

CHAPTER XVII

HOWARD DESCENDANTS

THE record of the Long family has now been traced from the year of the conquest of Jamaica to the date of the death of Henry Charles Dudley Long, the last male descendant of the senior branch of the family, a period of more than two hundred years : a story of seven generations told by members of the family, in their writings, journals, and letters. It might have been continued to the present time in the same manner. Mrs. Howard of Greystoke was in her generation as distinguished a letter-writer as her predecessors. I have many of her letters written from France, Italy, Spain, and South Africa. They are interesting, descriptive, and humorous, and they are filled, too, with her wishes, hopes, and sympathies for her family and relations, and cannot now be made public.

This, the final chapter, will be little more than a formal record of the lives of her husband, herself, and their descendants. I regret that it should be so, for it seems a slight to my father and mother, to whom the ties of loving memories bind me more closely as years pass by : memories of my father's high ideal of honourable conduct in trivial as in important events of life ; of my mother's serenity, loving kindness, and generous sympathy. I could not adequately describe them if I filled a hundred pages in the attempt, and can but add that just as I dedicated this book, in loving memory, to my mother, so now I have written the introduction to its last chapter with the most sincere regard for, and gratitude to, my parents.

DESCENDANTS OF LORD HENRY THOMAS HOWARD MOLYNEUX
HOWARD AND ELIZABETH, HIS WIFE, YOUNGEST DAUGHTER
OF EDWARD LONG, CHIEF JUDGE OF THE ADMIRALTY
COURT OF JAMAICA, AND AUTHOR OF THE " HISTORY OF
JAMAICA "

1. Henry Howard of Greystoke, of whom hereafter.
1. Henrietta Anne, born at Arundel Castle July 17, 1804,

baptised on August 7 of the same year at Arundel, married on August 4, 1830, Henry John George Herbert, 3rd Earl of Carnarvon, who was born on June 8, 1800, and died on December 10, 1849. She died on May 26, 1876. For issue see the "Peerage."

2. Isabella Catherine Mary, born in Charles Street, Berkeley Square, on September 29, 1806, baptised at St. George's, Hanover Square, on October 27, 1806, married on September 2, 1829, Charles John Howard, 17th Earl of Suffolk and 10th Earl of Berkshire, who was born on November 7, 1804, and died on August 14, 1876. She died at Charlton Cottage on June 20, 1891. For issue see the "Peerage."

3. Charlotte Juliana Jane, born at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, on February 13, 1809, baptised at St. James's Church, married on October 5, 1831, James Wentworth Buller of Downes, Devon, D.C.L., J.P., D.L., M.P. for the city of Exeter and afterwards for the Northern Division of Devonshire, who was born on October 1, 1798, and died on March 13, 1865. She died on December 15, 1855. For issue see Burke's "Landed Gentry."

4. Juliana Barbara, born in Portland Place on March 24, 1812, baptised at St. Marylebone April 28 of the same year; she married on July 7, 1831, Sir John Ogilvy, 9th Baronet, who was born in Edinburgh on March 17, 1803, of Baldovan, Strathmartine, and Auchter House, Forfarshire, M.P. for Dundee 1857 to 1874, Convener of the County of Forfarshire, J.P., D.L., Hon. Colonel of the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Black Watch, and Major-General of the Royal Company of Archers; he died on March 29, 1890. She died on December 27, 1833. For issue see the "Baronetage."

HENRY HOWARD OF GREYSTOKE

Henry Howard of Greystoke was born on July 25, 1802, in Grosvenor Street, London, and baptised in Arundel Castle on November 1 of the same year. In 1810 Mr. James Dallaway, M.B., F.S.A., author of "Constantinople Ancient and Modern," "The History of West Sussex," etc., then librarian at Arundel Castle, was his first instructor in preparation for school. He was at that time with his grandfather Edward Long at Park House, Arundel.

From Park House, two years later, he went on March 4

to Dr. Hooker's School at Rottingdean, near Brighton: in the room which was his dressing-room at Thornbury Castle, there are two engravings of the School House.

Mrs. Hooker of Rottingdean received a gold palette from the Society of Arts, of which Charles Duke of Norfolk was president, in recognition of her many experiments to establish painting in wax. Her account of her method is printed in the tenth volume of the Society's "Transactions" in 1792, under the name of Miss Emma Jane Greenland—see "British Encyclopedia."

The Duke's portrait, as president of the society, was painted by Sir W. C. Ross, R.A.; it was engraved in 1813 by Thomas Williamson. The original picture, I believe, or if not the original its contemporary copy, is now in our cottage at Threlkeld in Cumberland: it was taken there because an amusing story is told of the Duke's purchase of the Threlkeld Hall estate, which is now my property.

Threlkeld Hall was to be sold by auction at Threlkeld, which is about ten miles from Greystoke. The Duke rode there with the intention of buying it; when nearing his destination he encountered a tinker, with whom he had some conversation, and to whom he eventually gave £5 to exchange clothes with him: when he arrived, in the tinker's clothes, in the room in which the auction was held, he was not recognised, and objection was raised to his bids. At length one of the company said, "Look here, auctioneer, take the old tinker's bid, and we'll see whether he has got the money or not." Then as no one else made an offer for it, the property was knocked down to the Duke. This story is still remembered by the village folk at Threlkeld.

In 1816, or perhaps early in 1817, Henry Howard went to Drury's House at Harrow; in 1821 he was a pupil of Mr. James Dallaway, then the vicar of Leatherhead, Surrey. Lord Andover, who afterwards became his brother-in-law, was there also.

In May 1822 he travelled abroad with Mr. Richard Duppa,¹ barrister-at-law, who was Mr. Dallaway's intimate friend.

Whilst in Switzerland his friend Gratwick accompanied them. At Florence his cousin Edward J. Dawkins was his cicerone, and gave him in the absence of Lord Burghersh, British Minister there, the entrée of the latter's opera-box.

¹ Mr. Richard Duppa was buried in the churchyard at Leatherhead under the same tombstone as Mr. James Dallaway. See page 496.

They visited Paris, Marseilles, Genoa, Milan, Florence, Rome, Naples, Bologna, Verona, Venice, Munich, Frankfurt, and Brussels, where they arrived in September 1823, and whence they returned to England.

“Harry,” as he was always called by his friends and relations, wrote to his father and mother long and descriptive letters, of which one extract, his account of his visit to the Falls of Schaffhausen, written to his father on September 10, 1822, is as follows.

“We now determined to go to Schaffhausen, a resolution which we have all of us since that time been very happy to have adopted. The road does not present anything peculiarly striking, here and there are some pretty views but altogether as much like England as possible. As it was late when we arrived, our visit to the Rheinfall was deferred till the approaching morning. The best thing in Schaffhausen is the inn really a most excellent one, quite in the English stile, it was there we saw C. Cavendish and his brother. The next morning we proceeded part of the way in a boat to the fall, for which you are obliged to cross the river. As I had been given to understand that this was no great thing, I was of course most agreeably surprized at the grandest water scene I have ever seen. It falls from a considerable height, and a great body of water, and extreme rapidity. A house is erected under it by the side of the rock, which it covers with a cloud of spray. What greatly increases the effect is its falling into water and thereby creating eddies, and streams of various coloured foam, and for a great distance, which mixed well with the natural fine dark blue of the water, and presenting a constant change, is never wearying to the eye. The picturesque part of the scene is assisted if not given by the rocks of curious irregular shape, one being worn into an arch by the water, these break what would otherwise be too long a line of cascade, and which has now all the appearance of 9 distinct cataracts. Above on the Zurich side is a castellated building, on a rock, which rises perpendicularly from the spray, on the other where the ground is flatter is a Mill turned by the river water, travelling from its natural course for that purpose. This scene is very prettily presented on the other side by a camera obscura which we saw.

“For a good finish, we went down the Rhein to Eglisau, where we met the carriage, and the river is so rapid that boats go considerably faster than vehicles.

“ In one part there is an Island with a curious Convent on it of large dimensions, used now by the Hereticks as a school.

“ We stopped one day at Zurich on our return and by that means it was that I saw George Petre.”

On the death of his father Harry succeeded him as Member for Steyning in Sussex in June 1824; and he subsequently represented Shoreham in the same county from 1826 to 1832. He voted on the Liberal side on March 22, 1831, for the Great Reform Bill, which was passed by a majority of one.

There is no record of his having again sought a seat in the House of Commons. His energies were turned from politics to the promotion of railways, in which he may be said to have been one of the pioneers. He was an original director of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, one of the earliest lines to be constructed, and to this he gave the greatest part of the time which could be spared from the management of his estates, and from county business, until his health broke down.

It is said of him that when the company, in its early days, was in difficulties, he undertook to back it for all he was worth; and that after it had become a success, a large and influential deputation waited upon him at Greystoke Castle in order to present him with a testimonial. He met the deputation in the hall, and immediately said: “ I am the most obstinate member of an obstinate family, and I will not listen to what you intend to say; not to a single word, so come to lunch ”; and promptly ushered them into the dining-room, where he still refused to allow thanks to be given to him.

He greatly improved and embellished Greystoke Castle; and restored Thornbury Castle, which, when he inherited it, contained only four or five rooms that were habitable, although the walls, excepting those of the great hall, were standing almost intact.

I have been told by those who knew him in the prime of his life, that he was a very fine rider to hounds. He had hunted from his earliest youth. His old coachman, whose name was Bawcombe, who had the care of his horses from the first, often told me how, before the time of railways, he rode with his stable men from Greystoke in Cumberland to Thornbury in Gloucestershire, taking his hacks and hunters with him. It was an affair of many days. In wet weather when their riding boots were uncomfortably filled by the rain, they

dismounted, and seated on the ground got rid of some of the water by holding up first one leg, and then the other, so that it might trickle out of the top of their boots.

He thought little of cantering on his hack from Thornbury to a meet of the Duke of Beaufort's hounds at Badminton, a distance of some twenty miles : and he is included in the field of the Duke's hunt in the picture painted by William and Henry Barraud, which was engraved by William Giller and published by Henry Graves on January 1, 1847.

So devoted was he to hunting that he bought a field near Thornbury, because there Lord Fitzhardinge's hounds had killed their fox after a very fine run.

Although he gave up hunting, I believe, about the year 1864, I remember having ridden with him to a meet of the hounds on more than one occasion : the last time I saw him on a horse was in 1866, when the winter months were passed at Puttenham Priory, owing to my illness at Mr. Hastings' School at Harrow.

During the last ten years of his life he was a confirmed invalid, and the management of the establishment and the education of his children devolved almost entirely upon my mother. We were encouraged to enjoy all outdoor exercises and amusements, and were allowed in holiday times to occupy ourselves much as we liked.

We three elder boys had each his pony, and at Greystoke had a small pack of beagles, so that we began to ride to hounds at a very early age. After about fourteen years of age, we could shoot nearly every day of the season till we left Greystoke in the autumn. Then the whole family with servants, horses, and carriages, took the train for Thornbury ; breaking the journey at Birmingham, where we stayed one night at the Queen's Hotel.

We began to shoot red and fallow deer on Gowbarrow Fell by the side of Ullswater Lake when most boys were still at school. When we were at Cambridge our long vacations were spent there at Lyulph's Tower, in charge of a tutor. Thus we enjoyed delightful times, swimming in and sailing on the lake, fishing there and in the neighbouring streams, riding and hunting, stalking deer, and shooting every sort of game over dogs. I wonder whether boys will have such good times in England again.

On January 7, 1875, in the seventy-third year of his age my father died at Thornbury. He was buried in the church-

yard at Greystoke. He married on December 6, 1849, in the church at Godstone, the eldest daughter of his first cousin, Henry Lawes Long of Hampton Lodge, Charlotte Caroline Georgiana Long. She was born at Hampton Lodge on April 23, 1823. Her godfather was George Grenville Pigott of Doddershall, Buckinghamshire; her godmothers, Caroline Lady Suffield and Lady Georgiana Walpole.

Mrs. Howard of Greystoke inherited the Hampton Lodge estate in 1870, at the death of her brother. She did much to improve the property, and after the determination of the tenancy of the Misses Marjoribanks (in 1876, I think), who had rented the house for a term of years, she added a second story to it by substituting a mansard for the flat, lead covered, roof which existed previously.

She afterwards spent some time there each year, with my sisters and myself, until, having built herself a house in Cumberland near Bassenthwaite which she called Ravenstone, she made over to me by deed of gift the Hampton Lodge property, and also a small farm, which was all that then remained of the East Barnet property: this was in 1880.

The remainder of her life was passed at Ravenstone, in visiting her children and in travelling abroad. She died at Ravenstone on July 24, 1896, and was buried in the churchyard at Greystoke, in the same vault as her husband, over which a granite monument is erected. The pulpit in the church at Seale was erected in her memory.

PICTURES OF MR. AND MRS. HOWARD OF GREYSTOKE

Henry Howard :

1. At Greystoke, a full-length life-size portrait by James Lonsdale, as esquire, bearing the helmet of Robert FitzWalter, with Arundel Castle in the background. It is one of a series representing the signing of Magna Charta, painted for Charles, 11th Duke of Norfolk, in which he was depicted as Baron Robert FitzWalter, the leader of the Barons at Runnymede on June 15, 1215. These pictures were reproduced in coloured glass intended to be placed in the windows of the Baron's Hall in Arundel Castle; I have been informed that they are stored in the castle cellars. The fire at Greystoke Castle in 1868 destroyed these pictures, with the exception of that of Henry Howard, which was at Thornbury Castle at the time of the fire.

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2. There is a copy of this picture at Thornbury Castle.
3. There is a copy, reduced in size to 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 2 inches, by W. Perry at Rodsall Manor.
4. A portrait at Greystoke Castle painted soon after his marriage, by Buckner.
5. A miniature, probably by Nistessal (?), when he was about seven years old, in the possession of Captain Mowbray Buller, at Downes, co. Devon.
6. A miniature painted soon after his marriage, in the possession of Sir Esme Howard.

Mrs. Howard :

1. A portrait by Buckner at Greystoke Castle, a pendant to No. 4 on the foregoing list.
2. A portrait painted in pastels by Professor Tito Conti of Florence, about 1883, at Greystoke Castle.
3. A miniature painted about the time of her marriage at Thornbury Castle.
4. A miniature, the pendant of No. 6 in the foregoing list, in the possession of Sir Esme Howard.
5. A miniature by Charles Turvill painted in 1884 in the possession of Sir Esme Howard.
6. A miniature at the age of $5\frac{1}{2}$ years by Wm. Egley of 47 Cirencester Place, Fitzroy Square, at Greystoke.
7. A life-size reproduction of the above by Buckner at Thornbury Castle, the photograph of which is facing page 502.
8. A water-colour sketch by A. E. Chalon, R.A., at the age of 13 months 27 days, at Rodsall Manor.

Henry Charles Howard, eldest son of Henry Howard of Greystoke, of Greystoke Castle, was born there on September 17, 1850.

He was educated at Mr. Tabor's school at Cheam, Surrey, at Bull's House, Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A.; J.P. and D.L. for the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland; High Sheriff for Cumberland 1879; Chairman of the Cumberland C.C. from 1891 to 1914; M.P. for the Penrith Division 1885-6; Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith Railway Co.; Hon. Major of the Cumberland Yeomanry.

He began hunting as a boy with a few beagles in the park at Greystoke, which extends to about 5,000 acres; at Cambridge he was the master and huntsman of the Trinity Foot

Beagles, and in 1876 became the Master of the Cumberland Fox Hounds. He was a fine rider, and when he resigned the Mastership in 1902 he was presented by the Hunt with an excellent portrait of himself by Sir George Reid.

He married at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, on June 6, 1878, Lady Mabel Harriet McDonnell, second daughter of the fifth Earl of Antrim; C.B.E. 1920, C.A.

He died at Greystoke on August 4, 1914. Issue:

1. Bernard Henry Esme, born on September 15, 1880; he was educated at Drury's House, Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge; on August 1, 1914, he joined the Flying Corps of the French Army, was awarded the Brevet Militaire; in the same year he was taken prisoner in Germany; he made his escape in the following year, and joined the 3rd Battalion, as Second Lieutenant, of the Manchester Regiment in South Africa, where he was a Flight-Commander and obtained the M.C. medal. He is a J.P. for Cumberland.

1. Joan Mabel was born at Greystoke on October 11, 1879. She is private secretary to the Hon. Sir Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., etc., General Secretary to the League of Nations.

Sir (Edward) Stafford Howard, second son of Henry Howard of Greystoke, of Thornbury Castle, Gloucestershire, was born at Greystoke on November 25, 1851; educated at Cheam, Bull's House, Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge; K.C.B., C.B.; J.P., D.L. for Gloucestershire, and J.P. for Carmarthenshire; M.P. for East Cumberland 1875-85 and for South Gloucestershire 1885-6; Under-Secretary for India 1886; Commissioner of H.M. Woods and Forests 1893-1912; Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England 1914; B.A. Cambridge; Barrister-at-Law of the Inner Temple 1875; first Mayor of Llanelly 1914-16.

He married, first, Lady Rachel Anne Georgina Campbell, youngest daughter of the second Earl Cawdor, on September 21, 1876.

Issue:

1. Algar Henry Stafford of Thornbury Castle, Gloucestershire, born on August 7, 1880; educated at Drury's House, Harrow; Barrister of the Inner Temple 1905; late Captain of the Carmarthenshire R.G.A. Militia 1903-8; Major of Gloucestershire Yeomanry; served in the Great War 1914-19, in Egypt, Gallipoli, where he was wounded, and obtained the M.C. in 1918, and in Palestine; he was present at the taking of Jerusalem, Damascus, and Aleppo; J.P. for Gloucester-

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shire; Fitzalan Pursuivant of Arms Extraordinary 1911; Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms 1911-19; Windsor Herald from 1919. He married on October 11, 1921, the Hon. Violet Ethel Meysey-Thompson, eldest daughter of the first Baron Knaresborough, and widow of Captain Alexander Moore Vandeleur of the 2nd Life Guards, who was killed in action on October 30, 1914.

Issue :

Anne Violet, b. March 21, 1923.

1. Ruth Evelyn, born on December 10, 1877; married on January 5, 1903, Gardner Sebastian Bazley, born on October 14, 1863, only son of the late Sir Thomas Bazley, 2nd Baronet, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Gardner, of Chaseley, Manchester; he was M.A. Oxford, Barrister-at-Law of the Inner Temple; J.P., D.L., C.C. for Gloucestershire; High Sheriff 1901; formerly Lieutenant of 3rd Battalion of the Yorks Regiment, and Captain of the 4th Battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment; he died v.p. on June 22, 1911.

Issue :

1. Sir Thomas Stafford, 3rd Baronet, of Hatherop Castle, b. October 6, 1907.

2. Anthony Gardner, b. June 4, 1911.

1. Elizabeth Rachel, b. January 6, 1904.

2. Frances Catharine Ruth, b. December 16, 1905.

3. Rachel Constance, b. May 2, 1909.

She married, secondly, on September 2, 1913, Francis Charles Cadogan, born on January 1, 1885, third son of the Hon. Charles George Henry Cadogan, late Captain of the Grenadier Guards, and his wife, Henriette Wilhelmina, third daughter of Henry Montgomery of Gothenberg; late Lieutenant-Commander R.N.; served in the Great War, Anzac Landing, Intelligence Department, Dover Patrol, and Black and Caspian Seas.

Issue :

3. Christopher Michael, b. February 4, 1917.

4. Henriette Alice, b. June 6, 1914.

2. Alianore Rachel, born on May 25, 1886; married at Thornbury on June 24, 1913, Arthur Hugh Brabazon Talbot-Ponsonby, sixth son of Charles William Talbot-Ponsonby of Langrish House, Petersfield, J.P. for the counties of Cork and Hampshire, and his wife, Constance Louisa, youngest daughter of F. P. Delmé-Radcliffe of Hitchin Priory, Herts; late Major of the 9th Battalion of Hampshire Regiment.

Issue :

Alathea Rachel Constance, b. May 13, 1914.

Sir Stafford Howard married secondly at Llanelly on September 21, 1911, Catharine Meriel Stepney (daughter and heir of the late Sir Arthur Cowell Stepney, Bart.) of Cilymaenllwyd, Llanelly, M.B.E., J.P. and C.C. for Carmarthenshire, who in 1922 assumed the additional surname of Stepney.

Sir Stafford Howard died at 11 Lowndes Square, London, on April 8, 1916, and was buried at Thornbury.

Issue :

2. Stafford Vaughan Stepney Howard Stepney, b. September 3, 1915.

3. Margaret Stepney Howard Stepney, b. January 20, 1913.

Robert Mowbray Howard, third son of Henry Howard of Greystoke, was born at Greystoke Castle on May 23, 1854; educated at Mr. Hastings' preparatory school at Harrow, at the Rev. P. V. Filleul's, Biddisham Rectory, co. Somerset, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A.; J.P., D.L. for Surrey, late C.C. Surrey, Chairman of the Farnham Bench of Magistrates 1901-17; of Hampton Lodge, Surrey, 1880-1919, now of Rodsall Manor, Surrey.

He married, first, on October 6, 1881, at Keele Church, Louisa Georgina, eldest daughter of the Rev. Walter Sneyd of Keele Hall, Staffordshire, M.A., F.S.A., J.P., and Henrietta Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of Richard Malone Sneyd of Cherryvale, co. Donegal; she died at Broadoak, Seale, Surrey, on June 30, 1910, and was buried in the churchyard at Seale.

Issue :

1. Henry Ralph Mowbray, born at Hampton Lodge on June 18, 1883; educated at Sandroyd School, Surrey, Drury's House, Harrow, and at Sandhurst; late Captain of the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade; served in the Great War in the 9th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, Major O.B.E. (Military); late C.C. Surrey; he married on June 8, 1911, Helen Millicent, eldest daughter of the late William Dodge James, C.V.O., D.L., of West Dean Park, Sussex, and Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Charles John Forbes, of Newe, 4th Baronet, Lady of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem, C.V.O.

Issue :

1. Diana Katherine, b. May 4, 1913.

2. Pamela Evelyn, b. October 5, 1914.

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3. Audrey Elizabeth, b. January 25, 1916.

4. Rosemary Millicent, b. September 22, 1917.

5. Joan Margery, b. September 7, 1921.

2. Lyulph Walter Mowbray, born on November 21, 1885, at Castle Rising, Norfolk; educated at Sandroyd School, Surrey, Drury's House, Harrow, and New College, Oxford; he studied architecture under Sir Edwin Landseer Lutyens, Knt., R.A., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., and Giles Gilbert Scott, F.R.I.B.A., and also at the Beaux-Arts in Paris; he was page to the Earl Marshal (fifteenth Duke of Norfolk) at the coronation of King Edward VII, and Gentleman Usher at the coronation of King George V. He was in Paris at the outbreak of the Great War, returned to England immediately, joined the Officers' Training Camp at Headley near Epsom, was gazetted Second Lieutenant in 1914, and was shortly afterwards promoted to Lieutenant, having joined the 7th Battalion of the Royal West Surrey Regiment. His Battalion left England on July 27, 1915. He was killed on September 15, 1915, with Captain Roland Stuart Hebelier of Dean Place, West Horseley, Surrey; both by the same shell, when they were trying to save some of their men, who had been buried by the explosion of a mine. This was near Fricourt.

He was buried in the Norfolk Cemetery near Fricourt, Plot 1, Row B, Grave 11.

In his memory a white marble tablet is fixed on the north wall of the family pew in Seale Church; and his name is inscribed upon the Seale War Memorial which was unveiled by his father on May 9, 1920.

1. Muriel Isabel Catherine, born June 28, 1882, at Hampton Lodge, married on October 24, 1912, Tudor Ralph Castle, second son of William Castle and Wilhelmina Sadleir his wife; he was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. After his marriage he became the agent of the Hampton Lodge Estate; this he resigned in October 1914 and joined the Universities and Public School Corps at Epsom as a private. He was gazetted Second Lieutenant of the 6th Battalion of the Royal West Surrey Regiment in February 1915; left England for France on July 18, 1916, and was killed in Delville Wood, near Albert, during an attack upon the Battalion's trenches on August 31, 1916.

He was buried in the Dantzig Alley, British Cemetery, near Albert, Plot 1, Row B, Grave 36.

In his memory also there is a white marble tablet in the

family pew in Seale Church, and his name is inscribed upon the Seale War Memorial.

Issue :

Deborah, b. July 10, 1915, at Sandy Cross, Seale, Surrey.

Mr. Robert Mowbray Howard married secondly on September 12, 1912, at the church at Chiddingfold, Surrey, Audrey Cecilia, third daughter of the late Charles Hallyburton Campbell, B.C.S., J.P., and C.C., London, of 64 Cromwell Road, S.W., nephew of the first Lord Campbell and second son of Sir George Campbell, Knt., of Edenwood, Fife, and of Evelyn his wife, eldest daughter of Henry Stuart of Montford, Isle of Bute, son of Lord George Stuart, Rear-Admiral C.B., and grandson of John Stuart, first Marquess of Bute.

The Right Hon. Sir Esme William Howard, fourth son of Henry Howard of Greystoke, was born at Greystoke on September 15, 1863 ; he was educated at Mr. Moreton's School at Farnborough and at Drury's House at Harrow ; C.V.O. 1906, K.C.M.G. 1916, K.C.B. 1919, P.C. 1919, G.C.M.G. 1922 ; entered the Diplomatic Service in 1887, and after a short time at the Foreign Office spent eight months as Assistant Private Secretary to Lord Carnarvon when Viceroy of Ireland, and then went as third Secretary to the Embassy at Rome and as second Secretary to the Embassy at Berlin in 1888 ; he left the Diplomatic Service in 1891, travelled extensively in South Africa, trekking in an ox-wagon from Kimberley to Fort Salisbury ; from Fort Salisbury he spent some time travelling on foot with four Australian gold prospectors and his friend Algernon St. G. Caulfield, prospecting for gold and shooting, and eventually journeyed on foot to Beira in Portuguese East Africa, returning thence by sea to Capetown. In 1892 he stood as Liberal Home Rule Candidate for Worcester and was defeated by exactly the same number of votes as his eldest brother, Henry C. Howard of Greystoke, who stood as Liberal Unionist Candidate for North Cumberland. He then travelled in Morocco, spending some time in Wazan, Fez, and Mequinez. On his return he presented a memorandum to the Foreign Office suggesting a settlement of outstanding difficulties with France on the basis of French recognition of the British position in Egypt and British recognition of French influence in Morocco, on condition, however, of an international zone being established in Tangiers. The "Entente Cordial" of 1903 was based upon an arrangement

of this kind, but unfortunately the internationalization of Tangier was not sufficiently defined at that time.

On his return from Morocco he became for more than a year Assistant Private Secretary to Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; then, the Liberal Government having fallen in 1895, he worked for a year or more on the staff of the Right Hon. Charles Booth, assisting him in the writing of his well-known work "Life and Labour of the People of London," to which he contributed many chapters on a variety of trades and industries in the Capital.

After this, being impelled by his interest in all questions connected with the Empire, and particularly interested, owing to the connection of his mother's family with the West Indies, in the unfortunate state of the islands, he endeavoured to start in the West Indies the rubber planting industry, and travelled extensively in Mexico, the West Indies, and Brazil with Professor Rowland H. Biffen of Cambridge, in order to study the question and to select the most suitable tree; on his return he formed a small syndicate with the help of a few friends, among whom Mr. Charles Booth was one of the leading members, to purchase land and begin operations.

Two estates were bought in Tobago; but unfortunately, in spite of precautions taken, the wrong kind of rubber, the *Castilloa elastica*, was planted, and after several years of work rubber planting had to be abandoned. It was on this account that after returning from the South African War he decided, if possible, to re-enter the Diplomatic Service.

He had in 1900 joined as a trooper "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" Special Corps of the Imperial Yeomanry, and served in South Africa. At Lindley, after six days' fighting, his battalion was captured on May 31, 1900, and taken to Machado Dorp; but he, with others who were too ill to march, was left at Vrede; there from June 14, with Mr. Herbert Mappin, also a trooper, in a boarding-house kept by English people where they were well fed and taken care of, they remained till August 12. A detachment of the British army was then expected from Harrismith, and they had been asked to give parole not to escape; they refused, and were consequently placed under close arrest; sentries being posted round the house. On the following day, August 12, they were ordered to be ready in an hour's time to leave for Frankfort. It happened that there was then a dense sandstorm, under cover of which they were able to climb a wall at the back of

the garden, without attracting the attention of any sentry. Having hidden in a chapel, under the pulpit most of the time, until it was dark, they were guided to an empty house, the Boer owner of which had been arrested that day and taken to his commando, sentenced to be shot because he refused to fight. Armed men were stationed around the town to catch them, and diligent search was made: no one, however, thought of looking for them in the house in which they were secreted. When it was dark on the evening of the 13th they were hidden in a spruit about half a mile away: there they spent five miserable hours, in bright moonlight and a biting frost, till 2 a.m., expecting to be discovered every moment. Having given up all hope of horses and a guide, both of which had been promised them, they decided to walk forty-five miles to the English Camp at Folkrust. They tramped at night, spending two days in hiding—one in a spruit, the other in a stable—and having several times narrowly escaped detection by wandering parties of armed Boers, which would probably have resulted in their being shot, they arrived at Folkrust in the night of the 15th.

They had been brought into camp by a patrol of Bethune's Horse. Trooper Howard was greatly pleased to find that they all sang the praises of General Buller. Indeed, the corporal, who had no idea that the General was his cousin, said, "When the true history of this war comes to be written, it will be found that the great man is Buller."

If those who are not of the same opinion will study Colonel G. H. Melville's "Life of General Sir Redvers Buller," they may be constrained to agree with the rank and file of his army, who knew; and who have refused ever afterwards to be shaken from their knowledge by politicians or by the Press.

After his release from Military Service, Sir Esme was appointed Honorary Second Secretary at Rome in 1902, where he was on the occasion of the visit of King Edward VII to the Court of Rome in 1903; he was Consul-General in Crete 1903-6, Councillor to the Embassy at Washington 1906-8, at Vienna 1908, Consul-General at Budapest 1908-11, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation 1911-13 and to Sweden 1913-19. In 1919 he was a member of the British Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, British Commissioner on the Special Inter-Allied Mission to Poland, where he had the satisfaction of announcing

to Marshal Pilsudski, chief of the State of the Polish Republic, the recognition by the British Government of Poland as an independent State, and was appointed Ambassador at Madrid in the same year: the announcement of his appointment as Ambassador at Washington was published on December 31, 1923.

He married on November 17, 1898, in the private chapel of the former Pallazzo Bandini in the Corso Vittorio Emanuele in Rome, Lady Maria *Isabella* Giovanna Teresa Gioachina Giustiniani-Bandini, born on April 17, 1867, sixth daughter of Prince Giustiniani-Bandini, Marquess of Lanciano and Rustano, Lord of Varono in the Roman States, Duke of Madragone, and Count of Carinola in the late Kingdom of Naples, and eighth Earl of Newburgh, Viscount Kynnaired, and Lord Levingston in Scotland, and of his wife, Maria Sophia Angelica, daughter and co-heir of the Cavaliere Giuseppe Maria Massani. Issue :

1. Esme Joseph Henry Sigismondo, b. in Rome, October 17, 1903.

2. Francis Philip Rafael, b. in Rome October 5, 1905.

3. Hubert John Edward Dominic, b. in Washington, U.S.A., December 23, 1907.

4. Edmund Bernard Carlo, b. in Budapest, September 5, 1909.

5. Henry Anthony Camillo, b. in Berne, March 3, 1913.

Elizabeth Catherine, elder daughter of Henry Howard of Greystoke, was born at Greystoke Castle on March 29, 1856; she was mentioned in despatches for War Services in Egypt in 1915-16; she married on December 26, 1878, as his second wife, her cousin Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, fourth Earl of Carnarvon, of Highclere Castle, Hants, Pixton Park, Somerset, and Teversall, Notts, the last-named being one of the properties in Nottinghamshire which were left by Sir Francis Molyneux to Lord Henry Howard for his life and after his death to Lord Henry's eldest daughter, Henrietta. She sold the Wellow property, but Teversall passed to her eldest son the fourth Earl of Carnarvon. He was born on June 24, 1831, and was educated at Eton and Christchurch, Oxford, where he took a first class in "Greats"; P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire, High Steward of the University of Oxford, and Constable of Carnarvon Castle; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1857-8, and Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1866-7 and 1874-8; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1885-6; D.L. for Notts; Honorary

Colonel of the 2nd Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment ; and for seven years President of the Society of Antiquaries ; he was author of " Recollections of the Druses," published in 1860, and " Shadows of a Sick Room," 1873 ; he translated the " Agamemnon " of Æschylus in 1879, and the first twelve books of the " Odyssey " in 1886 ; edited the " Letters of Philip Dormer, fourth Earl of Chesterfield, to his Godson " in 1890 ; his translation from Æschylus of " Prometheus Bound " was published in 1892, his " Speeches on Canada," edited by Sir Robert Herbert, G.C.B., in the same year, his " Essays, Addresses, and Translations," also edited by Sir Robert Herbert, three volumes, in 1896 ; he was the author of " Herberts of Highclere," edited by Elizabeth Countess of Carnarvon and privately printed in 1908, and other works. He married, first, on September 5, 1861, Lady Evelyn Stanhope, only daughter of the sixth Earl of Chesterfield ; she died on January 25, 1875. For issue see the " Peerage."

Lord Carnarvon died on June 28, 1890.

Issue of Lord Carnarvon's second marriage :

1. Aubrey Nigel Henry Molyneux, born at Highclere Castle on April 3, 1880 ; of Pixton Park, Somerset ; he was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, where he took a first in History, B.A. ; appointed Hon. Attaché to the Legation at Tokyo on July 14, 1902, transferred to Constantinople in March 1904 ; in 1911 he was elected M.P. for South Somerset, and for that constituency, which afterwards became the Yeovil Division, he continued to be the Member until his death : he was Lieutenant of the Royal North Devon Yeomanry 1906-13. In 1914 he obtained a commission in the Irish Guards, went to France with the first Expeditionary Force, and was wounded in the retreat from Mons. Promoted Captain in 1915 ; he was attached to the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, and served throughout the actions in the Dardanelles with the New Zealand Division, as Intelligence Officer. In 1916 he was attached to the Admiralty for liaison work, and saw a few months' service in Mesopotamia on the staff of Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, when he was employed as interpreter in the negotiations for the surrender of Kut, and was mentioned in despatches. Later he was employed as liaison officer with an Italian Corps at Salonika. Early in 1917 he returned to England for parliamentary duties, and for some months acted as Parliamentary private secretary to

Sir Henry Duke, then Chief Secretary for Ireland. In the autumn of the same year he was sent to British G.H.Q. Italy as intelligence officer, and in the spring of 1918 he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and sent as head of a mission to Albania, where he remained until the Armistice. White Eagle, 5th Class with Swords (Serbia).

He was author of "Eastern Songs," published in 1911, of "Mons, Anzac and Kut" in 1919, and of "Ben Kendim" edited by D. Macarthy, and published in 1924.

He married on October 20, 1910, the Hon. Mary Gertrude Vesey, only child of John Robert William, 4th Viscount de Vesci, and Evelyn his wife, eldest daughter of the 10th Earl of Wemyss. He died on September 26, 1923, and was buried in Brushford Churchyard near Dulverton.

Issue :

1. Auberon Mark Henry Ivo Molyneux, b. April 25, 1922.

1. Gabriel Mary Hermione, b. September 29, 1911.

2. Ann Brigit Dominica, b. February 22, 1914.

3. Laura Lætitia Gwendolen Evelyn, b. June 21, 1916.

2. Mervyn Robert Howard Molyneux, born at Highclere Castle on December 27, 1882; of Tetton House, Taunton; educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, where he took a first in History, B.A.; he served in the Diplomatic Service in Rome, Lisbon, Madrid, Cairo, and again in Madrid; attaché 1907-10, third Secretary 1910-16, second Secretary 1916-19, First Secretary 1919, en disponibilité from March 1922. He married on June 1, 1921, Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Joseph Willard, the U.S.A. Ambassador at Madrid, and of his wife, Belle Wyatt.

Issue :

1. Mary Elizabeth Gwendolen, b. March 24, 1922.

2. Margaret Anne Antonia, b. August 13, 1923.

Maud Isabel, of Johnby Hall, Cumberland, younger daughter of Henry Howard of Greystoke, was born at Greystoke on May 26, 1858; she married on November 12, 1890, Francis William Leyborne Popham of Littlecote, Wilts, and Hunstrete Park, Somerset, J.P. for Berks and Wilts, Lieutenant of Berkshire Yeomanry, born on March 8, 1862, eldest surviving son of Francis Popham, M.A., J.P., D.L. for Wilts, and Elizabeth his wife, second surviving daughter and co-heiress of James Block of Charlton, Wilts; he died without issue on July 15, 1907.

THE LAST WORD

There are always old stories, and old names, about every place which one knows well. They often interest old people, whilst the young think them old follies; but in course of time the young become old themselves, and may find them even more interesting than the old do now—for will not the names and the stories be ever so much older then than they are now?

So no apologies are needed for a last word or two about the owners of the Hampton Lodge property and about the property itself—and really there are so few that anyone can skip them without the smallest effort.

My aunt, the late Mrs. Macan, told me in 1910 that she remembered having seen Miss Elizabeth Mandeville at Guildford, where she was then living. Mrs. Macan was a little girl at the time, and Miss Mandeville seemed to her a very old woman who was unable to leave her chair without her maid's assistance. Judging by the picture of her facing page 238, she was about ten years older than her half-sister Mary Thomlinson, who was born in 1764—so that Miss Mandeville was born at the end of the reign of George II.

Mrs. Macan told me also that she remembered being taken to see Lady Henry Howard at Twickenham House, Sir George Pocock's, when she was about five years old. Mrs. Macan was born in 1829 and died in 1919.

My aunt Mrs. Barnard told me lately, what my mother had told me years ago, that they and their sisters when they were little girls always ran as fast as they could past the two cottages in Rodsall Lane. One of the cottages was then inhabited by Dame Chalcraft, whose son had been hung for sheep-stealing at Hindhead. She was a very old woman and was supposed to be a witch, so they were afraid of being seen by her.

Rodsall Manor, formerly called Redessolham, is thus noted, in the Domesday Survey as translated from the original Latin, in the "Victoria History of Surrey":

"The Bishop himself holds the demesne Redessolham. Tovi held it in the time of King Edward, and could put it under the protection of what lord he pleased. It was then assessed for 5 hides; now for nothing. The land is for 2 ploughs. There are 3 villeins and 4 cottars with 1 plough; and 2 acres of Meadow. Wood worth 4 hogs. In the time of

King Edward [the Confessor] and afterwards, and now, it is worth 40 shillings." The Bishop was Odo, Bishop of Bayeux and Earl of Kent, half-brother to the King, William I. Rodsall Manor and Farm was bought by Richard Wyatt. He was born at Slinden in Sussex about 1554 and was possessed of considerable property, and a member of the Carpenters' Company. He founded the Almshouses near Godalming. His descendants possessed a property in Sussex at Horsted Keynes, Hall Place at Shackleford, and land at Compton near Guildford, as well as Rodsall. Francis Wyatt, who built Rodsall House in 1680, seems to have been his great-great-grandson and Richard *his* grandson, of Horsted Keynes, who married Susan, daughter of Sir More Molyneux, of Losely near Guildford, to have added two panelled rooms to the house in 1724. He died s.p. in 1793 and was succeeded by his nephew Richard, whose third son, Thomas Wyatt,¹ sold the house and farm of about 330 acres to Edward Beeston Long of Hampton Lodge in 1819. The Manor, which with those of Shoelands, Puttenham Priory, and Puttenham Bury, had become known as the Manor of Puttenham, had been sold previously. It was held in 1744 by General James Edward Oglethorpe, the founder of the Colony of Georgia: he made, according to tradition, the General's Pond in Puttenham Great Common. The Manor afterwards became the property of Nathaniel Snell, who sold it with Hampton Lodge to Edward Beeston Long in 1799.

Soon after he had made a carriage drive to the Hogsback, where he built a lodge at a distance of about one mile and a quarter from Hampton Lodge, Henry Lawes Long was returning in the dusk of a winter's evening from attending a magistrates' meeting at Guildford, when, not far from the old toll-gate on the Farnham Road, he was asked for a lift

¹ The "Victoria History of Surrey" tells us that Richard Wyatt sold Rodsall to Edward Beeston Long in 1819. The pedigree in "Richard Wyatt and his Almshouses at Godalming," by Richard Basil Jupp, F.S.A., privately printed, no date, shows that the Richard who married Susan More Molyneux had three sons: (1) Thomas, who died unmarried; (2) Francis, who probably died young, since nothing is known of him; (3) Thomas of Freemans, co. Sussex, whose eldest son and heir, of Rouen, was living in 1818. In support of this there are letters from Henry L. Long from Brighton, where he went on business connected with Mr. Wyatt, then the owner of Rodsall. Writing to his father on April 26, 1818, he mentions Mr. Wyatt, his wife and daughter.

The arms of Richard Wyatt of Horsted Keynes: Quarterly, 1 and 4 gules on a fess or between three boars' heads erased argent, a lion passant between two pheons sable (Wyatt); 2 and 3, or a fess between three roses gules (Bysshe); impaling, azure a cross moline quarter pierced or (More Molyneux).

by an odd-looking female ; she climbed into his gig and said in a gruff voice that she wished to go to Farnham. When they arrived at the lodge he pulled up his horse and explained that he had to leave the road there ; she descended very awkwardly, hampered by her skirt, and in doing so displayed a leg clad in breeches and a riding-boot with a spur. When he reached home he told his daughters that he believed he had given a lift to a highwayman.

Mrs. Barnard says she can quite well remember a gibbet still standing on the ridge which runs from east to west across Puttenham Great Common, beginning at the end of Murtmoor Lane and ending at the British-Romano camp called Hillbury. This was before the family left Hampton Lodge in 1844. Along the ridge there is a track which, before the carriage drive was made, was the approach to Hampton Lodge from Guildford ; it was described by Edward Long when he paid a visit to his son in 1802 as being dangerous in the dark on account of its passing close by several steep descents. It proved to be so, on one occasion at any rate, when Charles Brinsley Sheridan was upset on entering the Common from Murtmoor Lane where there is a steep bank on the right of the track. To prevent such an accident occurring again, Henry Lawes Long planted a row of seven trees, representing the seven sisters his daughters. Five of the trees still remain. Had either one or both of his sons then been born he would no doubt have added to the number of the trees, so it is fairly certain that Sheridan's carriage was overturned before August 1837, when the elder was born.

The news of the Battle of Waterloo reached Hampton Lodge through a semaphore message. There was a semaphore station on Pewley Hill, Guildford ; the next, going west, was on the Hogsback, where Poyle Hill House now stands, just above the village of Seale. The last semaphore message on this line was sent on December 31, 1847, and I believe that the last of the Semaphore Towers to remain standing is that which is still to be seen in one of the woods of Pain's Hill at Cobham, Surrey.

Shoelands House and Farm, of about 300 acres, were purchased by Edward Beeston Long in 1823.

According to Brayley's "History of Surrey," the house was built in 1618. The "Victoria History" gives the date as having been 1616 or 1618. About the year 1878, owing to the dilapidated condition of the northern end of the house, that

part of it was partially rebuilt by my mother. My cousin, Tremayne Buller, at that time agent of the estate, lived with me at Hampton Lodge. He superintended the repairs at Shoelands, and told me that the last figure of the date over the entrance to the porch was partly obliterated and that it was not possible to be certain whether it had been a 6, 8, or 9; but he inclined to the figure 6 and placed that figure at the end, making the date 1616.

The discovery in 1907 of the remains of a pavement of encaustic tiles beneath the brick floor of the largest living-room, the plain but distinctive Tudor mantelpieces of chalk-stone, the moulded beams above the ceilings, some windows with chalk mullions, the fine old Jacobean oak staircase with carved corner posts, the former existence of a pigeon-house at a little distance in the enclosure still called Pigeon House Meadow, the remains of what has been described as a moat, and four fish-ponds which were filled by springs issuing from the chalk escarpment on the south side of the Hogsback, all point to an early occupation of the property. Of these the encaustic tiles, the Tudor mantelpieces, the moulded beams, and the moat, if it can properly be described as a moat, bear testimony to the existence of an older house, of which a portion may have been incorporated with the building of the house erected in 1616 or 1618. The strongest evidence perhaps is that of one of the tiles, which is now at Rodsall Manor. Only two whole ones were recovered, though there were many broken pieces and much-worn tiles, the design on which could not be traced. One consisting of a design of oak-leaves, bound with a band upon which there are four squares set edgewise, has not been identified. The other is very similar to a fifteenth-century tile taken from the old Houses of Parliament, of which there is an illustration in "Tiled Pavements" by Henry Shaw published 1858. On what may be called the top angle of the tile, which is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches square and 1 inch thick, there is a semicircular band the ends of which are taken straight to the right and left corners so as to connect with the adjoining tiles, for the whole design covers four tiles; below the semicircle there are leaves, apparently oak-leaves, and in the lowest corner the mask of a lion's head; so that when four tiles are placed in position each lion's chin is as near to the centre as the space admits. The tiles found were at the farther end of the room from the entrance door, under the head of the long Elizabethan refectory table which is there

now, and I have no doubt was there at the time when the property was purchased in 1823. Perhaps it was here that the Prior of Selborne sat and discussed with the brethren the iniquity of Ralph Poynaunt, who stole their ox in 1338.

The "Victoria History" gives a good deal of information about the more ancient history of Shoelands, and tells us, *inter alia*, that its name was Sholand in the thirteenth, Sheweland in the sixteenth, Sholaund in the seventeenth, and Shoeland in the eighteenth century. (On the map of Surrey, upon which is inscribed "Jocodus Hondius coelavit 1610," it is spelt Shooland.) It was probably a sub-manor of Burgham (Worplesdon). In 1251 Peter de Ryvall granted a carucate of land and 5 shillings rent in Shoelands and Puttenham to the Prior and Church of Selborne, co. Hants, for ever: this gift was confirmed by William of Wintershall and his wife, the Lords of the Manor of Burgham, to be held of them and their heirs by rent of a gilded spur yearly within a week of the nativity of John the Baptist (June 24), and at the same time they released to the prior all their claim to the road which led from a certain close at "Otteford" before the prior's gate at Shoelands as far as the house of Ralph Du Bois (Thurbert Du Bois leased a virgate of land in Puttenham to a certain Richard le Curt; Feet of Fines, Surrey, 35 Henry III, Nos. 3, 24). This road the "Victoria History" conjectures was probably a "right of way to the main road in the Down, up the steep existing and certainly ancient lane." The Hogsback generally goes by the name of the Downs, and if the Hogsback is the Down alluded to the writer was mistaken in thinking that there exists an ancient lane leading from Shoelands in that direction. There is, however, a steep and ancient track known as Todford Lane which leads from Seale Top over the stream, for there is now a bridge at Todford, to the north-west corner of Puttenham Great Common, whence there was a public track which passed in front of Shoelands house and then joined the ancient Pilgrims' Way. This public track was closed by order of Quarter Sessions in 1899, a portion of the carriage drive from Hampton to the Hogsback, extending from Todford to the Pilgrims' Way, having been dedicated to the public instead.

From the north-west corner of Puttenham Great Common, Todford Lane is continued along the common's northern boundary straight to Puttenham.

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My friend the Rev. H. R. Huband, who has made a very careful study of the boundaries of the Manor of Farnham, came to the conclusion that "Otteford" on the boundary of that manor was without doubt the Todford of the present day. The "Victoria History" tells us that in 1338 Ralph Poynaunt incurred the greater excommunication for stealing an ox from the manor of the prior and convent of Selbourn at "Schoulande." It is curious that the old name for the piece of land adjoining Todford was Robber's Moor.

Credence has been locally given to some amusing meanings of the name Shoelands; one was, that, because of the muddy nature of the Pilgrims' Way, before the road was macadamized from Seale to Puttenham, the pilgrims used to walk barefoot sooner than allow their shoes to be covered with clay: but absurd as this idea is, for there were alternate routes from Seale, one by the lane thence to the Hogsback, the other by Todford Lane, either of which could be used by the pilgrims in wet weather, it furnishes another reason for believing that the Prior, when he rode to Shoelands, preferred Todford Lane, where the ground is sound, to the Pilgrims' Way, which crosses boggy land; and it was also his more direct route.

Shoelands House, like Rodsall House, had been let as a farmhouse for many years before it was added to the Hampton Lodge Estate; the tenants failed, and the land was taken in hand after 1890, and subsequently both houses reverted to their former status of gentlemen's residences. There being some difficulty in finding a tenant for Shoelands, our house, Broadoak, at Seale was let for a short time whilst the pond in front of Shoelands was filled up and the house improved, and for a few months my family lived at Shoelands until it was let on lease to Mr. Dion Boucicault in 1908.

How many houses on the estate have its owners inhabited?

Henry Lawes Long lived at Hampton, at the Lytton,¹ and at Landthorne Hatch.

His son Henry at Hampton; at Owls Hatch, the bailiff's

¹ The Lytton was purchased from John Billingham, whose family had possessed the house and land for some generations. Over the fireplace in one of the bedrooms there is an inscription on the plaster. A heart, J. B., D. 1663, a Fleur de Lys, 1663, J. B., D. and a heart. The crest of the Billingshurs of Surrey was, issuing from a human heart a bunch of roses. Burke's "Armory."

The arms of the Billingslay family of Siston Manor, Gloucester, were "on a field . . . a fleur de lys with a . . ." See "Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of Gloucestershire," published 1792.

house ; at Pitfield House ¹ on the Hogsback, where he studied for some time with Mr. Bernard Cracroft, a friend of the family, author of "Essays, Political and Miscellaneous," 1868 ; and at Landthorne Hatch.

His sister, my mother, at Hampton Lodge ; and as for myself, first at Owls Hatch, more than once, with friends to shoot the coverts when Hampton Lodge was still occupied by the Misses Marjoribanks ; next at Hampton from 1877 to 1884 ; we afterwards rented Castle Rising Hall in Norfolk till 1886 ; and then Seale Lodge from Mrs. Seawell till 1887, when the tenant of Broadoak died, so having added some rooms, my family moved there, and with the exception of a short time at Shoelands, we remained there till January 1913, when we came to Rodsall : I have also stayed more than once at Landthorne Hatch when my aunt Miss Long lived there.

My grandmother, Lady Catharine Long, used to ask : " Why are there so many weeping birch-trees at Hampton ? " Answer, " Because of the sorry soil." This explains many of the changes from one house to another.

Cutt Mill, purchased in 1799, was also in existence long ago. The present house dates from the end of the seventeenth to the beginning of the eighteenth century, but the deeds of the property, which are at Hampton Lodge, show that it was a corn mill in the thirteenth century : it was then described as Cotte Mill or Cutte Mill and was given, apparently in the reign of Edward I, by John de Cotte or Cutte to John le Paumer as the marriage portion of his daughter, Juliana de Cotte : she becoming a widow, granted the mill for the sum of 40 shillings to Henry le Sigher of Guildford, who was instituted to the Rectory of Puttenham in June 1319.

The mill is still in working order.

Hampton Lodge and Park were formerly for several generations the property of a yeoman family of the name of Hampton. I believe that some of the walls of the old house still exist as a part of the existing building. The farm extended to about 300 acres : at the time of its purchase in 1799 from Nathaniel Snell 44 acres were described as garden and park ; subsequently some 200 acres of the farm were added to the park.

The farm of the Hamptons was almost surrounded by commons, and possessed, like those of Shoelands and Rodsall,

¹ Pitfield House was formerly the inn at which the Southampton coaches changed horses between Guildford and Farnham. It was leased for some years to Mr. John Morley, Viscount Morley of Blackburn.

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its lime-kiln in which chalk from the Hogsback was converted into lime for use upon the ploughed lands. This was done by the burning of innumerable faggots, it being less expensive to cart the chalk to the farm than to carry many hundred faggots to the Hogsback.

The name of Hampton occurs in the adjacent manor rolls at a very early date, and what follows is derived from notes kindly supplied me by Mr. Huband, chiefly from the Bishop of Winchester's Rent Rolls, Seale being within the Bishop's Manor of Farnham and adjacent to the Manor of Poyle or Tongham, and the manors of Puttenham.

In 1268 Walter de la Puile or Poyle obtained wardship and marriage of Alice, daughter and heir of Stephen de Hampton near Woodstock, co. Oxford. She was then fifteen years old, and he afterwards married her.

William, son of Alice de Hampton, is mentioned in 1283.

Stephen de Hampton died in 1267.

John Hampton was executor to the will of John Fylpot of Seale in 1487-8.

The Seale Church Warden accounts mention William Hampton¹ in 1553 and the Tongham Manor Roll George Hampton in 1784.

William Hampton, buried at Seale on April 13, 1582, married at Puttenham, Elizabeth Smallpiece.

William Hampton, born at Seale 1612, was buried at Binscombe April 4, 1685. His brother John is described as of Worplesdon. His brother James of Puttenham, whose wife was named Joan, had four children, John 1664, James 1666, William 1670, Elizabeth 1677. William of Seale had a son William, whose son was named Samuel, and Samuel's son was William, who was baptized at Compton in 1720.

It seems that a family of the name of Jewers lived at Hampton in 1588; but the name of Hampton appears in the registers of neighbouring parishes until the nineteenth century.

The most ancient of the traces left by those who once lived upon this small portion of our native land are the camp at Hillbury, in which Roman coins and other relics of Roman occupation have been discovered: around it many fragments of rude British pottery have been found: and in "Eshaws" Field close to Todford there is about an acre which is full of flakes chipped off in the manufacture of flint implements:

¹ The arms of Hampton in St. George's Church at Esher are: Gules on a fess argent, two mullets sable.

several perfect flint arrow-heads have been picked up, and one polished axe-head was found at Shoelands. Then there are the Tumuli near Littleworth, which I believe to be unexplored ; and lastly the ancient ways, cut in the hillsides of the lower greensand, sometimes to a depth of twenty feet, by the combined traffic of men and horses and the action of the rain.

Common enough phenomena, no doubt, and yet perhaps more interesting than those of a later date.

FINIS