, 277 feet long, and having a width of 116 feet at the east end, and of 179 feet on the west, and abutting west upon the highway from Little Turnstile. Full liberty was given to Newman to build as many houses as he should deem fit. The houses subsequently erected comprised Nos. 1 to 12, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and were all finished by 1657.†

No record of the original houses is known other than the representation of them in the Wilton House picture (Plate 6). All were apparently rebuilt in the 18th century. In the Soane Museum is preserved a survey of No. 2 made by Sir John Soane in 1792, showing the entrance doorway and staircase on the eastern side. Material alterations were effected about 1820 by uniting this house with No. 1, removing the staircase from No. 2 and rebuilding that of No. 1 partly in each house, and making one entrance in the centre of the two houses.

The staircase (Plate 9) is the principal feature of the premises. The mahogany balustrading and brackets are well carved. On the ground floor of No. 1 is a carved wood chimneypiece (Plate 10), and a carved wood doorcase. On the first floor is a carved wood doorcase and chimneypiece (Plate 10). The staircase, balustrading, etc., all date from the first quarter of the 18th century. In No. 2 on the first floor is an ornamental plaster ceiling (Plate 11), with mouldings in low relief, and the panels enriched with symbols, wreaths and swags.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The residents at Nos. 1 and 2, Lincoln's Inn Fields, as ascertained from the rate-books, supplemented by the Hearth Tax Rolls for 1667 and 1675 and the Jury Presentment Lists for 1683 and 1695, were as follows:—

	No. 1.		*No. 2.*
1667.	Lady Roscommon.	1667.	"Lady Peeters."
1675.	Madam Conquest.	1675.	"Barry Walton."
1683.	— Walker.	1683.	Jane Grinell.

* *Close Roll*, 1653 (8).

† See p. 11.

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.

Before 1695 to after 1700.	— Hilton.
Before 1703 to after 1708.	Mrs. Ann Hilton.
1715.	Mrs. Elianor Hilton.
Before 1723 to 1729.	Eleanor Davis.
1731–5.	Lady Moore.
1737–42.	Thos. Oliver.
1743–53.	Henry Perrin.
1754–60.	John Gyrle.
1761–2.	Master H. Holford.
1763–96.	Master Holford.
1797–1804.	Peter Holford.
1805–	Robert Holford.
1695.	"Widow" Powell.*
Before 1700 to after 1715.	Thos. Cheverly (Cheevely).
1723.	Elizabeth Smith.
Before 1730 to 1736.	James Bostock.
1737–45.	"Widow" Bostock.
1749–54.	Jas. Gorman.
1755–60.	Jane Gorman.
1761–71.	James Lincoln.
1772–74.	Richard Baker.
1775–93.	Mrs. Metcalfe.
1796–7.	John Parker.
1798–	Henry Cline.

Of these the only persons who seem to call for special mention are Walton and Cline.

"Barry" (or, as it is spelt in the Hearth Tax Roll, *circ.* 1673, "Perry") Walton is an error for Parry Walton, a copyist and still life painter. He studied under Robert Walker, and became keeper of the pictures to James II. He had much practice as a picture restorer, and as such exercised his skill upon Rubens's ceiling at Whitehall. He had left Lincoln's Inn Fields before 1683, but some time between that date and 1695 he returned, the Presentment List for the latter year showing him at No. 4, where he lived until his death about 1700.†

Henry Cline, who was born in 1750, was, when seventeen years old, apprenticed to one of the surgeons of St Thomas's Hospital, and after a further seventeen years succeeded to his old master's position. He lived for several years in St. Mary Axe, removing about the year 1797‡ to No. 2, Lincoln's Inn Fields. His house in St. Mary Axe was taken by his celebrated pupil Astley (afterwards Sir Astley) Cooper. He gradually acquired a very large practice. In 1810 he was appointed an examiner at the College of Surgeons, in 1815 he became master of the College, and in 1816 and 1824 delivered the Hunterian oration. In 1823 he became president of the College. He died in 1827. Although of such eminence in his profession, he did not allow it to monopolise his time, for he was a keen politician and an enthusiastic farmer, spending much time and losing much money in the pursuit of agriculture.§

Condition of repair.

The premises are in good repair.

In the Council's collection are—

Copy of plan of ground floor of No. 2 in 1792, preserved in the Soane Museum (drawing).

* Probably owner, not occupier.

† Bryan's *Dictionary of Painters.*

‡ According to the *Dictionary of National Biography* the year of the removal was 1796. The first year in which the ratebooks show him at No. 2 is 1798, a date quite consistent with an occupation dating from 1797, but not earlier. Moreover, 1797 was the year in which Astley Cooper took Cline's house in St. Mary Axe (Bettany's *Eminent Doctors*, p. 206). The date 1797 is, therefore, probably correct.

§ B. B. Cooper's *Life of Sir Astley Cooper*, II., pp. 337–8.

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.

*Staircase (measured drawing).
*Chimneypiece, front room, ground floor of No. 1 (photograph).
Door and doorcase in front room, ground floor of No. 1 (photograph).
Door and doorcase in front room, first floor of No. 1 (photograph).
*Portion of chimneypiece, front room, first floor of No. 1 (photograph).
Ornamental plaster ceiling and cornice in front room, first floor of No. 1 (photograph).
*Ornamental plaster ceiling, front room, first floor of No. 2 (photograph).
Marble chimneypiece in front room, first floor of No. 2 (photograph).

No. 7, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Doors and doorcases on first floor (photograph).
Ornamental plaster ceiling in front room, first floor (photograph).

No. 8, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Wood chimneypiece on ground floor (photograph).
Ornamental plaster ceiling in front room, first floor (photograph).

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.

II.—No. 13 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS (SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM).

GROUND LANDLORDS.

Trustees of Sir John Soane's Museum.

DESCRIPTION AND DATE OF STRUCTURE.

The original houses from No. 13 onwards on the north side of Lincoln's Inn Fields were built in accordance with the agreement come to in 1657 between the Society of Lincoln's Inn and Sir William Cowper, Robert Henley and James Cowper.* Faithorne and Newcourt's map (Plate 4), dated 1658, shows the houses as completed, and they may, therefore, be assigned to that year.

The house is thus described in a deed of 1737† :—"That messuage scituate in the North Row, called Holborn Row or Turnstile Row, in the north part of Cupfield in St. Giles, being the eighteenth house westward from the corner house next to Lincoln's Inn inclusive . . ., which said messuage contains in front from east to west 32 feet 7 inches and in depth from north to south 47 feet, with coach-house and stables standing behind, and fronting to a place called Whetstone Park, containing in length from east to west in front 44 feet 7 inches; also the courtyard lying in front with walls encompassing the same, and the two brick piers topt or covered with a pineapple cut in stone on each side the passage or gateway entering into the courtyard."

From the above it is evident that this was the house known as "The Pineapples" in the days before the numbering of Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the same way as No. 44 on the south side was known as "The Two Black Griffins."‡

The house was rebuilt in 1753 after the occupation of Sir Thomas Burnet.§

In 1792 || Sir John Soane purchased and rebuilt No. 12 and resided there until 1812. In the meantime he had purchased No. 13, which covered

* See pp. 11–12.

† *Enrolled Deeds, Common Pleas*, 10–11 George II., Trinity (1). Indenture between Robt. Smith, Robert Henley and others *and* Giles Eyre.

‡ See p. 59. It may be mentioned that from the same deed it appears that the gateway of No 14 was flanked by two white balls and was probably so designated. Another instance of this method of identification is found in a letter written by the Earl of Oxford in 1722 from "One Black Ball in Lincoln's Inn Fields" (*Historical MSS. Commission*, Report XI., part V., p. 327).

§ MS. note in sewer ratebook for December, 1752.

|| This and the following statements as to the rebuilding of the three houses are taken from the Introduction to the *General Description of Sir John Soane's Museum*. It should be pointed out, however, that the ratebooks show Soane as occupying No. 12 in 1791.

a larger area. This house he now pulled down and rebuilt to suit his requirements as a residence. Later still he designed and rebuilt No. 14, and on the site of the stables which formerly existed behind the three houses constructed a museum connected with No. 13.

Sir John Soane, being an ardent collector of architectural objects, sculpture, plaster casts, pictures, rare books and objects of art generally, arranged his house and museum to accommodate his acquisitions, which eventually grew into a large and valuable collection. It was his earnest desire that this collection should not be dispersed at his death, but be permanently preserved and accessible to the public, especially to architectural students. With this intention, in 1833 he obtained an Act of Parliament, and, on his death in 1837, the trustees therein named carried its provisions into effect.

Plate 13* shows the disposition of Sir John Soane's house and museum. The party wall between this and No. 12 marks the former boundary between Cup Field and Purse Field, and accounts for the peculiar angle on plan of that wall, the rear of the house No. 13 being considerably wider than the front.

The exterior (Plate 12) is characteristic of Sir John Soane's adaptation of the Grecian style. It is constructed in stone and brick, the stone having been subsequently painted for preservation. Projecting about 3 feet beyond the main building is a portion of the front which originally formed open loggias, as shown by two views in the Crace Collection at the British Museum.† Eventually all the openings were glazed and the additional space thrown into the rooms.

Surmounting the angles of the projecting portion at the second floor level are two terra cotta figures, which are copies of the caryatides in the portico of the Erechtheum at Athens. The four Gothic corbels attached to the piers came from below the niches in the north front of Westminster Hall, and are of the period of Richard II. (1377–99).

The interior is as characteristic of Sir John Soane as the exterior, and is full of interest. Ingenuity is shown in the planning, for instance, in utilising and masking the slope of the western wall, in the general plan of the Museum, and in the recess affording light to the basement.

Plate 14 shows the dining room and library. The design is influenced by Pompeian art. The bookcases form part of the constructive design, and it will be noticed that no projecting mouldings have been employed. The ceilings of the rooms are divided into panels. The central one in the library contains a painting by Henry Howard, R.A., executed in 1837, representing "Aurora preceded by the Morning Star and followed by the Sun God surrounded by the Hours."

In the Hogarth room may be seen Soane's ingenious device for hanging his pictures on quadruple swing panels with pictures on each panel.

* From a drawing kindly lent by the Trustees of Sir John Soane's Museum.

† *Views Portfolio, XXVIII.* No. 44 made in 1812 shows all the loggias open, and No. 45 shows the house as altered in 1836, with the ground floor loggia filled in.

Although each panel weighs nearly four hundredweight, the mechanical construction is so effective that each is moved with ease.

The breakfast room (Plate 15) is interesting. The centre square of the ceiling takes the form of a saucer dome. In the centre of the dome is a small octagonal lantern light, the sides of which are filled with painted glass. The dome rests upon pendentives, decorated with circular convex mirrors, they in their turn supported by arches springing from small piers. The north and south ends of the room have skylights, skilfully arranged to throw vertical light on the pictures on the upper part of the walls.

The south drawing room on the first floor has a simple decorative treatment, with a semi-circular end and deep recesses to the windows, giving access to the projecting front, which was originally an open loggia.

The staircase is an ingenious piece of planning and construction, containing items of interest such as the Shakespeare recess, a bay window, and the Tivoli recess.

The Council is indebted to the Curator, Mr. Walter L. Spiers, A.R.I.B.A., for much of the information regarding this house. He has also kindly given facilities for the study and copying of Sir John Soane's valuable collection of drawings and MSS. respecting houses in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

The Museum should be visited by all architectural students and those interested in objects of classical art.

Condition of repair.

The house is in excellent repair.

Historical notes.

The occupants of No. 13, as ascertained from the ratebooks and other sources, were as follows:—

1666.*	Countess of Middlesex, and (subsequently) Lady Fanshawe.
1675.†	Sir William Brownlowe.
Before 1683 to after 1695 ‡	Lady Brownlowe.
1699.§	"Widow" Holstead.
1703.	Madame Drake.
1708.	Spencer Cowper.
1715.	Henry Bertie.
1723.	William Fellowes.
Before 1730 to 1734.	Mrs. Jane Mitchell.‖
1737–40.	W. Bigg.

* See next page.

† The *Hearth Tax Roll* for 1675 has "Wm. Brounland, Esq.," but this is probably a mistake, as the undated Roll, *circ.* 1673, has "Sir William Brownelowe."

‡ *Jury Presentment Lists* for 1683 and 1695.

§ *Jury Presentment List* for 1700.

‖ From the deed of 1737, mentioned above, it appears that the occupier of the house was previously Mr. William Mitchell.

1741–45	Mrs Jane Holden
1746–53	"Mr Justice Burnett"
1754–55	Arthur Sturt
1756	R Roper
1757–65	Hen Wilmot
1766 87	Sir Thos Heathcote
1788–97	Lady Heathcote
1798–1802	Miss Heathcote
1803–11	G B Tyndale
1812	Sir John Soane

Of the above the undermentioned deserve special notice

Lady Fanshawe resided at various times in four different houses in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in two on the south side with her husband Sir Richard and in two on the north side after she became a widow It will be convenient here to deal with all four residences

SIR RICHARD FANSHAWE

Sir Richard the fifth son of Sir Henry Fanshawe of Wire Park Herts was at first intended for the Bar but the study of law proving distasteful he went abroad and obtained experience in diplomacy at the same time acquiring some repute as a linguist In the Civil War he attached himself to the royal cause and joined Charles I at Oxford, where he met and married Anne Harrison a royalist's daughter, and a not very distant relation At the time of the marriage in May, 1644 they had not twenty pounds between them, but the union proved exceptionally happy"* During the war they at times suffered considerable hardship In 1646 Lady Fanshawe came to London *without her husband* and lodged in Fleet Street After a while Sir Richard joined her, and they lived for some little time in Lincoln's Inn Fields† There is no means of identifying the house where they lodged The next three years were spent out of England At the end of 1650 Sir Richard proceeded to Scotland to join Prince Charles, and Lady Fanshawe returned to London Sir Richard was taken prisoner at the Battle of Worcester on 3rd September, 1651, and was lodged in prison at Whitehall for nearly three months, being allowed *out on bail on 28th November, 1651* Seven years elapsed *before* he could obtain a definite release On the Restoration Sir Richard was appointed "master of requests" and they took "a house in Portugal Row in Lincoln's Inn Fields"‡ From the evidence of the ratebooks it would appear that the house in question was one of the two occupying the site of the present No 35 Lincoln's Inn Fields In 1661 the king was crowned with Sir Richard in waiting and the Fanshawes took the opportunity to furnish their house and pay the debts which they had *contracted during the war* § Later in the year Sir Richard was *sent on a mission* to Lisbon in connection with the king's approaching marriage Lady Fanshawe remaining in Portugal Row In August, 1662, Sir Richard was appointed ambassador to Portugal and their second period of residence in Portugal Row came to an end They returned to England in September, 1663 and in the following January Sir Richard was appointed ambassador to Spain and he and his family sailed to Cadiz In 1666 he was superseded by Lord Sandwich on the ground that he had exceeded *his instructions*, but, *before he could leave Spain, he was seized with a fatal illness and* died on 26th June In the intervals of his diplomatic career he had busied himself with

* *Dictionary of National Biography*

† "And when your father was come he was very private in London, for he was in daily fear to be imprisoned in London before he could raise money to go back again to his master. . . Thus upon thorns he stayed the October, 1647" (*Lady Fanshawe's Memoirs* (edn 1907, p 45) "The 30th of May, [1647] I was delivered of a son called Henry, in lodgings in Portugal Row, in Lincoln's Inn Fields" (*Ibid*, p. 45)

‡ *Ibid*, p. 95.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 96

literature and has obtained a considerable reputation as a translator, whether from Latin, Italian, Spanish, or Portuguese His chief work was the translation of Camoens' *Lusiad* The few English works of his authorship that remain show exceptional talent

The bereaved widow returned to London with her children, and, after a short stay at her father's on Tower Hill, on 13th November, 1666, "we went all to my own house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, on the north side, where the widow Countess of Middlesex* had lived before"† This house is identified in the notes to the *Fanshawe Memoirs*, p 376, as "The Pineapples,"‡ and though no authority is given for the statement, the identification is certainly correct, for the Hearth Tax Roll for 1667 (representing the state of things in 1666) shows the Countess of Middlesex at that house Three days after Lady Fanshawe's arrival her husband's body which she had brought all the way from Spain, was buried at Hertford In the following year Lady Fanshawe took another house on the north side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, for 21 years, of a Mr Cole§ This was No 26, Lincoln's Inn Fields, for the Hearth Tax Roll for 1667 shows "Cole, Esq" in occupation of that house, while the Rolls for *circ* 1673 and 1675 give Lady Fanshawe as the occupier In 1668 Lady Fanshawe hired a house at Harting Sudbury, Hertfordshire, so as to be near her father, but she evidently retained the house in Lincoln's Inn Fields for some time longer She died at Little Grove in January, 1680

Spencer Cowper who was born in 1669, was the younger brother of William Cowper, the chancellor Like him, he adopted the profession of the law At the age of thirty he was faced with an ordeal which might have had a tragic ending The Cowpers were acquainted with a Quaker family, named Stout residing at Hertford, and the daughter, Sarah, fell in love with him and not meeting with encouragement (Cowper was already married) drowned herself It was the time of the spring assizes and Cowper was in Hertford, in fact, he had been to her house on business that same evening The facts were so clear that they hardly admitted of doubt but the Hertfordshire Tories were desirous of seeing a member of an eminent Whig family hanged, and the Quakers did not wish the imputation of suicide to rest upon any of their body It was, therefore, asserted that, as the corpse had floated it must have been put into the water after death, and Cowper, and three lawyers who had spent the night at Hertford and had talked about the girl were accused of murdering her Scientific evidence was brought forward to refute the vulgar belief and in the end, in spite of the judge's adverse summing up, the defendants were acquitted Cowper entered Parliament in 1705 as member for Beeralston, sat for the same borough in 1708, and in 1715 represented Truro In the last mentioned year he was made king's counsel, in 1717 he was appointed chief justice of Chester, and in 1727 justice of the common pleas His residence at No 13 centred round the year 1708, and was apparently not of long duration He died in 1728

Sir Thomas Burnet, third and youngest son of Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Salisbury,

* Anne Bret married Lionel Cranfield, afterwards Earl of Middlesex, in 1621 She died in 1670

† *Lady Fanshawe's Memoirs*, p 201

‡ "The house on the north side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, known as the 'Pineapples,' where Lady Fanshawe was living at the time of her husband's death, has disappeared with the other old residences on that side of the square" (*Fanshawe Memoirs* (edn 1905), Allan Fea's Notes on the Illustrations, xviii) The *Dictionary of National Biography* incorrectly identifies "The Pineapples" with the house in Portugal Row which the Fanshawes occupied in 1661 The statement by Lady Fanshawe that the house on the north side was her own house must mean that she held a lease of it, inasmuch as the freehold of No. 13 remained in the possession of the original owners and their representatives until 1736

§ *Ibid* p 206

was born in 1694 After a few years spent on the Continent, he entered at the Middle Temple in 1709, and was called to the Bar in 1715 He devoted himself, however, to other pursuits besides that of the law, and acquired a reputation for profligacy and wit After a time he accepted the consulship at Lisbon, and was absent from England for some years On his return he took up the law in earnest, was made a serjeant-at-law in 1736, and king's serjeant in 1740 In 1741 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas and in 1745 was knighted He was a member of the Royal Society, and something of an author His occupation of No 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields seems to have begun in 1746, and in that house he died on 8th January, 1753, of gout in the stomach

Sir John Soane, the son of a humble builder, was born in 1753, near Reading * His artistic talent was noticed by George Dance, the younger, in whose employ he was as an errand boy, and he was taken into his office In 1772 he gained the Royal Academy's silver medal, and in 1776 the gold medal and the travelling studentship The next three years he spent abroad, principally in Rome, returning in 1780 In 1788 he was appointed architect to the Bank of England, and on the practically new structure which was the result of his labours his reputation chiefly rests In subsequent years he obtained many official appointments and designed a large number of buildings in London, most of which have since been altered or removed In 1806 he succeeded George Dance as professor of architecture at the Academy and in connection with this appointment he began a collection of antiquities books and works of art for the benefit of his pupils and other students This collection, with many other objects, he arranged in his own house in Lincoln's Inn Fields (see above) Soane died in No 13 on 20th January, 1837 †

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John Britton, *The union of architecture, sculpture and painting, exemplified by a series of illustrations with descriptive accounts of the house and galleries of John Soane* 1827

OLD PRINTS, VIEWS, ETC.

View of front Published for European Magazine, by Asperne 1814. Engraving preserved in Crace Collection

View of front (as altered) in 1836 Engraving preserved in Crace Collection.

IN THE COUNCIL'S COLLECTION ARE—

*Facade (photograph)
Ground floor plan of No 12 in 1792 (drawing)
Do 13 in 1810 (drawing)
* Do. 13 in 1911 (drawing)
Do 14 in 1792 (drawing).
*Library and dining room (photograph)
Hogarth room, quadruple swing panels (photograph).
Gallery under pupils' room (photograph)
Do. dome, looking east (photograph)
*Breakfast room (photograph).
Flaxman recess in basement (photograph).
South drawing room on first floor (photograph).
Staircase (photograph).

* Donaldson's *Review of the Professional Life of Sir John Soane*, p 81.
† *Chronological summary* by G. Bailey at the end of Donaldson's *Review, etc.*

III.—No. 15 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

GROUND LANDLORDS.

Col. R. H. Beadon and Executors of the Rev. H. B. Wilder.

DESCRIPTION AND DATE OF STRUCTURE.

The decorative features of the house would point to the period of erection being a little earlier than the middle of the 18th century, probably about 1742, which is the date on one of the lead cisterns. This theory is strengthened by the fact that the ratebooks contain no mention of the house between 1730 and 1742.

Objects of architectural interest on the exterior are a painted stone doorway in the Ionic order, and a cast lead rain-water head (Plate 16).

The interior contains an interesting staircase with turned balusters and carved brackets (Plate 16).

In the ground floor front room is a carved wooden mantelpiece (Plate 17). Two female hermæ support the shelf and a head of Medusa is the central feature of the frieze. The overmantel with pier glass is enriched with floral carving, and a swag is suspended from the centre of the frieze beneath a cornice and broken pediment.

The room also contains an ornamental plaster ceiling (Plate 18) with a central medallion of modelled figures, a good cornice with modillions, and a running ornamental frieze.

The back room on the same floor has also an ornamental plaster ceiling (Plate 18) and a cornice of design similar to that in the front room.

An ornamental cast lead cistern* (Plate 16), with the legend F T 1752, is fixed in the basement kitchen. A second cistern, illustrated in the same plate, is situated in the coal house and has obviously been reduced to two-thirds of its original length. It bears the legend W C [1]742.

CONDITION OF REPAIR.

The house is in good repair.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The residents at No. 15, so far as we have record of them, were:—

1667.†	"Sir Henry Bellasis."‡
1675.†	"Maddam Willis."
1683.†	Samuel Somerset.
1695.†	Sir John Cooper.

* It is interesting to note that a scallop shell is included in the decoration of all the cisterns which have been illustrated in this volume.

† *Hearth Tax Rolls* for 1667 and 1675, and *Jury Presentment Lists* for 1683 and 1695.

‡ Eldest son of John Belasyse, Baron Belasyse. He died before 1674, in the lifetime of his father.

1703.	Thos. Edwards.
1715.	Dr. Heathcote.
1723.	Madame Martha Gamlyn
1730.	James Shephard.
1743–9.	Ant. Hodges.
1753–6.	Edwd. Blackett.
1757–87.	Dr. Watson.
1788–93.	Sir John Wilson.
1796–7.	Dr. Ainslie.
1798–1808.	Dr. Haworth.
1810–	Geo. Christopher.

Of these the undermentioned call for special notice.

Sir William Watson, the son of a London tradesman, was born in St. John's Street, in 1715. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to an apothecary, and in 1738 set up in business for himself. He had from his early youth displayed a keen interest in science, and in 1741 was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, of which he subsequently became vice-president. In 1745 he was awarded the Copley medal for his researches in electricity, and subsequently became a trustee of the British Museum. In 1757 he moved from Aldersgate Street to No. 15, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and soon began to practise as a physician. From 1762 until his death he was physician to the Foundling Hospital. In 1784 he was elected fellow, and in 1785 and 1786 censor of the Royal College of Physicians, and in the last-mentioned year was knighted. He died at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields on 10th May, 1787. His writings, giving the results of original research in botany and electricity, are numerous and valuable. In particular, his researches in electricity "were of so interesting a nature that they gave him the undisputed lead in this branch of philosophy, and were the means not only of raising him to a high degree of estimation at home, but of extending his fame throughout Europe."*

On Watson's death the house was taken by "Mr. Justice Willson," who had recently (November, 1786) been made justice of the common pleas and knighted. Sir John Wilson was born in 1741 in Applethwaite, Westmoreland. He was called to the Bar in 1766. During the vacancy as lord chancellor following Thurlow's retirement in June, 1792, he was a commissioner of the great seal. He died at Kendal in October, 1793.

Wilson was succeeded (after a short interval) in the occupation of No. 15 by "Dr. Ainslie." It is almost certain that this was Henry Ainslie,† the son of a Kendal physician. He was senior wrangler in 1781. He began to practise while still at Cambridge, having obtained a licence *ad practicandum* from the University in 1787.‡ In 1793 he settled in London and in 1795 was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and physician to St. Thomas's Hospital. He delivered the Harveian oration in 1802. He died in 1834. His residence at No. 15, Lincoln's Inn Fields only lasted for two years, namely, 1796 and 1797.

IN THE COUNCIL'S COLLECTION ARE—

Entrance doorway (photograph).
*Lead rain water head (drawing).

* Munk's *Roll of Physicians*, ii., p. 348.

† The only "Dr. Ainslie" mentioned in Boyle's *Court Guide* for the years 1796 and 1797 is resident at No. 15, Lincoln's Inn Fields. This must be Henry Ainslie, for it is almost inconceivable that a fellow and censor of the College should be omitted. Unfortunately the *Lists of Fellows, Candidates, etc., of the Royal College of Physicians* are missing for a series of years at about this time, so that it is not possible to gain confirmation from this source.

‡ Munk's *Roll of the College of Physicians*, ii., p. 437.

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.

*Chimney piece, front room on ground floor (photograph)
*Ornamental ceiling, front room on first floor (photograph).
* Do. back room on first floor (photograph)
*Carved stair bracket (measured drawing).
*Ornamental cast lead cisterns (2) (measured drawings).

No. 16, *Lincoln's Inn Fields.*
Plan of ground floor in 1792 (copy of drawing).

No 24, *Lincoln's Inn Fields.*
Plan of ground floor in 1792 (copy of drawing)

No 26, *Lincoln's Inn Fields.*
Front door case (photograph).

IV. AND V.—Nos. 33 AND 34 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

GROUND LANDLORDS.

The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works and Public Buildings.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND DATE OF STRUCTURE.

The original houses on the site of Nos. 33 and 34 were built in accordance with the agreement entered into in 1657 between the Society of Lincoln's Inn and Sir William Cowper, Robert Henley and James Cowper (see pp. 11–12). The houses are shown as occupied in the ratebook for 1660. We may, therefore, with reasonable probability, assign their erection to the year 1659. While the recent demolition was in progress inspections were made in order to ascertain how much 17th-century work was then in existence. From the construction of the party-wall on the east side of No. 33 it would appear that this and also a small piece of the cross wall were the only remaining portions of the original buildings.

Extensive alterations were apparently made to No. 33 in the first half of the 18th century,* when the panelling to the various rooms was completed and the later staircases were constructed.

About 1824–5 Sir John Soane was engaged in modernising the front rooms and constructing an additional storey. He also connected the building with the Insolvent Debtors' Court at the rear, which was in course of erection at that date.† One peculiar feature of the additional storey was that the Queen-post roof trusses were left in position, the tie beams showing above the floor level.

The plans of the ground and first floors are shown on Plates 19 and 20.

Plate 21 shows the deal staircase and panelling at the first floor level, and Plate 22 gives the balustrade at the second floor. The staircase had Corinthian pillars as newels, twisted balusters and carved brackets. The handrail was ramped to the newels and formed a feature of the staircase. Plate 23 shows the small back room on the first floor. The walls were deal panelled with "bolection" or projecting mouldings, and the stepping back of the angle chimney breast for china shelves was interesting. The design of this small chimneypiece (excepting the shelf, which is modern) may have been based on one of Daniel Marot's designs.‡

* The ratebooks show the house was empty from 1738 to 1748, and the architectural evidence is quite consistent with the work having been done in that interval.

† The ratebook for 1822 shows "J. Massey" as the occupier of No. 33, and in the following year the entry is expanded to "Massey for Insolvent Debtors' Court." The Court premises were in the parish of St. Clement Danes, and details with regard to them are accordingly deferred for the volume of the *Survey of London* dealing with that parish.

‡ He executed several works at Hampton Court and published many of his designs. One of very similar character is figured as No. 10, page 136, of Marot's *Designs*, republished in Berlin in 1892.

No. 34 may be ascribed chiefly to the first years of the 19th century, although some portions, such as the two Ionic columns in the front room on the ground floor, were perhaps 50 years earlier.

Both houses were demolished in 1911.

A sample length of the staircase and a chimneypiece from the second floor front room of No. 33 have been preserved by H.M. Office of Works for inclusion in the London Museum.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

From the ratebooks it would appear that the occupants of Nos 33 and 34 up to the year 1810 were as follows:—

	No. 33.		*No.* 34.
1660–87.	The Lords Coventry.	1660–63.	Lord Strangford
1688–92.	John Bennett.	1664.	Mrs. Montagu.
1694.	Countess of Northumberland.	1665–1706	Sir William Montagu.*
		1707–15.	John Ward.
1695–1703.	Sir Humphrey Winch.	1716–39.	Benjamin Styles.
1704–8.†	Mr. Butler.	1740.	Madame Styles.
1709–30.	W. Borrett.	1743–49.	Madame Horn.
1730–37.	J. Verney.	1750–55.	Alexander Hume Campbell.
1749–55.	Sir Robert Henley (afterwards Earl of Northington).	1756–57.	Sir Robert Henley (afterwards Earl of Northington).
1756–81.	Lord Walsingham.	1758–75.	Lord Camden.
1782–99.	Lady Walsingham.	1776–8.	Morris Robinson.
1800–	Sir James Alan Park.	1779–98.	Sir Francis Buller.
		1800–	John Vivian.

The title "Lord Coventry" given in the ratebooks in respect of No. 33 from 1660 to 1687 must refer to three individuals:—Thomas, 2nd Baron Coventry, who died in 1661; his son George, the 3rd Baron, who died in 1680; and his grandson John, the 4th Baron, whose death occurred in 1687. The deaths of the 2nd and 3rd barons are recorded as having taken place in Lincoln's Inn Fields,‡ but no information is available as to the place of death of the 4th.

For particulars concerning Robert Henley, Earl of Northington, see under No. 41, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

William de Grey, 1st Baron Walsingham, born in 1719, was called to the Bar in 1742. He entered Parliament in 1761 as member for Newport, Cornwall, and proved himself a powerful supporter of Lord North's party. In 1763 he was appointed solicitor-general, and attorney-general in 1766 (when he was knighted). In the latter capacity he conducted the proceedings against Wilkes in 1768. In 1771 he was made lord chief justice of the common pleas. In that year Brass Crosby, Lord Mayor of London, had been imprisoned in the Tower by order of the House of Commons for his action in releasing a printer who had been arrested on charge of printing the Parliamentary debates. On Crosby being brought before him to his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields§ on a writ of *habeas corpus*, de Grey refused to interfere with the privileges of Parliament. He resigned his position in 1780 owing

* See p. 37.

† Only shown for the years 1704, 1707, 1708.

‡ G. E. C[ockayne's] *Peerage of the United Kingdom.*

§ See letter dated 5th April, 1771, in *Letters of the First Earl of Malmesbury, his family and friends*, 1745–1820, I., p. 225.

to infirm health, and was shortly after raised to the peerage as Baron Walsingham He died in the following year

Sir James Alan Park was the son of an Edinburgh surgeon He was called to the Bar in 1784, and obtained a very extensive practice, to which his *Treatise on the Law of Marine Insurance*, published in 1787, under the encouragement of his friend, Lord Mansfield, at first largely contributed * He was made king's counsel in 1799, and in 1816 was promoted to the bench of the common pleas and knighted He died at his house in Bedford Row, Bloomsbury, in December, 1838, aged 75 years His residence at No 33 had lasted from 1800 to 1820 or 1821

Sir William Montagu was a son of Edward, 1st Baron Montagu of Boughton He was called to the Bar in 1641 In 1640 he represented Huntingdon in the Short Parliament, and was subsequently a member of the Parliaments of 1660 and 1661 In the ratebook for 1665 "Mr Attorney Montagu" is shown as the occupier of No 34,† and the entries for the whole, or at least all but one, of the next 41 years seem to relate to the same individual. In 1676 the name changes to "Lord Chief Baron Montagu," in accordance with the fact that in that year he was created lord chief baron of the exchequer. In April, 1686, he declined to give an unqualified opinion in favour of the dispensing power, and was removed from office Accordingly in the 1687 ratebook he is entered as "Late Lord Chief Justice Baron Montagu" He retired to the Bar, where he practised as sergeant, and died in 1706 There can, therefore, be little doubt that the "Mr Montagu" or "Hon Mr Montagu" who is shown as occupying the house from 1688 to 1706 (with the exception of the year 1699, when "Lord Montagu"‡ is given) is identical with Sir William

CHARLES PRATT
EARL OF CAMDEN

Charles Pratt, 1st Earl Camden, was third son of Sir John Pratt, chief justice of the king's bench, and was born at Kensington in 1714. He took up the legal profession, but "not inviting attorneys to dine with him, and never dancing with their daughters," his practice remained for several years so limited that he seriously contemplated abandoning the law His opportunity, when it came, he owed to his friend Robert Henley, who fell, or feigned to fall, ill and left him as the junior the entire conduct of the case, in which he showed such conspicuous ability as to establish his reputation § In 1755 he was made king's counsel, and in 1757 followed Henley as attorney general He was already resident in Lincoln's Inn Fields, for the ratebooks for 1756 and 1757 show him as occupying No 56 In the latter year or in 1758 he succeeded his friend Henley in the occupation of No 34, which house formed his residence for the next 18 years In 1761 he was appointed chief justice of the court of common pleas and was knighted. Soon after he was called upon to decide, in the Wilkes controversy, the great question of the legality of general warrants, and his opinion that such were contrary to the fundamental principles of the constitution earned him immense popularity In 1765 he was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Camden, Baron of Camden‖, and in the following year was made lord chancellor This position he held until the beginning of 1770, in spite of the fact that he was in disagreement with his colleagues both in regard to America and the case of Wilkes He did not again take office until 1782, when he became president of the council in the second Rockingham administration, an office which, with one short interval, he retained until his death, in 1794, at his house in

* Foss's *Judges of England*, IX., p. 229.

† It was two years after this that Pepys met him and his wife, "a fine woman," at Sir G. Carteret's, No. 57–58, Lincoln's Inn Fields. (*Diary*, 30 December, 1667)

‡ Was this title given to Sir William in reminiscence of his former office as lord chief baron?

§ Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, V., pp. 233–234.

‖ Collins' *Peerage of England* (5th edn.), VIII., p. 237.

Hill Street.* In 1786 he was raised to the dignity of an earl. He had removed from Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1775.

Sir Francis Buller, third son of James Buller, of Morval, Cornwall, was called to the Bar in 1772, and in the same year published the first English edition of his *Introduction to the Law relative to Trials at Nisi Prius*. His rise was rapid. In 1777 he was created a king's counsel, and in the following year a puisne judge of the king's bench. He was only 32 years old, and is said to have been the youngest man ever created an English judge. In this or the next year he took up his residence at No. 34, Lincoln's Inn Fields, his name appearing in the ratebook for 1779. His conduct on the bench frequently provoked criticism. The story that he had asserted the right of a husband to beat his wife, provided that the stick was no bigger than his thumb, was commonly believed, and suggested to Gillray his caricature of Buller as Judge Thumb published in November, 1782. There does not, however, appear to be any evidence that he ever expressed such an opinion.† During the last two years of Lord Mansfield's life he was really the chief justice. His claims to the position, however, did not receive recognition, and Kenyon was selected, Buller being consoled in 1790 with a baronetcy. He died in June, 1800, at his house in Bedford Square.‡ He had removed from Lincoln's Inn Fields apparently in 1798.

IN THE COUNCIL'S COLLECTION ARE :—

*Nos. 33, 34.—Plan of ground floor (measured drawing).
* Plan of first floor (measured drawing).
Exterior (photograph).
*No. 33.—Staircase and panelling at first floor level (photograph)
* Balustrading at second floor (photograph).
* Small back room on first floor (photograph).

* Foss's *Judges of England*, VIII., p. 363.
† *Ibid.*, VIII., pp. 251–2.
‡ *Ibid.*, VIII., p. 254.

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.

VI.—No. 35 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

GROUND LANDLORDS.

The Trustees of Miss E. W. Atkinson.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND DATE OF STRUCTURE.

The original buildings on the site of No. 35 were apparently erected in 1659. A document entitled "Articles indented between Sir W. Cowper. Robert Henly, Jas. Cowper, and Richard Kirby,"* contains a specification for the building of "two sufficient strong and proporcionable double buildings and dwellinghouses" in Portugal Row, and it is provided that Kirby or his assigns should finish the houses by the Feast of St. John the Baptist, 1659. The exact position of the proposed houses is not specified, but from a reference to certain houses erected by Horatio Moore they would seem to have been intended to follow on after the latter. Moore's houses can be identified as on the site of Nos. 38 to 40.† It is stated that "the two houses shall conteyne in front one hundred foote of assize." A hundred feet eastwards from No. 38 represents exactly the frontage of Nos. 35 to 37. The ratebooks show that the site of the present Nos. 35 and 36 was originally occupied by three houses. If, therefore, the identification of the site be correct,‡ the buildings actually erected comprised four single instead of two double houses. The three easternmost of these four houses seem to have fallen into disrepair during the early part of the 18th century, for in 1757 two of them had been empty for 15 years, and the other for 29 years. In 1757 they disappear from the ratebooks, and in their places are two houses, Nos. 35 and 36. According to the *Dictionary of Architecture*, the rebuilding was effected in 1754, but it would seem to have extended at least from May in that year until the following May.§ The architect was Sir Robert Taylor.‖

* *British Museum MS., Cart. Cotton.* XXIV. (47). The document is interesting from the valuable details which it contains as to the construction of the houses in Portugal Row.

† See p 48.

‡ It is not certain, as the 100 feet frontage might possibly be that of the three houses at the extreme east end of Portugal Row, but this does not seem so likely.

§ See *Minutes of Proceedings of Lincoln's Inn Fields Trustees*, Brit. Mus. MS., 35077--"Scavenger complains that he cannot possibly keep the Fields clean, as they are continually annoyed by the rubbish and dirt occasioned from the workmen employed in the new buildings or repairing the houses in the Field" (6th May, 1754); another warning to the workmen employed on the buildings not to leave their rubbish on the foot or coachway, especially directed to Mr. Morcott, the stonemason, and Mr. Burgess, the bricklayer (11th December, 1754); amendment of the nuisance promised "on behalf of the workmen employed in building the houses in Portugal Row" (26th February, 1755); new posts to be provided to replace broken ones, except "against the new houses now building in Portugal Row" (5th May, 1755).

‖ Architectural Society's *Dictionary of Architecture, s. v.* Sir Robert Taylor; *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1820, p. 38.

Plates 24 to 27 show the front elevation of No. 35, and plans and section of the ground and first floors as existing.

It will be noticed that the frontage is of less width than the remainder of the site, and upon a casual observation it might be thought that the architect had very cleverly adapted an awkward site to the necessities of a town mansion, but he appears to have had another motive. It would seem that the sites of both No. 35 and No. 36 were in the same ownership, and the architect was apparently commissioned to build two houses thereon without any express definition as to what should be the boundary between them. His intention seems to have been to provide a building on each site of approximately the same superficial area, but at the same time to obtain a central feature between the two, so that the whole should appear as one composition. It will be seen from the plates that there is one flight of steps to give access to both buildings, and from an illustration in the Council's possession, published in 1813*, it may be gathered that No. 36 as then erected† was a repetition of No. 35, and that immediately above the main flight of steps appeared a tier of windows belonging to No. 36, similar in design to those preserved in the centre of No. 35. The original facade of brick with stone bands and cornice depended for effect upon its proportion and fenestration. The rebuilding of more than half in another style has consequently destroyed the composition of the remainder.

Plate 28 is a rear view of the premises. The recessing of the angles is interesting, as also are the large semi-circular window on the second floor and the triple light window below, which are adapted from Italian examples. It will be noticed that the majority of the windows retain their pattern glazing in wood bars, showing that at that period the bars were still considered by the architect a part of the design.

The interior is even more interesting, with its fine staircase and six reception rooms.

Plate 27 gives a view of the entrance vestibule, the architecture of which is of a somewhat formal character. It is ceiled by a panelled dome supported by pendentives resting on arches.

Plates 29 and 30 illustrate the ironwork. The staircase occupies a comparatively large area in the building, and is lighted from a lantern in the roof, though very little light penetrates to the ground floor. The form of the staircase, with its continuous flight of 36 treads without a landing, makes the ascent difficult and the descent somewhat dangerous.‡ The feature of this staircase is its ornamental wrought ironwork. Each

* View of Surgeons' College, south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, published by James Whittle and Richard Holmes Laurie.

† It was rebuilt in 1859 (Architectural Society's *Dictionary of Architecture*).

‡ Speaking of the houses in the Square, Noorthouck, *History of London*, 1773, p. 741, says—"Some of the houses however, in this square are grand and noble, but they are far from having that beauty which arises from uniformity. Two in particular on the south side seem to strain at a proud exaltation above all the buildings in the neighbourhood; and are by no means calculated for asthmatic or gouty inhabitants." Does he refer to Nos. 35 and 36?

baluster is wrought for its particular position. They are of lyre pattern, ornamented with foliage riveted and welded on to the bars. At the first floor level is a very handsome panel ornamented with a monogram (slightly damaged), mask, birds' heads, finely wrought scrolls and leaves. This panel especially is reminiscent of Jean Tijou's work of the late 17th and early 18th centuries.

Plate 31 shows that the inner face of the wrought iron panel is as beautiful as the outerface. It also illustrates two of the three doors and one of the two niches on the first floor landing. The architectural carved woodwork to the doors is poor, and the octagonal form given to the panels throughout the house appears to be a mannerism of the architect.

Plate 32 illustrates the ground floor front room. The walls have recessed panels, the cornice is kept low, and rising from it is a deep cove curving up to a plain square ceiling bounded by a plaster moulding. The pediment and consoles to the doorway connecting with the middle room have the appearance of being disconnected with the doorcase and out of scale. The chimneypiece is marble, of French rococo design; the cartouche in the centre contains a dolphin.

Plate 33 illustrates the middle room, which is so much cut up by modern partitions that it was impossible to obtain a better photograph. The eastern wall is shown on the section (Plate 27). This wall was designed to be complementary to the one opposite; the doors open into shallow cupboards. The northern wall was also designed to correspond with the window wall, and semi-circular niches (see ground floor plan, Plate 25) take the place of the lesser windows. The finest room on this floor is at the back (Plate 34). The walls are decorated with Roman Ionic fluted pilasters and carved entablature, from which spring large semicircular arches, the spandrils being ornamented with circular panels. The north end of the room has an annex or "ante" formed by fluted columns and pilasters supporting a vaulted ceiling. The design is ornate, but it is now marred by modern partitions. On the chimneypiece is an overmantel (Plate 35) in the style of Chippendale (about 1760), but the principal ornament in the tympanum is missing.

In the collection of drawings by Sir John Soane preserved in the Soane Museum is a measured sketch, made during the occupancy of Lord Kenyon, showing two doorways to this room connecting with a passageway at the rear. This corridor formed the southern side of the court, and also afforded access from Portugal Street.

The front room on the first floor contains several interesting features. Plate 36 shows the plaster cornice and the delicately designed plaster modelling on the ceiling. Plate 37 shows the marble chimneypiece, which is enriched by female hermæ supporting the shelf. Plate 38 shows the wooden doorcase, which is designed in the Roman Ionic Order. The columns have beads introduced into the flutings for a third of their height, an early example of this detail. The doorcase has, however, the appearance of being attached to the wall and of not being

part of the general scheme of decoration, an effect produced by its having no connection with the chair rail and skirting. The enrichments to the architraves and the shutters to the windows are well worthy of notice.

The middle room on the same floor contains a marble chimneypiece (Plate 39) of very similar design to that in the ground floor front room.

The room at the rear contains an annex or "ante" resembling in character that on the floor below. Plate 40 shows a portion of it, a modern partition preventing a better photograph being taken. It will be seen that Sir Robert Taylor has introduced the correct Roman and Palladian form of volute with cushion at the side (for the earlier form see the alcove designed in 1752 by Isaac Ware in Nos. 59–60, Plate 82). This form of capital does not lend itself to portions of columns or pilasters, and suffers especially in internal angles. This is very noticeable both here and in the room below. The doorcase illustrated is one of several on this floor, the design of which is more pleasing than that of those facing the hall.

A large stone chimneypiece (Plate 41) in the basement kitchen is worthy of notice. It is carved in the French rococo manner. In the centre is a head of Bacchus, and on each side naturalistic vine branches bear leaves and grapes.

CONDITION OF REPAIR.

The state of repair of the house is good, but the adaptation of the premises for use as offices has necessitated modern partitions being erected in many of the rooms The top storey and roof were considerably damaged by a fire in the 19th century.*

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The residents in No 35 and in the houses formerly occupying its site were as follows :—

	House to the east.		*House to the west.*
1660-2	Earl of Westmorland.	1660-2.	Sir Richard Fanshawe.
1663-6	Lord Wentworth	1663-6.	Lady Carey.
1667-85.	Lady Wentworth.	1667-74.	Lady Carr.
1686	Lord Howard.	1675.	Sir Carr Scrope.
1687-93.	Lady Dashwood.	1676.	Lady Carr.
1694-1710.	Sir James Montagu.	1677.	— Crew.
1711-5.	Sir Robert Raymond.	1679.	Lady Jardyn.
1716-23.†	Sir James Montagu.	1680-99.	Sir Thomas Skipwith.
1728-34.	Nicholas Fazakerley.	1702-9.	George Wright.
1736-42.	William Noel.	1710.	— Lutwyche.
		1711.	"Widow Lutwyche."
		1712-6.	— Lutwyche.
		1717.	Edward Lutwyche.
		1718.	Thomas Lutwyche.
		1719-28.	Edward Lutwyche.

* Information furnished by one of the occupiers.

† The house is shown as empty in May, 1724. Afterwards the name "Sir James Montagu" recurs until 1727, but this must be a mistake.

1757–65.	Sir Thomas Sewell.
1766–74	Richard Hoare
1775–8	David Godfrey
1779	Robert Burton
1780–3.	John Dunning (Lord Ashburton)
1784	Lloyd Kenyon (Lord Kenyon)
1785–7	Richard Pepper Arden (Lord Alvanley)
1788–1802	Lord Kenyon
1803–4	Lady Kenyon
1808–	Col Thomas Thornton

Mildmay Fane, 2nd Earl of Westmorland, a royalist, was at the outbreak of the Civil War arrested and lodged in the Tower Eventually he made his peace with the Parliament, and was set at liberty, his submission being overlooked at the Restoration In 1648 he printed for private circulation a volume of verse entitled *Otia Sacra* He died in February, 1666

Sir Thomas Wentworth, Baron Wentworth, was the eldest son of the 1st Earl of Cleveland, one of the most prominent of the royalist generals in the Civil War Sir Thomas was not so successful as his father in his soldiering, and was mainly responsible for the defeat and surrender at Torrington in 1646 He was with Prince Charles in Scotland and at Worcester, and formed one of the royal council until the Restoration He died in February, 1665, in the lifetime of his father His widow who continued to reside in Lincoln's Inn Fields until 1684 or 1685, was the daughter of Sir Ferdinando Carey Their only child, who succeeded her father in the barony, and evidently spent her childhood in the house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, was Henrietta, the mistress of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, whom she survived but nine months

Sir James Montagu, 6th son of George Montagu of Horton, was the grandson of the 1st Earl of Manchester He was, like his more famous brother Charles afterwards Earl of Halifax, compelled to take up some profession for his own livelihood, and adopted that of the law His occupation of the house in Lincoln's Inn Fields seems to have begun in 1693 or 1694 In 1705 he was committed into custody for infringing the privileges of the House of Commons by demanding a *habeas corpus* on behalf of the Aylesbury men who had been sent to Newgate by the House A few weeks later he was knighted,* in 1707 he became solicitor general, and from 1708 to 1710 he was attorney-general He then appears to have left Lincoln's Inn Fields for a time, returning in 1715 or 1716, and continuing there until his death In 1714 he had been made baron of the exchequer, becoming chief baron in 1722 In the following year he died †

Robert Raymond, Baron Raymond, was the only son of Sir Thomas Raymond, a well-known judge of the reign of Charles II, and claimed descent from Raymond the crusader celebrated by Tasso He was called to the Bar in 1694 ‡ His success was rapid, and in 1710 he was made solicitor-general, which position he retained until the accession of George I in 1714 The period of his residence at Lincoln's Inn Fields seems to have corresponded almost exactly with the tenure of this office In 1710 he had been knighted In 1720 he became attorney-general In 1724 he received a puisne judgeship and in the following year succeeded Sir John Pratt as lord chief justice, and was sworn of the Privy Council In 1731 he was raised to the peerage, and two years afterwards died at his house in Red Lion Square

Nicholas Fazakerley was one of the most noted lawyers of the early part of the 18th century, and was only prevented by his political opinions from attaining the

* On the occasion of the queen's visit to Cambridge Shaw's *Knights of England*, II, p. 274.

† Musgrave's *Obituary*

‡ Campbell's *Lives of the Chief Justices*, II, p. 189

highest honours in his profession He entered Parliament in 1732 as member for Preston, and continued to represent that borough until his death He greatly distinguished himself in politics, and was regarded as a leader by a section of his party A story was current that Walpole was only able to prevail on Sir Philip Yorke to quit the chief justiceship for the more precarious position of the chancellorship by declaring 'If by one o'clock you do not accept my offer, Fazakerley by two becomes Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and one of the staunchest Whigs in all England"* In October, 1723, he married Ann Lutwyche,† and his removal in 1727 or 1728 to the house, the site of which now forms the greater portion of the site of No 35, was no doubt influenced by the fact that his wife's family were at the time resident next door ‡ He lived here until 1733, when he followed the Lutwyche family to No 46, remaining there until 1752 He was often consulted by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, and it is recorded how he was visited by the Duchess at "Lincoln's Inn," and attended on her in the street standing "close to her Grace's chair"§ He died in 1767 at his house in Grosvenor Street

William Noel, younger son of Sir John Noel, of Kirby-Mallory, Leicestershire, was born in March, 1695 He was called to the Bar in 1721, and the following year was returned to Parliament as member for Stamford, which borough he continued to represent until 1747 From that time until the end of his parliamentary career in 1757 he was member for West Looe In the latter year he was made justice of the common pleas Walpole describes him as "a pompous man of little solidity,"‖ and he received gratuitous advertisement in *The Causidicade* ¶ He died in December, 1762

For details of Sir Richard and Lady Fanshawe, see under No 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields

Lady Mary Carr was the beautiful daughter of Sir Richard Gargrave, a once wealthy landowner of Yorkshire, who lost the whole of his estate at the gaming table, and was at last found dead in the stable of a small inn** She married Sir Robert Carr, Bt of Aswarby, a man of weak understanding Her life was one continuous round of trouble The guardianship of Rochester Carr her husband's elder brother, a lunatic, was the source of a 30 years' legal conflict which she had to sustain, while the estates were squandered by trustees who acted in defiance of each other and of the law Her husband died in 1667, and in the same year she seems to have removed to Lincoln's Inn Fields Her widowhood brought fresh troubles All her savings were appropriated by the son of Sir Richard Cocks, who produced forged receipts He was ordered to refund the money, and absconded On further endeavours being

* Walpole's *Memoirs of George II*, I, p 159n

† Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum*, IV, p 294 This was apparently (Le Neve's *Knights*, p 391) Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Lutwyche, and sister of Thomas Lutwyche (see below)

‡ See list of residents p 42

§ *Journal and Correspondence of Lord Auckland*, IV, p 402

‖ *Memoirs of George II*, vol III, p 118

¶ "As next in Pretence, up starts Mr N——l,
Me your Lordship, quo he, doth certainly know-well,
If a Gentleman born, and Descent of high Blood,
And Knowledge of Law, which I think pretty good,
If oft being mentioned in all the News Papers,
At ev'ry Promotion, as one of the Gapers,
Can intitle a Man to the Place in Dispute,
I presume that with Justice I can't be left out"
(*The Causidicade, a panegyri-satiri-serio-comic-dramatical Poem on the Strange Resignation and Stranger Promotion* (1743), p 8)

** M P Moore's *History of the Carre Family*, p. 20.

made to recover the money, a cousin contended that the estates were entailed upon him Miles Fleetwood then asserted that Lady Mary had made a gift of the money to himself, and produced a forged deed and false witnesses, one of whom deposed that he "well remembered the deed being signed at Lady Mary's house in Lincoln's Inn Fields"* The second of her three daughters, Mary, who was noted "for making sharp speeches and doing startling things,"† married Sir Adrian Scrope, a royalist, created Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II Their eldest son was named Carr, after his mother's family He was created a baronet in 1667 Sir Carr Scrope was a constant attendant at Court, where he acquired a reputation as a wit and versifier He is frequently mentioned in the satires of the period, his small stature being the object of much ridicule He produced translations of various portions of Ovid, and his song of *Myrtillo's Sad Despair* in Lee's *Mithridates*, and another song written for Etherege's *Man of Mode* are included in Ritson's *English Songs* His residence at the house in Lincoln's Inn Fields was apparently limited to the year 1675 when he was 26 years of age He died in 1680

Sir Thomas Skipwith, serjeant-at-law, was of Metheringham, Lincolnshire He was knighted in 1673 made serjeant in 1675, and received a baronetcy in 1678 He was already resident in Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1675 in which year he is shown by the *Hearth Tax Roll* to have been living at No 12 The rate-books first show him at No 35 in 1680, but that he was there on 4th January, 1679, is evident from the fact that a notice is extant referring to his house "in Portugal Row, Lincoln's Inn Fields," at that date‡ His death took place in May, 1694, "at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields"§ He was succeeded in the baronetcy and in the occupation of the house by his son, Sir Thomas

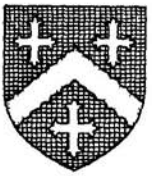
Thomas Lutwyche, son of Sir Edward Lutwyche, judge, was an able lawyer of the early portion of the 18th century He seems to have resided in two houses in Lincoln's Inn Fields, being at No 35 in 1718, and at No 46 from 1730 to 1732 Edward Lutwyche, who was also resident at both houses, may have been his brother‖

Sir Thomas Sewell, the first occupier of the present No 35, was called to the Bar in 1734 In November 1764, he was knighted, and in the following month was, to the amazement of everyone, including himself, appointed master of the Rolls He was then in receipt of between £3,000 and £4,000 a year from his practice¶ He died in harness in March, 1784

John Dunning, Lord Ashburton, was the younger son of an attorney of Ashburton, Devonshire He was articled to his father, and, showing signs of that ability which afterwards placed him easily at the head of the Bar, was sent to London to study His means being very small, he had to practice rigid economy (see below the story of his dining with Horne Tooke and Kenyon) He was called to the Bar in 1756, but met with little success until his opportunity came in 1762 After this his practice rapidly increased In 1766 he was made recorder of Bristol, and in 1768 became solicitor general At the General Election in March of that year, he was returned as one of the members for Calne, and continued to represent that borough for the remainder of his parliamentary career The solicitorship he held *only for two years, being opposed to the policy of the ministry* Thenceforward for the next twelve years he was prominent in opposition In April, 1780, he moved and carried his famous resolutions "That the influence of the Crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished," and "That it is competent to this House

* M P Moore's *History of the Carre Family*, pp 28–9
† Cartwright's *Sacharissa*, p 235
‡ *Calendar of Treasury Books*, 1676–9, V, Part II, p 1,195.
§ Woolrych's *Lives of Eminent Serjeants-at-Law*, L, p 409
‖ Neither Thomas nor Edward is mentioned in the family of Sir Edward "Lutwich" in Le Neve's *Knights*.
¶ Foss's *Judges of England*, p. 366.

to examine into and correct abuses in the expenditure of the civil list revenues, as well as in every other branch of the public revenue, whenever it shall appear expedient to the wisdom of the House so to do." In 1782 Dunning was created Baron Ashburton, was sworn in as chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and accepted a pension of £4,000 a year, the latter step being grievously inconsistent with his former professions. In August of the following year he died. From the ratebooks it would appear that his occupation of No. 35, Lincoln's Inn Fields, began in 1780 and continued until his death.



LLOYD KENYON
BARON KENYON

Lloyd Kenyon, 1st Baron Kenyon, the second son of Lloyd Kenyon, a farmer of Flintshire, was born at Gredington in that county in 1732. At the age of 17 he was articled to a solicitor of Nantwich. Becoming dissatisfied with his prospects, he came to London, and was called to the Bar in 1756. His progress was at first slow, and he had nothing to live on save the allowance of £80 a year made by his father. At this period of his life he used to dine with Dunning and Horne Tooke "during the vacation at a little eating house in the neighbourhood of Chancery Lane, for the sum of sevenpence halfpenny each. 'As to Dunning and myself,' says Tooke, 'we were generous, for we gave the girl who waited on us a penny apiece; but Kenyon, who always knew the value of money, sometimes rewarded her with a halfpenny, and sometimes with a promise!'"* His parsimony throughout life was, indeed, the subject of countless jests. Dunning's friendship first brought him regular employment, and from 1764 he gradually built up a practice. During the first half of 1773 his profits amounted to about £2,060, and part of this he spent in buying the lease of a house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and furnishing it.† This is shown by the ratebooks to have been No. 18, Lincoln's Inn Fields. In the same year‡ he married his cousin, Mary Kenyon, and a letter is extant, written by Mrs. Kenyon, evidently immediately after their homecoming,§ in which she gives her mother a detailed and interesting description of the house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and of the furniture and decorations.

In 1780 Kenyon entered Parliament as member (by Thurlow's influence) for Hindon, Wilts. In 1782 he accepted the attorney-generalship, an office which he much disliked, but which on pressure he again assumed (after a period of retirement of some months) in December, 1783. In the latter year apparently he moved to the opposite side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to No. 35, "a large gloomy house" the *ménage* in which in his time was described as: "All through the year it is Lent in the kitchen, and Passion Week in the parlour."‖ He had not been settled there long, however, before he left on accepting the position of master of the Rolls. At the same time he was knighted, and a few months afterwards (July, 1784) received a baronetcy. In 1788 he was made chief justice, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Kenyon of Gredington. He then returned to No. 35, which continued to be his residence until his death, which occurred at Bath in April, 1802.

* Stephen's *Life of Tooke*, 1813, I., p. 33.

† *Historical MSS. Commission, Kenyon Papers*, Report XIV., Appendix 4, p. 505. The entry of the name "Kenyon" in respect of the house in the 1772 ratebook is very puzzling. According to a letter to his father (*Ibid.*), dated 8th June, 1773, he was then only in treaty for the house.

‡ *A Sketch of the Life and Character of Lord Kenyon* (1802), p. 4. The usual date assigned to his marriage, viz., 1775 (*e.g.*, G. T. Kenyon's *Life of Lloyd, First Lord Kenyon*, p. 49; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*) is certainly wrong. He was married before his father's death, and that took place in January, 1774 (*Middlesex Journal*, January 15–18, 1774; *Gentleman's Magazine*, January, 1774, p. 46).

§ *Historical MSS. Commission, Kenyon Papers*, Report XIV., Appendix 4, pp. 505–6. The letter is dated 30th October, the year [1775] being added by the editor, evidently on the authority of the usual statement concerning the date of Kenyon's marriage.

‖ Campbell's *Lives of the Chief Justices of England*, III., p. 89.

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.

Richard Pepper Arden, Lord Alvanley, third son of John Arden of Stockport, was called to the Bar in 1769 While at Lincoln's Inn he occupied chambers on the same staircase as William Pitt, and the friendship that resulted greatly contributed to the success of his career In 1776 he was made judge of the South Wales circuit, and took silk in 1780 * Three years afterwards he entered Parliament, being returned as member for Newtown (Isle of Wight) In 1782 he became solicitor general, in 1784 attorney-general, and in 1788 master of the Rolls, when he received the honour of knighthood In 1801 he was made lord chief justice of the common pleas, and was created Baron Alvanley He died in 1804, at the age of 59 He is shown as resident at No 35, Lincoln's Inn Fields in the issues of the ratebooks for 1785 to 1787 His occupation of the house, therefore, would seem to comprise the interval between Kenyon's appointment to the mastership of the Rolls in 1784 and his own in 1788

IN THE COUNCIL'S COLLECTION ARE—

*View of front (photograph)
*Plan of ground floor (measured drawing)
*Plan of first floor (measured drawing)
*Longitudinal section (measured drawing)
*View of rear elevation (photograph)
*Entrance vestibule (sketch)
*Wrought-iron balustrade to staircase (photograph)
*Wrought-iron panel in balustrade to staircase, first floor (photograph).
*Landing, first floor (photograph)
*Front room, ground floor (photograph)
*Middle room, ground floor (photograph)
Do looking north-east (photograph)
*Rear room, ground floor (photograph)
*Overmantel, rear room, ground floor (photograph)
*Ornamental plaster cornice and ceiling, front room, first floor (photograph)
*Marble chimneypiece, front room, first floor (photograph)
*Doorcase, front room, first floor (photograph)
*Marble chimneypiece, middle room, first floor (photograph).
*"Ante" rear room, first floor (photograph)
*Stone chimneypiece, kitchen in basement (photograph).

No 36, *Lincoln's Inn Fields.*
Chimneypiece (photograph).

* Foss's *Judges of England*, VIII, p. 229.

VII.—Nos. 39 to 43 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS (ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS).

GROUND LANDLORD.

The Royal College of Surgeons.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND DATE OF STRUCTURE.

The premises of the Royal College of Surgeons occupy the site of five houses, Nos. 39 to 43. Of these, Nos. 39 and 40 are on the site of Cup Field, the remainder on that of Purse Field, the original boundary between the two fields coinciding with the former boundary between Nos. 40 and 41.

By indenture of 26th February, 1658,* Sir William Cowper, Robert Henley, and James Cowper, in exchange for a portion of Fickett's Field, transferred to Horatio Moore a part of Cup Field "beginning or extending on the west part from the outermost easterne post of the Rayles before the brick house now or late belonging unto, or now or late in the tenure . . . of the Lord Brudnell . . . and from thence in front extending 72 feet in assize straight on eastward from the said post of the said rayles towards Lincolnes Inne." Lord Brudenell's house was No. 41 (see below), and from the measurements, therefore, it is clear that the ground of which Moore thus became possessed comprised the sites of Nos. 38 to 40. Moore bound himself not to erect or build any messuage, wall or fence other than should be "pursuant and agreeable unto" the agreement with the Society of Lincoln's Inn.† On 12th November, 1658, Moore sold to "John Emline" the site of No. 39, described as "abutting east on the parcell of ground of one Adams, west on Horatio Moore's new brick messuage . . . south upon the Blew pale within 4 feet of the house on the North side of the Tennis Court."‡ The transaction included a reservation "to Moore, his heirs, and the tenants and occupiers and others comeing and going from the Tennis Court, the use and liberty of a passage to be left at the east or west end of the said piece of ground to conteine 3 ft. 3 ins. at the least cleere within the walls, and of the height of the first storey of the building intended upon the premises and to go through the same buildings as farr as ye said blew pale."§ In December, 1659, "John Emlyne" sold the ground with a "messuage of brick newly erected"

* *Close Roll*, 14 Charles II. (25).

† See pp. 11–12.

‡ This was one of two tennis courts near Lincoln's Inn Fields, the other being situated in Bear Yard. It was afterwards converted into a theatre by Sir W. Davenant, being opened in 1662 with a representation of *The Siege of Rhodes*. (Julian Marshall's *Annals of Tennis*, p. 85.)

§ *Close Roll*, 1658 (14).

thereon to William Withering, and from the terms of the deed it appears that the passage above referred to had been formed on the west side of the house.* The original house on the site of No. 39 was therefore evidently erected in the course of 1659.

From the former of the two deeds referred to it is clear that the house on the site of No. 40 (to the west of No. 39) was already built in December, 1658.

From the appearance of the two houses in such illustrations as are extant it would seem that they were materially altered or rebuilt in the course of the 18th century.

The first notice that has been found of a house on the site of No. 41 is in an indenture of 1642 between Sir Basil Brooke of Madeley and John Warren of Royston, whereby the latter purchases "all that piece and plott of ground, messuage and tenement . . . newly erected and built" by Sir Basil, next to a house, also lately built by him, upon Purse Field and Fickett's Field, and having a breadth of 43 feet. Early in its history this house was purchased by Robert Brudenell, who in 1663 succeeded his father as Earl of Cardigan. Owing to the fact that it served as the town residence of two Earls of Cardigan, it became known as Cardigan House.† From the notice accorded to the house in Hatton's *New View of London*‡ it would seem that the premises had then (1708) just been rebuilt, and this is in complete accordance with the fact that the house disappears from the ratebooks for the years 1702 to 1705 inclusive. The new mansion lasted only about twenty years, it being burnt down on 24th February, 1724.§ A new house was built on the site by Henry Hoare.‖

In March, 1640, William Newton sold to Sir Basil Brooke "all that new erected messuage and tenement . . . lately built by the said Sir Basill Brooke upon a part of the feild called Pursefeild . . . and upon part of the feild called Fickettesfeild."¶ This is the earliest notice of No. 42. The width is given as 41 feet. The ground was vacant in May, 1639 (see below), and the house was therefore built in either 1639 or the early part of 1640.** It had perhaps been rebuilt before the Royal

* *Close Roll*, 1659 (24).

† See *e.g.*, references to Cardigan House in *Historical MSS. Commission, Buccleugh MSS.*, Vol. II., Part II., pp. 435, 539; *Ibid*, Harley Papers, Vol. II. in Report XV., Appendix IV., p. 263.

‡ "*Cardigan* (the Lord), his House is a beautiful new one, about the middle of *Portugal Row* in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*" (p. 624).

§ Indenture of 9th June, 1726, between Charles, Lord Bruce, and others *and* Henry and Benjamin Hoare. (*Memorials, Middlesex Registry*, Book VI., No. 240 of 1726.)

‖ *Close Roll*, 40 George III. (4). Indenture between James Earle and the Royal College of Surgeons.

¶ *Close Roll*, 16 Charles I. (4).

** See footnote on p. 13 for the probability that one of Basil Brooke's two houses (Nos. 41 and 42) was occupied by the Portuguese Embassy, from which circumstance the whole of that side of the Fields obtained the name "Portugal Row."

College of Surgeons purchased it, and the most probable date for the rebuilding seems to be 1703. In the preceding year Robert (afterwards Sir Robert) Child purchased the house from Henry Pollexfen, and, as it does not appear in the ratebooks for the years 1702 and 1703, the assumption is that Child rebuilt it. There is, however, no proof of this.

The original house on the site of No. 43 seems to have been erected at the same time as No. 42. In May, 1639, Newton sold to Richard Ellis, carpenter, and others, a parcel of ground designed "for a scyte whereon a capital messuage is intended shortly to be erected." The width is 34 feet, and the plot is described as being between "another parcell of ground designed likewise for building and letten to Sir Basil Brooke, Knt., on the east" and "another building plot letten to Thos. Good, plumber, and Thos. Dalwyn, builder, on the west."* The original house was still standing on 8th December, 1697,† when it was purchased by Sir John Franklin. Its non-appearance in the ratebook for the following year certainly suggests that Sir John Franklin rebuilt the house, and the date 1698 well fits in with the architecture of the remaining portion of the facade. Plate 42 shows plans of this house as surveyed by Sir John Soane in 1814.

Towards the end of the 18th century the College of Surgeons removed from their premises in the Old Bailey to No. 41, Lincoln's Inn Fields.‡

In 1799 the Government purchased, for £15,000, the valuable collection formed by John Hunter, and offered it to the Royal College of Physicians. On their refusal it was offered to and accepted by the Royal College of Surgeons. The accommodation of the collection necessitated an extension of the existing premises of the College, and in 1803§ the adjoining house, No. 42, was acquired. George Dance, the younger, in association with James Lewis,‖ was commissioned to design a new building on the sites of Nos. 41 and 42, and grants amounting to £27,500 were made by Parliament towards the cost. The building was opened for the inspection of visitors in 1813.

These premises had a portico with six large unfluted Ionic columns in the Grecian Order after the design of "The Ionic Temple on the Illysus,"¶ surmounted by the coat of arms of the College and supported

* *Close Roll*, 15 Charles I. (6).

† *Close Roll*, 9 William III. (3). Indenture between Sir Charles Tufton and Sir John Franklin.

‡ The actual date of removal was 1800 (Wheatley and Cunningham, *London Past and Present*, III., p. 334). No. 41 was, however, purchased on behalf of the College in October, 1796 (see indenture of 13th April, 1800, between James Earle and the Royal College of Surgeons, *Close Roll*, 40 George III. (4)).

§ *Close Roll*, 43 George III. (3). Indenture between Arthur Annesley and others *and* the Royal College of Surgeons.

‖ Architectural Society's *Dictionary of Architecture*.

¶ *The Antiquities of Athens*, by J. Stuart and N. Revett, 1762, II., p. 7.

by two sons of Æsculapius.* In the Soane museum is preserved a sketch in oils made in 1808, which shows the elevation as proposed by Dance, and is further interesting as giving a representation of the adjoining houses, Nos. 40 and 43. at that date. Several views of this building were published. Among these may be mentioned (i.) a view of the exterior by Whittle and Laurie, dated 1813; (ii.) a view of the exterior by T. H Shepherd, dated 1828, published in Shepherd and Elmes's *Metropolitan Improvements*; and (iii.) an interior view by Wm. Clift (see Plate 43), now in the possession of the College.

The accommodation soon became too small for the growth of the College, and in 1834 No. 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields was acquired. The site of Nos. 41 and 42 was again cleared, leaving only a portion of the portico, and a large building was erected from the designs of Sir Charles Barry. The College possesses a sketch by G. Scharf (Plate 44), dated 6th October, 1854, which shows the old building in process of demolition and the beginnings of a new one, housebreakers, excavators and bricklayers being at work. The sketch is of interest in that it shows five of Dance's columns with a portion of the superstructure standing. Three of the drums of the demolished western column are seen deposited on the ground, and its base is placed between the second and third of the standing columns. Owing to the extension of the site eastwards it was necessary to place the portico upon a new axial line. This was effected by removing two of the columns from the west end of the portico and re-erecting them on the east.† Barry fluted the columns and carved the mouldings of the entablature.‡

The portico (Plate 45) is of stone. The portion of the facade within the portico and most of the architectural features are composed of artificial stones, i.e., cast blocks of concrete and stucco.§ The remainder of the front is faced with stucco.

A further enlargement of the premises by Barry took place on the site of Copeland's Warehouse‖ in Portugal Street, and the additional premises were opened in 1855.

The last additions to the facade took place in 1888–9 from the designs of Mr. Stephen Salter, F.R.I.B.A. Two new floors were added

* Heckethorn's *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, p. 83.

† "Mr. Barry would gladly have dispensed with the portico altogether; it was (what he strongly disliked) a mere porch attached to the building, not (as in the Old Greek Temples) an essential and dominant portion of it. But he could not venture upon this"—he was instructed to retain the portico—"so he changed its position to the centre of the new front by shifting one or two columns from one end to the other, and left it otherwise unchanged. The leading feature in his design was the severe and massive cornice predominating over the portico and front generally, and uniting the attic with the main storeys." (*Life and Works of Sir Charles Barry*, by the Rev. Alfred Barry.)

‡ Heckethorn's *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, p. 83.

§ *Ibid.*

‖ Particulars of the rear of the building are deferred for the volume dealing with the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields.

to Barry's front, Nos. 39 and 43 were purchased, and a wing added on either side rising to the height of Barry's facade. As the site of No. 39 is not so wide as that of No. 43, the breadth of the new wings was governed by the breadth of No. 39. The extra width of No. 43 is utilised in the interior, but on the exterior a portion of about 9 feet of the earlier brick premises still remains; the windows, however, seem to have been enlarged and made to harmonise with No. 44.

Grecian Doric columns are freely used in the hall. Some of these columns are shown on Plate 46, which also gives the principal staircase.

On the first floor is situated the Council Chamber (Plate 47) with a portrait of John Hunter (b. 1728, d. 1793), by Sir J. Reynolds (Plate 48). The Library is a very fine room, extending nearly the full length of the frontage.

The western wing and the Portugal Street portion of the site are occupied by the six galleries of the Museum.

CONDITION OF REPAIR.

The premises are in good repair.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The residents at Nos. 39 to 43, and at the houses formerly occupying their sites, appear from the ratebooks to have been as follows:—

No. 39.—From 1661 to about 1673,* Mrs. Anne Hearne (or Heron); in 1675, Rich. Duhamell; before 1683 to after 1700, Thos. Dove; 1708, Henry Desborough†; before 1715 to 1749, Mary Grigson†; 1750, Sir Thos Garret; 1751–3, Sir Thos. Fitzgerald; 1754–6, Lady Powell; 1758, Robert Chester; 1759–73, Charles Scrase; 1774–95, Anthony Dickins; 1796–7, Mrs Dickins, 1798–1804, Thos Dickins; 1805–, Jon. Dennett.

No. 40.—In 1661, Lady Walgrave; 1662, Lord Auchrum; 1663, Thos. Lisle§, 1664–7, Philip Warwick; 1668–9, — Neale; 1671–4, Sir Ric. Abbott; 1675–76, Sir Edw. Abney; 1677, Sir Robt. Abney; 1680–91, Sir Edw. Abney; 1693–8, Dr. Thos. Hobbs; 1699–1700, "Widow Hobbs"; 1701–[illegible], — Chandler; 1704–25, Robt. Galloway‖; 1726–47, Thos. Bigg; 1[illegible], John Ruding, 1749–63, John Craster; 1764–1804, John Way; 1[illegible], Jas. Macdonald (120); 1808–, Alfd. Perkins.

* Fo some unknown reason Nos. 39, 38 and 37, and one of the three houses occupying the site of Nos. 36 and 35, are not shown in the parish ratebooks from 1668. Information as to the residents at these houses after this time and before 1757, when the ratebooks of the Lincoln's Inn Fields Trustees begin, has therefore to be obtained from the Hearth Tax Rolls, the Jury Presentment Lists, and the Sewer Ratebooks, which were only made up at intervals.

† The deeds show that this is a mistake. The person's name was "Tasburgh" or. "Tesburgh." Henry Tasburgh had married Mary Frances Monson, who inherited No. 39, her sister, Clare Monson (who married Sir Robert Guldeford) inheriting No. 38 and, to make things equal, a charge of £8 10s. on No. 39. (*Close Roll*, 1758 (3). Indenture between Sir Thos. Gerard and Robt. Chester.)

‡ The deed above cited, however, states that in 1747 Mary Clare Tasburgh (daughter of Mary Frances) was "then dwelling in the said house," and it seems possible that "Grigson" is a mistake of the ratebook. This suggestion receives confirmation from the fact that the occupation of the house ceases in 1749, in which year Miss Tasburgh married.

§ Owner, not occupier.

‖ This, the last, seems the most probable of the many forms under which this name appears in the ratebooks: Cello, Cally, Caller, Keilway, Calloe, Callowe, Callow. The sewer ratebook for 1715 gives Robert Galloway as owner, Robert Kellaway as tenant.

No. 41.—1653–1701, Robert Brudenell, 2nd Earl of Cardigan; 1706–24, 3rd Earl of Cardigan; 1728–54, Henry Hoare; 1755–6, Lord Dungarven; 1757, Henry Hoare; 1758–68, Earl of Northington; 1769–71, Thos. Bradshaw; 1772–85, Hon. Thos. Walpole; 1786–96, Wm. Baldwin; 1797–, Surgeons' Company.

No. 42.—1653–55, Carey Raleigh*; 1656, Lord Devoncourt*; 1657–60, Earl of Scarsdale*; 1661–5, Countess of Sunderland; 1667–89, Sir John Maynard; 1690, Sir Henry Pollexfen; 1691–5, Lady Pollexfen; 1696–1701, Sir Thos. Trevor; 1704–22, Sir Robt. Child; 1723–40, Sir Francis Child; 1741–54, Samuel Child; 1755–61, Mrs. Agatha Child; 1762, Francis Child; 1763–7, Robt. Child; 1768, Sir William Baker; 1769–75, Sir Jas Eyre; 1776–7, Edward (afterwards Lord) Thurlow; 1778–82, Arthur Annesley, 1783–90, Mrs. Webb; 1791–1804, Robt. Jenner; 1806–, Surgeons' Company

No. 43.—1653–67, Thos. Lister†; 1668–78, Lady Diana Curson; 1679–86, — Tufton‡; 1688–9, "Judge Inglesbery"; 1690–93, Lady Wyndham; 1693–97, Sir Nath. Napper; 1699–1700, Sir Richd. Franklin; 1700-8, Sir John Franklin; 1708-29, Lady Franklin; 1730–8, Thos. Wylde (Wild); 1739–40, Madame Beacher; 1741–63, Madame J. Lewis; 1764, Leonard Morse§; 1765–69, J. Zoffany; 1770–1, Leonard Morse§; 1773–, John Ord.

It is not improbable that the Philip Warwick who resided at No. 40 from about 1664 to 1667 was the son of Sir Philip Warwick, politician and historian ‖ Too little is known of him, however, to enable this suggestion to be verified. He was sent in 1680 as envoy to Sweden, and died in 1683.

The earliest occupier of No. 41 of whom we have any record was Robert Brudenell, 2nd Earl of Cardigan, who was born in 1607, and succeeded to the title in 1663. His residence in Lincoln's Inn Fields began some time before 1653 (the date of the earliest extant ratebook). He died in 1703, and was succeeded in the title and in the occupation of Cardigan House by his grandson, George, who was master of the buckhounds to Anne and George I. He died in 1732, but his residence in Lincoln's Inn Fields had terminated some time between 1724 and 1728. His son, afterwards the 4th earl, was born at Cardigan House, Lincoln's Inn Fields, in July, 1712.¶

ROBERT BRUDENELL, EARL OF CARDIGAN

It would seem** that at least on one occasion during the period in which the house was in the ownership of the Earls of Cardigan, it formed the residence of the

* The identification of the house occupied by these individuals with No. 42 seems very probable, but is not certain.

† In 1647 (*Close Roll*, 23 Charles I. (21)) Ellis sold the house to Thos. Lister, of Coleby, Lincolnshire.

‡ In 1683 "Lady Tufton" ("Lady Tuffart" in sewer ratebook).

§ Owner, not occupier.

‖ It is also possible that it was Sir Philip himself, but it is not likely, as he had received his knighthood in 1660, and the occupant of the house is described as "Esq.".

¶ G. E. C[ockayne's] *Peerage*.

** "Cardigan House in Lincoln's Inn Fields is taken up for the Duke of Shrewsbury, who is suddenly expected over with his new duchess." (News letter, dated 18th October, 1705, in *Historical MSS. Commission*, Harley Papers (Vol. II.) in Report XV., Appendix IV., p. 264.)

ROBERT HENLEY
EARL OF NORTHINGTON

celebrated Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, the statesman to whom were chiefly due (*a*) the bringing over of William of Orange, and (*b*) the establishment of the Hanoverian dynasty on the death of Queen Anne.

Robert Henley, 1st Earl of Northington, was the second son of Antnony Henley, wit and politician, and grandson of Sir Robert Henley,* original part owner of the houses built on Cup Field (see p. 11). In 1732 he was called to the Bar, where he acquired a lucrative practice. On the death of his elder brother, Anthony, in 1745, he inherited the paternal estates, including the ground rents of several houses in Lincoln's Inn Fields. He was member of Parliament for Bath from 1747 to 1757, and was appointed attorney-general in 1756, and lord keeper (the last to be so designated) of the Great Seal in 1757. After being, although a commoner, speaker of the House of Lords for three years, he was created a peer in 1760 and lord chancellor in 1761, holding the office under Bute, Grenville and Rockingham until 1766. He received his earldom in 1764. He resided at different times in three houses in Lincoln's Inn Fields, being at No. 33 from 1749 to 1755, at No. 34 in 1756 and 1757, and at No. 41 from 1758 to 1768.† It was at the last-mentioned house,‡ on 4th July, 1766, that the Cabinet Council was held at which he expressed his strong disapproval of the report which had been drawn up for the civil government of Canada, and his subsequent action led to the dismissal of Rockingham, whose administration was succeeded by that of Grafton and Chatham. In this new administration he was lord president of the Council, but he resigned, owing to ill-health, in 1767, and died in 1768, at his country seat.

Dorothy Spencer, Countess of Sunderland, was the eldest child of Robert Sidney, 2nd Earl of Leicester. When about eighteen, Edmund Waller began to pay court to her, and his verses, addressed to her under the name of "Sacharissa," have contributed in no slight measure to her renown. She was married in 1639, when she was nearly two and twenty, to Henry, Lord Spencer, created in 1643 Earl of Sunderland. In the latter year he was mortally wounded at the battle of Newbury. For the following seven years his widow lived in seclusion at Penshurst, removing in 1650 to Althorp, where for ten years or more she dispensed protection and comfort to distressed royalists. In 1652 she married Robert Smythe, an old connection of the family. Her residence at No. 42, Lincoln's Inn Fields, which apparently lasted from 1660 or 1661 to 1665, is not known to her biographer,§ who states that little information is available as to her movements after her second marriage.

The choice of Lincoln's Inn Fields as the site of her town house was probably dictated by the desire to be near her daughter, the wife of Sir George Savile (afterwards Earl of Halifax), who had for some years occupied Carlisle House,‖ and at whose seat at Rufford she also spent much of her time.¶ She died soon after the execution of her brother, Algernon Sidney, in 1683. Her beauty drew from Steele many years afterwards the remark: "The fine women they show me nowadays are

* Knighted in 1663 (Shaw's *Knights of England*).

† *The Dictionary of National Biography* states that Henley's inheritance included "the town house on the south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, in which he resided when Lord Chancellor." Both No. 34 and No. 33 were probably part of the paternal estate, but this cannot be the case with No. 41, his residence when lord chancellor, for it is quite certain that this house was in the possession of the Earls of Cardigan and Henry Hoare up to at least 1757.

‡ Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, V., p. 208.

§ J. Cartwright's *Sacharissa*, p. 137.

‖ See p. 113. Her daughter married Sir G. Savile in 1656.

¶ J. Cartwright's *Sacharissa*, p. 177.

at best but pretty girls to me, who have seen Sacharissa, when all the world repeated the poems she inspired."*

"No, none of those, yet one that shall
Compare, perhaps, exceed them all
For beauty, wit and birth;
As good as great, as chaste as fair,
A brighter nymph none breathes the air,
Or treads upon the earth.
'Tis Dorothée, a maid high born,
And lovely as the blushing morn,
Of noble Sidney's race.
Oh, could you see into [her] mind,
The beauties there locked up outshine
The beauties of her face."

(Waller, *On Her Coming to London.*)

SIR JOHN MAYNARD

In 1667 No. 42, Lincoln's Inn Fields, was purchased by Sir John Maynard,† and formed his London residence for more than twenty years. Maynard was the son of a barrister of Tavistock, and was born in 1602. He was called to the Bar in 1626, and rapidly acquired a large practice. He was appointed recorder of Plymouth in 1640, and in the same year entered Parliament for the first time. He took at once an active part in the business of the House, and, though at first he sided with the Parliamentarians, he "protested against the first steps taken towards the deposition of the king, and on the adoption of that policy withdrew from the House as no longer a lawful assembly."‡ He was a strong Presbyterian, and in 1643 was nominated a member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines. On the death of Oliver Cromwell he did all in his power to sustain the government of Richard Cromwell, in whose administration he held the office of solicitor-general. At the Restoration he was one of the first serjeants called, and before the end of the year was promoted king's serjeant and knighted. During the reigns of Charles II. and James II. he held as far as possible a middle course in the burning questions of the day regarding the royal prerogatives. At the Revolution he was, as doyen of the Bar, presented to William of Orange on his arrival in London, and, on being congratulated by the Prince that he had outlived so many rivals, returned the famous answer: "And I had like to have outlived the law itself had not your Highness come over." In March, 1690, he was sworn as one of the lords commissioners of the Great Seal, an office which he held for only two months. Whether he was dismissed or voluntarily resigned is not known.§ He died in October of the same year at his house at Gunnersbury.‖ His residence in Lincoln's Inn Fields had terminated shortly before. The last issue of the ratebook containing his name is that for 1689, and this agrees with the fact that in that year he sold the house.¶

The next occupant of No. 42 was Sir Henry Pollexfen. The eldest son of a Devonshire gentleman, he was called to the Bar in 1658, and soon acquired an extensive practice. During the reign of Charles II. he had obtained the reputation of being

* *The Tatler*, No. 61.

† *Feet of Fines, Middlesex*, 19 Charles II., Trin. (Maynard *and* Augustine Belson and John Wolfe).

‡ *Dictionary of National Biography.*

§ Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, IV., pp. 35–6.

‖ *Ibid.*, p. 36. The statement by Anthony Wood, under date of 20th August, *1683*, that "Sir John Maynard, serjeant at law, died at his house in Lyncoln's Inn Fields" (*Life and Times of Anthony Wood, described by himself* (1632–95, III., p. 66) cannot be explained on any assumption other than that of a false report of Maynard's death.

¶ *Feet of Fines, Middlesex*, 1 William and Mary, Michaelmas (Nathaniel Ryder and Maynard).

an antagonist of the Court and the Crown, and his appearance, therefore, as prosecutor for the Crown at the "Bloody Assizes" caused much surprise. In 1688, however, he sustained his previous reputation by his defence of the seven bishops. After the Revolution he was (February, 1689) knighted and made attorney-general, and shortly afterwards (May) was promoted to be chief justice of the common pleas. His death, which occurred in June, 1691, at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields,* was occasioned by the bursting of a blood vessel.

Thomas Trevor, Baron Trevor, was the second son of Sir John Trevor, secretary of state under Charles II., and grandson of John Hampden. He was born in 1658, and was called to the Bar in 1680. In 1692 he was appointed solicitor-general and knighted, and in the same year entered Parliament as member for Plympton. He became attorney-general in 1695, and in 1701 was made chief justice of the common pleas. He was one of the commissioners appointed in 1706 to arrange the terms of the treaty of union with Scotland, and for a time, in 1710, was first commissioner of the Great Seal. On 1st January, 1712, he was advanced to the peerage under the title of Baron Trevor of Bromham, Bedfordshire, being the first holder of the chief justiceship of the common pleas to be made a peer during his tenure of office. This honour seems to have been due rather to political exigencies than to his own merits. He was removed from office on the accession of George I., probably because of his reputed Jacobitism. In 1726 he became lord privy seal, an office which he held until 1730, when he was made president of the council. He died a few weeks later at his villa at Peckham. His residence at No. 42, Lincoln's Inn Fields, lasted from 1696 to 1701.

By indenture of 20th September, 1702,† Henry Pollexfen, son and heir of Sir Henry Pollexfen, sold No. 42, Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Robert Child for £1,250. Robert Child was the eldest son of Sir Francis Child, banker, and lord mayor of London in 1699. On his father's death in October, 1713, he succeeded him as head of the firm and as alderman of Farringdon Ward Without. Hilton Price states‡ that he seems to have been knighted in 1714, and this is confirmed by the fact that in the ratebook for 1715 he appears for the first time as Sir Robert. He died in 1721, and was succeeded in the positions of head of the firm and alderman by his younger brother, Francis. In the following year Francis became sheriff, in 1732 was lord mayor and received the honour of knighthood, and from 1727 until his death in 1740 was president of Christ's Hospital. The position of head of the bank was taken by his brother Samuel. It would seem, however, that the entries in the ratebook do not give correct information as to the occupation of the house in Lincoln's Inn Fields by the several brothers. Thus Robert is shown as residing there until his death in 1721, and Francis from that time until his death in 1740, when he was succeeded by Samuel. That Francis was there in 1706 is, however, certain from the fact that a list of 67 works of art belonging to him, contained in the Earl of Jersey's MSS.§ is headed: "A catalogue of my pictures in my house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, taken March 9, 1706"; and a private account book of his for 1705–6 contains an estimate for "a chimney piece for the house in Lincoln's Inn Fields for Francis Child, Esq." Moreover, Hilton Price asserts‖ that Samuel had his town house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, "where he resided until his brother Francis died, when he removed to Osterley." Mrs. Agatha Child was Samuel's widow, and Francis and Robert Child, shown in the ratebooks as occupying the house in 1762 and from 1763 to 1767 respectively, were his sons.¶

* Foss's *Judges of England*, VII., p. 336.
† *Close Roll*, 1 Anne (4).
‡ *Temple Bar, or some account of "ye Marygold," No. 1, Fleet Street*, p. 22.
§ *Historical MSS. Commission*. Appendix to 8th Report, p. 100a.
‖ *Temple Bar, or some account of "ye Marygold," No. 1, Fleet Street*, p. 26.
¶ *Ibid.*

Sir James Eyre was son of the Rev Thomas Eyre, of Wells, prebendary of Salisbury, and was born in 1734 He was called to the Bar in 1756, was appointed deputy recorder of the City of London in 1761, and recorder in 1763 He was counsel for Wilkes in the latter's successful action against Wood for entering and searching his house in pursuance of a general warrant signed by Lord Halifax He refused, however, to present to the king the City's remonstrance on the subject of the exclusion of Wilkes from Parliament, and though his conduct provoked a vote of censure from the Corporation, it brought about his promotion to the exchequer Bench in 1772 In the same year he was knighted In 1787 he was made president of the court of exchequer, and for a time in 1792 was chief commissioner of the Great Seal In 1793 he was appointed chief justice of the common pleas He died in 1799 His residence at No 42, Lincoln's Inn Fields apparently lasted from 1769 to 1775

EDWARD THURLOW
BARON THURLOW

Edward Thurlow 1st Baron Thurlow, eldest son of the Rev Thomas Thurlow, was born at Bracon Ash Norfolk, in 1731 He was called to the Bar in 1754, and first distinguished himself by his refusal to be browbeaten by Fletcher Norton in a case before Lord Mansfield in 1758 His great opportunity came in 769, when he induced the House of Lords to reverse the Court of Session's decision in the case of Douglas v Hamilton He had entered Parliament in 1765 as member for Lamworth, and this constituency he continued to represent until his elevation to a peerage In 1770 he was appointed solicitor general, and in the following year attorney general In the dispute with the American colonies, he strongly maintained the rights of the mother country Having secured the favour of the king, the latter on he lord chancellorship becoming vacant in 1778, insisted upon Thurlow's advancement to the position and raised him to the peerage as Baron Thurlow of Ashfield In his new position he retorted with effect upon those peers who taunted him with his plebeian origin, and had no difficulty in establishing his ascendancy in the House During his tenure of office he was emphatically the king's chancellor and was frequently out of harmony with the leaders of the various ministries with whom he worked His first period of power came to an end in 1783 on the coalition of Fox and North, but later on in the same year Pitt took charge of the administration and Thurlow again became chancellor Three months later (March 1784) the Great Seal was stolen from his house in Great Ormond Street At the trial of Warren Hastings, which began in 1788, Thurlow presided so long as he continued to be chancellor As time went on his relations with Pitt grew less and less cordial and in 1792 Pitt and Grenville brought about the chancellor's retirement, the only token of favour he received being a patent creating him Baron Thurlow of Thurlow For ten years longer he continued to take part in the debates of the House of Lords, and the remainder of his life he passed between a cottage at Dulwich and seaside resorts He died in September, 1806, at Brighton His residence at No 42, Lincoln's Inn Fields was only for the years 1776 and 1777

"Judge Inglesbery," shown as residing at No 43 in 1688–9, was apparently Sir Charles Ingleby, a Roman Catholic judge of the reign of James II In 1688 he was knighted and made a baron of the exchequer On the Revolution his patent was superseded, and he returned to the Bar The date of his death is not known

Johann Zoffany, or Zauffely, was born at Ratisbon in 1733 At the age of thirteen he ran away to Rome to study painting, and remained in Italy for several years He then returned to Germany whence, to escape an unhappy married life, he came to England in 1758 By 1762 he had become a member of the Society of Artists of Great Britain, and in 1769 was admitted to the Royal Academy * Not much is known of Zoffany's mode of life in London at this time At one time he lived at No. 9, Denmark Street, St Giles,† and from the ratebooks we know that from 1765

* Bryan's *Dictionary of Painters.*
† *Dictionary of National Biography*

to 1760 he was resident at No. 43, Lincoln's Inn Fields. He was engaged to accompany Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Banks on Cook's second voyage, but threw up the engagement because he was displeased with his cabin. In 1772 he left England for Italy. His affairs seem to have been in an embarrassed condition, and in 1774 Mr. Morse, the owner of No. 43, Lincoln's Inn Fields, asked the Lincoln's Inn Fields Trustees to excuse him the payment of £18 14s. 1½d., his rate due on 5th January, 1772, on the ground that his house had been empty since Mr. Zoffany quitted it "greatly indebted to him and is now abroad."* In 1778 Maria Theresa made Zoffany a Baron of the Empire, and in the following year he returned to England. From 1783 to 1790 he was in India, where he made a fortune by his pictures. He died at Strand-on-the-Green in 1810.

OLD PRINTS, VIEWS, ETC.

Engraving in Elmes's *Metropolitan Improvements* (1828).
Engraving by J. Whittle and R. H. Lautie (1813) (Copies in Crace Collection at British Museum and in County Hall Library).
Engraving in Wilkes's *Encyclopædia Londinensis* (1814).
Engraving in Brayley's *London and Middlesex* (1814), III., pt. II., p. 706.
Water colour drawing by T. H. Shepherd, 1850 (in Crace collection).

IN THE COUNCIL'S COLLECTION ARE—

Oil sketch of Dance's elevation, dated 1808, from the original preserved in the Soane Museum (photograph).
*Plans of No. 43 in 1814 made from a figured sketch preserved in the Soane Museum (drawing).
*Interior of the original museum, from drawing by Wm. Clift (photograph).
*State of the premises on 6th October, 1854, from drawing by G. Scharf (photograph).
General view of the exterior (photograph).
*Portico (photograph)
Inner Hall (photograph).
Marble chimneypiece formerly in Inner Hall (photograph).
*Hall and staircase (photograph).
Staircase (photograph).
Top of staircase, first floor (photograph).
Library, looking east (photograph).
*Council Chamber (photograph).
*Portrait of John Hunter, by Sir Joshua Reynolds (photograph).
Portrait of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, by Hogarth, in Council Chamber (photograph)
Portrait of Percival Pott, by Romney, in Council Chamber (photograph).
Museum Gallery, No. 3 (photograph).
Do. No. 5 do.
Do. No. 1 do.
Do. No. 2 do.
Mace presented by Geo. IV. in 1822 (photograph).
Embossed silver head of the Staff of Office (photograph).
Arms of the College (formerly decorating the portico erected by George Dance) (photograph).
Bust of Hunter by Flaxman (photograph).
Evelyn's Anatomical Tablets (photograph).

* *British Museum MS.*, 35078, f. 63b

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.

VIII.—No. 44 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

GROUND LANDLORD.

The Royal College of Surgeons.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND DATE OF STRUCTURE.

On 17th August, 1638, William Newton sold* to William Goode and Daniel Charlewood, in trust for Thos. Goode and Thos. Dalwyn, a "parcell of ground lymitted, staked out . . . as the scite of a capitall messuage shortly to be erected . . . conteyning . . . in breadth from a building plot letten to Richard Ellis, carpenter, on the east, to another building plot letten to Ric. Banckes, freemason, on the west, 33 feet." The house which was in due course erected, and to which we may provisionally assign the date of 1639, was known as The Two Black Griffins,† doubtless from the circumstance that each of the two gateposts was surmounted by the figure of a black griffin. The original house seems to have been still standing when the premises were purchased by Sir William Craven in May, 1700. As, however, according to the ratebooks Sir William Craven did not enter into residence until 1702, it seems likely that the interval was occupied with the rebuilding of the premises, and the design of the existing house is consistent with such an assumption.

The exterior is of brick, with painted wood cornice (Plate 49). It has also painted floor bands and quoins. The front of the top storey is probably of later date. The door case has a segmental pediment resting upon brackets. At the second floor level there are casement windows with ornamental iron balconies. These balconies were probably fixed about the beginning of the 19th century. Additions had been made earlier in the hall on the ground floor by the application of two elaborately carved door cases and pediments. The front and back rooms on the ground and first floors, and the second floor back room, contain carved wood and composition chimneypieces. Plate 50 shows the one in the first floor back room.

The house has a beautiful oak staircase (Plate 51). The ends of the oak treads are finished by carved brackets, the balusters are twisted and have carved bases, and the newels are shaped to represent Corinthian columns. The moulded handrail has an interesting contour by reason of

* *Close Roll*, 14 Charles I. (26).

† See Gardiner's Estate Bill (1693), mentioning "all that great messuage or tenement . . . known as The Two Black Griffins, situate in Portugal Row, Lincoln's Inn Fields . . . heretofore in the possession or occupation of Sir Hugh Windham, Knt., and now or late . . . of Sir Robert Southwell" (*House of Lords MSS.*, No 761, New Series, I, p. 55). The indenture of sale to Sir William Craven also refers to the house by name (*Enrolled Deeds Common Pleas, Recovery Roll*, 12 William III., Easter (2)).

its being ramped to the newels, one being introduced half way up each of the two flights.

The staircase hall is deal panelled and has a carved cornice surrounding a painted ceiling (Plate 52) representing female figures and amorini against a background of sky It is thought that this painting may be by an imitator of Thornhill

CONDITION OF REPAIR

The state of repair of the house is very good

HISTORICAL NOTES

The occupants of No 44 according to the ratebooks (supplemented by a deed), were as follows

	Sir Chipsley Crewe *
1653	Sir Thos Ingram
1654 7	John Geary (Geare)
1657 62	Lady Jane Hart
1663–7	Countess of Kent
1668 75	Lady Fitzhardinge †
1676 86 ‡	Judge Windham "
1687–89	The Lady Windham "
1690 9	Sir Robert Southwell
1702 8	Sir William Craven
1709–32	Lady Craven
1733 68	George Cooke
1769 87	M J Levy
1788 1809	W Chamberlayne
1810	Surgeons' Company

Amabella, Countess of Kent was the daughter of Sir Anthony Benn Recorder of London She married first Anthony younger son of Francis Fane, Earl of Westmorland, and secondly as his second wife Henry Grey, 9th Earl of Kent, a strong parliamentarian He died in 1651 His widow long survived him, living until 1698 and earning the title of the 'Good Countess" from her charity As, however, her son Anthony married in March 1663, it is just possible that the Countess of Kent referred to in the ratebooks may have been his wife, Mary, daughter of 1st Baron Lucas, but this does not seem very probable Some slight confirmation of the identification of the occupant of No 44 with the Countess Amabella is afforded by the circumstance that the latter is mentioned in a deed§ of 1657 as a friend of 'Dame Jane Hart, widow, of Kingston," apparently the previous occupier of the house

Sir Hugh Wyndham, the eighth son of Sir John Wyndham, of Orchard Wyndham in Somerset, was called to the Bar in 1629 In 1654 he was created serjeant-at-law, and the same year was raised to the bench At the Restoration his promotion was

* Date of residence unknown, but perhaps the original occupier (*Close Roll*, 1657 (20)—indenture between Heneage, Earl of Winchelsea and others *and* William Ridges)

† It is curious that a letter is extant addressed to *Viscount* Fitz-hardinge, "at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields *near* the Two Black Griffins" (*Domestic State Papers*, 1674 (Charles II), p 183)

‡ Sir Hugh Wyndham died in 1684

§ *Close Roll*, 1657 (20).

declared illegal, but he was very shortly reinstated successively as serjeant at-law and judge, and in 1670 was knighted and made baron of the exchequer In 1673 he was transferred to the court of common pleas He died at Norwich while on circuit in 1684 His residence at Lincoln's Inn Fields does not appear to be known to any of his biographers

Sir Robert Southwell, eldest son of Robert Southwell, one of the most prominent officials in the south of Ireland, was born near Kinsale on 31st December, 1635 Robert was early destined for a diplomatic career, and, after entering Lincoln's Inn in 1654, was sent on a tour in 1659–1661 In 1664 he obtained the position of a clerk to the Privy Council, and in the following year he was knighted Shortly before this he had been appointed envoy to Portugal, and brought his mission to a satisfactory end in 1668 The same year he left England on a similar errand, and on his return in 1669 took up his residence at Spring Gardens Other missions to Brussels and the Elector of Brandenburg followed in 1671 and 1680 At the Revolution he was made a commissioner for managing the customs, and in the following year became principal secretary of state for Ireland, which office he held until his death in 1702 From 1690 to 1695 he was president of the Royal Society No 44, Lincoln's Inn Fields apparently served as his town house from 1690 to 1699 *

IN THE COUNCIL'S COLLECTION ARE :—

*General view of Nos 44 to 48 (photograph)
*Chimneypiece, back room, first floor (photograph).
*Staircase (photograph)
*Painted ceiling above staircase (photograph)

* In "A Narrative of Sir Robert Southwell's management of the estate and affairs of Sir John Perceval, Bart, and also of his son Edward" reference is made to the death of Sir Edward Perceval at Sir Robert Southwell's house in Lincoln's Inn Fields on 9th November, 1691 (*Historical MSS Commission*, Report on the MSS of the Earl of Egmont, II pp 187–8).

IX.—No. 45 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

GROUND LANDLORD.

Trustees of the late Mr. F. B. Wilner.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND DATE OF STRUCTURE.

By indenture of 15th August, 1638,* William Newton sold to Richard Banckes "of London, freemason, . . . all that peice or parcell of ground being part of the said feild or close . . . called Pursefeild, as the same is now lymitted, bounded and staked out and designed for the said Richard Banckes for the scite whereon a capitall messuage is intended shortly to be erected." The ground is defined as being 34 feet wide, situated between a parcel of ground "letten" to Thos. Goode and Thos. Dalwyn on the east, and another parcel "letten" to Geo. Plukenett on the west. We may therefore assume that the original house on the site of No. 45 was erected in 1639.

The present house may have been built about the middle of the 18th century. Its design favours this suggestion, as also does the date, 1752, on a lead cistern in the yard. Moreover the fact that, according to the ratebooks, the assessment rose in the latter year from £66 to £120 is almost conclusive as to a rebuilding.

Plate 49 shows the exterior of the house, which is chiefly of brickwork. There is a stone cornice at third floor level. The central first floor window is somewhat accentuated by having an arch and pilasters which slightly project beyond the main front. The ground storey is rusticated.

The interior of the house contains a considerable amount of architectural embellishment. Plate 53 shows the ground floor front room with enriched wall panels and over doors.

The back room on the same floor (Plate 54) has carving of a similar character to the front room. At one end of room is an alcove with Ionic columns and pilasters which support an ornamental entablature, the cornice of which continues round the room. The marble chimneypiece appears to be contemporary with the house.

There are two other carved marble mantelpieces of interest in the front rooms of the first and second floors. The staircase has good ornamental wrought iron balusters.

The cast lead cistern in the yard, already referred to (Plate 55) has the legend 1752 AA,† and is ornamented with badges, crests, interlacing mouldings, flowers and sea devices in the form of mermaids, dolphins and scallop-shells.

* *Close Roll*, 14 Charles I. (26).

† That is "Arthur Annesley," then owner and occupier.

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.

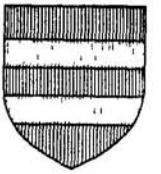
Condition of repair.

The premises are in good repair.

Historical notes.

According to the rate-books the occupiers of No. 45 were as follows :—

1654–62.	Lady Rachel Newport.
1663–77.	Sir Charles Walgrave.
1678.	Lady Erwynn.
1680.	Mr. Banckes.*
1681–89.	Sir Edward Bromfeild.
1690–1701.	Simon Harcourt.
1705–1749.	Francis Annesley.
1750.	Arthur Annesley.
1750–51.	Lady Fowler.
1752–86.	Arthur Annesley.
1788–	Rev. Francis Annesley.



SIMON HARCOURT
VISCOUNT HARCOURT

Simon Harcourt, 1st Viscount Harcourt ("Trimming" Harcourt, Swift called him), the only son of Sir Philip Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, was called to the Bar in November, 1683, and soon acquired a large practice. In 1690 he entered Parliament, where he speedily obtained distinction. Soon afterwards he was appointed recorder of Abingdon, and from 1690 to 1705 represented that borough in Parliament. In 1701 he was selected by the House of Commons to impeach Lord Somers at the Bar of the House of Lords for his share in the partition treaty of 1698. In this year his first residence in Lincoln's Inn Fields, viz., at No. 45, which he had occupied from 1690, apparently came to an end. In 1710 he appeared in defence of Sacheverell before the House of Lords. As a Tory, he was usually opposed to Cowper, and when the latter resigned in 1710 he became lord keeper, and entered into occupation of the chancellor's official residence at Nos. 51–52, Lincoln's Inn Fields. A twelvemonth elapsed before he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt in the County of Oxford, and his appointment as lord chancellor did not take place until April, 1713. On the arrival of George I. in London in September, 1714, he was dismissed from office. In 1721 he was created a viscount, and on several occasions during the king's absences he was on the Council of Regency. Harcourt had the reputation of being a skilled and powerful speaker. He died in his house in Cavendish Square in July, 1727, as the result of a paralytic stroke.

Francis Annesley, of Thorganby, Yorkshire, grandson of Arthur, 2nd Viscount Valentia and 1st Earl of Anglesey, was appointed in the reign of William III. a trustee for the sale of estates in Ireland, and was a member of both English and Irish parliaments.† He died on 7th April, 1750, at his residence in Lincoln's Inn Fields,‡ aged 86.§ Lady Fowler, who appears as resident at No. 45 during the years 1750 and 1751, was his widow, he having married, for his third wife, in 1737, Sarah, widow of Sir Richard Fowler, Bt.‖ Arthur Annesley, who succeeded him, seems to have been his grandson. He died in the house at Lincoln's Inn Fields on 10th January, 1786.

* Owner, not occupier.

† Burke's *Peerage*.

‡ *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1750, p. 188.

§ *The Gentleman's Magazine* says 80, but according to Burke he was baptised on 24th October, 1663.

‖ Burke's *Peerage*.

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.

IN THE COUNCIL'S COLLECTION ARE :—

*Front room, ground floor (photograph).
*Back room, ground floor (photograph).
*Ornamental cast lead cistern (photograph)

X.—No. 46 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

GROUND LANDLORDS.

The Rev. G. E. Frewer, Mrs. A. F. Williams and Mr. E. P. Williams.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND DATE OF STRUCTURE.

The original house on the site of No. 46 was probably erected at the same time as its neighbour No. 45. On 17th August, 1638, William Newton sold to George Plukenett and others* a parcel of ground designed as the site for a "capitall messuage" shortly to be erected, the plot being 33 feet wide, and situated between a plot let to Richard Banckes on the east and another let to Daniel Charlwood on the west.

The exterior (Plate 49) of the present house by its similarity of design seems to indicate that it was built at about the same date as No. 44, that is, the very beginning of the 18th century. In 1698 Lady Pierrepont was apparently still in residence, no entry with respect to the house is made in the ratebook for 1699, and although Sir Joseph Jekyll's name appears for the year 1700, he was not rated for that year. Although by no means conclusive, these facts certainly favour the view that the house was rebuilt in 1699 or 1700. The architectural arrangement and decorative details of the interior, point, however, to a partial reconstruction about the middle of the 18th century.

Sir John Soane made a survey of this house in 1806, from which the plans on Plate 56 have been prepared.

The oak staircase and first floor landing are shown on Plates 57 and 58. The stairs have carved brackets and twisted balusters. It will be noticed that newels have been omitted and the balusters clustered. This gives rather a weak termination to an otherwise very good staircase. The back stairs leading to the basement have turned balusters of good proportion.

The walls above the level of the first floor and the ceiling are enriched with moulded panels and surface decorations.

The first floor front room (Plate 59) has a large recessed doorway, flanked by Ionic columns, but no entablature is used, other than a plain architrave and the cornice round the room. The columns are 19th century additions, and partially take the place of cupboards shown on Sir John Soane's plan.

Moulded ribs divide the ceiling into panels, and several of the latter are enriched with moulded ornament.

CONDITION OF REPAIR.

The premises are in good repair.

* *Close Roll*, 14 Charles I. (26).

HISTORICAL NOTES.

According to the ratebooks the occupants of No. 46 were as follows :—

1653–77.	"William Perpoint."
1678–98.	Lady Pierrepont.
1700–18.	Sir Joseph Jekyll.
1719–28.	Montague Drake.
1729.	Edw. Lutwich.
1730–32.	Thos. Lutwich.
1733–52.	Nicholas Fazakerly.
1752–5.	John Sharp.
1756–8.	Mrs. Sharpe.
1760–1.	Geo. Craster.
1762–5.	Samuel Waller.
1766–72.	William Sheldon.
1773–81.	Lord Loughborough.
1782–98.	"Mr. Serjt. Adair."
1799–1805.	Robert Bertie.
1806–	Henry Hutton.

The "William Perpoint" of the ratebooks was, from the circumstance that his name ceases after 1677, almost certainly William Pierrepont, "Wise William," the celebrated politician of the Commonwealth period, who died in 1678. He was the second son of Robert, 1st Earl of Kingston, and was born about 1607. He represented Great Wenlock in the Long Parliament, and exercised considerable influence in the House. During the early part of the Civil War he was one of the heads of the peace party, but after the breakdown of negotiations in the summer of 1643, and his appointment in February, 1644, as a member of the Committee of Both Kingdoms, he became a vigorous supporter of the war. For some time he was looked upon as one of the leaders of the independent party, but Pride's Purge and the trial of the king disgusted him, and for several years he kept aloof from politics. With Oliver Cromwell he was on very good terms, and to his son Henry he was much attached. On the death of the former he supported the Government of his son Richard, and he has been identified with the mysterious friend "as considerable and as wise a person as any was in England, who did not openly appear among Richard's adherents or counsellors; but privately advised him, and had a very honourable design of bringing the nation into freedom under this young man, who was so flexible to good counsels."*

In the Convention Parliament of 1660 he was returned as member for Nottinghamshire, but the next year, being defeated, he never again sat in Parliament. In 1667 he was appointed one of the commissioners for the inspection of accounts. His residence at No. 46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, assuming his identity with "William Perpoint," had commenced some time before 1653.

Sir Joseph Jekyll, son of John Jekyll, of London, was born in 1663. He was called to the Bar in 1687, became chief justice of Chester in 1697, and in 1700 obtained the degree of serjeant-at-law, was appointed king's serjeant, and knighted. He had entered Parliament in 1697 as member for Eye, Suffolk, and subsequently sat for Lymington and Reigate. Throughout his career he consistently acted with the Whigs—

> "Jekyll, or some odd old whig,
> Who never chang'd his principle; or wig."†

* *Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson*, 1906 edn., p. 304.
† Pope, *Epilogue to the Satires*, Dialogue, I., 68–9.

He took an active part in the impeachment of Sacheverell in 1710, of the Earl of Wintoun in 1716, and of the Earl of Oxford in 1717. In July of the last-mentioned year he was appointed master of the Rolls, and sworn of the Privy Council. In 1725 he was chief commissioner of the Great Seal for a few months following the resignation of Lord Macclesfield.* In 1734 he was seriously injured in Lincoln's Inn Fields.† He incurred much odium by his introduction, in 1736, of the "Gin Act," which provided for the laying of a tax of 20s. a gallon on the retailing of spirituous liquors, and a guard of soldiers had to be posted at the Rolls Office in order to protect him from the violence of the mob.‡ He died in 1738 at his country seat in Hertfordshire. His residence at No. 46, Lincoln's Inn Fields apparently lasted from about 1700 to his appointment to the mastership of the Rolls in 1717.

Particulars as to Nicholas Fazakerley are given under No 35, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Alexander Wedderburn, Baron Loughborough and Earl of Rosslyn, was born at Edinburgh in 1733. He was trained for the legal profession, and was enrolled as advocate in 1754. In the same year he became a member of the general assembly of the kirk of Scotland, where he greatly distinguished himself by his debating powers. In August, 1757, he left the Scottish Bar under somewhat dramatic circumstances, made his way to London, and in the following November was called to the English Bar. He entered Parliament in 1761 as member for the Ayr Burghs. He was professedly a Tory, but in 1768 he made so violent an attack on the government on the subject of Wilkes, that he felt himself bound to accept the Chiltern Hundreds. He returned almost immediately as member for Bishop's Castle, and a supporter of the popular party. In the case of Wedderburn, however, personal interest rather than any consistent political principle was the chief consideration, and in less than three years he had completely broken with his new party, and accepted the position of solicitor-general in Lord North's government. In 1778 he became attorney-general, and in 1780 was appointed chief justice of the common pleas and raised to the peerage as Baron Loughborough of Loughborough, Leicestershire. In 1793 he was made lord chancellor, and retained the Great Seal until 1801. On his retirement he was created Earl of Rosslyn. He died in 1805. From 1768 to 1772 he was resident at No. 64, Lincoln's Inn Fields. He then moved to No. 46, where he continued to live until 1781.§ During the Gordon riots in 1780 he is said to have "fortified his private house in Lincoln's Inn Fields."‖

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN
BARON LOUGHBOROUGH

James Adair first came into prominence in 1770, when he took part in the quarrel between Wilkes and Horne Tooke, and in the following year he was one of the counsel for the defence in certain prosecutions following the trial of the printers and publishers of the Junius letters. In 1775 he entered Parliament as member for Cockermouth, which borough he also represented in 1780, but from 1793 onwards he sat for Higham Ferrers. In 1779 he was appointed recorder of the City of London, a position which he held for ten years. He was made king's serjeant in 1782, and in that year he seems to have entered on his occupation of No. 46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, which was to be his residence for the remainder of his life. He died at the house¶ in July, 1798.

* See p. 72.

† See p. 19.

‡ Foss's *Judges of England*, VIII., p. 130. Foss, is, however, in error in ascribing Jekyll's ill treatment in Lincoln's Inn Fields to the unpopularity incurred in connection with the Act. It will be seen that the former preceded the latter by two years.

§ An entry in the rate-book for 1781 might not prove that the residence extended beyond 1780, but the date in this case is put beyond doubt by an entry in the *Annual Register* for 1781 recording the death of Lady Loughborough on 15th February at *Lincoln's Inn Fields*.

‖ Harting's *History of the Sardinian Chapel*, p. 58.

¶ Woolrych's *Lives of Eminent Serjeants-at-Law*, p. 673.

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.

IN THE COUNCIL'S COLLECTION ARE :—

*Staircase (photograph).
*Balustrading and ornamental plasterwork, first floor level (photograph)
*Front room, first floor (photograph).

XI.—No. 51 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND DATE OF STRUCTURE.

On 26th July, 1638*, William Newton sold to David Murray a plot of ground 123 feet in width, bounded on the north by "a way or passage there leading out of Pursfeild into Princes Street," and designed "for the several scites whereon three messuages are intended shortly to be erected." The expressed intention was duly carried out, for in the early part of 1641† we are told that Murray "hath at his great cost and charges erected and built three several capital messuages," and that the northernmost was actually in the tenure of the Earl of Bath.

The ground covered by the three houses in question was, from the measurements, obviously that on which Nos. 51 to 54 used to stand, and as the rate-books show that the division of Nos. 53–4 into two houses took place at a comparatively recent date, it is clear that the three original houses were Nos. 51, 52 and 53–4, and that they were erected in 1639 or 1640.

They formed part of a series of houses which extended from No. 2, Portsmouth Street, to No. 56, Lincoln's Inn Fields, inclusive. Of these, No. 55 alone remains, but records have been preserved of those demolished. Sardinia Street has been formed partly on the site of No. 51.

The appearance of this row of houses when erected can best be seen in the Wilton House picture (Plate 6), but, owing to alterations, no single house had retained all its original features when the property was acquired by the Council.

They were constructed chiefly of brick. The ground storey formed a simple base for an Ionic Order of pilasters extending the height of the first and second stories. The capitals were of stone with carved swags. The bases were also of stone and stood on brick plinths.

The pilasters had an entasis, and at a third of their height they carried decorative bands and were enriched with Tudor roses and fleurs-de-lis, supported on either side by a decorative eye and staple.

The pilasters formed bays in which the windows were placed, and over the straight arches of the first floor windows was introduced a projecting band (preserved at No. 2, Portsmouth Street until the demolition of that house, and seen in the Wilton House picture), which was probably introduced to counteract the perpendicular effect of the narrow bays. Balconies at the first floor level are shown in the Wilton House picture and in Bower's design for the silver medallion (Plate 7), but none of these

* *Close Roll*, 14 Chas. I. (24).

† *Close Roll*, 17 Chas. I. (14). The copy of the indenture is only dated as in the 16th year, but as the Close Roll must have been later than 27th March, 1641, the deed was probably in the latter portion of the 16th year, *i.e.*, shortly before 26th March, 1641.

were in existence at the time of demolition. The cornice ran in an unbroken line, and was of wood enriched with modillions, somewhat similar to that still to be seen at Nos. 55 and 56, Great Queen Street. Surmounting the cornice was a high pitched tile roof, which contained hipped dormers of two sizes alternating.

No. 51 was demolished in 1904. Considerable alterations had been carried out, both externally and internally, by Sir John Soane, about 1794. Moreover, from 1705 until 1732, Nos. 51 and 52 were utilised as the official residence of the keeper of the Great Seal, and certain small alterations were, no doubt, effected in both the houses at that time.

Plate 61 shows on the left portion of the illustration the front of this house, which was designed in harmony with those adjoining. It was constructed of brick, and had been faced with stucco and painted. Originally the front was enriched with six Ionic pilasters, four of which were subsequently removed, probably about 1794, when the addition of a large projecting semi-circular bay window at the first floor level, and the alterations to the cornice and the top floor, were executed. The iron railings which fronted the court yard (Plate 62) were designed by Sir John Soane at the same time.

The plans of the house as it existed before Soane's alterations are preserved in the Soane Museum, one being reproduced on Plate 63, and in the same collection is a drawing showing some of his proposed alterations (Plate 63). It will be noticed that the plan possesses some features which are typical of the period, such as the two projecting rooms at the rear, which may have been used as "powder" rooms. Soane removed the two staircases and substituted a more imposing semi-circular-ended staircase, thereby improving one of the back bedrooms, but he converted the other into a dressing room.

Interesting features in the house were: (1) a ceiling of umbrella pattern, with circular glazed opening, in the back room on the ground floor (Plate 64), designed by Soane, and sketched on other plans in his collection. (2) A deal mantelpiece with enriched mouldings, and plaster panelling in the ground floor front room (Plate 65); the former has been re-erected in the room of the chairman of the London County Council at the County Hall. (3) A marble chimneypiece (Plate 64) in the style of Soane. This has also been preserved, and, together with three other chimney pieces originally in the house, is now in the London Museum.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The following is a list of the occupants of No. 51, according to the evidence of the rate-books:—

Before 1700 until after 1703. John de la Fontaine.
Before 1708 until 1732. The lord chancellors.
1737–44. Sir Edw. Hulse.
1745–9. Dr. Jurin.
1750–1. Mrs. Jas. Jurin.
1753–5. Bourchier Cleeve.

1756–69. Eliot Harvey.
1770–93. Danl. Macnamara.
1794– John Pearse.

It is possible, by reference to other documents, to do something towards filling the gap between the erection of the house in 1639–40 and the year 1700. The Jury Presentment List for 1683 shows that John de la Fontaine was even then resident at the house. From the Hearth Tax Roll for 1675, however, it appears that he was then residing in a house in Portsmouth Street, and that the occupier of No. 51 at the time was the Earl of Bristol.* A deed of 1686† states that the house was then "in the tenure or occupation of John Dlafontaine Esq. or his assignes" and had previously been in that of "Dame Elizabeth Whitmore, Widdow."‡ A deed of 1659§ mentions that the latter was then in occupation of the house, and the Hearth Tax Roll for 1667 shows that she was still in residence in that year.

The lord chancellors who resided at this house and No. 52 were Earl Cowper, Viscount Harcourt, the Earl of Macclesfield, and Lord King.

WILLIAM COWPER
EARL COWPER

William Cowper, first Earl Cowper, was the great-grandson of Sir William Cowper, Bt.,‖ whom we have found taking an active part in the development of Lincoln's Inn Fields for building. He was called to the Bar in May, 1688, and in a few years not only was he the decided leader of his circuit, but he had obtained an extensive practice in Westminster Hall.¶ He showed his political principles by collecting a company of about thirty volunteers to meet the Prince of Orange on his landing.** In 1695 he entered Parliament, where he soon acquired a reputation as a consummate debater. In October, 1705, he succeeded Sir Nathan Wright as lord keeper. He was then in his 41st year, and is said to have been the youngest lord keeper that had ever been appointed.†† A year later he was raised to the peerage as Baron Cowper, of Wingham, in Kent. From 1692 to 1705 Powis House had been used as the official residence of the keepers of the Great Seal.‡‡ In the latter year, however, it was purchased by the Duke of Newcastle, and fresh quarters had to be found. For this purpose Nos. 51 and 52 were rented, and there accordingly Cowper was accommodated.§§ He took a very prominent part in the negotiations for the Union of England and Scotland in 1706, and, on the consummation of the Union in May, 1707, became the first lord chancellor of Great Britain. He resigned office in September, 1710, owing to the defeat of the government following the Sacheverell trial, over which he had presided. On the death of Queen Anne

* George Digby, 2nd Earl of Bristol, succeeded to the title in 1653, died at Chelsea 1677. (G. E. C[ockayne's] *Peerage*.)

† *Enrolled Deeds* (*Middlesex*)—*Common Pleas*, *Recovery*, 2–3 James II. (Hilary,) 8, 416. Indenture between Sir Francis Rous and Francis Griffith.

‡ She was the widow of Sir Thomas Whitmore, of Apley, in Shropshire, who died in 1653. She herself died in 1666. (Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*.)

§ *Close Roll*, 1659 (23). Indenture between Sir Thomas Rouse and William Russell.

‖ Sir William Cowper (d. 1664) was not father (as *Dict. Nat. Biog.*) but grandfather of the Sir William Cowper (d. 1706) who was Lord Cowper's father. (G. E. C[ockayne's] *Complete Baronetage*, II., p. 160.)

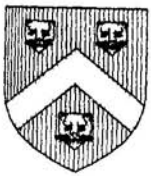
¶ Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, IV., p. 268.

** *Ibid*, IV., p. 264.

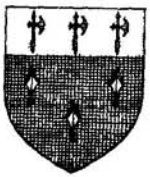
†† Memo. in handwriting of Lady Sarah Cowper cited by Campbell, *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, IV., p. 294.

‡‡ See p. iii.

§§ The statement in Foss's *Judges of England*, VIII., p. 28, that Cowper's residence in Lincoln's Inn Fields was at Powis House is an obvious error. If confirmation of the rate-books be deemed necessary, it is afforded by Hatton's *New View of London* (1708), which states (p. 626): "*Cowper* (the Lord), Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*; his House is at the S. end of the Arch Row in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*."



THOMAS PARKER
EARL OF MACCLESFIELD



PETER KING
BARON KING

in 1714 he was appointed one of the lords justices in whom the supreme power was vested during the interregnum. On 21st September he was re-appointed lord chancellor, and shortly afterwards was again settled at Nos. 51–52, Lincoln's Inn Fields.* In 1718 he was created Viscount Fordwicke and Earl Cowper, and in the same year resigned office for the second time. He died on 10th October, 1723.

In the interval between Cowper's two chancellorships the seals were in charge of Simon Harcourt, particulars of whom are given under No. 45, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Thomas Parker, first Earl of Macclesfield, was the son of an attorney at Leeke. He was placed in his father's office, and in due course was admitted as an attorney.† Becoming dissatisfied, however, he relinquished his growing practice, and in 1691 was called to the Bar. His progress was rapid, and he soon became known as the "silver-tongued counsel."‡ In March, 1710, he was appointed lord chief justice, and on Cowper's resignation in that year was offered the position of lord chancellor, but declined, being "the first lawyer represented to have refused an absolute offer of the seals from a conscientious difference of political opinion."§ With Cowper, he was one of the lords justices until the arrival of George I. in England. He speedily became a great favourite with the new king, who in 1716 created him Lord Parker, Baron of Macclesfield.‖ After Cowper's second resignation in 1718, he was made lord chancellor, and in 1721 was created Earl of Macclesfield. As the result of an enquiry made into the alleged embezzlement of chancery funds, he resigned the seals in January, 1725, but was subsequently impeached, found guilty, and fined £30,000. He died in April, 1732, at his son's residence in Soho Square.

Peter King, first Baron King, of Ockham, in Surrey, was the son of a grocer and salter, of Exeter, and was bred to his father's business. He had, however, a taste for church history, and a treatise by him on the Constitution of the Primitive Church coming into the hands of Locke, his mother's cousin,¶ the philosopher persuaded his father to send him to Leyden University. On his return to England he entered the legal profession, and met with great success. In 1708 he was made recorder of the City of London, and in 1714 chief justice of the common pleas, in both of which offices he gained an excellent reputation. When the great seal had been in commission for nearly five months after the resignation of the Earl of Macclesfield, he was appointed lord chancellor and raised to the peerage. In November, 1733, his state of health forced him to resign. Not being able to attend at St. James's to surrender the great seal with his own hand, the king sent the secretary of state to his house to receive it.** He died in the following year.

In addition to the above-mentioned, the following residents in No. 51 seem to call for special notice.

Sir Edward Hulse was one of the leading London physicians in the beginning of the 18th century. He was first physician to George II. and received a baronetcy in February, 1739. Although he retired to Dartford Heath some years before his death in 1759, he was apparently still in practice when he left Lincoln's Inn Fields

* Under date of 30th November, 1714, Lady Cowper writes: "This Day was employed in packing, for removing from Russell Street (where I had a delightful House with the finest View backwards of any House in Town) to the House in Lincoln's Inn Fields, where I had lived before, when my Lord had the Seals, and which my Lord Harcourt lived in whilst he was Chancellor;" and three days later she records: "I removed to my new old House in Lincoln's Inn Fields." (*Diary of Mary, Countess Cowper*, 1714–1720, pp. 24, 27.)

† Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, IV., pp. 502–3.

‡ *Ibid.*, IV., p. 506.

§ Parkes, *History of the Court of Chancery*, p 291.

‖ Burke's *Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage.*

¶ *Notes and Queries*, 1st Series, XI., pp. 326–7.

** Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, IV., p. 644.

in 1744. He afterwards grew childish and became impressed with the idea that he would die in want. His family were, therefore, in the habit of putting some guineas daily into his pocket, and making him believe that he had taken them as fees.*

His successor at No. 51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, was James Jurin, also a physician, and one of the most learned men of his day. Not only did he enjoy a very large medical practice, but he was foremost in promoting all branches of natural philosophy. He made many experiments and published many papers on physical phenomena, and from 1721 to 1727 acted as secretary to the Royal Society. The rate-books, confirmed by the *Lists of Fellows, Candidates, etc., of the Royal College of Physicians*, show that it was in 1745 that he took up his residence at the house. He had, however, lived in the Fields before, the *List of Fellows, etc.*, for 1724 showing him at "Lincoln's Inn Fields" The fact that the rate-books for that year are very incomplete makes it impossible to identify the house he occupied on that occasion. On 19th January, 1750, he was elected president of the College of Physicians, and a few weeks later, 29th March, 1750, died in his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields,† in the 66th year of his age.

Bourchier Cleeve, who followed Jurin's widow at No. 51, was a prosperous pewterer, and is chiefly known as the writer of *A Scheme for Preventing a Further Increase of the National Debt, and for Reducing the Same.* As this is dated 1756, it is quite possible that it was, at any rate partly, composed during his residence in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

IN THE COUNCIL'S COLLECTION ARE—

*Exterior of Nos. 51 and 52 (photograph).
*Iron railings to forecourt (measured drawing)
*Plan of first floor before alterations in 1794 (copy of measured drawing).
* Do. showing proposed alterations in 1794 (copy of drawing).
*Ceiling of umbrella pattern, back room on ground floor (photograph).
Do. another view (photograph).
*Mantelpiece and details of mouldings, front room on ground floor (measured drawing).
Chimneypiece and panelling, front room on ground floor (photograph).
*Marble chimneypiece (photograph).
Marble chimneypiece, back room on ground floor (photograph).
Door, cornice, chimneypiece, etc., front room on first floor (photograph).
Wood chimneypiece, back room on first floor (photograph).

* Munk's *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, II., p. 63.
† *Ibid*, II., p. 65.

XII.—No. 52 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

GROUND LANDLORD.

The London County Council.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURE.

These premises were demolished in 1912.

The house, although greatly altered from its original form, contained some 17th and 18th century work, and was of more architectural interest than No. 51. Plate 60, reproduced from a water-colour drawing by Mr. Philip Norman, gives a view of this and adjoining houses to the north in 1909.

The exterior (Plate 61) followed the lines of No. 51, and had the advantage of two more of the original pilasters; otherwise the alterations carried out towards the end of the 18th century were of a similar character to those executed at the former house.

The interior had a good staircase of deal, in seven flights, running from basement to attics. The top flight (Plate 66) was certainly contemporary with the erection of the house in 1640. The well-designed Italian form of turned balusters, 3½ inches thick, rested on a continuous string, and the newel posts were capped by ball finials. The remainder of the staircase appears to have been erected early in the 18th century, and was an example of the application of the ornamental bracket as a termination to each tread. The string supporting these retained its constructive character, and the balusters, 2½ inches thick, were an example of partial spiral turning. The newels were designed as Doric columns, and the moulded handrail ramped to these columns.

The ceiling of the first floor landing was vaulted in plaster, and was supported on the side next the stairs by wood pilasters.

Considerable alterations had been made to the remainder of the house, including the removal of the service staircase.

On the first floor, the architraves to the front windows were well carved with alternate scallop and leaf ornament, and the two front rooms had their original wood cornices.

The two "off" rooms at this level had ornamental plaster ceilings of poor late 18th-century design.

On the demolition of the house the undermentioned articles were preserved by the Council from destruction and are now in the London Museum :—

Exterior—

Two stone Ionic capitals.
Two stone strap ornaments.
Two stone bases.
Front cast-iron door knocker (lioness' head).

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.

Interior—

Staircase balustrading from second floor to attic floor, two flights.
Two wood Ionic capitals, first floor landing.
Short sample length of architrave, first floor front room.
Two brass locks, two handles and escutcheons, and four finger plates, second floor.

Historical notes.

The residents at No. 52, according to the rate-books, were :—

Before 1700 until after 1703.	Lady Littleton.
Before 1708 until after 1732.	The lord chancellors.
1736–7.	Chas. Fleetwoode.
1738–51.	Earls of Abingdon.
1755–65.	Jas. Lambe.
1766–86.	Richard Hoare.
1787–90.	Sir F. Blake.
1791–1800.	John Spranger.
1801–	Geo. Daniels.

In the case of this house also some attempt can be made to fill up the gap between the erection of the house and the year 1700. The Jury Presentment List for 1683 shows that Lady Littleton was then in residence. A deed of 1686*, however, refers to the house as being then "in the tenure or occupation of Sir Thomas Littleton, *Bart*," *and previously in that of "Dame Mary Ingram, Widow."*† The deed of 1659‡ states that the house was then in the latter's occupation.

Between Lady Ingram and Lady Littleton must be placed Lord Crewe, who is shown by the Hearth Tax Rolls to have been the occupier in 1667 and 1675.

John Crew, Baron Crew, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Crew, serjeant-at-law. He was a prominent member of the Long Parliament, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he supported the parliament against the king. He strongly disapproved, however, of the extreme measures adopted with regard to Charles I., and subsequently moved a resolution condemning the king's execution. He was one of the deputation that met Charles II. at the Hague, and after the Restoration he was raised to the peerage as Baron Crewe of Stene. His eldest daughter Jemima married Sir Edward Montagu, afterwards Earl of Sandwich, who in 1667 was residing in a house on the same side of Lincoln's Inn Fields. Lord Crew died in December, 1679.

Details of the four lord chancellors who resided in this and the adjoining house have been given already. Of the other residents it may be mentioned that the two Earls of Abingdon who resided at No. 52, were respectively Montagu Venables Bertie, the second earl, and his nephew Willoughby Bertie, third earl. The former died in June, 1743, the latter outlived his residence here by some years, dying in 1760.

The only other resident who calls for note is Sir Francis Blake, a political writer. His principal essays were collected and published in 1788 and 1795 under the title of *Political Tracts*. His occupation of the house lasted from 1787 to 1790, and he had previously (1780–1784) been resident at No. 59, Lincoln's Inn Fields. He died in 1818 at the age of 81.

**Enrolled Deeds* (*Middlesex*), *Common Pleas*, *Recovery*, 2–3 James II. (Hilary), 8, 416. Indenture between Sir Francis Rous and Francis Griffith.

† Widow of Sir Arthur Ingram, who died in 1642.

‡ *Close Roll*, 1659 (23). Indenture between Sir Thomas Rouse and William Russell.

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.

IN THE COUNCIL'S COLLECTION ARE—

*General view of Nos. 52 to 55 inclusive, from water colour drawing by Mr Philip Norman (photograph).
Staircase, first floor level (photograph).
Staircase, second floor (photograph).
*Staircase, top flight (photograph).
Two ornamental plaster ceilings, first floor "off" rooms (photographs).
Internal door and dado (photograph).
Vaulting under entrance passage (photograph).

XIII.—Nos. 53 and 54 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

GROUND LANDLORD.

The London County Council.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND DATE OF STRUCTURE.

The original building on this site was the third of the three houses erected by David Murray in 1639 or 1640, and the first of the three to be occupied, it being already at the beginning of 1641 in the occupation of the Earl of Bath.* At this time the premises stopped short at what afterwards became the southern boundary of Duke Street, subsequently known as Sardinia Street. By indenture of that date, however, Newton sold to Murray the ground afterwards included in the forecourt of the three houses, and also granted him liberty "to erect and build 20 feet on and toward the north part of the Earl of Bath's messuage over a way, passage and street leading from Princes Street into the said feild there made and intended to be left, which with other buildinges intended to be erected by Will. Newton or his assign next adjoyning to the same, will make 36 feet. Under which there is to be a sufficient arch of brickwork or stone to be made, and one dooreway on each side of the said arch, at a proportionable charge of the said David Murray and William Newton or their assigns." The main portion of No. 53–4 was therefore certainly erected before the arch and buildings over it, and it is possible that the legend "Duke Street. 1648," inscribed on the two stone tablets above the arch gives the correct date of the erection of that part of the structure. It may be, however, that the date simply refers to the naming of the street, and that the arch was actually erected in 1641, or shortly afterwards.

In 1688 the mob attacked the chapel in the rear of the house, and no doubt inflicted considerable damage on the latter. Plate 7 is a reproduction of the original design† for the medallion struck in commemoration of this event. People are shown in Purse Field gathered round and feeding a bonfire which is consuming Roman Catholic emblems, and the wrath of Heaven is depicted in the sky. The whole of the upper part of No. 53–4 and a portion of No. 55 are represented as in ruins, but there is good reason to doubt whether the designer did not considerably exaggerate the destruction done.

The house seems to have received considerable damage on the occasion of the disastrous fire of 1759,‡ which destroyed the adjacent

* *Close Roll*, 17 Charles I. (14). Indenture between William Newton and David Murray.

† See p. 17.

‡ See p. 82.

chapel,* but in the Gordon Riots of 1780 it escaped with a single broken window.†

The evidence of the ratebooks shows that the house was divided into two (Nos. 53 and 54) about the year 1824.

No. 53 was demolished in the early part of 1912. None of the original features were existing at the time of demolition. The exterior, as seen on Plate 61 to the right and Plate 67 to the left, was of no merit.

The interior contained four flights of a staircase which appeared to be of early 18th-century workmanship, and was very similar in design to that in No. 52. It may have been the principal staircase when this and No. 54 were one house. The style of the other features of the house was confirmatory of the evidence of the ratebooks as to the division having taken place early in the 19th century.

The undermentioned articles were preserved by the Council, and are now in the London Museum :—

Exterior—
One iron bay to balcony.
Interior—
Sample baluster of staircase.
Sample bracket of staircase.
Brass knocker with griffin's head and
Brass locks and handles on second floor.
Brass knocker with female head and
Brass finger plate on third floor.

The northern portion of No. 54 extended a little more than half way over the former Sardinia Street, and was supported by the archway which afforded access thereto. Over the front and rear of this arch were stone tablets bearing the legend "Duke Street 1648." The southern half of the later building formed the northern portion of the old mansion erected about 1640, and after the erection of the arch it became the central portion.

The exterior (Plate 67), which had been rendered and painted, together with the adjoining premises (No. 55), can be considered as approximately indicating the appearance of this portion of the original Arch Row. The Ionic capitals to the pilasters did not carry swags, and appear to have been reinstatements after the fire of 1759. The strap ornaments and bases (see No. 51) were original. The fact that the cornice and parapet were similar in character to those of No. 53 may indicate that they dated from 1824, when the premises were divided.

The rear of the archway and building above are shown on Plate 68. The archway was about 11 feet high. Directly over the footway to the south was a small window (marked by an arrow) which afforded light to a space beneath the first floor, entered through a wall panel on the ground

* *Annual Register*, Vol. II., p. 128.

† *Historical MSS. Commission*, Kenyon MSS., Report XIV., App. 4, p. 509.

floor, and said to have been used as a secret place for observation and hiding during the various riots which took place in connection with the chapel at the rear.

So far as the interior is concerned, the architectural evidence demonstrated that the last material alteration took place near the beginning of the 19th century, and left the premises without interest. Miserable stairs, probably in substitution for the earlier service staircase, afforded access to the upper floors and passages leading, through openings in the main wall, to the northern wing over Sardinia Street, which was separated only by a wood partition from No. 55.

At the rear of the ground floor was a back entrance from Sardinia Street, with a hall connecting with the Chapel, and a staircase which led to the gallery level of the Chapel, and by which the Sardinian ambassador had access to his pew in the north-eastern corner of the gallery.

The house was demolished in the early part of 1912.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The following is a list, taken from the rate-books, of the occupants of Nos. 53-4 until 1810:—

1700.	"Don Lewis Da Cunha."
1703 and 1708.	Portuguese ambassador.
Before 1723 to 1798.	Sardinian ambassador.
1799 to 1807	The Rev. Charles Julian.
1808–9.	Dr. Rigby.
1810–	The Rev. R. Broderick

To these may be added from other sources:—

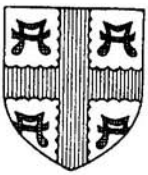
	Occupier.	*Authority.*
*1641–1654.	Earl of Bath	*Close Roll*, cited on p. 77, Gillow's *Biographical Dictionary of the English Catholics*, *s.v.* Cross, John; Luttrell's *Brief Relation of State Affairs*, I., p. 427.
1654–1680.	Countess of Bath.	
1683.	Lord Holles †	Jury Presentment List of 1683.
1687–8.	The Order of Franciscans.	Gillow's *Biographical Dictionary* (as above).

The particular Earl of Bath who is connected with this house was Henry Bourchier, the fifth earl, and his countess was Rachel, daughter of Francis Fane, Earl of Westmorland.‡ On the outbreak of the civil war he took the royal side, and by order of the Parliament was arrested in September, 1642, in his house in

* The Earl of Bath seems to have been in occupation of the house in 1640. Parton (*St. Giles-in the-Fields*, p. 348) quotes from the churchwardens' accounts: "1640. Pd for a shroude for a poore woman that dyed under the earl of Bath's wall, 2s. 6d." It is, however, just possible that the extract may refer to a previous residence of the Earl of Bath in St. Giles's parish.

† Lady Holles died in May, 1682, "in the house of her lord and husband in Lincoln Square, in Lincoln's Inn Fields" (Collins, *Historical Collections*, p. 162).

‡ Burke's *Dormant and Extinct Peerage*.



HENRY BOURCHIER, EARL OF BATH

Devon.* He was committed to the Tower but was liberated some time before 27th January, 1644,† as on that date he signed with others a letter from the members of both Houses assembled at Oxford, declaring a treaty of peace.‡ Later on, in 1649, his estates were ordered to be sequestrated, but apparently the sequestration was suspended,§ and in 1654 on his claiming the benefit of the articles of Dublin it was certified that he had not forfeited it by any new hostility.‖ On 15th August in that year he died.¶ On 1st May, 1655, the widowed countess married Lionel Cranfield, third Earl of Middlesex,** but the marriage does not seem to have been *a happy one.*†† In March, *1661*, she obtained a royal warrant to retain her precedency as Countess of Bath, the earldom of Middlesex being a more recent creation.‡‡ She died on 11th November, 1680, "at St. Giles-in-the-Fields,"§§ that is, most probably, at No. 53–4, Lincoln's Inn Fields, where the Hearth Tax Roll shows her as residing in 1675.

IN THE COUNCIL'S COLLECTION ARE—

*Exterior of Nos. 54 and 55, showing the arch to Sardinia Street (photograph).
*Rear of archway (photograph).
Interior of room showing wood cornice (photograph).
Interior of room showing wood cornice and panelling (photograph).
Interior of hall (photograph).
Staircase from the Rectory to the north gallery of the Chapel where the ambassador's pew was situated (photograph).

* *Historical MSS. Commission.* De La Warr MSS. Appendix to 4th Report, p. 304.

† He was still imprisoned on 20th June, 1643, see *Ibid.*, Appendix to 5th Report p. 92a.

‡ *Historical MSS. Commission.* Capt. Stewart's MSS. 10th Report, Part IV., p. 64.

§ *Committee for Compounding, Calendar of Proceedings and Cases*, pp. 1885–6.

‖ *Ibid.*, p. 1886.

¶ Musgrave's *Obituary.*

** G. E. C[ockayne's] *Peerage.*

†† "There was like to have grown a little breach between the late married couple, the Earl of Middlesex and his lady . . . it seems he does not well brook some of her servants." Letter, dated 14th July, 1655, from G. Ayloffe to John Langley in *Historical MSS. Commission*, Duke of Sutherland's MSS. Appendix to 5th Report, p. 183b.

"His Highness has made Lord Pembroke and his lady friends, and I hear Lord Middlesex will endeavour the same, now he has sold all her plate, most of the household stuff and all Lord Bath's *library*; all goes in play and rioting." Letter, dated 13th July, *1658*, from Lady Rachel Newport to Sir R. Leveson, in *Ibid.*, p. 145b.

‡‡ G. E. C[ockayne's] *Peerage.* Lady Rachel Newport writes—"Our cousin Lady Bath hath got her place of being Lady Bath again, it cost her £1,200 . . . her lord is very angry at her changing her title; he says it is an affront to him." *Historical MSS. Commission*, Duke of Sutherland's MSS., Appendix to 5th Report, p. 146b. There were thus shortly two Countesses of Bath in the field, for on 20th April in the same year John Granville (already married) was created Earl of Bath.

§§ G. E. C[ockayne's] *Peerage.*

XIV.—THE CHURCH OF SS. ANSELM AND CECILIA.

The erection of the first chapel in the rear of No. 54 has been ascribed, on the strength of the inscription above the arch, to the year 1648.* It has, however, been shown that it is not certain that this date refers to anything more than the naming of the street and that in any case it does not relate to the building of even the main part of No. 53–54. The date of the erection of the chapel must, therefore, be presumed from other considerations. It is, perhaps, possible that some building stood here during the residence of the Earl and Countess of Bath, but, even if that was the case, it certainly could not have been used as a Roman Catholic Chapel at any time before the reign of James II. was well advanced. It is, indeed, from this latter period that its origin as a Roman Catholic place of worship dates. Previously to the reign of James II. the statutes under which adherence to the Roman faith was practically regarded as treason were rigidly enforced. Roman Catholic places of worship were illegal, except those attached to the embassies from Roman Catholic courts, and those priests who contrived, in spite of all difficulties, secretly and in disguise, to minister to the spiritual wants of their congregations, did so at the peril of their lives. No sooner, however, was James firmly seated on his throne than the aspect of affairs underwent a striking change, the laws were treated as a dead letter, and the signs of the proscribed religion everywhere obtruded themselves on the public notice. A few monasteries were founded, one being at No. 53–4, Lincoln's Inn Fields.† The latter owed its existence to Father John Cross, Provincial of the Franciscans, who in 1687 "obtained a ten years' lease of premises near the arches in Lincoln's Inn Fields, previously occupied by the Countess of Bath, and there established a community of ten members."‡ The chapel was opened on 2nd February, 1688.§

In taking a ten years' lease of the house, Father Cross showed himself unduly optimistic, for within as many months he and the members of his community were fugitives. On the intelligence reaching London that the Prince of Orange had landed, the mob made a desperate effort to destroy the monasteries. For a day and a night the residence of the

* Heckethorn's *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, p. 168.

† "The house in Lincolns Inn Fields that was lately the countesse of Bathe's is converted to a Franciscan monastery." (Luttrell's *Brief Relation of State Affairs*, I., p. 427, under date Jan. 5–12, 1688.)

‡ Gillow's *Biographical Dictionary of the English Catholics* (*s.v.* Cross, J.).

§ "Feb. the 2nd the Dominicans (*sic*) open'd their chappel in Great Lincolns Inn Feilds." (Luttrell's *Brief Relation of State Affairs*, I., p. 430)

Franciscans in Lincoln's Inn Fields was besieged, but a guard of soldiers sent by the king made a temporary diversion. James then ordered Father Cross to retire, and on 16th November, 1688, the Franciscans withdrew.* A month afterwards the chapel suffered the first of its several misfortunes. On the night of 11th December, 1688, after the flight of James, the mob of London poured down on the Roman Catholic places of worship and the embassies of the Roman Catholic powers. The chapel in Lincoln's Inn Fields was gutted, and all the wainscot, pictures, books, etc., were pulled down and burnt in Lincoln's Inn Fields.† The scene is depicted on the sketch reproduced in Plate 7.

It appears from the Westminster sewer rate-book for the year 1700 in the Council's possession that at that date No. 53–4 was in the occupation of "Don Lewis Da Cunha," the Portuguese ambassador. It would, therefore, seem that after the disaster of December, 1688, the Portuguese Embassy‡ removed to the house, and, the chapel being thus attached to the embassy, it became for the first time possible for the Roman Catholic service to be performed there without an infraction of the laws of the realm. From the list of residents at No. 53–4 given on p. 79 it will be seen that the house continued to be the headquarters of the Portuguese Embassy until some time subsequent to 1708. In 1715 the building is described as having been empty for some years, but some time before 1723 it passed into the occupation of the Sardinian Embassy, and from that circumstance it obtained the name of The Sardinian Chapel, by which it has ever since been generally known.

On 30th November, 1759, the chapel was burnt to the ground, and the fire communicated itself to the house of the Sardinian ambassador, Count Viri, who, being indisposed, was carried to Newcastle House, whither the valuable part of his furniture was also removed. The fire also destroyed two houses adjoining.§

Shortly afterwards a new building was erected, at the expense of the king of Sardinia, from a plan by Signor Jean Baptist Jaque, the secretary of Count Viri.‖ This in its turn soon encountered misfortune.

* Harting's *History of the Sardinian Chapel*, p. 10. "The Franciscan friars of Lincoln's Inn Fields are ordered to break up their fraternity to go beyond sea, and the priests and Jesuits begin here to go in women's apparel." (*Historical MSS. Commission*, 12th Report, App. VII., p. 220, under date 20th November, 1688.)

† Luttrell's *Brief Relation of State Affairs*, I., p. 486; *Historical MSS. Commission*, Earl of Dartmouth's MSS., Vol. XI., Part V., p. 229.

‡ From some time before 1665 until 1688 the south wing of Weld House had been occupied by the Portuguese Embassy. (Parton's *St. Giles-in-the-Fields*, p. 248.)

§ *Annual Register*, II., p. 128.

‖ R. Ackermann's *Microcosm of London*, I., p. 115.

On 2nd June, 1780, during the Gordon riots, it was attacked by the mob and materially damaged.*

Heckethorn says† that the chapel was after this rebuilt, and was enlarged westwards by additional ground upon which formerly stood the ambassador's stables. This statement is probably inaccurate. There is no evidence that the chapel was so materially damaged on that occasion as to necessitate rebuilding, and if, as stated, the enlargement did take place, it must have been effected during the rebuilding after the fire of 1759, which Heckethorn does not mention, as the architectural evidence is that the whole structure was, before its final demolition, of one period and design.

In 1799 the chapel, together with No. 53–4, passed out of the hands of the Sardinian Embassy, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the ambassador (M. le Comte de Front) and the chaplains and Vicar Apostolic.‡ It continued, however, to be under the patronage and protection of the king of Sardinia until 1858.

In 1853 the name of the chapel was changed to "St. Anselm's, Duke Street," which in 1861 was further altered to "the Church of St. Anselm and St. Cecilia."§

The chapel was demolished in 1909, a new building having first been erected in Kingsway.

Plate 69 shows the interior, looking east, of the chapel in 1808, and is taken from an acquatint after Pugin and Rowlandson, published in Ackermann's *Microcosm of London*, and Plate 70 is a photograph of the same view in 1904, the point of observation being, however, from the lower western gallery. The comparison is interesting evidence of Pugin's accuracy.

The interior gave the impression of Italian architectural influence. The chapel was separated into two main parts by a semi-circular chancel arch resting upon wood Ionic columns.

The chancel was the full width of the chapel and square on plan. Resting upon the walls, and partly supported by pendentives, was an octagonal dome surmounted by a lantern.

The nave had a panelled plaster ceiling also the full width of the chapel. The central panels were flat and the side panels were quadrants springing from a main cornice.

Side aisles were formed by wooden columns of the Doric order,

* Mrs. Kenyon, who was at the time resident at No 18, Lincoln's Inn Fields, states: "They have taken all the images and everything within the chappel that they could find, and pulled all to pieces and burnt before the door; broke the windows and burnt the frames and doors of the chappel." (*Historical MSS. Commission*, Kenyon MSS., Report XIV., App. 4, p. 509.)

† *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, p. 169.

‡ A copy of the agreement is given in Harting's *History of the Sardinian Chapel*, pp. 20–22.

§ *Ibid.*, pp. 101–2.

which supported two tiers of galleries carried across the western end of the nave The lower gallery continued along the sides of the chancel, and at its north-eastern extremity was situated the ambassador's pew In the upper gallery at the west end was a large organ.

IN THE COUNCIL'S COLLECTION ARE .—

Exterior view (1904) of north side looking eastward, showing entrance door to the chapel (photograph)
*Interior view (1808) looking east (photograph of aquatint)
*Interior view (1904) looking east (photograph)
Interior view (1904) looking west (photograph)
South aisle of nave (photograph)
South side of nave showing pulpit (photograph)
Southern springing of the chancel arch (photograph)
Dome of chancel (photograph)
Sardinian ambassador's pew in north gallery (photograph)
The High Altar and picture representing the descent from the Cross, with ornamental carved wood framing (photograph) *
The monstrance (photograph)
Stone relic from the abbey of Glastonbury (photograph)
Parchment document (about 1700) describing the Glastonbury stone (photograph)

* The original painting, the gift of Chevalier Cassali, was executed by Spagnoletto, and valued at £2 500 (Harting's *History of the Sardinian Chapel*, p 61) It was either destroyed, or greatly damaged, during the Gordon Riots in 1780, and the present picture is, according to Heckethorn, the work of West and worth £700 Ackermann, however assigns it to John Marcus Rigaud, R A

XV. AND XVI.—NOS. 55 AND 56 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

GROUND LANDLORD.

The London County Council.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND DATE OF STRUCTURE.

On 1st April, 1641, a deed* was entered into between William Newton and John Gorst, citizen and merchant tailor of London, whereby for £100 Gorst bought a piece of ground 47 feet wide "designed and sett out for two dwelling houses to be built thereupon." Included in the transaction was an additional piece of ground 15 feet wide, "and in depth backward as shalbe convenient," intended for the formation of a "way to leade to Princes Streete," which ground was "designed, sett out and intended for a gate and gateway for passage to be there made, with buildinges over the same gate." Liberty was granted to build the two messuages "besides other roomes . . . over the said gate and way aforementioned observing uniformity in the front." According to the provisions of this deed and that mentioned in connection with No. 54, it will be noticed that a space of 20 feet over the archway was to belong to the latter house and 15 feet to No. 55, and, as a matter of fact, the recent boundary between the two was rather to the northward of the centre of the arch.

The date of erection of the original No. 55, therefore, lay between 1641 and 1648, the date mentioned on the arch.

The exterior of the house (see Plate 67) follows the lines of No. 54. Most of the ground storey and bases to the pilasters, and probably a considerable amount of the walling, are original. It is doubtful whether the upper portion dates back to the 17th century. More probably it is subsequent to the partial destruction of the building by the fire which destroyed the Sardinian Chapel in 1759.† The omission of the decorative bands would appear to confirm this.

Speaking generally, the interior of the premises is uninteresting, the only objects of note being a carved chimneypiece in the second floor back room, and an ornamental cast lead cistern (Plate 71), dated 1673. The face of the cistern is divided into 27 panels, several of which contain ornamental devices, and on a shield in the centre panel, surrounded by scroll work, are the letters "A H C."‡

* *Close Roll*, 17 Charles I. (16).

† See p. 82.

‡ That is, Henry and Cicely Arundell.

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.

In the case of No. 56, no part of the original building is in existence. The only external feature of interest is an 18th-century door case, constructed in wood (illustrated in Plate 72). The designer has effectively used Roman Ionic columns with entablatures, to support a bold pediment, below which has been placed a semi-circular fanlight to give light to the passage. The interior is uninteresting.

Condition of repair.

The state of repair of both the houses is good.

Historical notes.

According to the rate books, the occupants of the two houses up to 1810 were as follows:—

No. 55.		*No 56.*	
		In 1700 and and 1703	Sir Thos. Millington.
In 1700.*	The Hon Mary, Lady Dowager of Abergavenny.	In 1708 and 1723	John Richardson.
In 1703 and 1708.	Richard Snow.	Before 1730 to 1731.	Geo. Baker.
In 1715 and to 1739.	W Guidot	1732–1739.	Dr. Thos. Rundle.
1740.	Julius Beckford.	1740–1755.	"W. Murray"
1742–1744.	Jas. Waller.	1756–1758.	'Chas Pratt."
1745–1767 †	Sir Thos Denison.	1759–1761.	John Rayner.
1768–1779	Sir William Blackstone.	1762–1769.	Thos. Kinnaston
1780–1782.	— Poulter.	1770–1784.	Sir Walter Rawlinson.
1783–1794.	Mrs. Adair.	1785–1788.	S Ewer.
1795–1807.	J. R Baker.	1789–1793.	— Heyman.
1808–	Robinson John.	1794–1802.	Mrs. Lee.
		1803–	Jas. White.

The list of occupants at the beginning may be completed thus from other sources—

No 55.

‡From date of erection to some time before 1st July, 1667.	Launcelott Lake.§ Heneage Fetherston. Humphrey Weld.
‡From some time before 1st July, 1667, to at least 1675.	Henry, Lord Arundell of Wardour.
‖ In 1683 Lady Rider.	

* *Close Roll*, 7 William III. (3), indenture between John Richardson and Edw. Ettricke, shows the Lady Abergavenny was in occupation of the premises on 1st October, 1695.

† Sir Thos. Denison died in 1765, see below.

‡ *Close Roll*, 19 Charles II. (3). Indenture between Robert Henley and Thos. Neale; and *Hearth Tax Rolls* for 1667 and 1675.

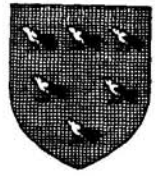
§ Lancelot Lake, of "Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and Cannons, Middlesex," was in March, 1650, accused of committing "acts of delinquency," but was eventually (April, 1652) discharged (*Calendar of Proceedings of Committee for Advance of Money*, III., 1205–6).

‖ *Jury Presentment List.*

No 56

*From date of erection to some time after 1st July, 1667 } Sir Ralph Bovey, Bt
*From some time after 1st July, 1667, to at least 1675 } Robert Blavney
† In 1683 Sir Thos Millington

Of these, the undermentioned deserve special notice


HENRY LORD ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR

Henry Arundell, third Baron Arundell of Wardour, one of the chiefs of the Roman Catholic aristocracy, fought throughout the Civil War on the side of the king In 1652 he acted as second in a duel between his brother-in-law, Henry Compton, and Lord Chandos Compton was slain and Arundell, with others who had taken part in the transaction, was arrested He subsequently took refuge in France At the Restoration, on payment of £35,000, he was confirmed in all his family estates, "many of which had been sold by the Commonwealth to one Humphrey Weld,"‡ who, as may be seen from the above was Arundell's predecessor in the house in Lincoln's Inn Fields We may, therefore, date his occupation of No 55 from about 1660 In 1669 he was sent to France as the king's agent, and there negotiated with Louis XIV the infamous treaty of Dover, which was signed in the following year

It was not to be expected that a man so distinguished by his rank among the Roman Catholics of the day would escape the notice of Titus Oates and his associates In the "Popish plot" which they professed to have discovered Arundell was stated to have borne a leading part With four other Roman Catholic lords he was committed to the Tower, where he remained for over five years, not being released until February, 1684

From the evidence above quoted, we know that his residence at No 55 terminated some time between 1675 and 1683, and it would seem that he continued to occupy the house until his imprisonment in 1678 § During the reign of James II Arundell was, in spite of his religion, admitted to the Privy Council and appointed keeper of the Privy Seal On the Revolution he retired from public life, and died in December, 1694, at the age of 88 He was the author of five religious poems said to have been composed during his imprisonment in the Tower

Sir Thomas Denison, the younger son of a wealthy merchant of Leeds was born in 1699 He entered the Inner Temple in 1718 Without filling any of the minor offices of his profession, he was made judge of the king's bench in 1741 His residence at No 55, Lincoln's Inn Fields seems to bave begun in 1745, the year which he received the honour of knighthood After 23 years of judicial duties, he resigned in February, 1765, and died in the following September ‖

Sir William Blackstone was the son of a London tradesman, and was born in July, 1723 Taking up the profession of the law, he was called to the Bar in 1746, and three years later became recorder of Wallingford His progress was, however, so slow that he practically retired to Oxford, having obtained a fellowship of All Souls ¶ Here he was induced to deliver a series of lectures on English law, which

* *Close Roll*, 25 Charles II (6) Indenture between Thos Neale and John Richardson, and *Hearth Tax Rolls* for 1667 and 1675

† *Jury Presentment List*

‡ *Dictionary of National Biography*

§ On 30th October, 1678, John Curzon stated that he had carried his master, Mr. Coleman, "neare six years and all that time ordinarily hath every week carryed his Mr to my Lord Arundel of Wardour's house in Lincoln Inne fields" (*Historical MSS Commission*, Fitzherbert MSS, Report XIII, App VI, p 139)

‖ Foss's *Judges of England*, VIII, pp 266–8

¶ *Ibid.*, VIII., p 246.

were so well received that they led to the founding of a chair of English law, and in 1758 Blackstone became the first professor. In 1763 he became solicitor-general to the queen. His occupation of No. 55 would seem by the rate books to have begun in 1768. In 1770 he was appointed judge and received the honour of knighthood. His great work, *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, was completed in the second year of his residence in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Much of his time there must have been occupied by his *Reports of Cases determined in the several Courts of Westminster Hall*, 1746–1779. He was taken ill shortly after the Christmas of 1779 and "expired on Monday, 14th February [1780], in the afternoon, at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the 57th year of his age."*

Sir Thomas Millington was one of the most eminent practitioners of the latter half of the 17th century. He was from 1696 to 1704 president of the Royal College of Physicians.†

> "At your approach the baffl'd tyrant Death,
> Breaks his keen Shafts, and grinds his clashing Teeth."‡

He took part in the scientific meetings which led to the formation of the Royal Society, of which he was one of the original members. He was knighted in 1680, and was then living in York Buildings.§ His removal to No. 56, Lincoln's Inn Fields dates therefore from some time between then and 1683, the Jury Presentment List of that year showing him as in occupation. He apparently resided there until his death, which occurred on 5th January, 1704, when he was 75 years old.

Thomas Rundle, bishop of Derry, was born in Devonshire about 1688. On leaving college he was for a time a member of a Society formed by William Whiston, the translator of Josephus, "for promoting primitive Christianity," but his intention of taking orders led to a breach which lasted many years. He was ordained in 1716, and received rapid parochial and diocesan preferment from William Talbot, bishop of Salisbury, and afterwards of Durham, with whose younger son Edward he had been intimate since his Oxford days. On the bishop's death in 1730 his eldest son, Charles, the lord chancellor, still continued the family patronage, and, when in December, 1733, the see of Gloucester became vacant, nominated to the vacancy Rundle, who had in the previous year come to reside next door to him in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Gibson, bishop of London, interposed, ostensibly on the grounds of Rundle's deism (an accusation resting on somewhat slender evidence) but in reality because of his ecclesiastical politics. As a compromise, the nomination was cancelled, and Rundle was appointed in 1735 to Derry, a much wealthier see, and containing only thirty-five beneficed clergy. Swift celebrated the appointment with the lines

> "Rundle a bishop! Well he may—
> He's still a Christian more than they!
> I know the subject of their quarrels—
> The man has learning, sense and morals."

The remainder of Rundle's life was spent chiefly in Dublin, though he does not seem to have given up No. 56, Lincoln's Inn Fields until 1739. He died in 1743, leaving most of his fortune of about £20,000 to a younger son of Lord Talbot.

William Murray, first Earl of Mansfield, fourth son of the fifth Viscount Stormont, though intended, as the younger son of a poor Scottish peer, for the church, adopted the profession of the law, and by his Scottish connection rapidly obtained a good practice. He entered Parliament in 1742 as member for Boroughbridge, which

* *Biographical History of Sir W. Blackstone*, by a gentleman of Lincoln's Inn [Dr. Douglas], p. 64.
† Munk's *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, I., p. 364.
‡ Garth to "Machaon" (*i.e.*, Millington) in the *Dispensary* (1699), Canto V
§ Shaw's *Knights*, II., p. 254.

WILLIAM MURRAY
EARL MANSFIELD

constituency he continued to represent until his elevation to the Bench. In the same year he was appointed solicitor-general, and in 1754 attorney general. The rate books show that he took up his residence at No. 56, Lincoln's Inn Fields, in 1739 or 1740. "Here he received his professional friends, whom he entertained with elegant hospitality and genuine kindness."* Pope was in the habit of spending his winter evenings in the library of Murray's house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and a few days before his death was at his own desire carried from Twickenham to dine with Murray. "The only other guests invited were Bolingbroke and Warburton. O, for a Boswell to have given us their conversation!"†

Murray's residence lasted until 1755 or 1756. In the latter year he was made lord chief justice (a position which he held for 32 years), and created Baron Mansfield of Mansfield in the County of Nottingham. In 1776 he was advanced to an earldom by the title of Earl of Mansfield in the County of Nottingham, a new patent being issued in 1792 by which he was created Earl of Mansfield of Caen Wood in the County of Middlesex. As a parliamentary debater he was second only to Chatham, and as a judge was one of the greatest. By his broad-mindedness and love of fair play he incurred considerable unpopularity, and on the outbreak of the Gordon riots in 1780 experienced the fury of the mob, his house in Bloomsbury Square being sacked and burnt, with all his books, manuscripts, pictures and furniture, while he and Lady Mansfield only managed to escape by a back door shortly before the mob effected an entrance. In 1786 he returned to Lincoln's Inn Fields, renting the much larger house next door (No. 57–8). This was two years before he resigned office, after which event he seems to have spent most of his time in retirement at Caen Wood until his death in March, 1793.

His successor at No. 56, Lincoln's Inn Fields, was Charles Pratt, afterwards Earl Camden, particulars of whom are given under No. 34, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

IN THE COUNCIL'S COLLECTION ARE :—

*Ornamental cast lead cistern in No. 55 (measured drawing).
*Doorcase to entrance of No. 56 (photograph).

* Campbell's *Lives of the Chief Justices of England*, II., p. 348
† *Ibid.*, II., p. 352.

XVII.—Nos. 57 and 58 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

GROUND LANDLORD.

The London County Council.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND DATE OF STRUCTURE.

By indenture* of 14th July, 1638, William Newton granted to Sir Edward Bellingham, of Newtymber, Sussex, a building plot, 290 feet long from east to west, and 55½ feet broad,† and "distant from the south side of Queenes Street 286 feet to the north side thereof" as a "scite for a messuage, with outhouses and ground for yards, orchard and garden." The house is referred to in a deed,‡ dated 9th March, 1641, as having been "lately erected . . . by Sir Edw. Bellingham, Kt., late deceased,"§ and it may therefore be assumed that the original house on this site was built in 1639 or 1640. This house and that to the north of Lindsey House are shown on the Prospect and the Wilton House picture (Plate 6), and also on the design for the medallion (Plate 7), as slightly lower than Lindsey House, and higher than the other houses adjoining.

In 1730 Charles Talbot, then solicitor-general, purchased the house for £3,000‖ and rebuilt it. By its handsome front the new building would naturally attract attention, and we find that Ralph, in his *Critical View of the Publick Buildings*, published in 1734, notices it fully. After describing Lindsey House (Nos. 59 and 60), he proceeds: "Sorry I am that the house adjoining to this, so lately rebuilt on the same design, is not like it in all particulars: the alterations which have been made in it are very far from improving it; and what it has gain'd in height, it has lost in proportion, and what is added of decoration, is deviating from simplicity and beauty: the height of the roof is a blemish that the lowness of the wall and portal will hardly attone for. But, that the house suffers in itself, by these ill-judg'd refinements, is not all; it hurts the whole side of the square, which these two houses are properly the centre of, and, if they had been uniform and regular, would have justly appear'd an ornament to the whole; for 'tis my opinion that, in all

* *Close Roll*, 14 Chas. I. (31).

† The ground was afterwards found to be 56 feet 3 inches broad (*Close Roll*, 15 Charles I (3).

‡ *Close Roll*, 16 Charles I. (5).

§ The property seems to have passed into the hands of his son Thomas, who was said (11th December, 1649) to have a "house in Lincoln's Inn Fields not sequestered nor compounded for." (*Calendar of Proceedings of Committee for Advance of Money*, II., p. 767.)

‖ *Close Roll*, 4 George II. (2).

squares, there should be a capital building, in the middle of each side, which should serve to fix the eye, and give the better air of magnificence to the prospect."*

It will be observed that his complaint is that, as this house had been built higher than Lindsey House, which was before the central and highest house in the row, it destroyed, by its lack of uniformity, the general prospect. If the string course and cornice of the new house had been kept in alignment with the older premises, a central feature would have been preserved, but this shows that any controlling influence which might have previously existed with respect to the buildings in the square was no longer effectual, and that owners could now erect new premises to suit their individual tastes and requirements. Probably, after a lapse of about 90 years, the old premises may have been considered unsuitable by the wealthy solicitor-general, whose re-building has certainly given to London a scholarly example of classical architecture.

To describe the facade, which is of stone (Plates 73 and 74) it would be well to compare it with Lindsey House adjoining, which retains its original front. Considering the time intervening between the erection of the two houses, it is remarkable that there is so little change in design. Both facades employ the Ionic Order, the pilasters occupying the combined height of the first and second floors. The pilasters of Lindsey House rest on pedestals, while here they rise directly from the stylobate. Thus the architect increased their width and importance in the same distance between stylobate and entablature. He also adopted the correct classical form of undiminishing pilasters, and thereby was able to have capitals sufficiently large to give the appearance of support to a bold entablature and parapet without the assistance of the masonry between the pilasters. Not so Lindsey House. There the entablature surmounts the walling, and the pilasters are only a decorative feature. The pulvinated, or curved, frieze was still in vogue, and is here employed to enrich the entablature. The pediments to the windows at the first floor level line with those of Lindsey House. With their architraves, they are kept subordinate to the main order, in contrast to those of Lindsey House, which are prominent and important features in the composition. Above these pediments and beneath the sills of the windows of the second floor is a plain surface of masonry, giving required breadth to the design.

Ralph comments on the poorness of the original entrance. In this he was probably correct; but it was rectified by Sir John Soane about 1795, when the premises were divided by a central party wall and other important alterations effected. Plans of his alterations (Plate 75) have been extracted from Sir John Soane's Academy lecture drawings, dated 1809, in the Soane Museum Collection of *Town Houses*. Some of the drawings of the front include the new porch. It is semi-circular on plan, with coupled columns of Roman Doric design in the centre and three-quarter

* *Critical View of the Publick Buildings*, etc. (1734 edn.), pp. 27–8.

engaged columns at the sides, cleverly masking the weakness of the double entrance, and making a sufficiently prominent central feature. Upon close examination, it can be noticed that the new masonry does not bond with the old.

The plans show how the party wall was made by Soane to intersect the old stone vaulting over the basement. It also necessitated the closing of the first floor central window and the dividing of that on the second floor. Curved ends abutting on the party wall were planned to the front rooms of the first floor, and in the rear room of No. 57 was designed at one end an alcove with columns—a favourite device of the period. These do not now exist.

In the first floor front room of No. 57 is a well-carved marble chimney-piece (Plate 76) of late 18th-century design, marked as new on Soane's plans, and a doorway of good design gives access to the back room at the first floor level of this house.

In 1909 the premises were again united, the first floor window was opened up, much of the party wall was removed, and a general renovation of the building was made.

CONDITION OF REPAIR.

The state of repair of the house is excellent.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The occupants of Nos. 57 and 58 up to the year 1810, as ascertained from the ratebooks, supplemented by other documents, were as follows:—

*In 1666.	Earl of Sandwich.
„ 1667	Sir George Carteret.
†Before 1675 until his death in 1699.	Sir James Langham.
In 1700.	Lady Langham.
„ 1703.	Lord Guernsey.
„ 1708.	Lord James Russell.
„ 1715 and 1723.	Lady Elizabeth Russell.
Before 1730 to 1782.	The Lords Talbot.
In 1783.	Executors of Lord Talbot.
1786–1793.‡	Earl Mansfield.

	No. 57.		No. 58.
1796–8.	Francis Gosling.	1796–1809.	Sir J. Nicholls.
1799–1805.	Sir John Skinner.	1810-	Illied Nicholl.
1806–8.	The Hon. Rd. Ryder.		
1809-	— Hankey.		

Edward Montagu, or Mountagu, 1st Earl of Sandwich, was a son of Sir Sidney Mountagu. In November, 1642, when he was only 17, he married Jemimah, eldest

* *Hearth Tax Roll* for 1667.

† *Hearth Tax Roll* for 1675 and *Jury Presentment Lists* for 1683 and 1695.

‡ In 1784 and 1785, and again in 1794, 1795, the rates are shown to be payable by Edwd. Hodsel, who was the owner of the premises, Lord Mansfield being only tenant.

daughter of John, afterwards Lord, Crew,* and, possibly under his influence, joined the parliamentary party and fought at Lincoln, Marston Moor, Naseby, and Bristol. He entered parliament for Huntingdon, and, although taking no part in the king's trial or execution, he co-operated with the council of state, and was intimate with Oliver Cromwell. In 1656 he was appointed conjoint general at sea with Blake. He supported Richard Cromwell but, after the latter's resignation, he took a great share in bringing about the return of Charles. Amongst other rewards, he received in July, 1660, the title of Earl of Sandwich. Much of the negotiation connected with the marriage of Charles to Catherine of Braganza was entrusted to him, and the young queen was brought to England under his charge.

EDWARD MONTAGU
EARL OF SANDWICH

Early in 1664 he took a house in Lincoln's Inn Fields at a rent of £250 a year,† a sum which Pepys (formerly his secretary) considered excessive.‡ The house is shown by the *Hearth Tax Roll* for 1667 to have been Nos. 57 and 58.

He commanded one division of the English fleet at the battle of Lowestoft in 1665, and the decisive movement which led to the defeat of the Dutch was made by him. In the same year he was appointed commander-in-chief. An attempt in August to seize some Dutch East Indian ships at Bergen failed, but in September nine were captured at sea. Sandwich, either through carelessness or ignorance, or as his enemies alleged, through greed, allowed some of the spoil to be divided at once among the fleet, thus offending the king and the Duke of York, and giving his enemies an opportunity for attacking him. As a compromise he quitted the command and was appointed as ambassador extraordinary to Madrid. He left town on 23rd February, 1666, and Pepys has placed on record his visit to him at Lincoln's Inn Fields on the morning of that day in order to pay his respects. Sandwich seems to have let the house to Sir G. Carteret, whose son Philip had married the Lady Jemima, one of Sandwich's daughters.

The earl's mission was very successful, the treaty which he negotiated having, according to Pepys,§ been "acknowledged by the merchants to be the best peace that ever England had with them." On the outbreak of war with the Dutch in 1672 he was second to the Duke of York in command of the English fleet, but at the battle of Southwold Bay in that year the vessel, the *Royal James*, on which he was, blew up with the loss of nearly all on board, including Sandwich himself.

Sir George Carteret, son of Helier de Carteret, of St. Ouen, Jersey, was born some time between 1609 and 1617. He early obtained sea experience, and in 1639 was appointed comptroller of the navy. During the Civil War he captured Jersey in the royal interest, whence he carried on a vigorous privateering war against English trade. In 1646 he was created by prince Charles knight and baronet. On 12th December, 1651, he was forced to surrender the island to the forces of the Commonwealth. At the Restoration he was appointed treasurer of the navy, a position which he held until 1667, when he exchanged it for that of deputy-treasurer of Ireland. After Sandwich's departure for Spain he took up his residence at Nos. 57 and 58, Lincoln's Inn Fields.‖

* See p. 75.

† Pepys's *Diary*, 20th January, 1664.

‡ *Ibid*, 10th February, 1664: "Up, and by coach to my Lord Sandwich, to his new house, a fine house, but deadly dear, in Lincoln's Inn Fields."

§ *Diary*, 27th September, 1667.

‖ Pepys's *Diary*, 25th September, 1667: "At noon I took coach, and to Sir G. Carteret's in Lincoln's Inn Fields, to the house that is my Lord's, which my Lord lets him have: and this is the first day of dining there." Pepys records visits to Sir G. Carteret's in Lincoln's Inn Fields on 30th December, 1667; 5th January; 23rd February; and 8th March, 1668. Did the supper given to the king and queen "at my Lady Carteret's" on 29th September, 1668, take place at the house in Lincoln's Inn Fields?

Carteret died at the beginning of 1680, when on the point of being raised to the peerage. By his government of Jersey, his privateering and the profits of his offices he had amassed a large fortune.

Sir James Langham, who seems to have been the immediate successor of Sandwich and Carteret in the occupation of the house, was the second baronet, his father, John Langham, having been granted a baronetcy at the Restoration as a recompense for his sufferings in the royal cause.

In 1703 "Lord Guernsey" is shown in occupation. This was the Hon. Heneage Finch, second son of the first Earl of Nottingham. In 1679 he was made solicitor-general, and as such exerted himself to obtain the condemnation of Lord Russell in 1683. For this fatal error he may, perhaps, be held to have partly atoned by his giving up his lucrative office three years later rather than defend the dispensing power claimed by James II., and by the conspicuous part borne by him in the defence, in 1688, of the seven bishops. In March, 1703, while residing at Lincoln's Inn Fields, he was raised to the peerage as Baron Guernsey, and on the accession of George I. was created Earl of Aylesford. He died in July, 1719. His residence at No. 57–8 could have lasted only a few years, for before 1708 he had been succeeded by the brother of the man whom he had wronged.

Lord James Russell was the third son of William, 1st Duke of Bedford, and younger brother of William, Lord Russell, who five and twenty years previously had been executed in the open field in front of this house. Lord James died in June, 1712, leaving his widow, Lady Elizabeth, in occupation of the premises. In 1721 she married a second time, her husband being Sir Henry Houghton, Bt. Precisely how long she continued to reside in Lincoln's Inn Fields there is nothing to show, but it was evidently later than 1723, the ratebook for that year giving the occupant as "Lady Eliz. Russell." The house is referred to in 1730 as "late in the possession and occupation of Sir Henry Houghton, Bart., and Dame Elizabeth, his wife, commonly called Lady Russell."*

CHARLES TALBOT
BARON TALBOT

In 1730 the house was purchased by Charles Talbot, who built the present premises. Charles Talbot was eldest son of William Talbot, successively bishop of Oxford, Salisbury and Durham. At first destined for the church, he eventually devoted himself to the legal profession, and in 1726 was appointed solicitor-general. In November, 1733, he was made lord chancellor, and raised to the peerage as Baron Talbot of Hensol. Both in character and ability he excelled most of his predecessors and successors on the Woolsack. The poet Thomson, who was recommended to him by his neighbour, Dr. Rundle, has left a record of the evenings spent at Talbot's house:

> "I too remember well that cheerful bowl,
> Which round his table flowed. The serious there
> Mixed with the sportive, with the learned the plain;
> Mirth softened wisdom, candour tempered mirth;
> And wit its honey lent, without the sting."†

He died of heart disease in February, 1737, at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields,‡ in the 53rd year of his age, and was succeeded in the title and in possession of No. 57–8 by his eldest son William, who was advanced to an earldom in 1761. He died in 1782.

For particulars as to Lord Mansfield, see under No. 56, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

It may be mentioned that John Forster had chambers in No. 58 from 1834 until 1856. Charles Dickens often visited him there, and located in this house the residence of Mr. Tulkinghorn in *Bleak House*. It was here also that, in 1844, he read *The Chimes* to a brilliant company of friends.

* *Close Roll*, 4 George II. (2).
† *Poem to the memory of Lord Talbot.*
‡ Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, IV., p. 679.

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.

THE COUNCIL'S COLLECTION CONTAINS —

*Front elevation (photograph)
*Elevation, plan and section of front (measured drawing)
*Plans of basement, ground and first floors between 1800 and 1810 (copy of measured drawings)
Ornamental doorway (No 57) at first floor level (photograph)
*Chimney piece (No 57), front room on first floor (photograph)

XVIII.—Nos. 59 and 60 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS (LINDSEY HOUSE).

GROUND LANDLORD.

The London County Council.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND DATE OF STRUCTURE.

The usual account* of the origin of Lindsey House is to the effect that it was built in 1640 for Robert Bertie, 1st Earl of Lindsey, who died from wounds received at the battle of Edgehill in 1642. While, however, there is every reason to believe that the date assigned to the house is correct, it is quite certain that the remainder of the statement is untrue.

The first reference to this house occurs in a deed,† dated 9th March, 1641, wherein William Newton sells to Sir David Cunningham, Kt. and Bt., of London, for £300, "all that messuage or tenement lately erected in and built upon part of . . . Pursefeild by the said Sir David, conteyning from north to south 59 feet . . . abutting north upon a messuage lately also erected and built upon other part of . . . Pursefeild by Monsieur Tartro, and on the south abutting upon a messuage lately erected upon Pursefeild by Sir Edward Bellingham, Kt., late deceased, and distant from the south side of Queenes Street to the north side thereof 227 feet."

Apparently Cunningham had only erected the house as a speculation, with the idea of selling it as soon as possible, for three months later a further transfer of the property was effected. By indenture,‡ dated 14th June, 1641, Sir David Cunningham sold the premises for £4,000, to "Henry Murray, Esq., one of the Groomes of His Majesties Bedchamber, and Ann, his wife, one of the daughters of the late Paull, Viscount Bayning of Sudbury." With these facts before us it may be stated quite definitely that there is no truth in the statement that the house was built for the first Earl of Lindsey. In fact, the residence of the Earls of Lindsey at the time and for many years after was in Canon Row, Westminster, and it is to this or the later house in Chelsea that the references to "Lindsey House" met with during the 17th century occur.§ There is no trace of

* See *e.g.*, Hare's *Walks in London* (edn. 1901), I., p. 82; Besant and Mitton's *Holborn and Bloomsbury* ("Fascination of London" Series), p. 34; Wheatley and Cunningham's *London Past and Present*, II., p. 401.

† *Close Roll*, 16 Charles I. (5).

‡ *Close Roll*, 17 Charles I. (19).

§ See *e.g.*, Letters (March, 1668) addressed to the servant of the Earl of Lindsey at "Lindsey House, near Parliament Stairs" (*Historical MSS. Commission*, 13th Report, App. VI., p. 247); Letter from General Fleetwood to Mr. Humberston, 17th May, 1649, from "Lindsay House in Westminster" (*Ibid*, Appendix to 9th Report, p. 434b).

the name "Lindsey House" being applied to these premises before the occupation of the fourth Earl of Lindsey early in the 18th century.

From the question of the owner of the house, we now turn to that of the architect. Colin Campbell* states that the house was designed by Inigo Jones, and Ralph† asserts that it was built on his model. Both these authors wrote a considerable time after the erection of the premises, and no contemporary evidence has been found to verify their statements. Nevertheless, if history fails to identify the design with Inigo Jones, the building shows many characteristics of his work, and as such it has been accepted by leading architects to the present day.

The exterior (Plate 77) is of stone and brick, with a portion of the cornice in wood. Nearly the whole of the front has been stuccoed and painted over at a subsequent period. It is pleasing in its broad effect, and must have formed a fine central feature to the original buildings of Arch Row. Six pilasters, of the Ionic order, decorate the walls, and rest upon pedestals, standing upon a string cornice at the first floor level. The pilasters are diminished as they rise and are given an entasis, this "diminishing" somewhat reduces the size and importance of the capitals. "Swags" are introduced in the capitals similar to those in Nos. 51 and 52. The fine entablature and parapet dominate the composition, the bold pediments which adorn the first floor windows greatly adding to the general effect. The central pediment which, according to the elevation given by Campbell, was originally adorned by a crowned female bust, is specially noticeable. The window openings, which now come down to the floor level, are shown as commencing at the level of the bases of the pilasters, the architraves resting upon pedestals of similar design to those beneath the pilasters. He also shows all the sills of the second floor windows in line, and in keeping with that of the centre window. The increase in the size of the windows has somewhat destroyed the breadth of this fine facade.

Two noble piers (Plates 78 and 79) of brick, surmounted by lofty, carved stone terminals, stand in the courtyard and were justly praised by Hatton in 1708. This author stated that there were six of these with railings between.‡ If the four others were of the size of the two remaining,

* *Vitruvius Britannicus*, Vol. I., p. 5, and plates 49–50; "Lindsey House in Lincolns-Inn Fields, London. Belongs to the Right Honourable the Marquis of *Lindsey*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, and is another Piece of *Inigo Jones*. I have made two Plates: In the first are the Plans of the first and second Stories, which contain as much State and Conveniency as can be expected in a line of 62 Foot: The second is the Front, which has a good rustick Basement; from which riseth a regular *Ionick* Pilastrade including the principal, and an Attick Story: The Windows are well-proportion'd, gracefully dress'd, without Affectation. The Fabrick is cover'd with a handsome Balustrade, and, in a word, the whole is conducted with that Harmony that shines in all the Productions of this great Master, who design'd it *Anno* 1640."

† *Critical View of Publick Buildings* (1734 edn.), p. 27.

‡ *A New View of London*, p. 627. "*Lindsey* (the Lord) his Dwelling-House is on the west side of *Lincolns Inn Fields*, a handsome Building of the Ionick Order and strong beautiful, Court Gate, consisting of 6 fine spatious Brick Peers with curious Iron-work betn them and on the Peers are placed very large and beautiful Vases."

the space between would hardly have permitted sufficient width for the passage of carriages and would have overpowered the design behind. It is probable that the other piers were of smaller size if they ever existed, but in the Wilton House picture (Plate 6) and the design for the medallion (Plate 7) two piers are shown in the centre, flanked by the wall of the courtyard. It may therefore be suggested that these piers were removed to their present position when the premises were divided in 1751–2, and the iron railings substituted for the wall in front.

A plan of the house (Plate 80) is extracted from Colin Campbell's *Vitruvius Britannicus* (1717), and presents the ground floor as it existed about that time. It represents a good 17th century town house. The front doorway gave direct access to a large front hall, and behind was a fairly large well-staircase. In addition, there was a service staircase leading to the upper floors, and another in the front portion affording access to the basement.

The rate-books show that in 1751 or 1752 the premises were divided, making, in fact, two 18th-century houses. The alterations to the interior incidental to this were probably carried out by Isaac Ware. The general planning of these alterations is shown on the survey plans (Plate 80) made by Sir John Soane in 1802, and preserved in the Soane Museum.

A double entrance was formed, and a party wall erected through the centre of the building; the former staircases were removed and two new ones built.

The staircase in No. 59 is of oak, with interesting carved brackets (Plate 81). This staircase occupies about two-thirds of the space taken up with the former staircase, and a portion of the original cornice still remains on the top floor; its boldness contrasts with the smallness of the later work. The staircase of No. 60 is of stone and of very ordinary design.

On the south side of the ground floor front room of No. 59 is an ornamental alcove (Plate 82). The *Dictionary of Architecture* attributes it to Isaac Ware about 1759, probably from the fact that the Shiffner Arms, which it bears, are of that date. Ware, in his book, *Designs of Inigo Jones and Others*, shows a somewhat similar alcove of his own design. The alcove is enriched with Ionic columns supporting a segmental vault. In the tympanum is a well-carved coat of arms bearing on its dexter side the arms of Henry Shiffner, and on the sinister what were probably the arms of his wife, Mary Jackson, daughter of the Governor of Bengal.*

* The Shiffner arms are: *Azure*, a bend sinister; in chief two estoiles, in like bend *or*; in base the end and stock of an anchor *gold*, issuing from waves of the sea *proper*. The arms on the sinister half are: A chevron between three eagles' heads erased; on a canton an escallop. The arms of Sir Philip Jackson, grandfather of Mrs. Shiffner were: *Argent*, on a chevron *sable*, between three eagles' heads erased *azure*, as many cinquefoils of the first, with a fleur de lis in the centre chief point. (*Notes and Queries*, 6th Series, VIII. pp. 98, 292, 433.)

The doorway in the same room, shown on Plate 83, may have been designed by Ware as part of his alterations, but the chimneypiece appears to date from the occupation of Sir Spencer Perceval, between 1791 and 1808. Adorning this chimneypiece is a medallion head, with inscription "A·VITEL·GERM·IX." The room behind is panelled, and has a boldly-moulded marble chimneypiece, which appears to be contemporary with the erection of the premises.

There is an interesting marble chimneypiece (Plate 84) in the ground floor back room of No. 59, which in style agrees with the alcove, and may therefore date from the alterations of the premises in 1752. It is ornamented with Ionic columns and entablature. In the centre is a projecting panel sculptured in relief representing one of Æsop's Fables, *The Bear and the Beehive*. It follows the design of Francis Barlow, published first in 1665–1666, and reprinted in 1687. In Soane's plan (Plate 80) this chimneypiece appears to be shown in the northern back room and was probably removed by him to the position it now occupies.

On Plate 79 are details of woodwork from No. 60, and the following are a few of the more important features. In the ground floor front room are a carved marble chimneypiece, carved wood doorways, enriched mouldings and plaster cornice. The middle room on the same floor has a carved wood chimneypiece and good joinery details. The first floor front room contains a carved chimneypiece, carved architraves to the windows and mahogany doors, and in the second floor back room is a carved wood chimneypiece.

On the plans drawn by Soane, dated 1802, several openings are shown in the party wall, entailing a few minor alterations; these appear to have been made by Sir Spencer Perceval. After the Perceval occupation the two parts were separated and the openings were again closed.

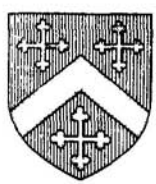
Condition of repair.

The premises are in excellent repair.

Historical notes.

Presumably Henry Murray, who bought the house of Sir David Cunningham in June, 1641, purchased it with the intention of living therein. We have, however, no actual proof that this was so

In March, 1652, Murray sold the premises to the Hon. Charles Rich,* second son of Robert, Earl of Warwick. Rich had married, against her father's will, Mary Boyle, seventh daughter and thirteenth child of the first Earl of Cork Most of their married life was spent at the residence of Rich's elder brother at Leigh's Priory, Essex. "Her house was the resort of pious puritan ministers of Essex and bishops and divines from London, and her works of charity were widely known"† It was apparently not very long after the purchase of the premises in Lincoln's Inn Fields‡, that she had a long and dangerous illness, after which, as soon as she was able to



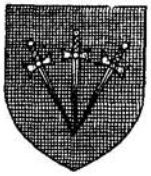
CHARLES RICH
EARL OF WARWICK

* *Close Roll*, 1651 (2).

† *Dictionary of National Biography.*

‡ It is stated to have been some years after 1649, and must have been before 1658, when her husband's father died.

travel by coach, she was "removed to [her] own house in Lincoln's Inn Fields."* In 1659 Charles Rich, on the death of his brother, succeeded to the earldom of Warwick, and Lady Warwick records: "After the funeral of my Lord's brother, we removed from Lincoln's Inn Fields (where we then lived) to Lees."† The house was, however, not entirely given up, for in 1664 the whole family seem to have been resident there. The countess relates how in May of that year her only son (Charles, Lord Rich) was taken with the smallpox in the house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and how she sent away his wife, her daughters and her husband, and shut herself up with her boy. In spite of all her care "both for his soul and body," the illness terminated fatally on the 16th of the month. After the sad event, "I was, by my dear sister Raneleigh's care and kindness to me, instantly fetched away from my own house at Lincoln's Inn Fields, where my dear child died, to her house (and never more did I enter that house; but prevailed with my lord to sell it)."‡ The earl died in 1673 and the countess five years later.



CHARLES POWLETT
MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER

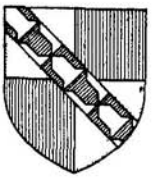
It did not take very long to dispose of the house in Lincoln's Inn Fields. By indenture dated 2nd July, 1664, the earl sold the premises to "Charles Powlett, Lord St. John of Basing, son and heir of John, Lord Marquis of Winchester,"§ whose residence it formed for the next 21 years or more. St. John succeeded his father in the marquisate in 1675. His character has been thus summed up by Burnet: "He was a man of a strange mixture; he had the spleen to a high degree, and affected an extravagant behaviour; for many weeks he would take a conceit not to speak one word; and at other times, he would not open his mouth, till such an hour of the day, when he thought the air was pure; he changed the day into night, and often hunted by torch light, and took all sorts of liberties to himself, many of which were very disagreeable to those about him. In the end of King Charles's time, and during King James's reign, he affected an appearance of folly, which afterwards he compared to Junius Brutus's behaviour under the Tarquins. . . . . though he was much hated, yet he carried matters before him with such authority and success, that he was in all respects the great riddle of the age."‖ He was created Duke of Bolton in 1689, and died in 1699.

The house was the scene of a gruesome incident in 1688, when, after Lord Russell had been beheaded in the field opposite, his body "was first caryed into Lord Marquess Winchester's house, where his head was put on, and from thence in a hearse . . . . to Southampton House."¶

It is doubtful, however, whether Winchester was still in occupation of the house at this time, for in 1685 he and his mother had sold it to George Holman** (under the name of Ambrose Holbeach) for £4,500.†† Holman apparently let the house to Sir John Lowther, afterwards Viscount Lonsdale, one of the chief supporters of William III., for a letter is extant, dated 6th March, 1690, from Sir Daniel Fleming to Sir John Lowther, at Winchester House, Lincoln's Inn Fields.‡‡ In 1695 the house is shown in the jury presentment list for that year as in the occupation of "Sir

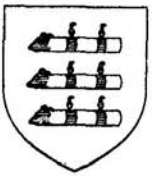
* *Autobiography of Lady Warwick*, p. 26.
† *Ibid.*, p. 28.
‡ *Ibid.*, pp. 29–31.
§ *Close Roll*, 16 Charles II. (14).
‖ *History of My Own Time*, IV., p. 403.
¶ *Historical MSS. Commission*, 12th Report, Appendix V., p. 80.
** George Holman was uncle (by marriage) of the marquess, for he had married Anastasia, one of the daughters of William Howard, Viscount Stafford, and sister of the dowager marchioness.
†† *Close Roll*, 1 James II. (3).
‡‡ *Historical MSS. Commission*, 12th Report, Appendix VII., p. 467.

Robert Holman," and a deed, dated April, 1697, states that it was then inhabited by George Holman.



CHARLES SACKVILLE EARL OF DORSET

In 1700 the ratebook shows that the occupier of the house was the Earl of Dorset. Charles Sackville, 6th Earl of Dorset and Earl of Middlesex, was born on 24th January, 1638, the son of Richard Sackville, 5th Earl of Dorset, and Frances, daughter of Lionel Cranfield, 1st Earl of Middlesex. In his early days, as Lord Buckhurst, he was notable for his profligate mode of life,* but with all his vices his natural goodness of heart and his great understanding constrained public opinion to judge him favourably. He distinguished himself by his gallantry in the naval battle with the Dutch on 3rd June, 1665, at which he was present as a volunteer. It was on this occasion that he is said to have composed the song "To all you ladies now at land." It seems not unlikely, however, that he merely touched it up. He succeeded to the title in 1677. During the reign of Charles II. he was in enjoyment of the royal favour, but on the accession of James was compelled to retire from court. At the Revolution he assisted the Princess Anne in her flight from her father's palace, and was afterwards appointed by William lord chamberlain of the household, a position which he held until 1697. In addition to his merits as a poet, he has claims to remembrance as a generous patron of letters, befriending Dryden, Butler, Wycherley, and many others. He died at Bath in January, 1706. His residence at Lincoln's Inn Fields had, however, terminated either in 1702 or 1703.

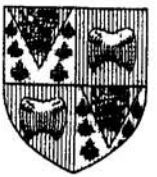


ROBERT BERTIE EARL OF LINDSEY

The next resident at Nos. 59 and 60 was Robert Bertie, 4th Earl of Lindsey, whose title appears for the first time in the sewer ratebooks in the Council's possession under the year 1703. At first he was only occupier, not owner, but in August, 1704, Lady Anastasia Holman, widow of George Holman, sold† the house to the earl for £4,000. It is obviously from the fact that the house thus became the town residence of the earls of Lindsey that it obtained its name of Lindsey House. In 1701 Lord Willoughby de Eresby, as he had up till then been known, had succeeded to the earldom of Lindsey and to his father's position as lord great chamberlain. In December, 1706, he was made a marquess. In 1715 he was created Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, and the house is said to have been in consequence known for some time subsequently as Ancaster House.‡ He died in July, 1723, and was succeeded in the title and in possession of the house by his son Peregrine, who died on New Year's Day, 1742.

The ratebook for 1743 shows "Lady Mary Bertie" as in occupation of the house. This doubtless refers to Mary, eldest daughter of Peregrine. Early in 1748 she married, her husband being Samuel Gretehead, of Guy's Cliff, in Warwickshire. At first sight this would appear to fit in admirably with the evidence of the ratebooks, since the book for 1747 is the last which contains her name. It is doubtful, however, whether the entry is entirely to be trusted, as the house is distinctly marked "Empty" in 1745, and in 1746 no name appears in respect of the premises.

In 1748 the occupier of the house was, according to the ratebook, the "Duke of Somerset." Charles Seymour, 6th Duke of Somerset, owed all his wealth and much of his importance to his marriage, in 1682, to Elizabeth Percy, sole heiress of the last Earl of Northumberland. He took a prominent part in ceremonials at court, for which his fine person well fitted him. In 1687 he lost his position of first lord of the bedchamber and the command of his regiment by refusing to undertake the duty of introducing at court the papal nuncio. He took arms on behalf of the Prince of



CHARLES SEYMOUR DUKE OF SOMERSET

* "He had been the terror of the City watch, had passed many nights in the round house, and had at least once occupied a cell in Newgate. His passion for Betty Morrice and for Nell Gwynn, who called him her Charles the First, had given no small amusement and scandal to the town." (Macaulay's *History of England* (original edition), II., p. 323.)

† *Close Roll*, 3 Anne (1).

‡ Wheatley and Cunningham, *London Past and Present*, under *Lindsay* (sic) *House*.

Orange in 1688, and both he and his wife became and remained great favourites with Anne, in spite of Swift's persistent efforts ("Beware of carrots from Northumberland,"* in allusion to the colour of Her Grace's hair) to bring about the latter's dismissal from her position as mistress of the robes. Two years after the accession of George I. he threw up his court appointments in disgust at the arrest of his son-in-law,† and thenceforth he devoted himself to ruling his family and estates. "He became known as 'the proud duke,' and the tradition of his pride is kept alive by the anecdote that when his second duchess once tapped him with her fan, he remarked, 'Madam, my first duchess was a Percy, and *she* never took such a liberty.'" ‡ He died at his seat in Sussex in December, 1748. Under date of 15th December, Horace Walpole writes: "Old Somerset is at last dead. . . . To Lady Frances, the eldest,§ he has additionally given the fine house built by Inigo Jones, in Lincoln's Inn Fields (which he had bought of the Duke of Ancaster for the Duchess), hoping that his daughter will let her mother live with her."‖

In December, 1752, the duchess is shown as having recently left.

The house was then divided in two, and the names of the subsequent residents, as given in the rate-books, were:—

No. 59.		*No.* 60.	
1752–1757.	Saml. Wegg.	1752–1760.	Saml. Vanderwall.
1757–1762.	Henry Shiffner.	1760–1762.	Mrs. Vanderwall.
1762–1764.	Robert Child.	1762–1772.	John Morton.
1764–1766.	Thos. Devon.	1772–1788.	John Elliott.
1766–1772.	Mrs. Devon.	1788–1791.	Miss Eliott.
1772–1777.	Geo. Devon.	1791–1795.	T. Howell.
1777–1780	Sir Gilbert Elliott, Bt.	1797–1803.	W. Adam.
1780–1784.	Sir Francis Blake.	1803–1808.	Hon. S. Perceval.
1784–1791.	Hon. Baron Perryn.	1808–	B. C. Williams.
1791–1808.	Hon. S. Perceval.		
1808–	John Lodge.		

Of these the only person calling for special mention, besides Sir Francis Blake, who is noticed in connection with No. 52, Lincoln's Inn Fields, would appear to be Spencer Perceval.

Spencer Perceval was the second son of John Perceval, 2nd Earl of Egmont, and was born in Audley Square on 1st November, 1762. His private income being but slender, he took up the profession of the law. In 1790 and 1791 his resources were increased by the gift of the deputy-recordership of Northamptonshire and of a small sinecure in the Mint. In August of the former year he married, and, shortly afterwards, he took up his residence at No. 59, Lincoln's Inn Fields, his name appearing in respect of the house in the ratebook for 1791.¶ He now began to obtain Crown briefs, and in 1796 was made king's counsel. In the same year he first became a member of the House of Commons. During the next few years his political influence steadily grew, and on Addington succeeding Pitt in 1801, Perceval was made solicitor-general, and in the following year attorney-general. During the Addington administration he displayed great debating talents, and was persuaded to retain office on Pitt's return to power, but resigned on the latter's death in 1806. In the new ministry formed by the Duke of Portland, Perceval became chancellor of the

* *The Windsor Prophecy.*

† *Memoirs of Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset*, p. 61.

‡ *Dictionary of National Biography.*

§ *i.e.*, the eldest daughter of his second family. His second wife, who survived him, was Charlotte, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Nottingham.

‖ Walpole *Letters* (Toynbee edn.), II., p. 351.

¶ According to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, he bought the house *about* 1793 with moneys settled on his wife by her father.

exchequer, and on 25th June, 1807, gave the usual ministerial dinner to hear the king's speech read at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, which had then for four years consisted of No 60 as well as No 59 Shortly afterwards he left the house Of his subsequent life only the slightest outline can here be given On the whole he was successful in his financial administration On becoming prime minister in 1809 he found himself practically without support, and "yet he carried on the government single-handed, prosecuted the war, defeated his opponents and disarmed his critics"† On 11th May, 1812, he was assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons by John Bellingham, a bankrupt, who had a grievance against the government

OLD PRINTS, VIEWS, ETC.,

Coloured print in Habershon's *Records of Old London*
Engraving in Colin Campbell's *Vitruvius Britannicus*
Engraving in *London and Its Environs*, 1761.
Engraving in Roland Paul's *Vanishing London.*
Photograph by Society for Photographing Relics of Old London

IN THE COUNCIL'S COLLECTION ARE :—

*Front elevation (photograph)
*Brick and stone piers to forecourt (photograph)
* Do (measured drawing)
Wrought iron railings to front (measured drawing)
*Plan of ground floor about 1717 (copy of engraving)
*Plans of ground and first floors in 1802 (copy of measured drawing)
*No 59 Carved oak bracket to staircase (photograph).
* „ Alcove in front room on ground floor (photograph)
* „ Front room on ground floor showing chimney piece (photograph)
„ Front room (N.W portion), on ground floor (photograph)
* „ Chimney piece in back room on ground floor (photograph)
No 60 Staircase (photograph)
„ Marble chimney-piece in front room on ground floor (photograph)
„ Marble chimney-piece in front room on first floor (photograph)
* „ Details of carved woodwork on first floor (measured drawing)

† *Dictionary of National Biography*

XIX.—Nos. 61 and 62 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

GROUND LANDLORD.

The London County Council.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND DATE OF STRUCTURE.

The original house on the site of Nos. 61 and 62 was for the most part, erected in 1639 or 1640, for it is referred to in a deed of 16th March, 1639, as a messuage "intended shortly to be erected and is nowe erecting,"* and again in a deed of 9th March, 1641, as "lately . . . erected and built."†

The owner was Raphael Tartarean, carver to Queen Henrietta, he having apparently obtained a 45 years' lease of the ground. On the outbreak of the Civil War Tartarean accompanied the queen to Holland, leaving the house "not fully finished." He therefore entrusted it for completion to William Dodson ("being then a bricklayer and before chiefly employed in erecting the said building and management thereof"). The last instalment of Dodson's account was paid in September, 1643,‡ but the house seems to have been occupied as early as February of that year.§

The house lasted a little longer than a century, being demolished probably between 1746 and 1749, at which latter date it appears in the ratebook as two houses. This date is, moreover, in complete accord with the characteristics of the two buildings which were pulled down in 1910.

No. 61 was a plain 18th-century stucco-fronted structure. The interior contained some turned and carved stair balusters and other details of wood carving (Plate 85).

The front of No. 62 (shown on Plate 78) was of plain brick and stucco. The interior contained certain 18th-century work of merit, including an ornamental cast lead cistern, with devices somewhat similar to those on the cistern at No. 55.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

As soon as the house was finished in 1643, Dodson leased it to Sir Peter Temple At this time Sir Peter was acting with the parliamentarians, and held the commission of colonel in their army On the execution of Charles I., however, he resigned in

* *Close Roll*, 15 Charles I. (2) Indenture between William Newton *and* Sir Humphrey Tufton and Maunce Aubert.

† *Close Roll* 16 Charles I. (5). See p. 96.

‡ *Chancery Decree Roll*, 1257 (enrolled Easter, 1661).

§ A letter, dated 23rd February, 1643, was sent by Thomas, Lord Saville, to Lady Temple, wife of Sir Peter Temple, in Lincoln's Inn Fields. (*Domestic State Papers*, 1641-3, p. 446.)

disgust. He died in 1653. He had left Lincoln's Inn Fields some time before 1650,* but it would seem that he was still in residence in 1648.†

In 1650 the house was leased, for 14 years to "Henry, Earle of Mountmouth, and Mary his Countess," subject to a fine of £300, at a rent of £100.‡ Henry Carey, the 2nd Earl of Monmouth, who succeeded to the title in 1639, owes his reputation entirely to his translations from the Italian and French. He died in 1661, but his countess is shown as still resident at the house in Lincoln's Inn Fields in July, 1663,§ and in 1667.‖

In 1675, "The Earle of Scarsdale,"¶ was in occupation.

In 1683 the *Jury Presentment List* shows Sir Robert Sawyer at the house. Sir Robert was a younger son of Sir Edmund Sawyer, auditor of the City of London. He acquired a good practice at the Bar, was returned to Parliament as member for Chipping Wycombe in 1673, was knighted in 1677, and in 1678 was elected speaker, though he held the office for barely a month. In 1681 he was made attorney-general, and as such conducted, *inter alia*, the case against the City of London charter in 1682, and the prosecutions arising out of the Rye House Plot in 1683-4. As the policy of James II. developed, Sawyer found himself less and less able to defend it, and, on receiving instructions to draw warrants authorising Roman Catholics to hold offices from which they were excluded by law, he declined to obey. Owing to the lack of men who combined the possession of the necessary experience and knowledge with the willingness to support his pretensions to the dispensing power, the king was compelled to retain Sawyer in office for some months, employing him when the law was to be enforced, and having recourse to Sir Thomas Powys, the solicitor-general, when the law was to be broken. This arrangement lasted until December, 1687, when "the king was able to obtain the services of an advocate at once baser than Powis and abler than Sawyer."** In the following year Sawyer acted as leading counsel for the seven bishops. After the Revolution, he was attacked for his conduct when obtaining the conviction, in 1684, of Sir Thomas Armstrong, and after an animated debate he was expelled from the House of Commons. In July, 1692, he died in his house at Highclere, Hampshire. His wife was still residing in the house in Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1695.††

In 1696 a private Act of Parliament was passed to enable the trustees of the Sawyer Estate to sell, with the consent of the Countess of Pembroke‡‡ and Lady Sawyer, "a messuage, garden and out-house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, late of Sir Robert Sawyer, Knt., deceased."§§ The purchaser was apparently Sir Thomas

* It is stated that Dodson, at the end of Sir Peter's term, leased the house successively to several persons, before letting it to the Earl of Monmouth. (*Chancery Decree Roll*, 1257.)

† Parton (*St. Giles-in-the-Fields*, p. 355) quotes from the churchwardens' accounts for 1648: "Pd. Thomas Hampton, the warder, for keepinge the childe found at Sir Peter Temple's gate."

‡ *Chancery Decree Roll*, 1257.

§ *Close Roll*, 17 Charles II. (11). Indenture between Sir Henry Herne, Sir William Ayliffe, and Sir Thos. Orby *and* Raphaell Tartarean.

‖ *Hearth Tax Roll* for 1667.

¶ *Hearth Tax Roll* for 1675. Nicholas Leke, Earl of Scarsdale, succeeded to the title in 1655, died 1680. In 1667 he was resident at No. 64, Lincoln's Inn Fields (*Hearth Tax Roll*), and had previously been living in Portugal Row, the rate-books for 1657 to 1660 showing him at No. 42, and those for 1661 to 1663 at No. 47.

** Macaulay's *History of England*, II., p. 343.

†† *Jury Presentment List* for 1695

‡‡ Sawyer's only daughter.

§§ *Historical Manuscripts Commission*, House of Lords Manuscripts, New Series, II., p. 216.

Powys, Sawyer's successor in the attorney-generalship, for he was certainly in occupation of the house in 1700,* having moved from No. 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he is shown in 1695.

Sir Thomas Powys, second son of Thomas Powys, of Henley, Shropshire, was called to the Bar in 1673,† was made solicitor-general in 1686, and attorney-general in 1687. He conducted the prosecution of the seven bishops in 1688, and after the Revolution was one of the barristers usually employed in the defence of State prisoners. In this capacity he defended Fenwick in the proceedings against him by bill of attainder in 1696. Queen Anne made him successively serjeant and queen's serjeant, and in 1713 he was promoted to a seat on the queen's bench. According to Macaulay, he was "an obscure barrister, who had no qualification for high employment except servility."‡ His epitaph by Prior is to a very different effect: "As to his profession, in accusing cautious, in defending vehement, in his pleadings sedate, clear, strong; in all his decisions unprejudiced and equitable; he studied, practised and governed the law in such a manner, that nothing equalled his knowledge except his eloquence; nothing excelled both except his justice; and whether he was greater as an advocate or a judge is the only cause he left undecided."§ He died on 4th April, 1719. Lady Powys continued to live at the house until 1723.

Subsequent occupiers of the original mansion, and of the two houses erected on its site, were:—

In 1723.	Lady Powys.
1730–41.	Lord Malton.
1742–6.	Duke of Cleveland.

	No. 61.		*No.* 62.
1750–76.	Dr. Morley.	1749–50.	Dr. Heaton.
1777–79.	Jno. Harris.	1754–68.	A. S. Roffey.
1780–84.	— Harrison.	1769–1802.	Mrs. Roffey.
1785–1807.	Robt. Harrison.	1805–9.	Serjt. Shepherd.
1808–10.	Cooper Simpson.	1810–	Sir Claud de Crespigny.

Sir Samuel Shepherd, who lived in No. 62 from 1805 to 1809, was the son of a London jeweller. Taking up the practice of the law, he was created serjeant-at-law in 1796, becoming in the same year king's serjeant, and subsequently king's ancient serjeant. In 1813 he was made solicitor general, and in 1817 attorney-general. He was knighted in 1814. From 1813 to 1819 he represented Dorchester in Parliament. In 1818 Lord Ellenborough resigned, and there can be no doubt that, in ordinary circumstances, Shepherd would have been chosen to succeed him as lord chief justice. From 1790, however, he had been troubled with deafness, which had gradually grown worse and worse. On this account he refused all offers of judicial positions "involving the trial of prisoners"‖ but accepted the post of lord chief baron of the court of exchequer in Scotland, which he held from 1819 to 1830. In the last few years of his life he was also blind.¶ He died in 1840.

It may be mentioned that towards the end of 1837 Thomas Campbell, the poet, recently become a widower, moved into "spacious chambers" in Lincoln's Inn Fields.** Redding states that the rooms were at No. 61,†† and this is confirmed by

* The rate-books show clearly that Powys was owner and occupier, not merely tenant.
† Foss's *History of the Judges of England*, VIII., p. 55.
‡ Macaulay's *History of England*, II., p. 83.
§ Foss's *History of the Judges of England*, VIII., p. 57.
‖ *Law Magazine* (1841), XXV., p. 305.
¶ Woolrych's *Lives of Eminent Serjeants at Law*, p. 848.
** Hadden's *Thomas Campbell*, p. 133.
†† Redding's *Literary Reminiscences of Thomas Campbell*, II., p. 306.

the issues of Boyle's *Court Guide* for the years 1838 to 1841. These rooms, Hadden says, were furnished so expensively that Campbell had to undertake a new piece of hack work to cover the cost, and Redding has left an amusing description of the incredible confusion which prevailed in Campbell's quarters * In the spring of 1841 he removed to No 8, Victoria Square, Pimlico.

THE COUNCIL'S COLLECTION CONTAINS :—

*No 61.	Details of carved woodwork (measured drawing)
,,	Ornamental plaster ceiling, front room on first floor (photograph).
No 62	Exterior (photograph)
,,	Entrance vestibule and staircase (photograph)
,,	Staircase, first floor level (photograph)
,,	First floor landing (photograph)
,,	Carved wood chimney piece, middle room on ground floor (photograph)
,,	Front room on first floor (photograph)
,,	Cast lead cistern (measured drawing)
,,	Cast lead cistern (photograph)

* Redding's *Literary Reminiscences of Thomas Campbell*, II, pp 306–7

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.

XX.—No. 65 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

GROUND LANDLORD.

Mr. William Francis Farrer.

DESCRIPTION AND DATE OF STRUCTURE.

On 11th March, 1641, William Newton sold to William Hodges, of Gray's Inn, a plot of ground extending 127 feet southwards from "the corner of a streete leading from Queenes Street into Lincolnes Inn feild."* On this plot Hodges contemplated erecting two houses. Actually, however, three houses were built, occupying the sites of the present Nos. 64, 65 and 66–7 respectively.† Of these, No. 65 was erected by Hodges for his own residence.

It appears from a deed dated 2nd June, 1657,‡ that the only one of the three houses then standing was No. 66-7, but that Hodges was about to build another. On 25th November, 1659, No. 65 is referred to as in existence and in occupation of Hodges. It was therefore erected in 1658 or 1659.

It existed exactly a century. In 1758 it was purchased by the Duke of Newcastle and pulled down. In 1772 the present building was erected for Henry Kendall,§ being designed by Thos. Leverton.‖

The elevation (Plate 86), which is of stone, is an example of late 18th-century design. Comparing this with earlier work, such as Nos. 57 and 58, it will be noticed that while the accentuated jointing of the ground storey and its design as a base for the first and second stories is retained, the pilasters are omitted and the boldness of the earlier example has been replaced by architectural details, which are too small in scale. This is noticeable in the main entablature.

* *Close Roll*, 17 Charles I. (15).

† See indenture of 25th November, 1659 (*Close Roll*, 18 Charles II. (22)) referring to the sale of a house to Sir Henry Wright. The house is bounded on the S. by a house built on David Murray's ground, *i.e.*, No. 63 (the site of which was sold to Murray on 10th September, 1640); has a width of 38¼ feet; and is bounded on the north by a house in Hodges' own occupation. Thus Nos. 64 and 65 are accounted for, and No. 66–7 formed another and larger house, the residence of the Earl of Carlisle.

‡ *Close Roll*, 1657 (12)—Indenture between Humphrey Newton and William Hodges. One house had then been built (the Earl of Carlisle's) and Hodges was about to erect another.

§ The statements as to the demolition and re-erection of No. 65 are taken from a memorandum on the history of Newcastle House kindly supplied by the late Sir William Farrer. They are in complete accordance with the evidence of the ratebooks, which show No. 65 empty in 1758 and merged as "late Mr. Norton's" with Newcastle House from 1759 to 1772 inclusive.

‖ "Flaxman was employed by Leverton for sculptured decorations in his houses, and Bonomi when he first came over from Italy was assistant in Leverton's office" (Architectural Society's *Dictionary of Architecture*.)

There is little in the interior to call for special comment. The entrance hall is ceiled with a series of small domes resting upon semi-circular arches. The staircase is of stone with bar iron balusters bent to crinoline shape. The ceiling in the front room on the first floor (Plate 97) can be dated at about 1772.

The design is chiefly geometrical with modelled enrichments enclosing a decorated centrepiece. There are four oval medallions, containing in relief classical female figures and amorini.

In the front room of the basement is a well-carved pine chimney-piece (Plate 98), probably an original portion of the building erected in 1658–9. It is ornamented on the frieze with a female head and swags composed of oak leaves and acorns.

CONDITION OF REPAIR.

The premises are in good repair

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The names of those residents in the old and the existing houses as recorded in the ratebooks, supplemented by other documents, are as follows :—

From 1658 or 1659 until after 1667.*	William Hodges.
Before 1675 until after 1683.†	Sir Stephen Langham.
Before 1695‡ until after 1703.	Lady Howard
In 1708.	Lady Russell.
Before 1715 until after 1723	Richard Minshull
Before 1730 until 1731.	Paul Hood.
1732–1741.	Jas. Waller.
1742–1757	Fletcher Norton
1772–1779.	Henry Kendall
1780–1785.	— Dorrien.
1786–1787.	— Abbot.
1788–1794.	Isaac Walker
1795–1802.	Henry Heyman.
1803–	John Disney.

Of these, the only person who seems to call for special mention is Fletcher Norton, first Baron Grantley, successively solicitor-general, attorney-general, and speaker of the House of Commons. He was known in the satires and caricatures of the day as "Sir Bull-Face Double Fee." In his pleading, he was "remarkable alike for the clearness of his arguments and the inaccuracy of his statements."§ In the position of speaker he rendered himself obnoxious to the Court, and on the meeting of the Parliament on 31st October, 1780, he was not re-elected. In 1757 he had removed from No. 65 to No. 63, and at the latter house he died on 1st January, 1789.

THE COUNCIL'S COLLECTION CONTAINS :—

*Front elevation (photograph).
Front room on first floor.
*Ceiling, front room on first floor.
*Chimneypiece, front room in basement.

* *Close Roll*, 18 Charles II. (22) referred to above, and *Hearth Tax Roll* for 1667
† *Hearth Tax Roll* for 1675, and *Jury Presentment List* for 1683.
‡ *Jury Presentment List* for 1695.
§ *Dictionary of National Biography.*

XXI.—Nos. 66 and 67 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS (NEWCASTLE HOUSE).

GROUND LANDLORD.

Mr. William Francis Farrer.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND DATE OF STRUCTURE.

Reference has already been made* to the sale in 1641 to William Hodges of the plot of ground on part of which this house was afterwards built. The next record of the property that has been found is dated 18th September, 1651.† From this we learn that Hodges had erected a house which was "the corner house of the . . . west range" of buildings in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and on the "south side of the . . . way or streete . . . leading towards Queene Street." The house had been demised, even before its erection, to the Earl of Carlisle, who was then in occupation, and, by the present indenture, was sold to the earl for £1,000. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the house had been built to the earl's order, and that no time would have been lost in its erection. It may, therefore, be ascribed to 1641 or the early part of 1642. It was certainly in existence in 1644, for in March of that year a burglary had taken place at "the house of the Right Honourable James, Earle of Carlile (scituate in Lincolnes Inne Fieldes)."‡

The house is represented on both the Prospect and the Wilton House picture (Plate 6) as harmonising in design with the adjoining houses.

In the early morning of 26th October, 1684, a fire broke out in the house, and the premises were in a very little time quite consumed, the occupants barely escaping with their lives.

In the following year the then owner, the Earl of Powis, obtained an Act of Parliament (1 James II. c. 3), authorising him in rebuilding to render the new house "more uniform and convenient" by erecting the upper rooms facing northwards on pillars or arches over Queen Street.

This new house was designed by Captain William Winde, a Dutchman.‖ A plan of the house, as designed by Winde, at the entrance floor level, contained in Reginald Blomfield's *History of the Renaissance in*

* See p. 108.

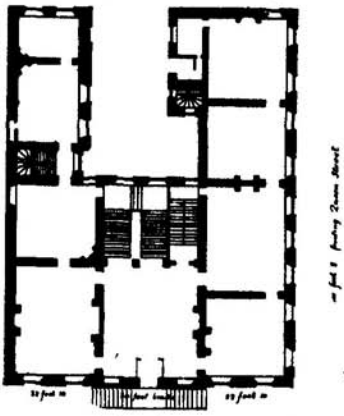
† *Close Roll*, 1652 (37).

‡ *Middlesex Sessions Rolls*, III., p. 178.

§ Luttrell's *Brief Historical Relation of State Affairs*, I., p. 318. Anthony Wood states that "two yong men" were "burnt." (*Life and Times . . . described by himself*, III., p. 115.)

‖ He was born at Bergen op Zoom (Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, II. p. 174). His name is variously spelt Wynne or Wind (Blomfield), Winde (Walpole), Wynne (Campbell).

England is here reproduced. The original drawing is in the collection of All Souls', Oxford. This plan shows a good town residence with large hall and rooms on either side. At the rear of the hall are the principal and service staircases, and two wings project from the back of the main building, each with separate staircases.



The house was still unfinished in 1689, when Lord Powis was outlawed. In 1693 the premises were selected to be the official residence of the keepers of the Great Seal, and the lords commissioners of the Treasury instructed Sir Christopher Wren, the surveyor-general, to view the house. His report is contained in his Manuscript Court Order Book preserved in the Soane Museum and reads (folio 140) :—

"May it please your Lops. According to your Lops directions and having attended my Ld Keeper, I have viewed Powis House in order to estimate what will fitt it for a Ld Keeper for his public business and the convenience of his family: and I find it left very imperfect, a great part of it being without floors, ceilings, wainst or firehearths; what is fitted up is but slightly finished. Several of the offices are unpaved, and the sewers so far contrived that ye house will be very offensive, if not pestilentiall and it is not easy to remedy the same without a considerable expense. The Roome lately made into a Cause-Roome is inconvenient, and takes up the place of the Great Staires at first intended, so that the house (now as it is) hath nothing but 2 miserable backstaires to lead to all the several apartments, &c.

"To give yor Lps further information, I have considered two estimates, one to complete the house (as in my opinion it ought to be) by making a better Cause-Roome, adding a great staire, altering the back Staires, making good all ye unfinished Roomes and offices, and mending the Sewers, all which will cost at least £2,000 0. 0. But secondly, if it be required for a present necessity to accommodate his Lp with an appt for himselfe, a Cause-Roome, and offices for his family, and mending the Sewers, leaving the first storey unfinished as now it is, it cannot emmount to less than £910 0. 0. All which is humbly submitted. Ch. Wren. June 13, 1693."

The lords commissioners decided that the lesser scheme, which did not include the provision of a principal staircase, should be adopted, and gave instructions accordingly (folio 142). On 13th December, 1694, Wren submitted the petition of his "carpenter," Abraham Jordan, for payment of the balance of his account, from which it appeared that the contract had been for £1,030, exceeding the estimate by £120.

In 1705 the house passed into the possession of the Dukes of Newcastle, and the offices of the Great Seal were transferred to Nos. 51 and 52, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

It would seem probable that between 1711 and 1768 the premises were extensively decorated. The peacock, the crest of the Pelham family, appears on a ceiling (Plate 94) of one of the rooms.

The exterior of the house at this period is shown on Plate 87 taken from an engraving by Sutton Nichols in Strype's edition of Stow's *Survey of London*, dated 1754. Comparing it with the photograph taken in 1906 (Plate 90), it will be seen that the artist has greatly compressed the length of the facade.

Surmounting the structure is a highly enriched cornice and pediment, and resting upon the summit of the walls is a high pitched roof of two stories, the lower one having double-lighted dormer windows, and the upper having small circular lights. The latter are also shown on the design for the silver medallion of 1689 (Plate 7).

In 1771 the house was sold to Henry Kendal, who had it divided into two parts and other alterations effected.* The premises did not again come into one ownership until 1904, when Sir William James Farrer, who was already the owner of the southern portion, also acquired the northern half. Two years afterwards Sir William reconstructed and re-united the two portions of the main structure.

Plates 88 and 89 show the entrance and first floor plans as they existed before the alterations of 1906; the main structure appears to be much as it was left after the division in 1771. The alterations at that time were probably carried out by Thomas Leverton, as Kendal commissioned him to design No. 65, the site of which he acquired at the same time. Comparing the plans referred to with the earlier plan, reproduced above, it will be seen that the flights of steps in the forecourt were altered; a double entrance was provided, the hall divided by a party wall, and two staircases of stone erected on either side of the party wall, where Winde planned his principal and secondary staircases. The northern wing was demolished, and the modern work which replaced it can be distinguished by the thinner walls.

Plate 90 shows the facade to the Fields as it was in 1906. The removal of the cornice has greatly injured the architectural effect of the original facade, which, if reconstructed, would reproduce the handsome and imposing building illustrated by Plate 87.

Plate 91 shows the north-eastern angle of the premises and the elevation to Great Queen Street as it at present exists, with the modern shops which replace the earlier northern wing.

At the rear of the main building are the remains of a three-light window with central semi-circular head (Plate 92), designed by Winde. The window now partly filling the space is that lighting the southern staircase erected about 1772.

Internally there are no important features which can be dated with certainty prior to the alterations which took place in the 18th century,

*Memorandum by the late Sir William Farrer. The ratebooks confirm the division of the premises at this time.

except perhaps a carved marble chimney-piece (Plate 93) on the second floor, which may date back to the 17th century. Plate 94 shows the ground floor south front room, called the "Peacock Room." The ornamental doorcases, etc., and the "Peacock" plaster ceiling, except the oval filling, which was probably added towards the end of the 18th century, date from the Newcastle occupation. One of the modelled peacocks can be seen in a spandril of the ceiling.

Plate 96 shows the ground floor south-west room, called the "Library." The doorcase and plaster ceiling are of the earlier period above referred to, but the plaster frieze and the chimney-piece are apparently of late 18th-century work, as a lack of harmony will be seen between the small details of the frieze and the boldness of the cornice above.

Plate 95 shows the ground floor south middle room, called the "Waiting Room." The doorcases and ornamental plaster ceiling date from the Newcastle occupation.

It will be noticed that the plane of the large central panel of the ceiling is sunk beyond the general surface of the margins, which gives a reason for the stronger surrounding moulding; but the other ceilings, although possessing this stronger moulding, have no sunk panels.

Condition of repair.

The state of repair of the premises is excellent.

Historical notes.

James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, was the second earl, and of no importance in the history of his time. From him the house obtained the name of Carlisle House, which it continued to bear for some time after he had left it.

Lord Carlisle's residence certainly extended beyond 1651.* Quite as certainly, it was completed by 1656. In March of that year the authorities heard of an intended meeting of royalist sympathisers at Rufford, and in a report to the protector of the proceedings taken it is stated that Sir George Savile was said "to be in London at his house in Lincoln's-inn-field, at the corner of Queen Street, called Carlisle-house or Savill-house."† From this we learn that the house had passed into the occupation of Sir George Savile, a fact confirmed, if confirmation be necessary, by a letter addressed to "Viscount Halifax" at "Carlile House," Lincoln's Inn Fields.‡ The date of the letter is unknown, but it must have been subsequent to 1668, when Savile was created Baron Savile of Eland and Viscount Halifax.

JAMES HAY
EARL OF CARLISLE

Want of space forbids a detailed account of the subsequent career of one of the most distinguished statesmen of his time. Here, however, it may be said that both as orator and writer Halifax (he was created earl in 1679 and marquess in 1682) had an unrivalled influence on the public opinion of his day. He was, moreover, absolutely devoid of party prejudice, and because, in his regard for the best interests of his country, he at times acted with one of the two great parties in the State and at times

GEORGE SAVILE
MARQUIS OF HALIFAX

* See above p. 110 quoting *Close Roll*, 1652 (37).
† Foxcroft's *Life and Letters of Sir George Savile, Bart., 1st Marquis of Halifax*, I., p. 23.
‡ *Historical Manuscripts Commission* (1903), Report on Various Collections, II., p. 392.

lent his support to the other, abandoning each just when its extreme objects seemed about to be realised, he was charged with inconstancy and earned the hatred of both parties. His policy was that of a "trimmer," desiring to keep the boat steady, while others attempted to weigh it down perilously on one side or the other.* He has found a zealous advocate in Lord Macaulay, who, in defending him from the charge of fickleness, points out that his choice of sides has always been justified by history. "As well might the pole star be called inconstant because it is sometimes to the east and sometimes to the west of the pointers. To have defended the ancient and legal constitution of the realm against a seditious populace at one conjuncture, and against a tyrannical government at another; to have been the foremost champion of order in the turbulent Parliament of 1680, and the foremost champion of liberty in the servile Parliament of 1685 . . . this was a course which contemporaries . . . might not unnaturally call fickle, but which deserves a very different name from the late justice of posterity."† Halifax died in 1695. His residence in Lincoln's Inn Fields had lasted beyond 1670, as in December of that year Lady Halifax died, "at her house in Lincoln's Inn Fields."‡ Shortly afterwards Halifax had built Halifax House, in St. James's Square, and as it is certain that he was settled there in December, 1672,§ his occupation of Carlisle House probably ended in the course of that year.

It had not, however, been continuous, for the Hearth Tax Roll for 1667 shows "Lord Haughton" as resident at the house. Strictly speaking, this should refer to John Holles, afterwards Duke of Newcastle, who came to live in the house nearly 40 years later. As he was only five years old at the time, however, it is clear that the reference must be to his father Gilbert Holles, who had in the previous year succeeded to the earldom of Clare. His residence at the time must have been quite brief, for it has been shown that Lord Halifax was again in occupation of the house in 1668. After Halifax's departure in 1672, however, Clare seems again to have taken up his abode there, for he is given as the occupier in the Hearth Tax Roll for 1675. His second period of residence was also of short duration, for at some date earlier than May, 1679,‖ the house came into the possession of Lord Powis. William Herbert, 1st Marquis and titular Duke of Powis, was the chief of the Roman Catholic aristocracy in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. In 1667 he succeeded his father as 3rd Baron Powis, and in 1674 he was advanced to an earldom. In the troublous days of the Titus Oates agitation he was, as a matter of course, included in the accusations levelled against the noblest and best of the Roman Catholics. According to Oates, Powis was to have been prime minister in the event of the successful issue of the conspiracy of 1678. He was committed to the Tower, whence he was not released until February, 1684, after an imprisonment of over five years. For a short time during the same period Lady Powis was also sent to the Tower for supposed complicity in the "Meal-tub" plot.

WILLIAM HERBERT
MARQUIS OF POWIS

A man sincerely religious, and of very moderate views, he endeavoured to induce James II. to proceed cautiously in his efforts to obtain toleration for his co-religionists, but was not successful. During the reign he held many important appointments, and in 1687 was created Marquis of Powis. On the flight of James to France in December, 1688, his house narrowly escaped destruction by the London mob. He followed James to St. Germains, and in July, 1689, was attainted. His outlawry

* *The Character of a Trimmer.*
† Macaulay's *History of England*, IV., p. 546.
‡ *Historical MSS. Commission*, Report XII., Appendix VII., p. 74.
§ Foxcroft's *Life and Letters*, etc., I., p. 116 (n).
‖ On 2nd May, 1679, the Countess of Powis complained that about 20 persons came to her house in Lincoln's Inn Fields about midnight, with staves and halberds, raised her servants out of bed, and forced them to give in their names. The offenders were ordered to beg the countess's pardon. (*Historical Manuscripts Commission*, House of Lords Manuscripts, 1678–1688; Report XI., Appendix, Part II., p. 137.)

followed in October. While at St. Germains James created him a duke, but the title has, of course, not generally been recognised. He died in June, 1696.

The house which Lord Powis thus left vacant in 1689 was from 1693 to 1705 used as the official residence of the keepers of the Great Seal, viz.—Lord Somers and Sir Nathan Wright. Apparently it was known throughout the whole of this time as Powis House, from the name of its builder, for it is described by this title both in Sir Christopher Wren's report, in 1693 (see p. (111) and in Hatton's *New View of London*, in 1708.

JOHN SOMERS
BARON SOMERS

John Somers, Baron Somers, "eminent as a lawyer, a statesman, and a man of letters,"* came into prominence in connection with the trial of the seven bishops in 1688, at which he was junior counsel. His powerful but concise appeal to the jury, with which he closed the case for the defendants, established his reputation as an orator and a constitutional lawyer.† He was retained at the instance of Henry Pollexfen,‡ who "insisted upon him, and would not be himself retained without the other, representing him as the man who would take most pains, and go deepest into all that depended on precedents and records."§ As a member of the Convention Parliament of 1689 he took the lead in the debates on the settlement of the monarchy, and had the principal share in the drawing up of the Declaration of Rights. In May of the same year he was appointed solicitor-general, and in October was knighted. In May, 1692, he became attorney-general, and in the following March was made lord keeper of the Great Seal. In connection with his efforts to reform the system of coinage he assisted in securing the appointment of Sir Isaac Newton as warden of the Mint and the nomination of Locke as a lord of trade was partly due to him.‖ In April, 1697, he became lord high chancellor of England, and in December of the same year was raised to the peerage. He enjoys the distinction of having introduced and established the principles and doctrines of civil law regarding legacies, trusts, charities, etc.¶ During the greater part of the reign of William III he was in the king's special confidence, and in later years shared his unpopularity. He was dismissed in April, 1700.

In the same year a demand was raised for his impeachment on the ground of his share in the secret partition treaties of 1698–9. He was, however, acquitted, and his speedy return to power was confidently predicted, when the king's death altered the position of affairs. He took an active part in adjusting the details of the treaty of Union with Scotland. He was appointed president of the Council in 1708 and opposed the policy of prosecuting Dr. Sacheverell, but at the trial voted against him** He was dismissed from office in 1710. He died of paralysis in April, 1716. His interests were by no means limited to politics or law. He was a patron of literature, a friend of Addison, Steele, Congreve, and others. Swift dedicated to him *The Tale of a Tub*. Rymer and Madox owed much to his encouragement. From 1699 to 1704 he occupied the chair of the Royal Society. He was an excellent linguist, a connoisseur in art, and on terms of intimacy with theologians of very different views.

Sir Nathan Wright was a man of very inferior attainments. His principal achievement in his early career seems to have been a speech as counsel for the Crown in the proceedings against Sir John Fenwick in the House of Lords. This was in December, 1696. The seal had gone a-begging after Somers' dismissal in 1700, but eventually was given to Wright, in whom there was "nothing equal to the post, much less to

* Campbell's *Lives of the Lords Chancellors*, IV., p. 62.
† Macaulay's *History of England*, II., p. 383.
‡ See p. 55.
§ Kennet's *History of England*, III., p. 513n.
‖ Campbell's *Lives of the Lords Chancellors*, IV., p. 129.
¶ *Ibid.*, IV., p. 111.
** *Ibid.*, IV., pp. 204–6.

him who had lately filled it."* He had been made king's serjeant and knighted in 1696, but his knowledge of some branches of the law was so deficient that when, after some apparently not unnatural hesitation, he had accepted the Seal, he caused a treatise to be compiled to teach him the rudiments of equity. Nevertheless he contrived for a time to get through the business of the court with some credit, but arrears grew upon him, and his health declined under the accumulations of work.† He was about to be dismissed when the death of William III. gave him a new lease of office. In 1705, notwithstanding Anne's partiality for him, he was dismissed, "even the tories, though he was wholly theirs, despising him"‡ The Duchess of Marlborough, who claimed the credit of his dismissal, calls him "a man despised by all parties, of no use to the crown, and whose weak and wretched conduct in the court of chancery had almost brought his very office into contempt."§ Receiving neither peerage nor pension, he spent his remaining days as a county magnate, supported, it is said, by wealth largely acquired by the corrupt disposal of patronage. He died in August, 1721.

In May, 1705, the 2nd Marquis of Powis sold the house to the Duke of Newcastle for £7,500.‖

John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, was the eldest son of Gilbert Holles, 3rd Earl of Clare, a previous occupier of this house. Before the death of his father in 1689 he was known as Lord Haughton, and it was under this title that in 1681 Dryden dedicated to him his play *The Spanish Friar*. He took an active part in promoting the accession of William and Mary. In 1690 he married Lady Margaret Cavendish, third daughter and co-heiress of Henry, 2nd Duke of Newcastle, who, on his death in July, 1691, left him the bulk of his estate. In May, 1692, he fought a duel in Lincoln's Inn Fields with his brother-in-law, the Earl of Thanet¶ In January, 1694, he succeeded to the estates of Denzil, 3rd Lord Holles. He was now one of the richest and most powerful men in the kingdom, and in the following May was created Duke of Newcastle. He died on 15th July, 1711, from the effects of a fall from his horse, leaving the greater part of his possessions to his nephew, Thomas Pelham.

THOMAS PELHAM-HOLLES
DUKE OF NEWCASTLE

Thomas Pelham was the son of Lady Grace, second wife of Thomas, 1st Lord Pelham, and sister of the above. On succeeding to his uncle's estates in 1711, he added the name and arms of Holles to those of Pelham. In February, 1712, he succeeded to his father's title and estates. On the death of Anne in 1714 he exerted considerable influence in favour of George, and by him was created Earl of Clare. As a reward for his services against the pretender he received in the following year the titles of Marquess of Clare and Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His large wealth gave him enormous political influence. In 1724 he was chosen by Walpole to be secretary of state, and this office he held for 30 years. He was not an excellent man of business. Lord Hervey, when comparing him with Walpole in 1735, remarked: "We have one minister that does everything with the same seeming ease and tranquillity as if he was doing nothing. We have another that does nothing, in the same

* Burnet's *History of My Own Time* (1823 edn.), IV., p. 435.
† Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, IV., pp. 244–5.
‡ Burnett's *History of My Own Time*, V., p. 219.
§ *Account of the Conduct of the Duchess of Marlborough*, (1742 edn.), p. 147.
‖ *Close Roll*, 4 Anne (1).
¶ Letter dated 14th May, 1692, from Richard Lapthorne to Richard Coffin: "Yesterday there having been a hearing in Chancery before the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seale, of a cause between the Earle of Clare and the Earle of Thanet; after which the two Lords casually meeting in Lincoln's Inn Feilds, had a rancounter, both being wounded, but not mortally." (*Historical Manuscripts Commission*, Appendix to 5th Report, Part I., p. 383.)

hurry and agitation as if he did everything."* On his younger brother Henry Pelham becoming prime minister in 1743 the duke's influence increased, and on the former's death in 1754 he succeeded him as premier. After two years and a half in this position he was forced to resign, and for his long services was consoled with the title of Duke of Newcastle-under-Lyme. In 1757 he formed a coalition with Pitt and again became prime minister on the understanding that "Mr. Pitt does everything, the Duke gives everything." Under this arrangement he found he became a mere puppet. On Pitt's resignation he thought he would again have the upper hand. He was, however, made to realise his mistake, and the slights and indignities to which he was subjected by Lord Bute brought about his resignation in 1762. He died in November, 1768. His duchess is shown by the ratebooks to have continued to reside in the house until 1771.

The residents in the house from the time of its division into two until 1810 were :—

No. 66.		*No. 67.*	
1774–90.	James Wallace.	1774–75.	Henry Kendal.
1791–	James Farrer	1776–83.	Felix Calvert.
		1784–90.	The American Claim Office.
		1791–1807.	Wm. Maadit.
		1808–	Sir Allen Chambre.

It may be mentioned also that during the 19th century the house was for more than 50 years the headquarters of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.

The Council is indebted to the late Sir William James Farrer for much of the recorded information respecting Newcastle House, and for the great assistance which he gave to the Council's officers in preparing the particulars of the house. He took a lively interest in its historical associations, and was most careful to preserve the various architectural features in this important building.

Old prints, views, etc.

Watercolour drawing, by Nash (in County Hall Library).
*Engraving by Sutton Nicholls in Strype's Edition (1754) of Stow's *Survey of London*.
Coloured print in Habershon's *Records of Old London*.
Engraving in Parton's *Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields*.
Photograph by the Society for Photographing Relics of Old London

The Council's collection contains :—

*Plan of "Powis House" designed by Captain William Winde (drawing).
*Entrance floor plan in 1906 (measured drawing).
*First floor plan in 1906 (measured drawing).
*Facade to Lincoln's Inn Fields (photograph).
*Exterior, north-eastern angle (photograph).
Rear of main block (upper portion showing 1685 brick cornice and later alterations) (photograph).
*Window to staircase showing alterations (photograph).
No. 66. Hall and staircase, ground floor, by Leverton (photograph).
" Elliptical window on staircase, probably inserted in 1772 (photograph).
* " Chimney piece on second floor (photograph).
* " "Peacock room," ground floor (photograph).
* " "Waiting room," ground floor (photograph).

* W. Coxe's *Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole*, III., p. 299.

*No. 66 "Library," ground floor (photograph).
" South room on first floor with ornamental plaster ceiling (photograph).
" Waiting room on first floor with 18th century ornamental plaster cornice and ceiling (photograph).
" Mr. Frank Farrer's room, first floor (photograph).
" Mr. Herbert Farrer's room, second floor (photograph).
No. 67. Staircase, ground floor level, late 18th century (photograph).
" " first floor level (photograph).
" " showing winders (photograph).
" Carved white marble mantelpiece, now fixed in No. 66 (photograph).
" Late 18th century marble chimney piece and cast-iron stove (photograph).

INDEX OF NAMES AND TITLES.

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DESCRIPTION OF PLAN.

General Disposition of the Fields.—This map shows in brown colour and black lines the three fields, with water courses, paths, and buildings as probably existing in 1592. For the disposition of the three fields as a whole, (i.) a plan of Fickett's Field in 1592, preserved in the Crace Collection, and (ii.) the map of Purse Field and Cup Field, attached to the agreement entered into in 1657 between the Society of Lincoln's Inn and Sir William Cowper, and reproduced in Volume II. of *The Black Books of Lincoln's Inn*, have been followed.

Parish Boundaries.—The modern parish boundaries are shown in red chain lines. That passing through Lincoln's Inn from the north to the south is taken from Ogilby's Map of 1677, and represents the boundary as then existing between St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. Giles-in-the-Fields.

Boundaries of the Fields.—The western boundary of Purse Field and of Fickett's Field was formed by the sewer or open stream "running from St. Giles-in-the-Field into the River of Thames."‡ This was, until recently, represented by the Essex Street sewer, the route of which, shown by a hard red line on the plan, has been taken from the survey (in the Council's possession) made in 1808 by William Treadgold. This seems to follow the course of the ancient stream fairly accurately, but in certain places the latter has been departed from, probably for the sake of convenience when forming the underground sewer, the new route following streets and courts which had already been made. One such probable diversion may be seen in the portion of the stream's course immediately to the south of Holborn. The large diversion shown near the Lord Treasurer's Bridge is confirmed by the plan of 1592.

The boundary between Purse Field and Cup Field on the one side and Fickett's Field on the other was formed by a ditch shown in the 1592 plan. The ditch is also shown in the 1657 map, but in a slightly different position. Its course along the sites of Nos. 43 to 47, Lincoln's Inn Fields, can be determined with precision, as the deeds for the sale of the original plots, which ran back to the ditch, give their depths as 80, 73, 92, 100 and 104 feet respectively. Eastward from No. 43, however, the course of the ditch is quite uncertain, and that given is one which seems best to fit the probabilities of the case. It is hardly possible that it ever coincided with the parish boundary as existing up to 1900.

The boundary between Purse Field and Cup Field was formed by a ditch shown in its entirety on the 1657 map, and in its southern portion on the 1592 plan. Its north extremity can be ascertained from the fact that the ground sold for the erection of that portion of Holborn Row comprised in Purse Field is stated to be 277 feet long. This fixes the division at the boundary between Nos. 12 and 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

On the south side the deeds show that No. 41 was the easternmost house in Purse Field. This is now merged in the Royal College of Surgeons, but from the figures given in the original deeds it appears that the distance between the boundary of Nos. 40–41 and the western limit of the College was 118 feet.

The northern boundaries of Purse Field and Cup Field may be gathered generally from the 1657 map. Between Little Turnstile and Little Queen Street, the westward continuation of Gate Street (spoken of as "a back streete or lane there of 13 feet broade")† was the boundary. From this point the boundary is not quite clear. It is known that it ran some distance to the north of Parker Street, as one of the portions into which Purse Field is found divided in 1638 was bounded on the south by "a lane called Parker's Lane."‡ The course shown on the plan—viz, the boundary of the Holborn properties, gives a practical continuation of Gate Street, and is very probably the ancient line.

Paths and Bridges.—In the 1657 map, a space is left at the northern end of the ditch dividing Purse Field and Cup Field, probably showing that a path ran at the rear of the Holborn properties from Great to Little Turnstiles. In the centre of the same ditch is shown a bridge connecting the two fields. It appears to serve the purpose of connecting the two turnstiles with :—

(*a*) An ancient way which was afterwards represented by the road known successively as Princes Street, Duke Street, and Sardinia Street, and which crossed the stream by a bridge mentioned in a deed of 1638;*

(*b*) A bridge, shown on the 1592 plan, over the large stream at the south-west angle of Purse Field, connecting with Clement's Lane;

(*c*) A bridge, shown on the 1592 plan, at the south-west angle of Purse Field, connecting with Fickett's Field, though the termination of no such path is shown on the plan; and

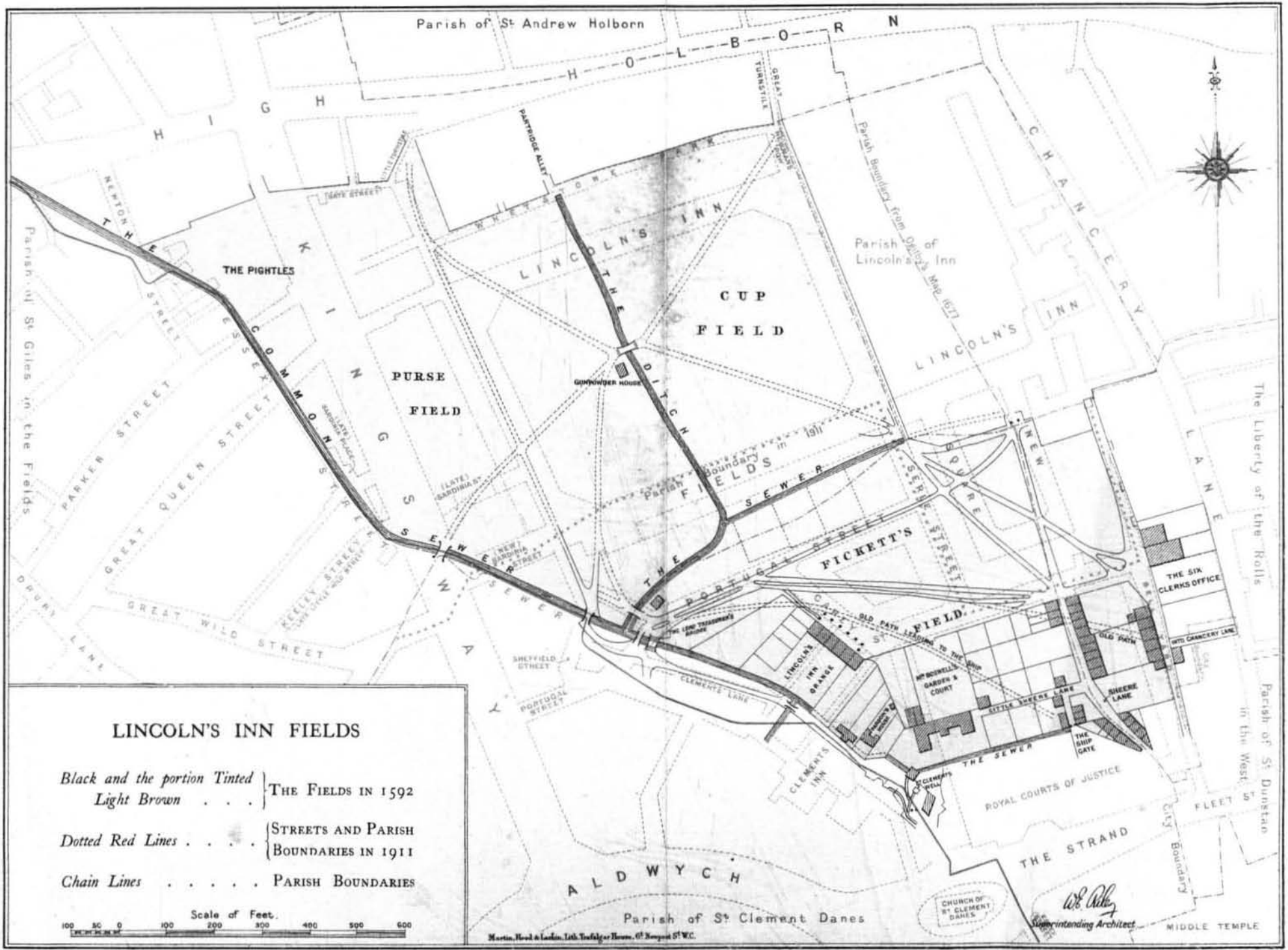
(*d*) A bridge over the ditch dividing Cup Field and Fickett's Field, against Lincoln's Inn Wall.

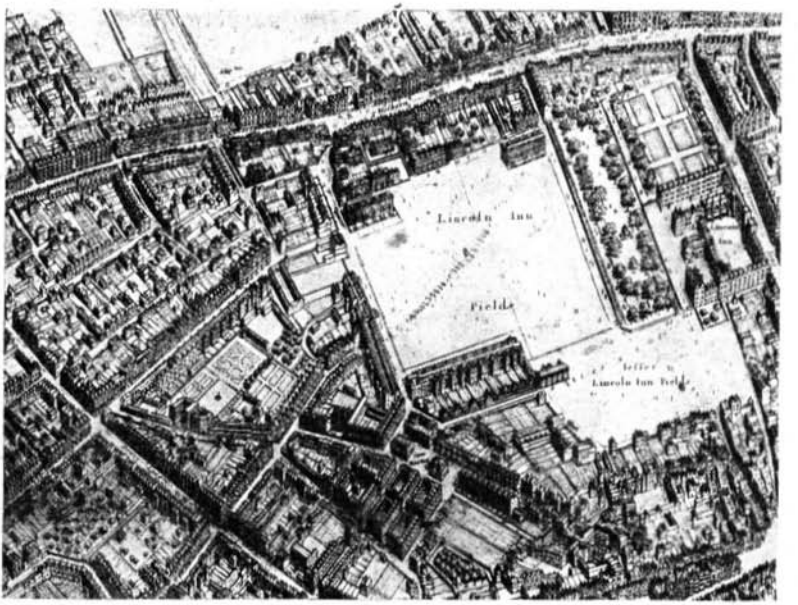
From the bridges mentioned in (*b*) and (*d*) the 1592 plan shows paths also leading to Little and Great Turnstile respectively, and it would seem probable that a path led to Little Turnstile from the bridge mentioned in (*c*).

In the case of Fickett's Field, all the paths are clearly shown in the 1592 plan.

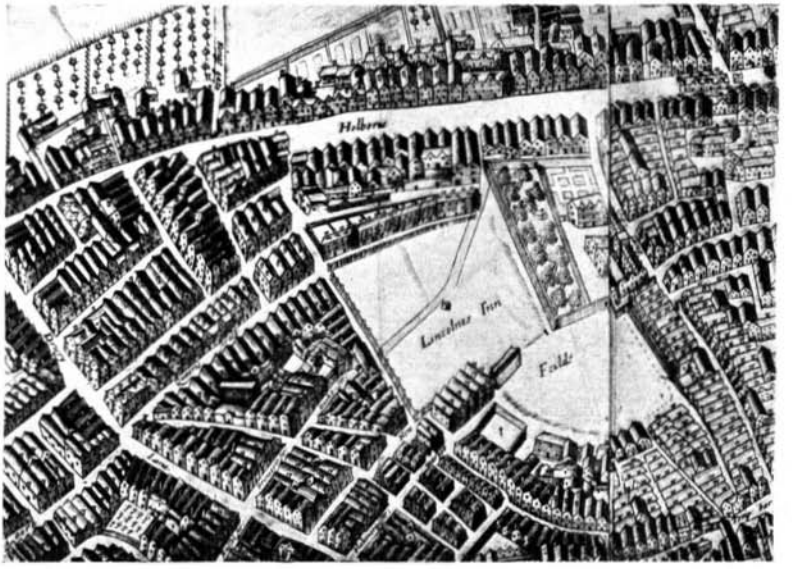
Houses and Enclosures.—Gunpowder House, situated in Purse Field, is shown near the bridge over the ditch dividing that field from Cup Field as in the map of 1657. In Fickett's Field the plan of 1592 has been followed, with the assistance of Ogilby's map of 1677. The position of the large house and garden called Boswell Court is fixed, as it is shown on Ogilby's map, as also is Little Sheere Lane leading to it from Sheere Lane. Ogilby also gives the enclosures at the west of Fickett's Field and the general disposition of this portion of the site. It is here that the surveyor of the 1592 map was in error in regard to his topography. This can be seen in his map, as he had to adopt the device of showing the buildings on the skew, and it is here that the plan now illustrated and the map of 1592 vary to the greatest extent.

* *Close Roll*, 14 Charles I. '24). Indenture between William Newton and David Murray. † *Close Roll*, 1657 (12). Indenture between Humphrey Newton and William Hodges.
‡ Licence to Newton, *Patent Roll*, 13 Charles I. (26).

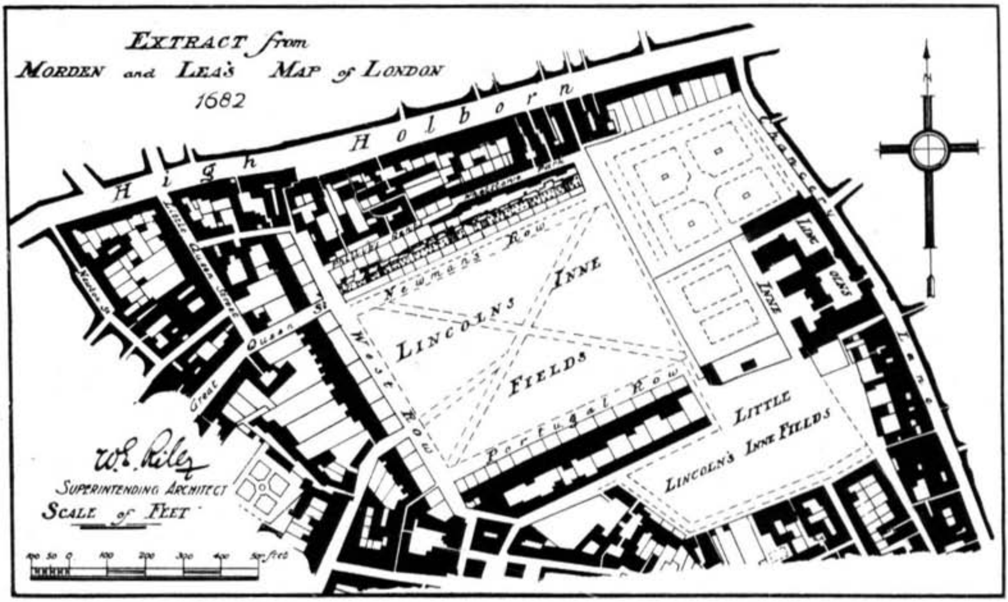

Parish of St Andrew Holborn
H I G H H O L B O R N
THE PIGHTLES
THE ESSEX COMMON SEWER
KINGSWAY
PURSE FIELD
CUP FIELD
LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS
THE DITCH
GUNPOWDER HOUSE
Parish Boundary in 1911
THE PORTUGAL STREET SEWER
FICKETT'S FIELD
OLD PATH LEADING TO THE SHIP
THE SEWER
THE SIX CLERKS OFFICE
INTO CHANCERY LANE
SHEERE LANE
THE SHIP GATE
ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE
THE STRAND
FLEET
City Boundary
MIDDLE TEMPLE
Parish of St Clement Danes
ALDWYCH
CLEMENTS INN
CLEMENTS LANE
SHEFFIELD STREET
PORTUGAL STREET
GREAT WILD STREET
GREAT QUEEN STREET
PARKER STREET
KEELEY STREET
DRURY LANE
NEWTON STREET
PARTRIDGE ALLEY
GREAT TURNSTILE
LINCOLN'S INN
CHANCERY LANE
Parish Boundary from Ogilby's Map 1677
Parish of Lincoln's Inn
The Liberty of the Rolls
Parish of St Dunstan in the West
Parish of St Giles in the Fields
LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS
Black and the portion Tinted Light Brown . . . THE FIELDS IN 1592
Dotted Red Lines . . . . STREETS AND PARISH BOUNDARIES IN 1911
Chain Lines . . . . . PARISH BOUNDARIES
Scale of Feet.
100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 600
W. Pike
Superintending Architect.
Martin, Hood & Luckin, 14th Trafalgar House, 61 Newport St W.C.

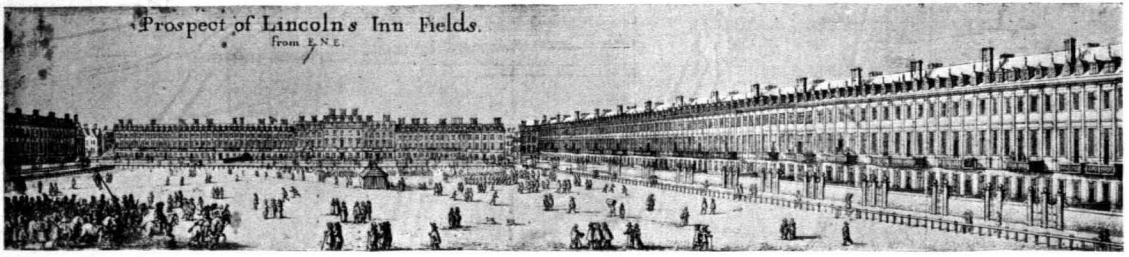


LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, *CIRC.* 1658 (HOLLAR)

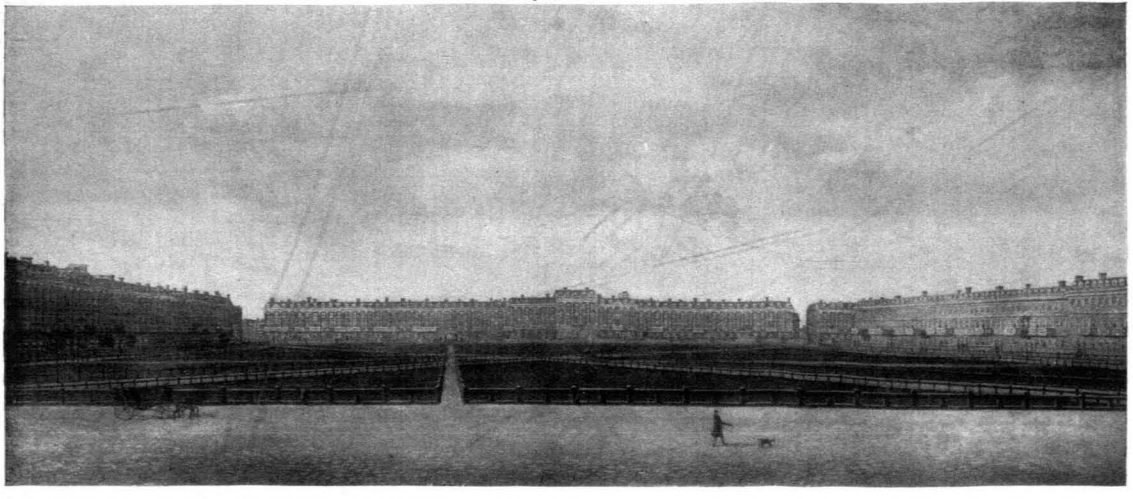


LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, 1658
(FAITHORNE AND NEWCOURT)


EXTRACT from
MORDEN and LEA'S MAP of LONDON
1682
High Holborn
Little Queen Street
Great Queen St
Newmans Row
LINCOLNS INNE FIELDS
West Row
Portugal Row
LITTLE LINCOLN'S INNE FIELDS
Chancery Lane
Lincs Inne
W. E. Riley
SUPERINTENDING ARCHITECT
SCALE of FEET
100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 feet

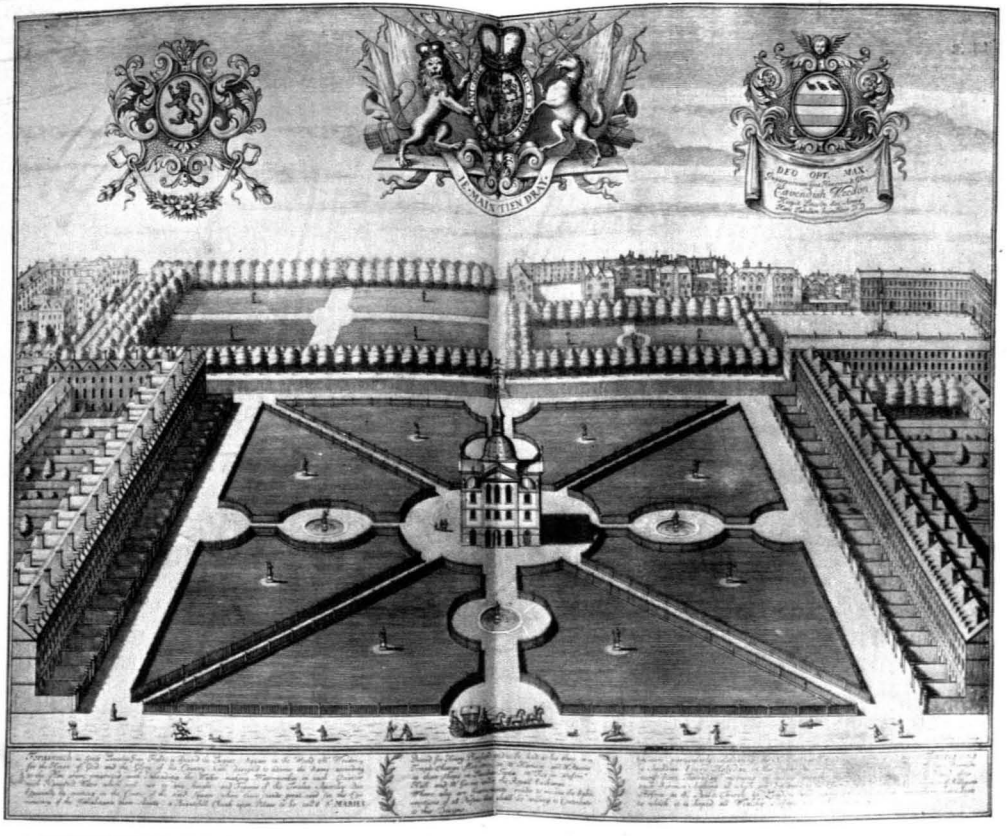


"PROSPECT OF LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS," PROBABLY BY HOLLAR



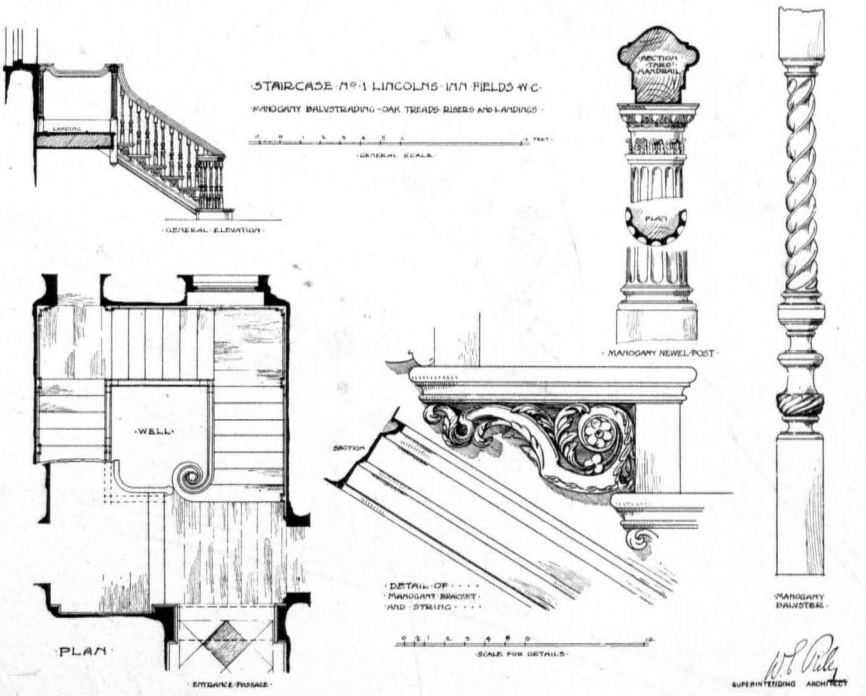
LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS (PICTURE AT WILTON HOUSE), PROBABLY *CIRC.* 1683

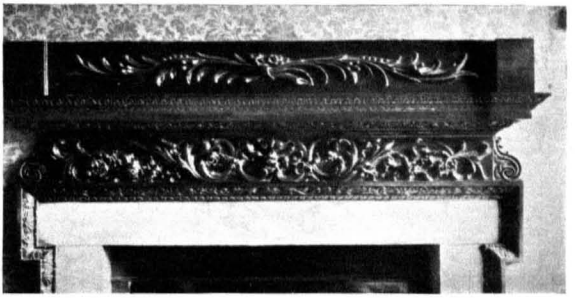
G. BOWER'S DESIGN FOR SILVER MEDALLION, 1688



CAVENDISH WEEDON'S DESIGN FOR
LAYING OUT LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, 1699

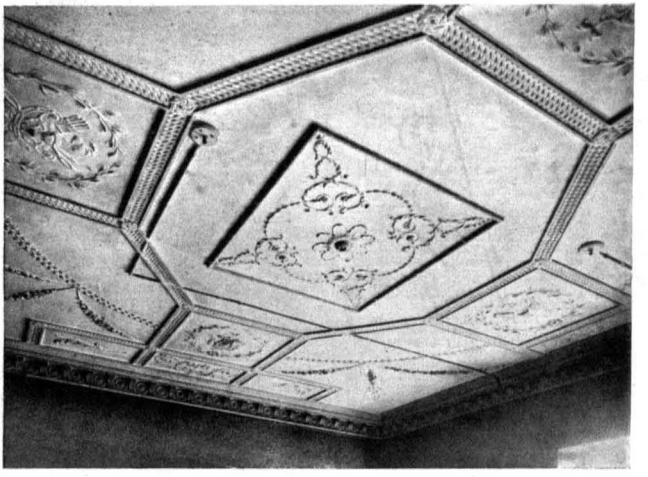
PLATE 8


STAIRCASE No 1 LINCOLNS INN FIELDS W.C.
MAHOGANY BALUSTRADING - OAK TREADS RISERS AND LANDINGS
GENERAL SCALE
GENERAL ELEVATION
SECTION THRO' HANDRAIL
PLAN
MAHOGANY NEWEL POST
WELL
PLAN
ENTRANCE PASSAGE
SECTION
DETAIL OF MAHOGANY BRACKET AND STRING
SCALE FOR DETAILS
MAHOGANY BALUSTER
SUPERINTENDING ARCHITECT



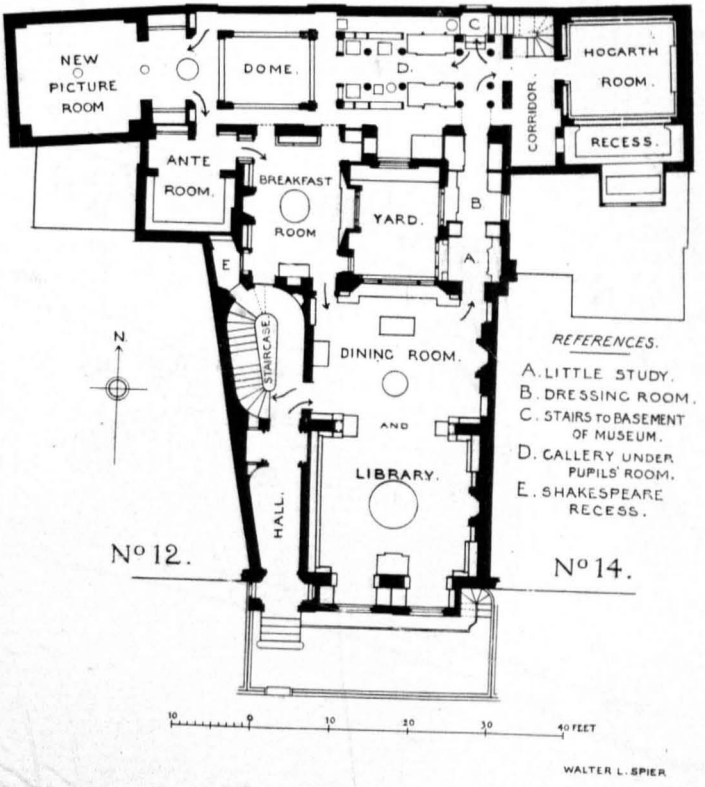
CHIMNEY-PIECE, FRONT ROOM
ON FIRST FLOOR

CHIMNEY-PIECE, FRONT ROOM ON
GROUND FLOOR, No. 1, LINCOLN'S
INN FIELDS



CEILING, FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR,
No. 2, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS

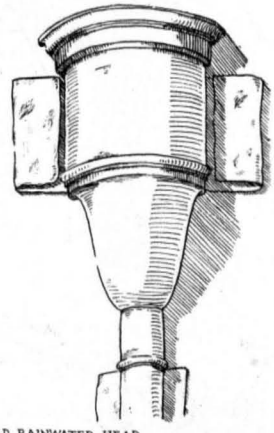
SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM,
FACADE



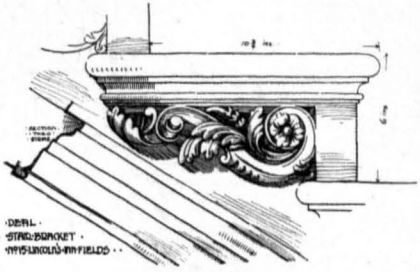
GROUND FLOOR PLAN,
SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM,
LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM

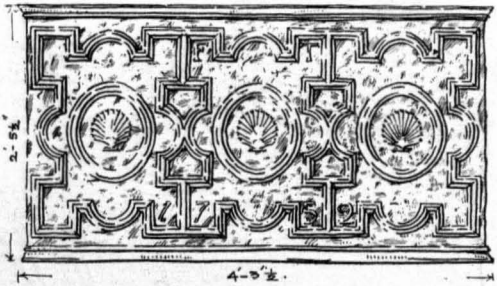
SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM,
BREAKFAST ROOM



LEAD RAINWATER HEAD.
15 LINCOLNS INN FIELDS.



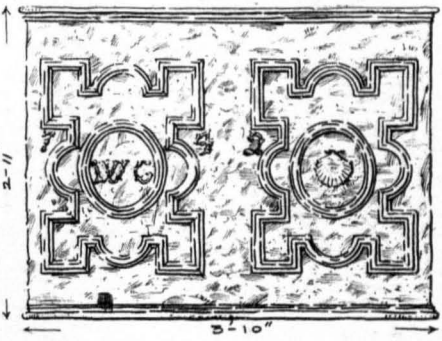
DET.
STAG. BRACKET
Nº15 LINCOLNS INN FIELDS



CAST LEAD CISTERN
Nº15 LINCOLNS INN FIELDS W.C
CISTERN 1'7" X 4'-3½" ON PLAN
RIBS AND ENRICHMENT IN RELIEF

SECTION THRO RIB

MOULDING TO TOP EDGE



CAST LEAD CISTERN
Nº15 LINCOLNS INN FIELDS
CISTERN 1'-11" X 3'-10" ON PLAN
ENRICHMENTS AND NUMBERS IN RELIEF

SECTION THRO RIB

SECTION THRO MOULDING TO TOP AND BOTTOM EDGES

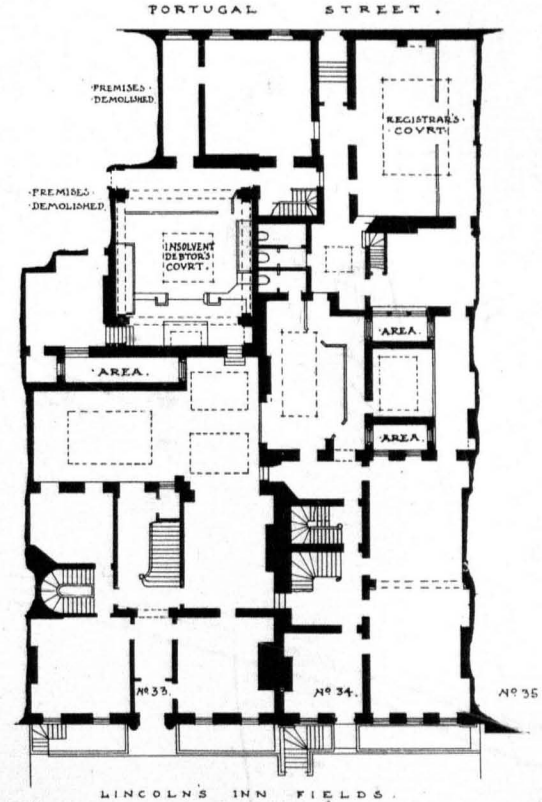
W. G. Rule
Superintending Architect

No. 15, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
CHIMNEY-PIECE, FRONT ROOM
ON GROUND FLOOR

CEILING, BACK ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR

CEILING, FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR,
No. 15, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS

Nos 33 & 34 LINCOLNS INN FIELDS.

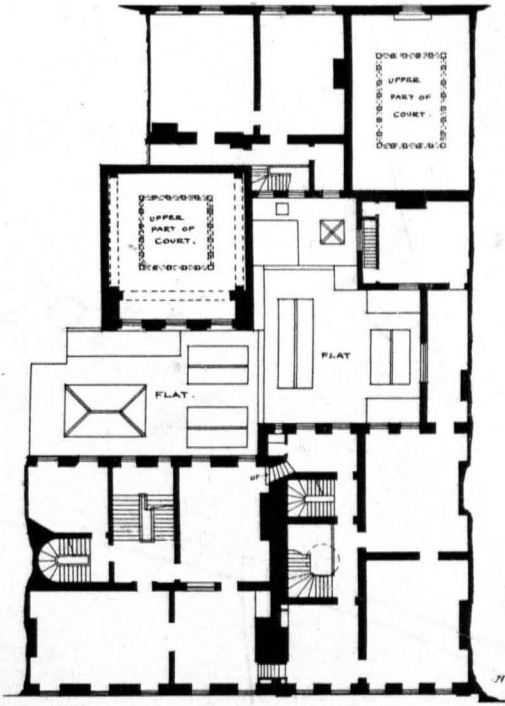


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 FEET.

W. & Rile
Superintending Architect

Nos 33 & 34 LINCOLNS INN FIELDS.

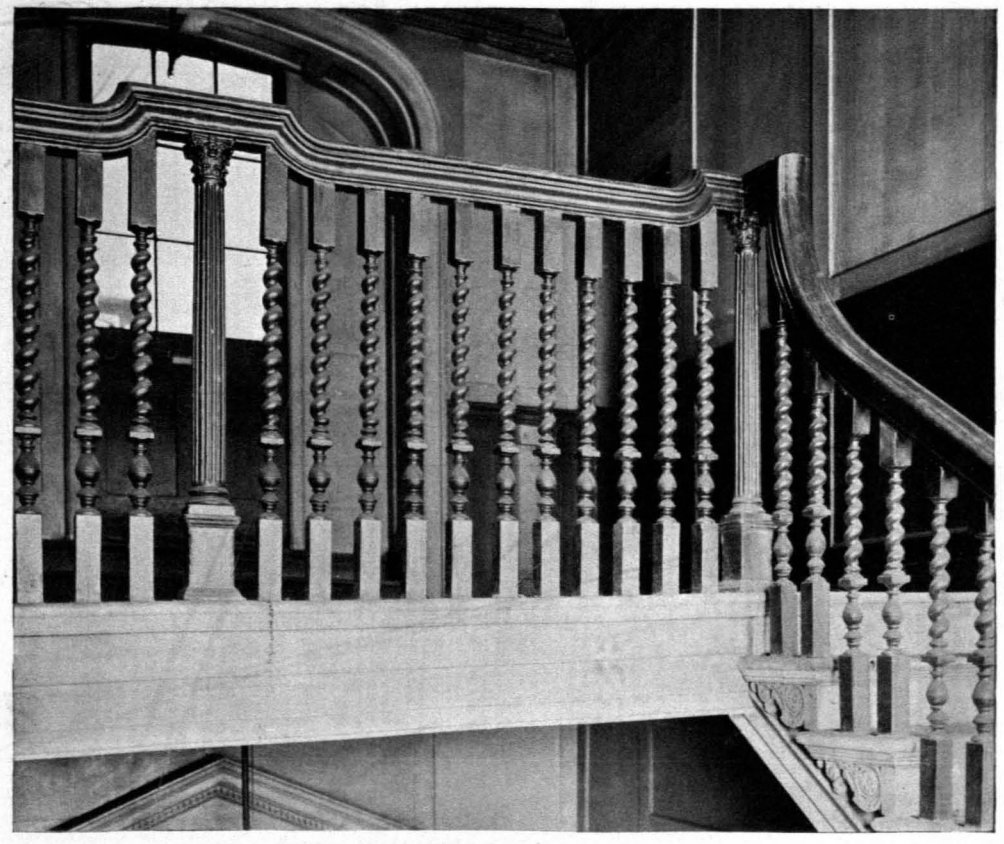


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 FEET.

W. & Pite
Superintending Architects

Nos. 33 & 34, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
STAIRCASE (FIRST FLOOR)

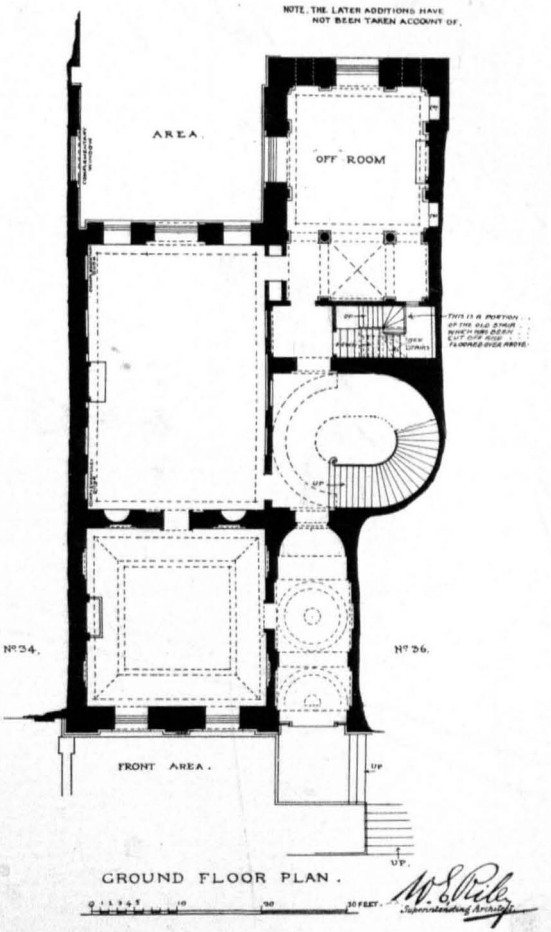


Nos. 33 & 34, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
STAIRCASE BALUSTRADING (SECOND FLOOR)

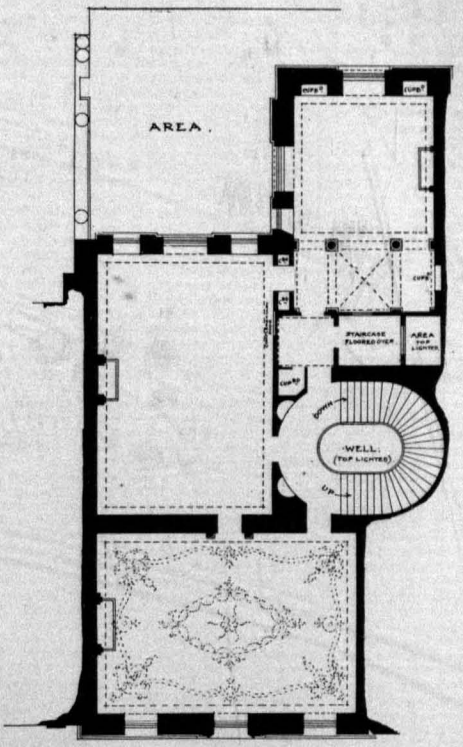
Nos. 33 & 34, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
SMALL BACK ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR

No. 35, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
FRONT ELEVATION

Nº 35 LINCOLNS INN FIELDS.

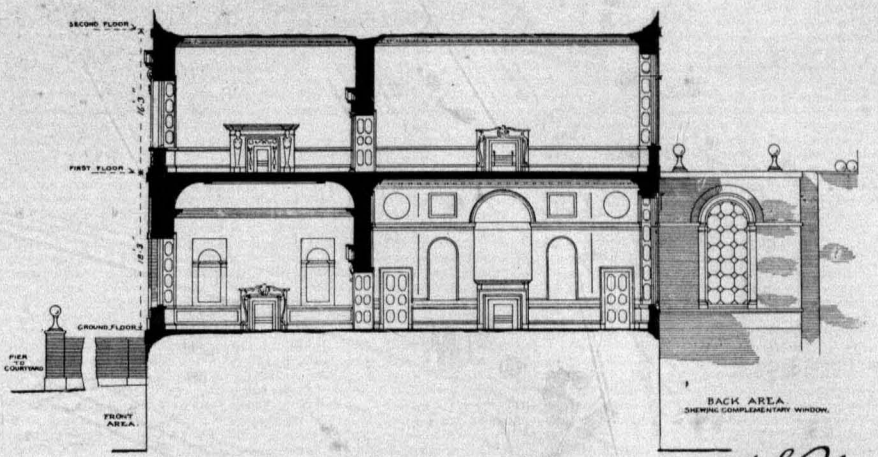


Nº 35 LINCOLNS INN FIELDS.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN. W. & Pite Superintending Architect

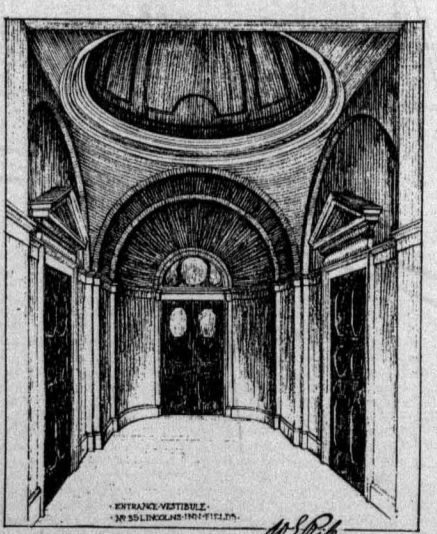
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 50 50 FEET.



Nº 35 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.
(PART) LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

0 5 10 20 30 FEET.

W. E. Riley
Superintending Architect



ENTRANCE-VESTIBULE.
Nº 35 LINCOLNS-INN-FIELDS.

W. E. Riley
Superintending Architect.

No. 35, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
REAR ELEVATION

No. 35, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
WROUGHT-IRON BALUSTRADE

No. 35, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, WROUGHT-IRON PANEL

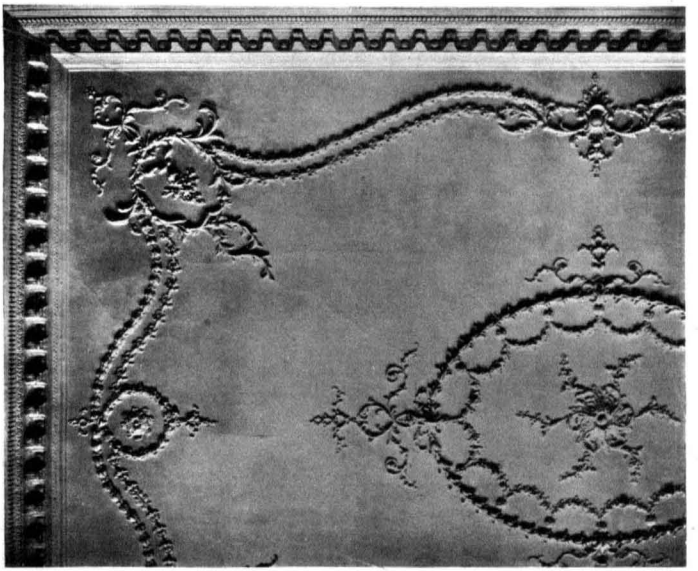
No. 35, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
LANDING AT FIRST FLOOR

No. 35, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
FRONT ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR

No. 35, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
MIDDLE ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR

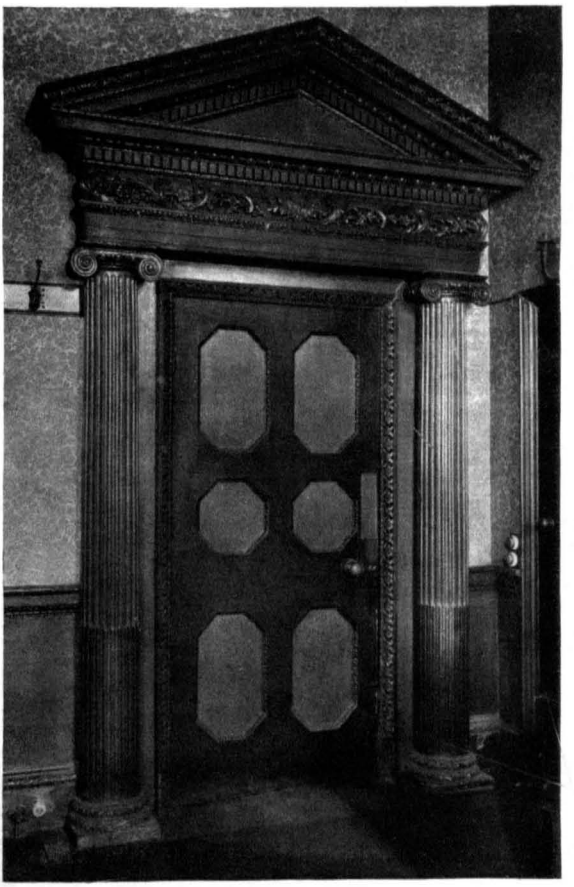
No. 35, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
REAR ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR

No. 35, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, OVERMANTEL, REAR ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR

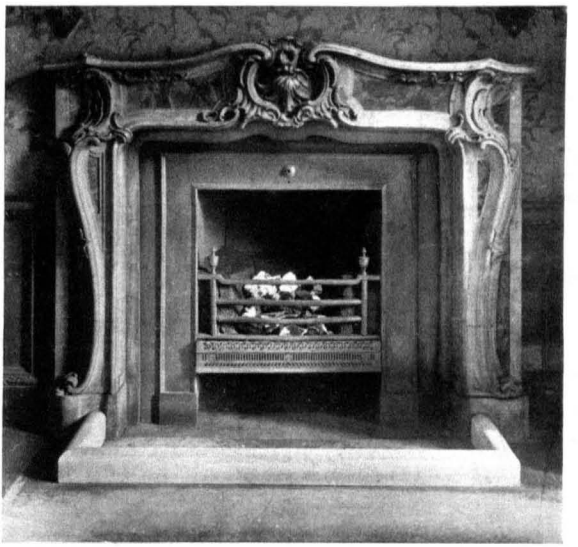


No. 35, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
CEILING, FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR

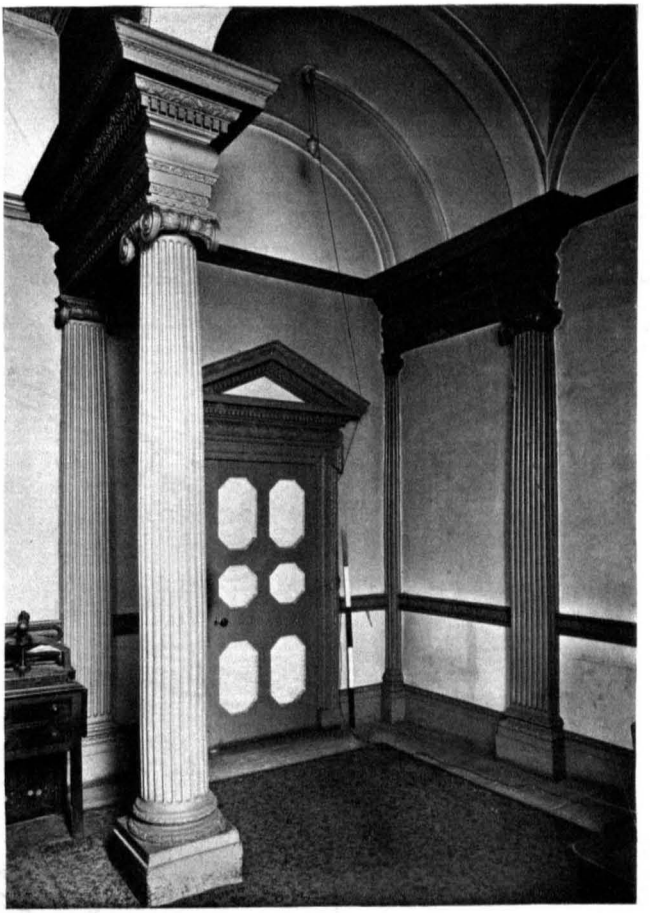
No. 35, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
CHIMNEY-PIECE, FRONT ROOM
ON FIRST FLOOR



No. 35, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, DOOR-CASE, FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR



No. 35, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
CHIMNEY-PIECE, MIDDLE ROOM
ON FIRST FLOOR

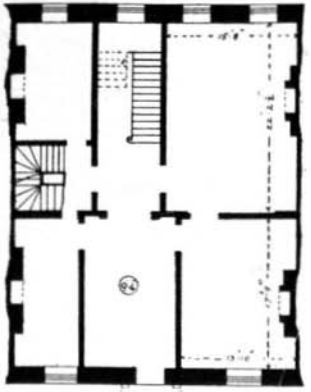


No. 35, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
"ANTE" TO THE REAR ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR

No. 35, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
CHIMNEY-PIECE IN BASEMENT

Nº 43 LINCOLNS INN FIELDS

PLOTTED FROM FIGURED SKETCH PLANS IN THE SOANE COLLECTION AND DESCRIBED AS Mr ORDS HOUSE JUNE 15TH 1814.



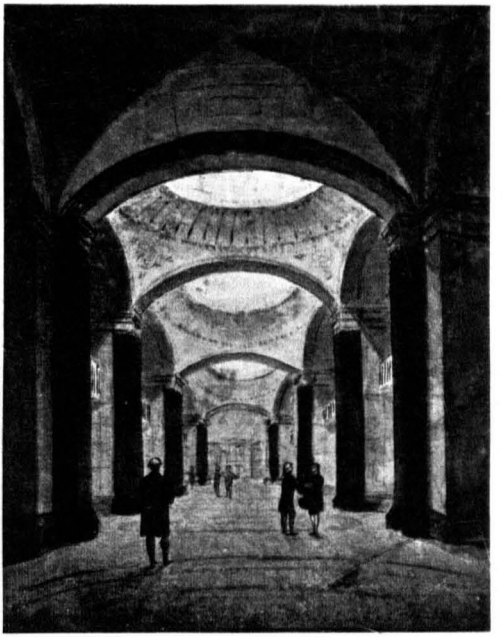
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

DRAWING ROOM FLOOR.

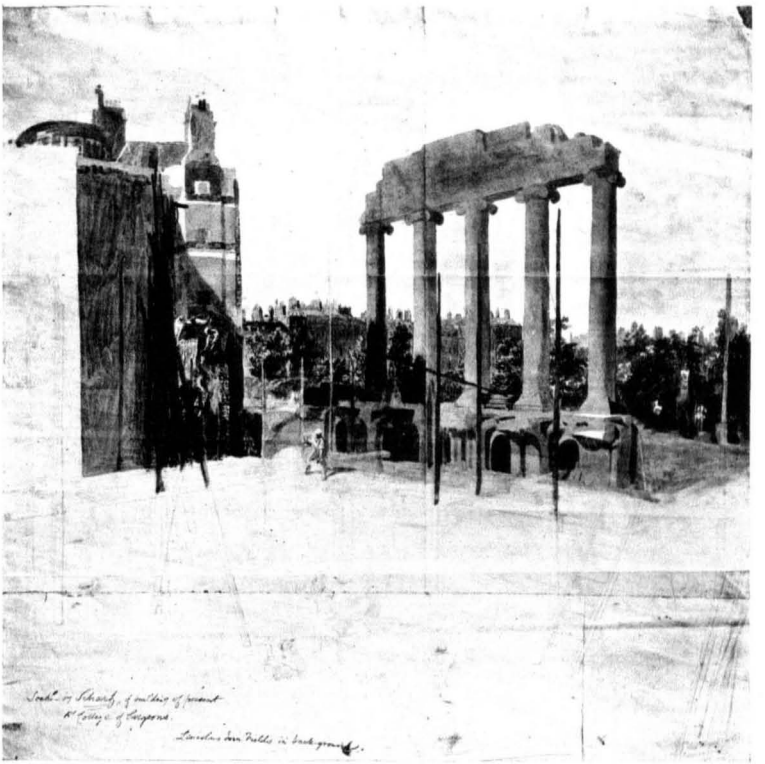
CHAMBER FLOOR.

SCALE OF 0 10 20 40 60 FEET

PLATE 42



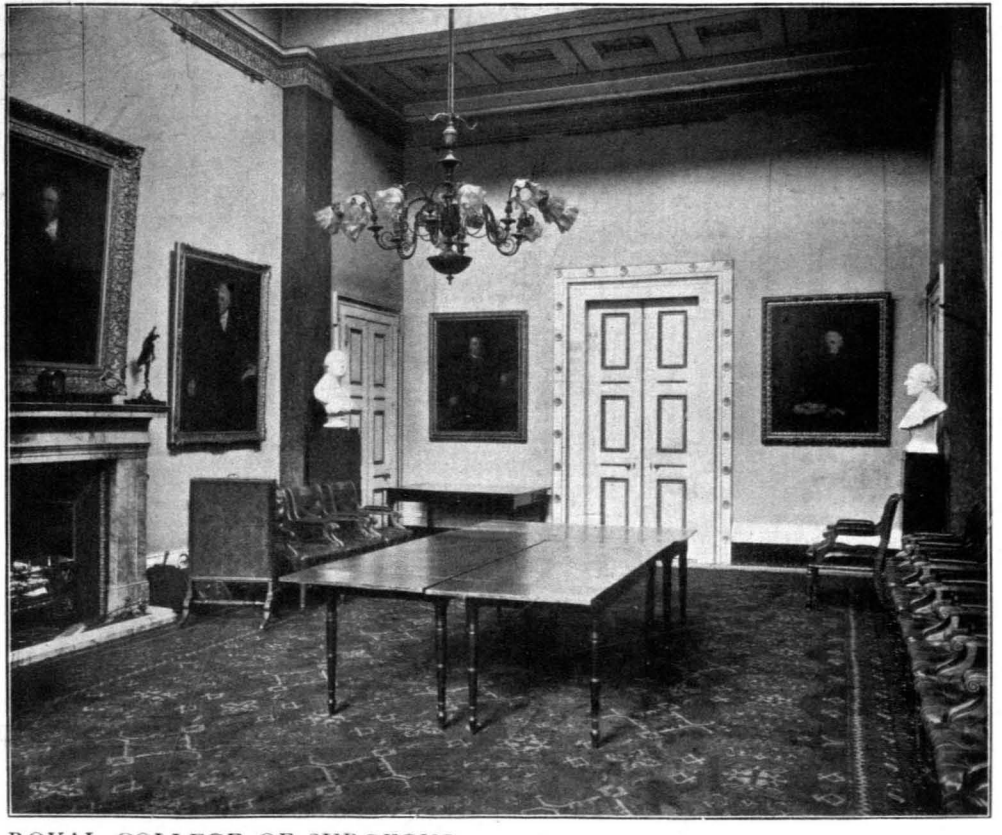
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,
INTERIOR OF ORIGINAL MUSEUM



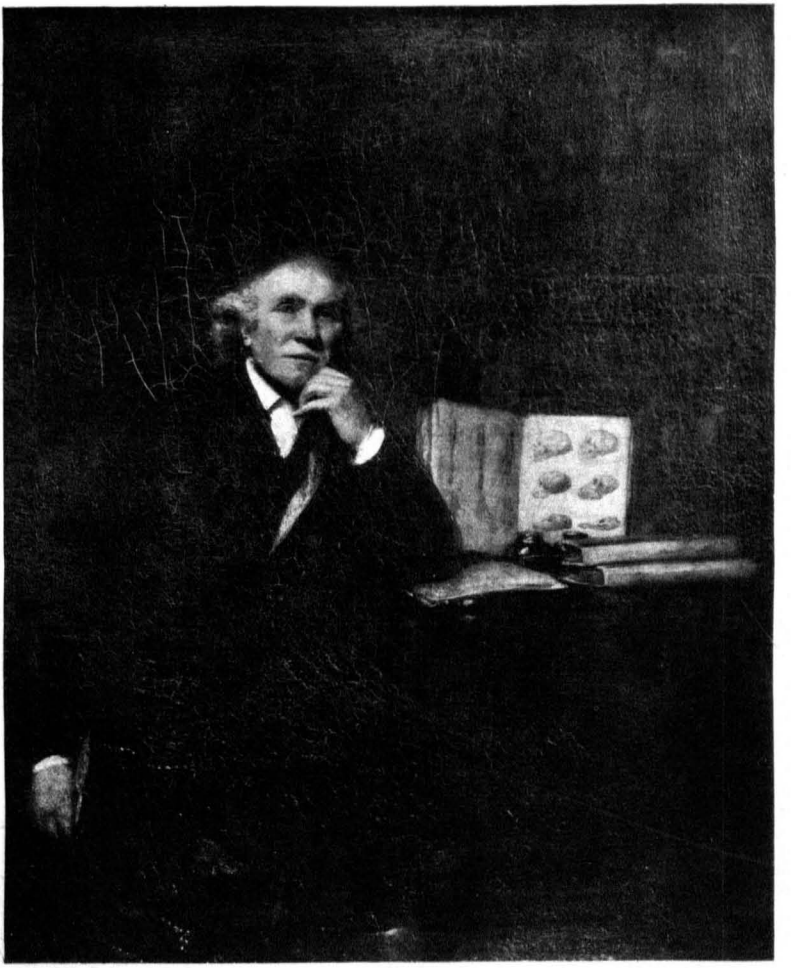
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,
DEMOLITION AND REBUILDING

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,
PORTICO

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,
HALL AND STAIRCASE

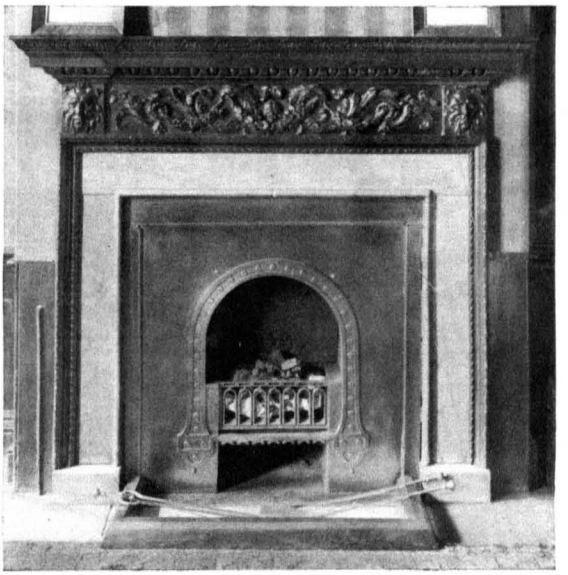


ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,
COUNCIL CHAMBER



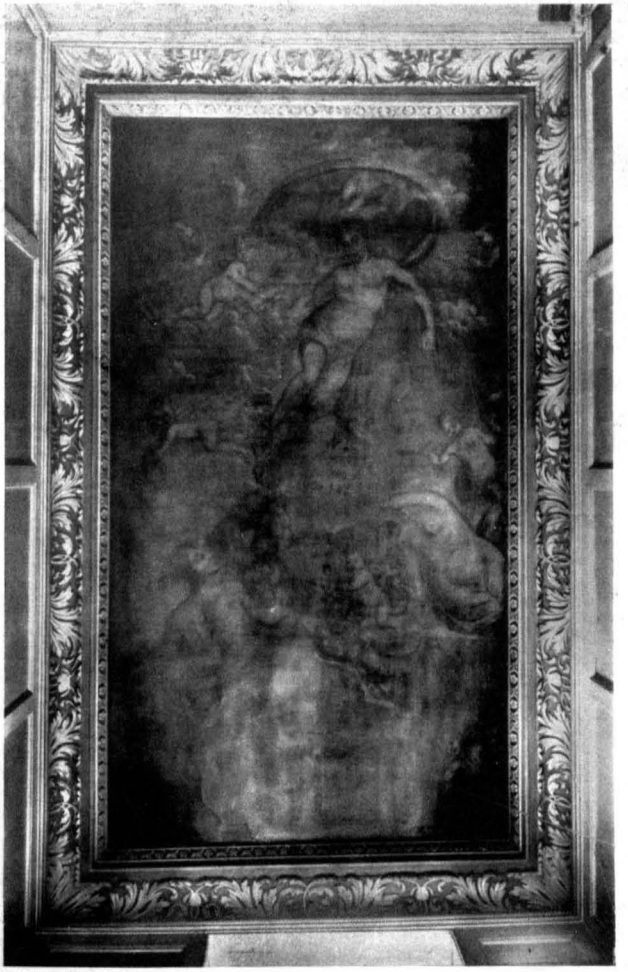
JOHN HUNTER

WESTERN PORTION OF PORTUGAL ROW (Nos. 44 to 48)

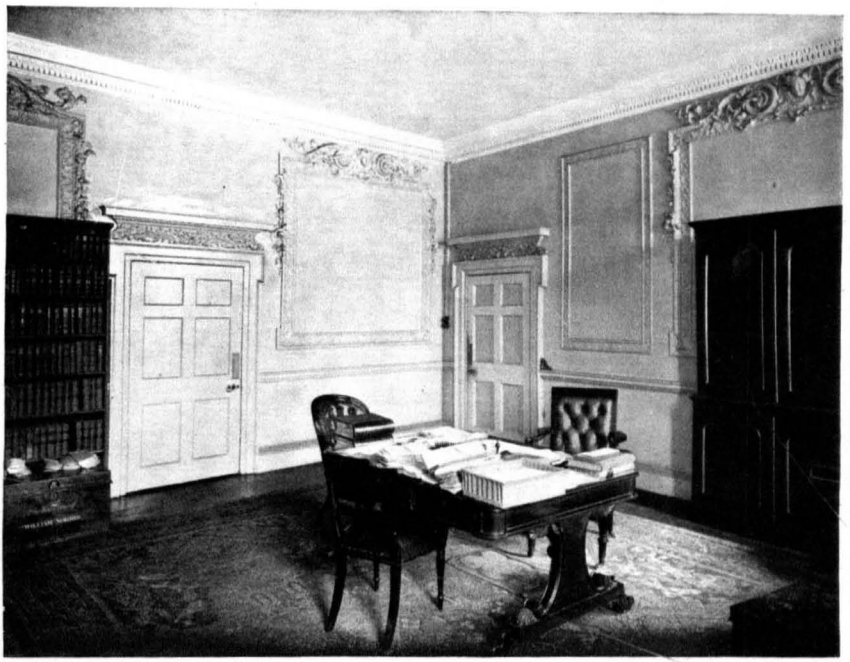


No. 44, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
CHIMNEY-PIECE, BACK ROOM
ON FIRST FLOOR

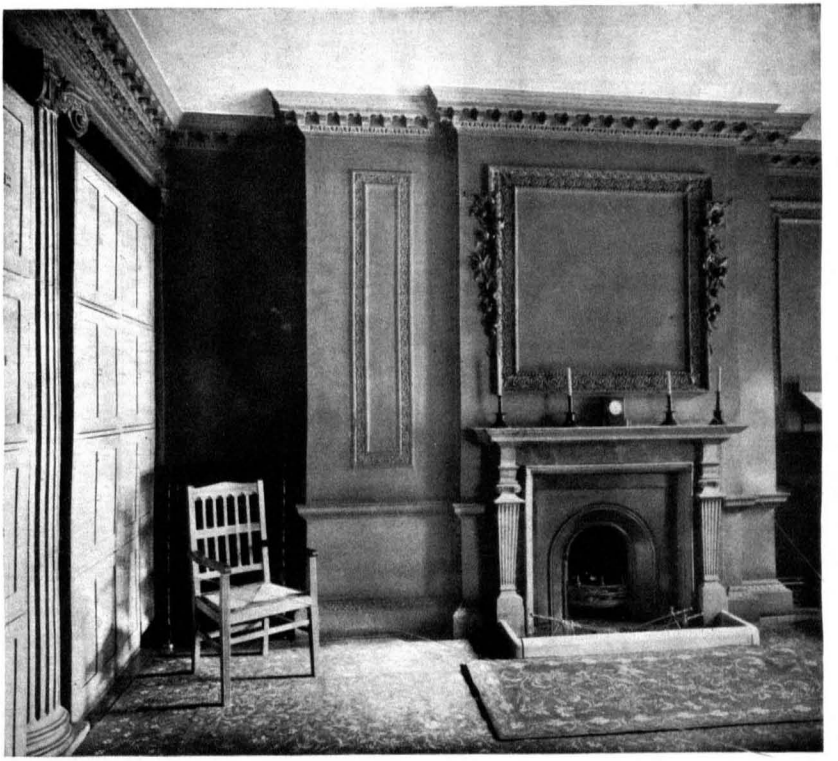
No. 44, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
STAIRCASE



No. 44, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
PAINTED CEILING ABOVE STAIRCASE

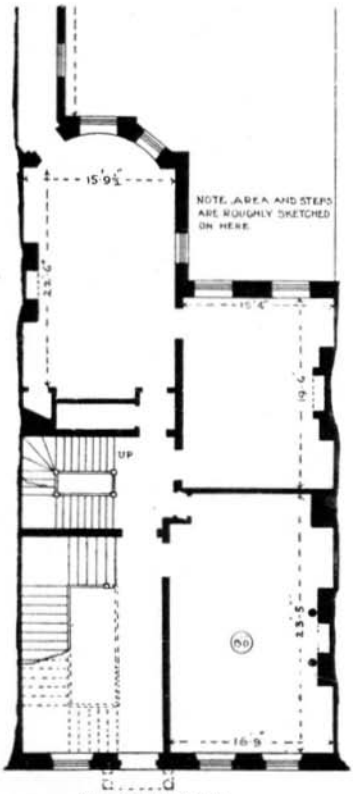


No. 45, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
FRONT ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR

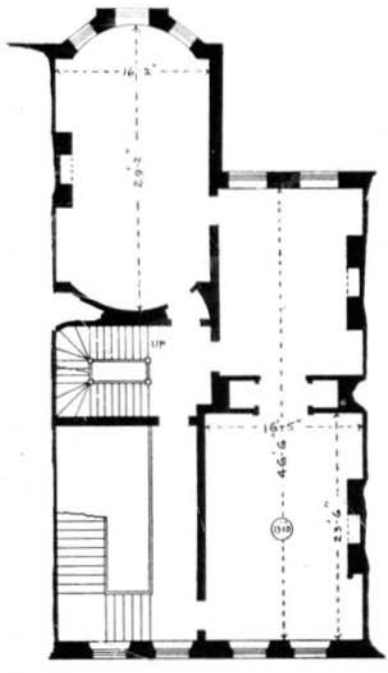


No. 45, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
BACK ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR

No. 45, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
LEAD CISTERN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



DRAWING ROOM FLOOR.

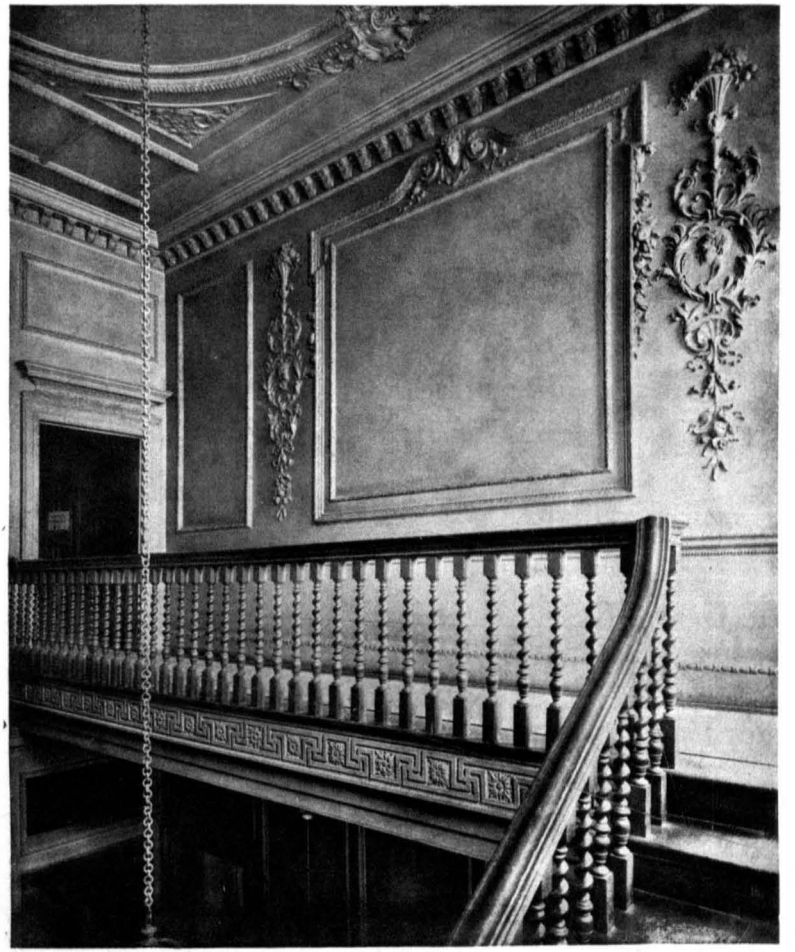
Nº 46 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS

PLOTTED FROM FIGURED SKETCHES IN THE SOANE COLLECTION DATED JULY 3RD 1806.

SCALE OF FEET. 0 5 10 20 30 40 50 FEET.

W. B. Riley
Surveyor

No. 46, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
STAIRCASE



No. 46, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
BALUSTRADING AND PLASTER-WORK

No. 46, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR

SOUTHERN HOUSES OF ARCH ROW IN 1909

PLATE 60

Nos. 51 & 52, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS

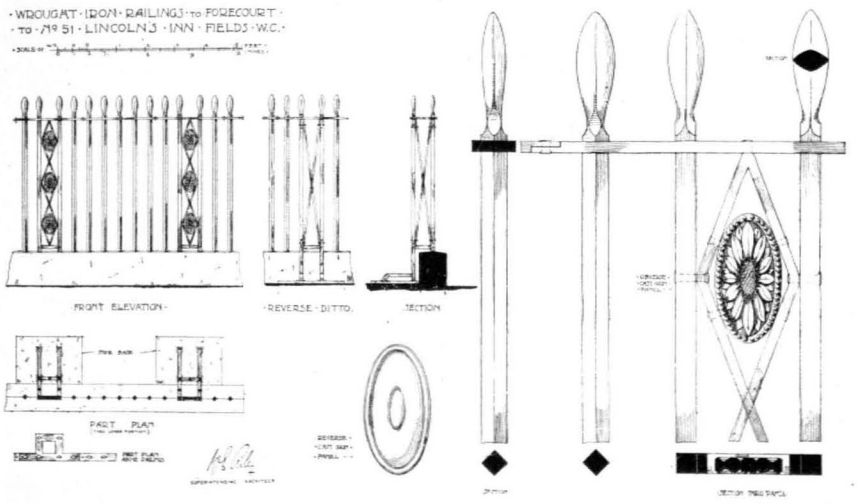
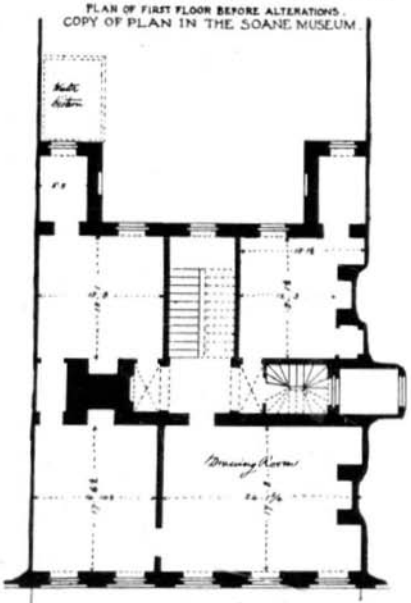

WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS to FORECOURT
to Nº 51 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS W.C.
FRONT ELEVATION
REVERSE DITTO
SECTION
PART PLAN

PLATE 62

PREMISES Nº 51 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS

PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR BEFORE ALTERATIONS.
COPY OF PLAN IN THE SOANE MUSEUM



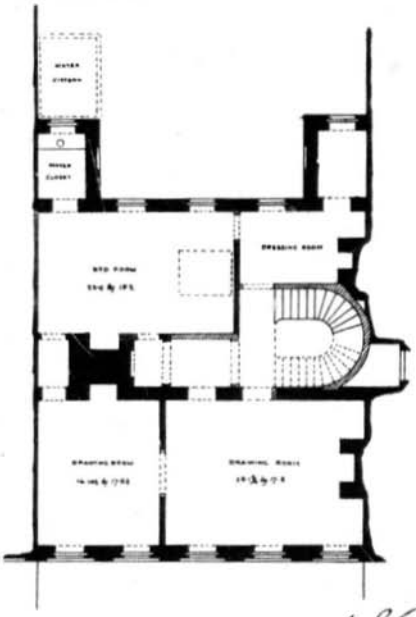
Plan of House in Lincolns Inn Fields
(Late Mr Rawsmans)

John Pearse Esqr

Lincolns Inn Fields April 24th 1794

PREMISES Nº 51 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,

COPY OF PLAN IN THE SOANE MUSEUM



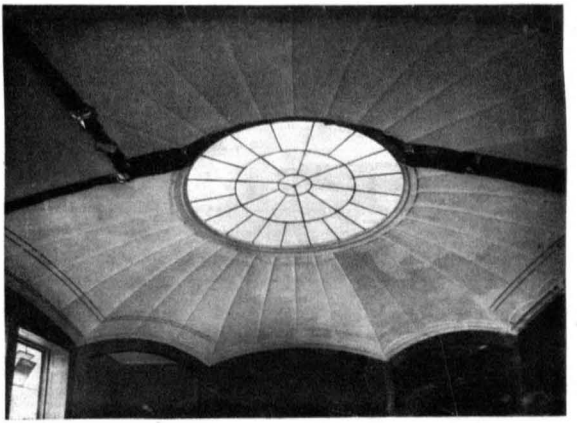
W. & Pilk

PLAN OF THE ONE PAIR FLOOR

WITH THE PROPOSED ALTERATIONS.

JOHN PEARSE ESQ.

11'6" high Lincolns Inn Fields May 7th 1794.

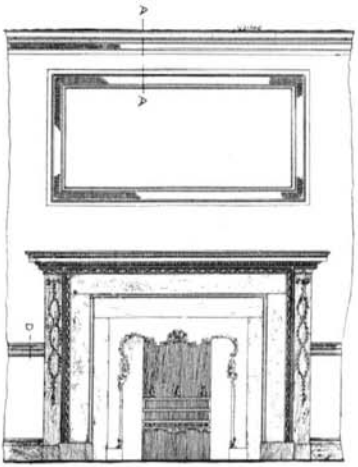


CEILING OF UMBRELLA PATTERN

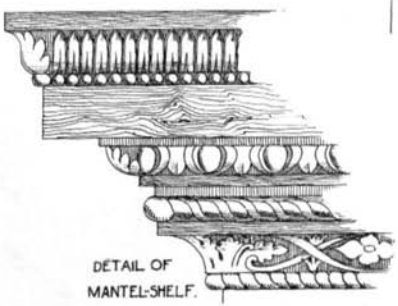
CHIMNEY-PIECE,
No. 51, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS

Nº 51 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS

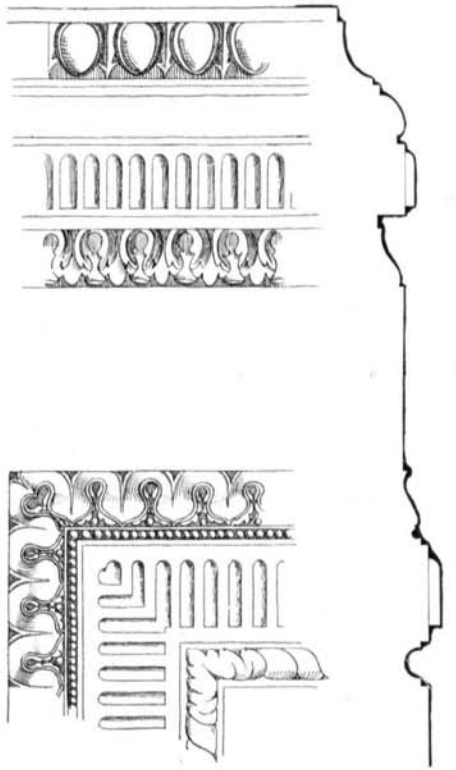
DETAILS OF DEAL MANTEL-PIECE AND MOULDED PLASTER-WORK ON GROUND FLOOR



ELEVATION.

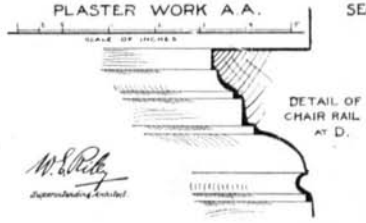


DETAIL OF MANTEL-SHELF.



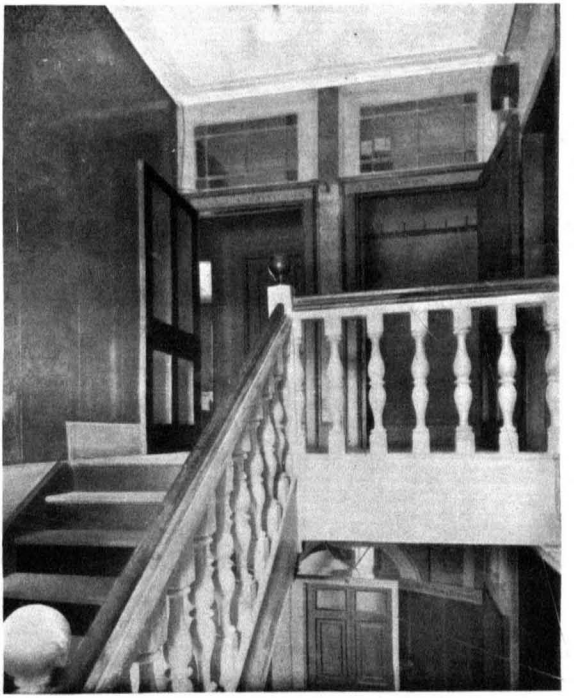
PLASTER WORK A.A.

SECTION

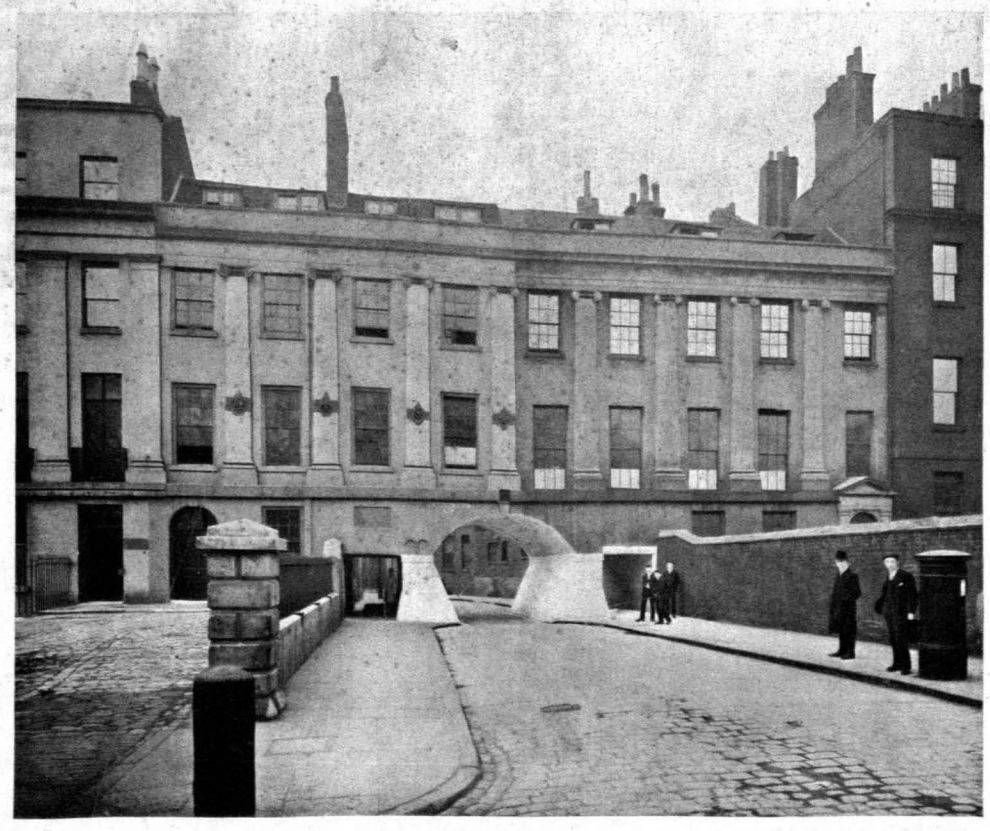


DETAIL OF CHAIR RAIL AT D.

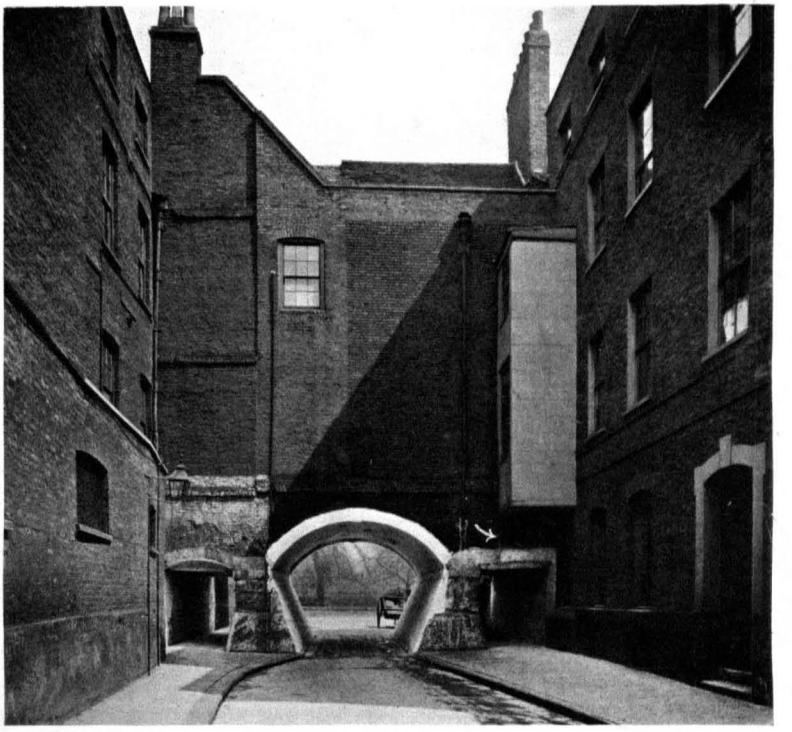
W. Pitt
Superintending Architect



No. 52, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
TOP FLIGHT OF STAIRCASE



Nos. 54 & 55, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS



No. 54, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
REAR OF ARCHWAY OVER SARDINIA STREET

SARDINIAN CHAPEL, INTERIOR IN 1808

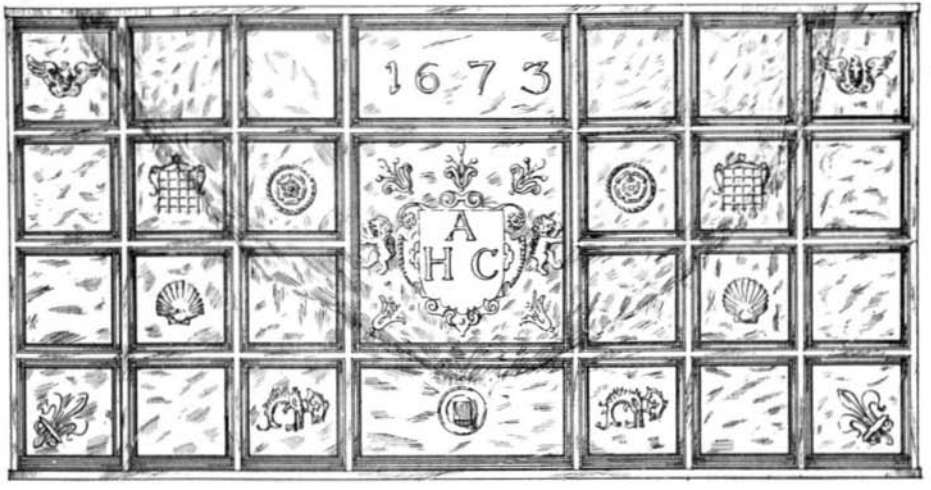
PLATE 69

CHURCH OF SS. ANSELM AND CECILIA,
INTERIOR IN 1904

CAST LEAD CISTERN
FROM
No 55 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS

CISTERN 2'3" WIDE WITH MOULDED RIBS CARRIED ROUND FORMING TWELVE PLAIN PANELS . . . .

FULL SIZE SECTION OF MOULDED RIB



SCALE OF FEET 2 1 0 12 INCHES

W. Pite

SUPERINTENDING ARCHITECT.

PLATE 71

No. 56, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
DOORCASE

Nos. 57 & 58, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
FRONT ELEVATION

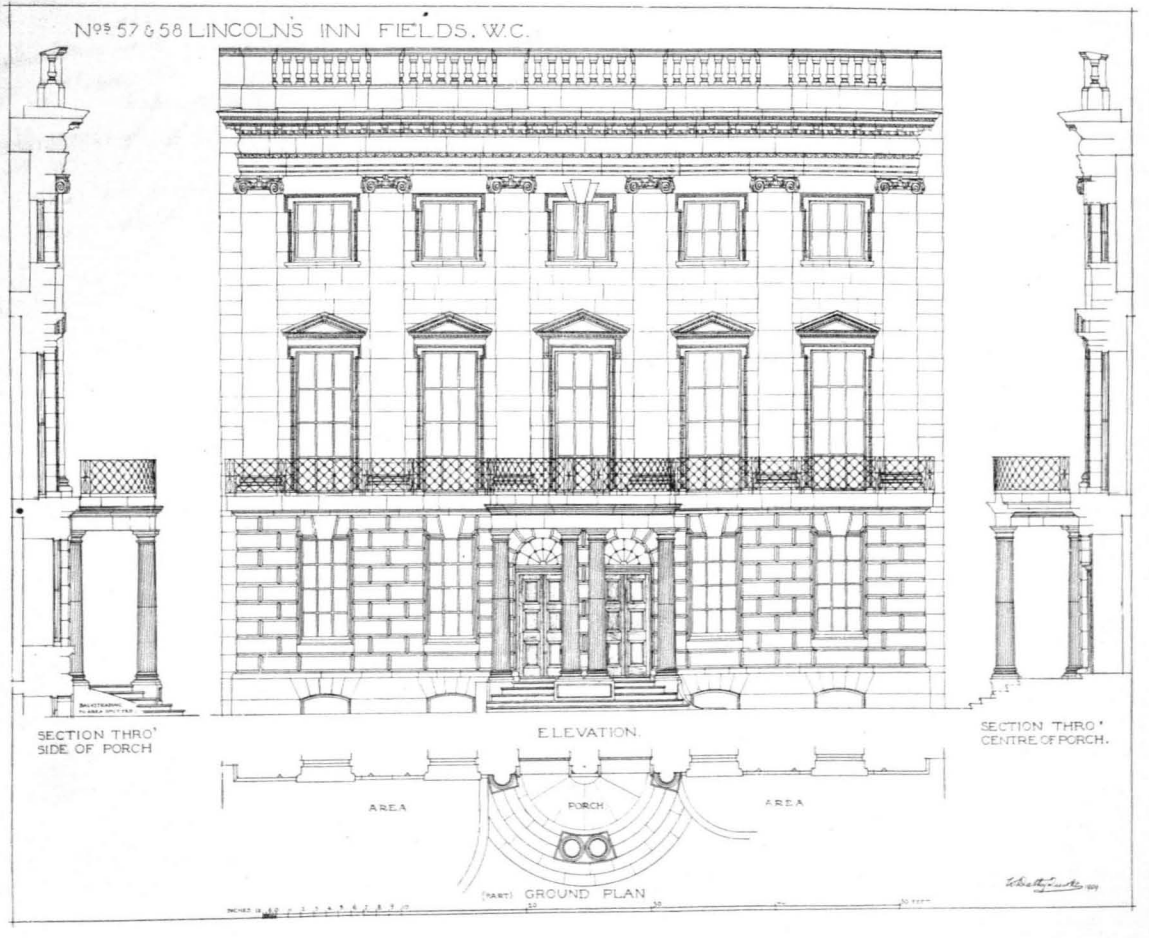
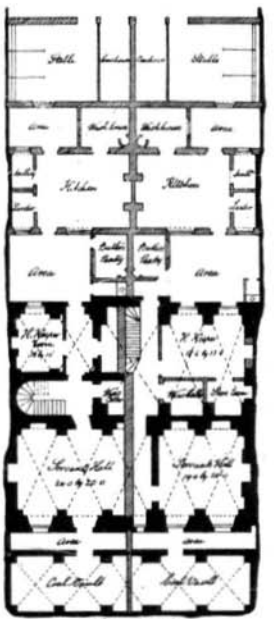
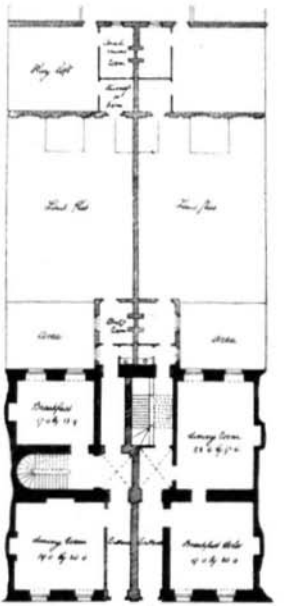

Nos 57 & 58 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS. W.C.
SECTION THRO' SIDE OF PORCH
ELEVATION.
SECTION THRO' CENTRE OF PORCH.
AREA
PORCH
AREA
(PART) GROUND PLAN

PLATE 74

PREMISES Nos 57 & 58 LINCOLNS INN FIELDS.

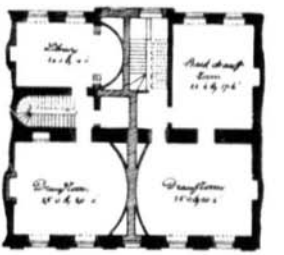


Plan of the Basement Floor of House in Lincolns Inn Fields (now divided into Chambers)

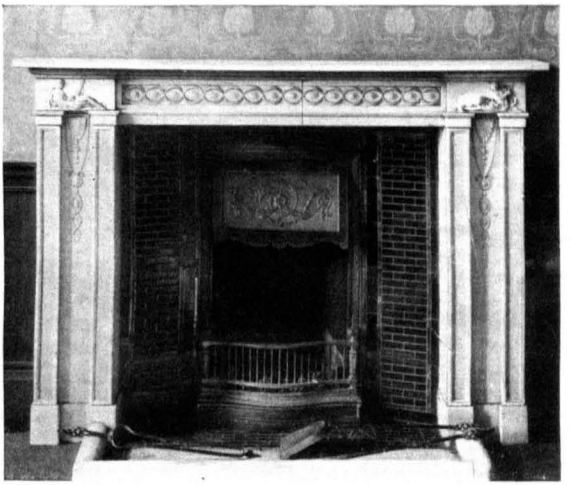


Plan of the Ground Floor. Mr. Pitt

NOTE. THIS PLAN WAS COPIED FROM [illegible] IN THE SOANE MUSEUM COLLECTION [illegible]



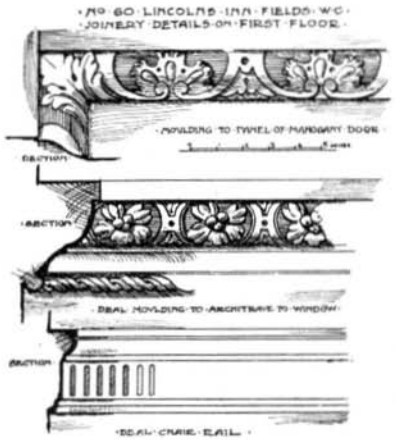
Plan One Pair Floor



No. 57, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
CHIMNEY-PIECE, FRONT ROOM
ON FIRST FLOOR

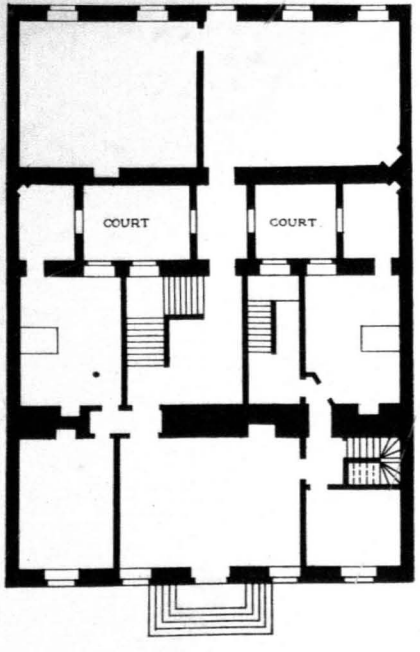
Nos. 59 & 60, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, FRONT ELEVATION

Nos. 59 & 60, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
PIERS TO FORECOURT



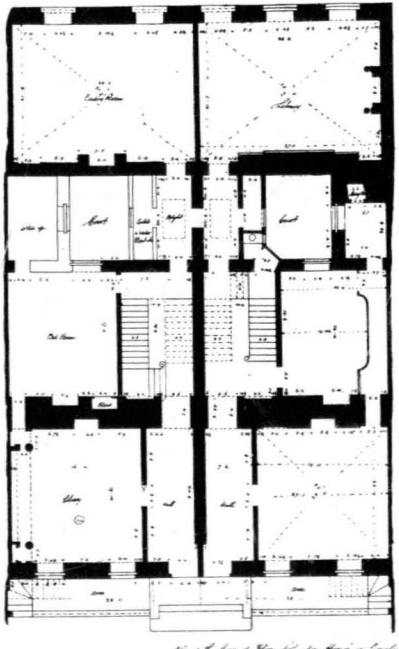
BRICK PIERS
LINDSEY HOUSE Nos 59-60
LINCOLNS INN FIELDS

Nos 59·60 LINCOLN'S·INN·FIELDS



PLAN OF THE PARLOR FLOOR OF LINDSEY HOUSE

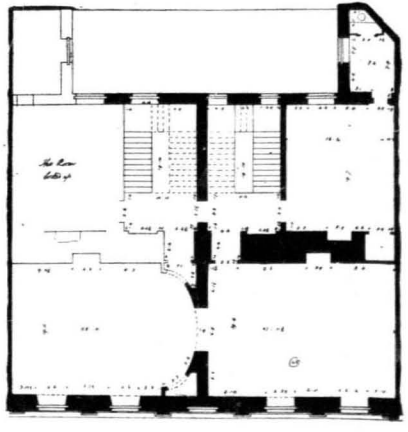
Parlour Plan extracted from "Vitruvius Britannicus" Colin Campbell 1717.



The South Fronte Restored

Plan of the Ground Floor of Lindsey House in Lincolns Inn Fields

PREMISES Nos 59 & 60 LINCOLNS INN FIELDS.
(LINDSEY HOUSE)
COPY OF PLAN IN THE SOANE MUSEUM

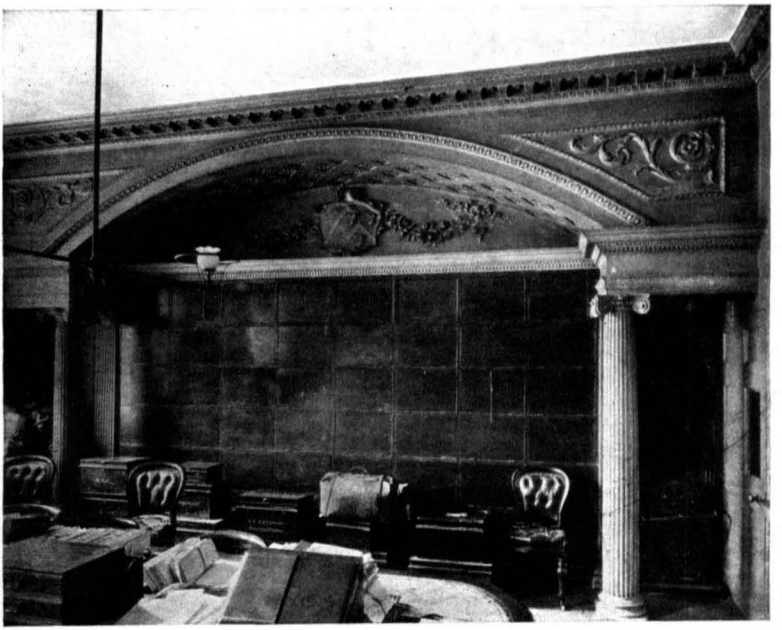


Plan of the Drawing Room Floor

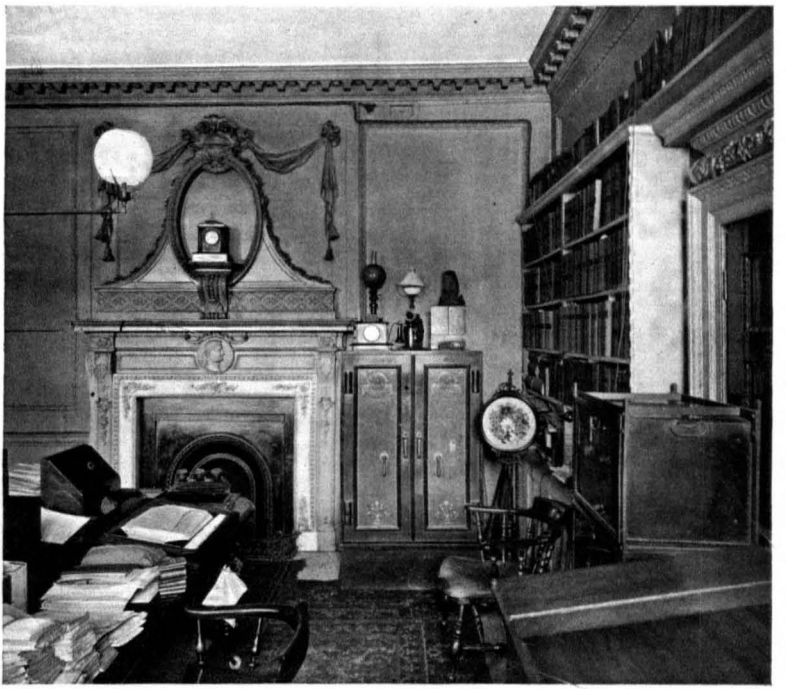
SUPERINTENDING ARCHITECT

PLATE 80

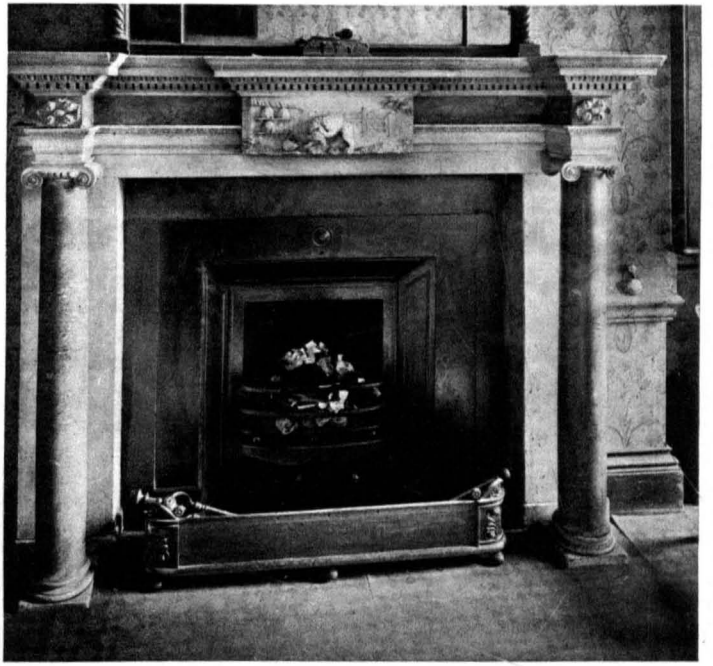
No. 59, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
STAIR BRACKET



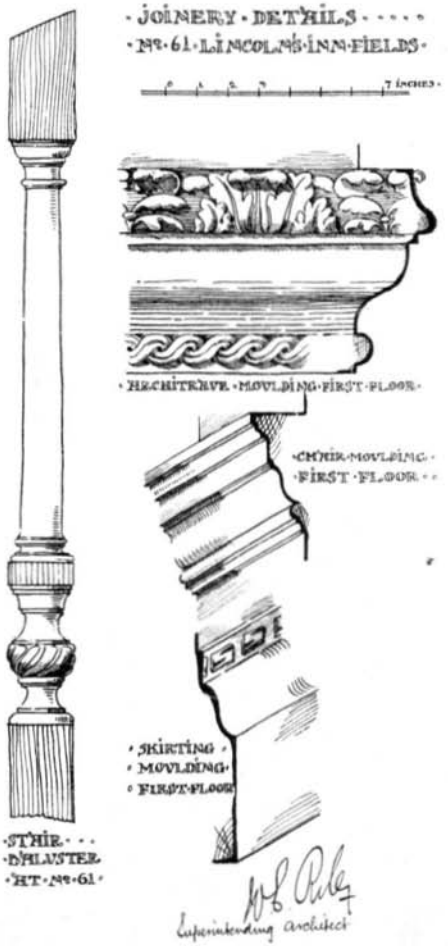
No. 59, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
ALCOVE IN FRONT ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR



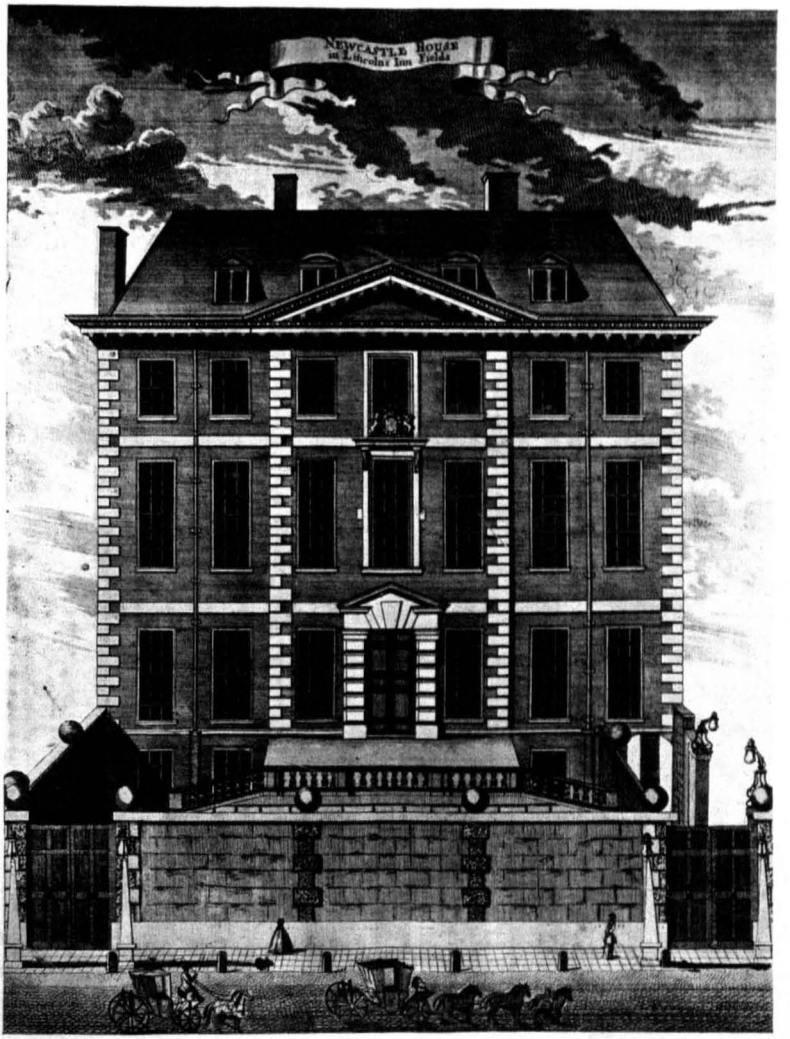
No. 59, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
FRONT ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR



No. 59, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
CHIMNEY-PIECE, BACK ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR

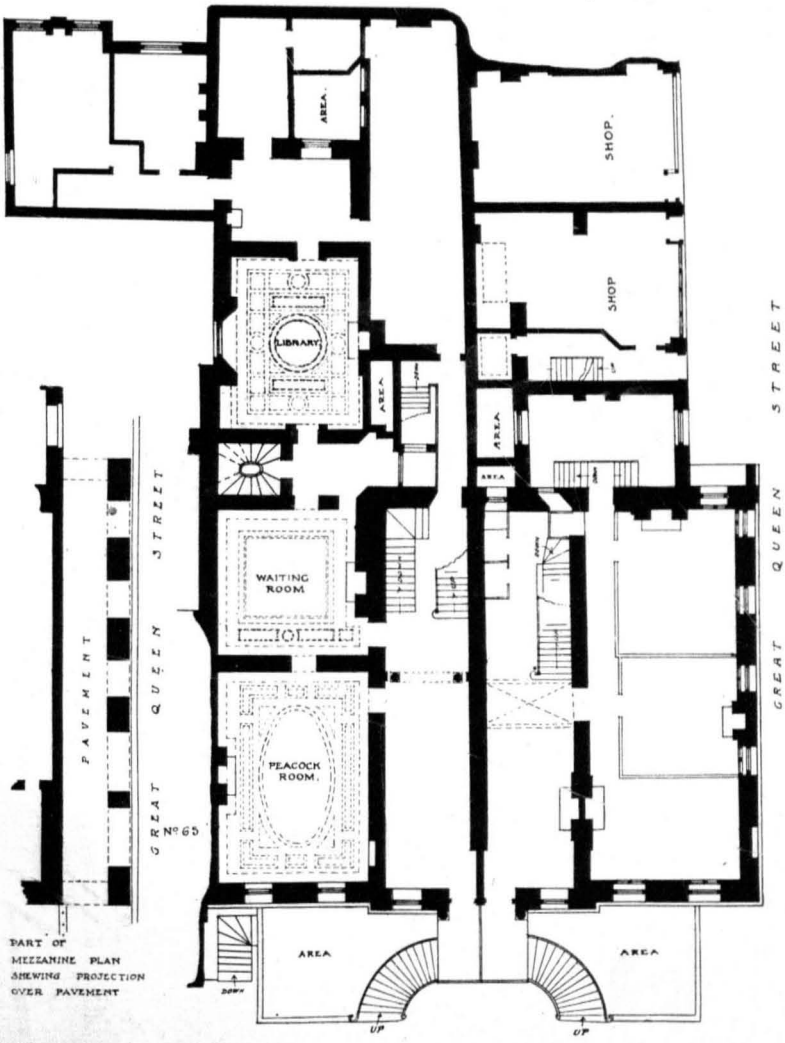

JOINERY DETAILS
No. 61. LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS
7 inches
ARCHITRAVE MOULDING FIRST FLOOR
CORNICE MOULDING FIRST FLOOR
SKIRTING MOULDING FIRST FLOOR
STAIR BALUSTER No. 61
Superintending architect

No. 65, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
FRONT ELEVATION



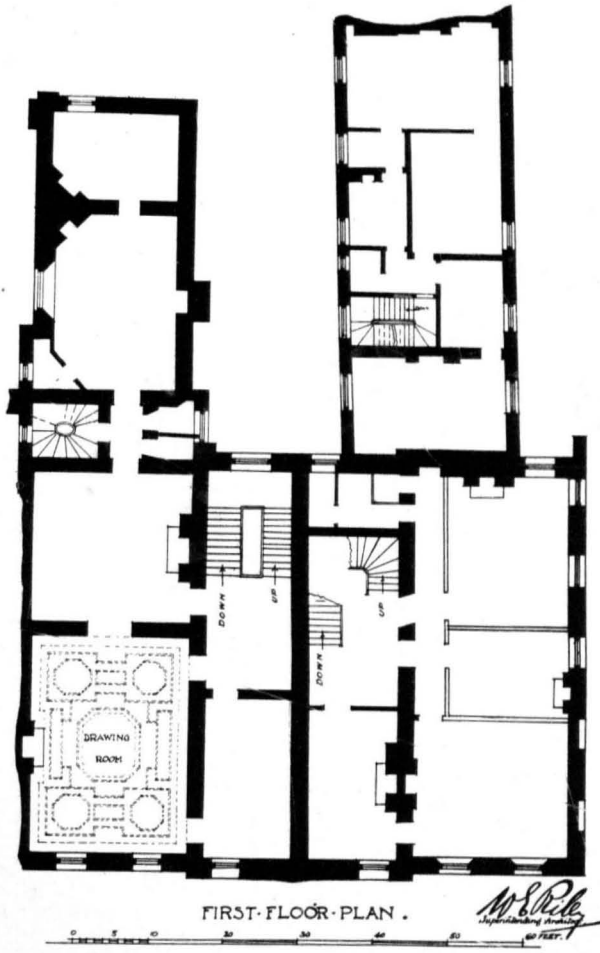
Nos. 66 & 67, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
FRONT IN 1754

Nos 66 & 67 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.



SUPERINTENDING ARCHITECT

Nos 66 & 67 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

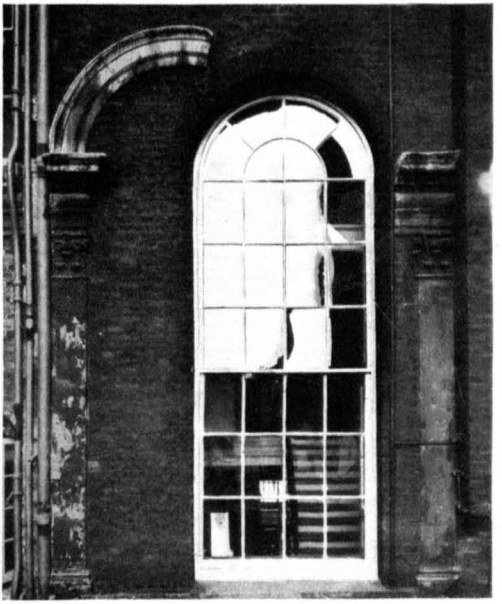


FIRST·FLOOR·PLAN.

W. & Pike
Superintending Architect

Nos. 66 & 67, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
FAÇADE TO LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS

Nos. 66 & 67, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
NORTH-EASTERN ANGLE

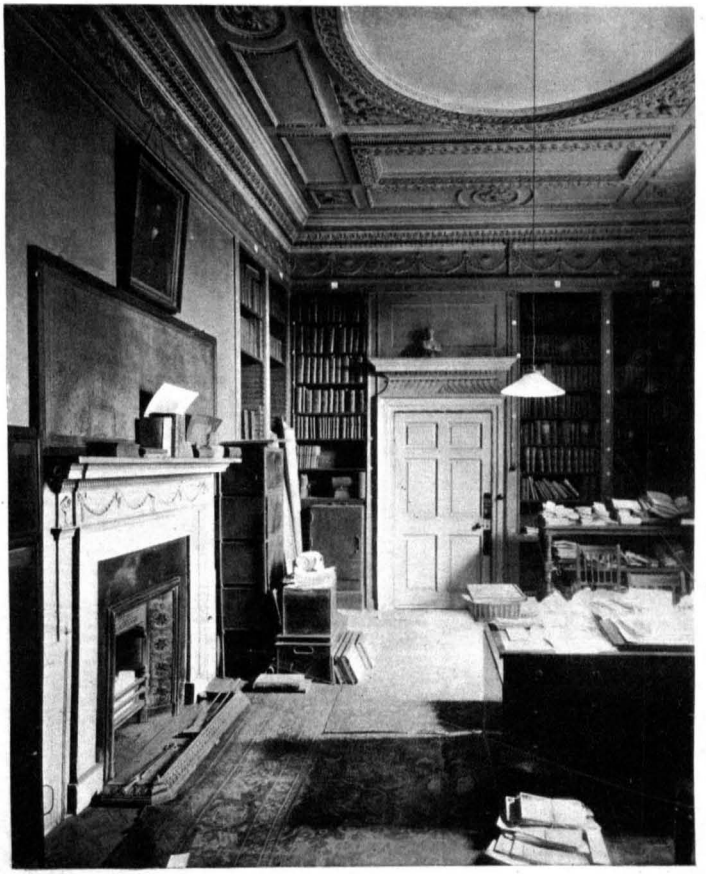


No. 66, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
STAIRCASE WINDOW

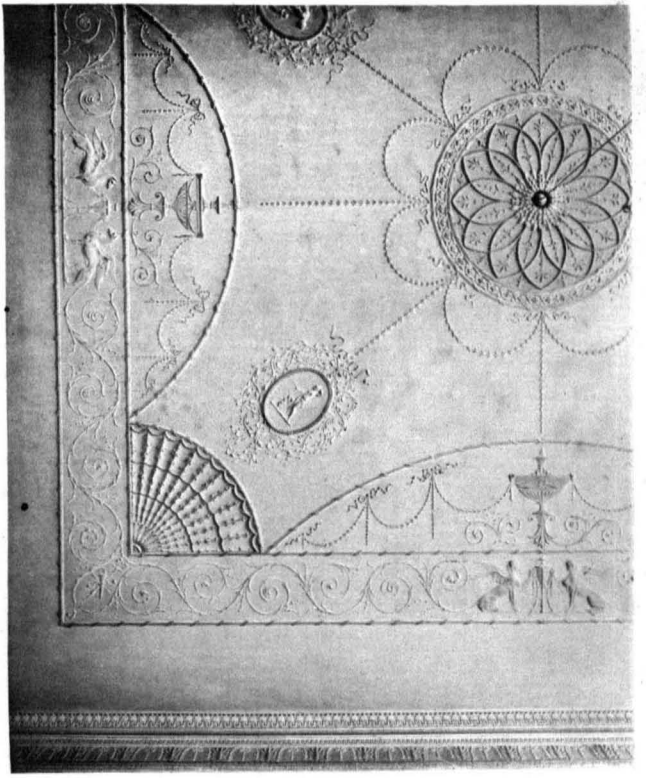
No. 66, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
CHIMNEY-PIECE, SECOND FLOOR

No. 66, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
"PEACOCK ROOM"

No. 66, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
WAITING-ROOM



No. 66, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
LIBRARY



No. 65, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
CEILING, FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR

No. 65, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
CHIMNEY-PIECE, FRONT ROOM IN BASEMENT