

An enquiry as to the duration of life in rural districts : including the parishes of Barnes, Putney, Kew, and Mortlake, in the county of Surrey, and the parishes of Acton, Ealing, Chiswick, Hammersmith, and Fulham, in the county of Middlesex : illustrated by tables, topographical, biographical, and heraldic notices / by J.H. James.

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AN ENQUIRY

AS TO THE

DURATION OF LIFE

IN

RURAL DISTRICTS.

INCLUDING THE PARISHES OF BARNES, PUTNEY, KEW, AND MORTLAKE, IN THE
COUNTY OF SURREY; AND THE PARISHES OF ACTON, EALING,
CHISWICK, HAMMERSMITH, AND FULHAM, IN THE
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

ILLUSTRATED BY TABLES; TOPOGRAPHICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL,
AND HERALDIC NOTICES.

BY J. H. JAMES,

OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, FELLOW OF THE
STATISTICAL SOCIETY, &c., &c.

LONDON:

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND Co., STATIONERS' HALL
COURT; AND STANFORD, 6, CHARING CROSS.

MDCCCLVIII.



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TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

SPENCER HORATIO WALPOLE, M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,

MEMBER OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONORABLE PRIVY COUNCIL,

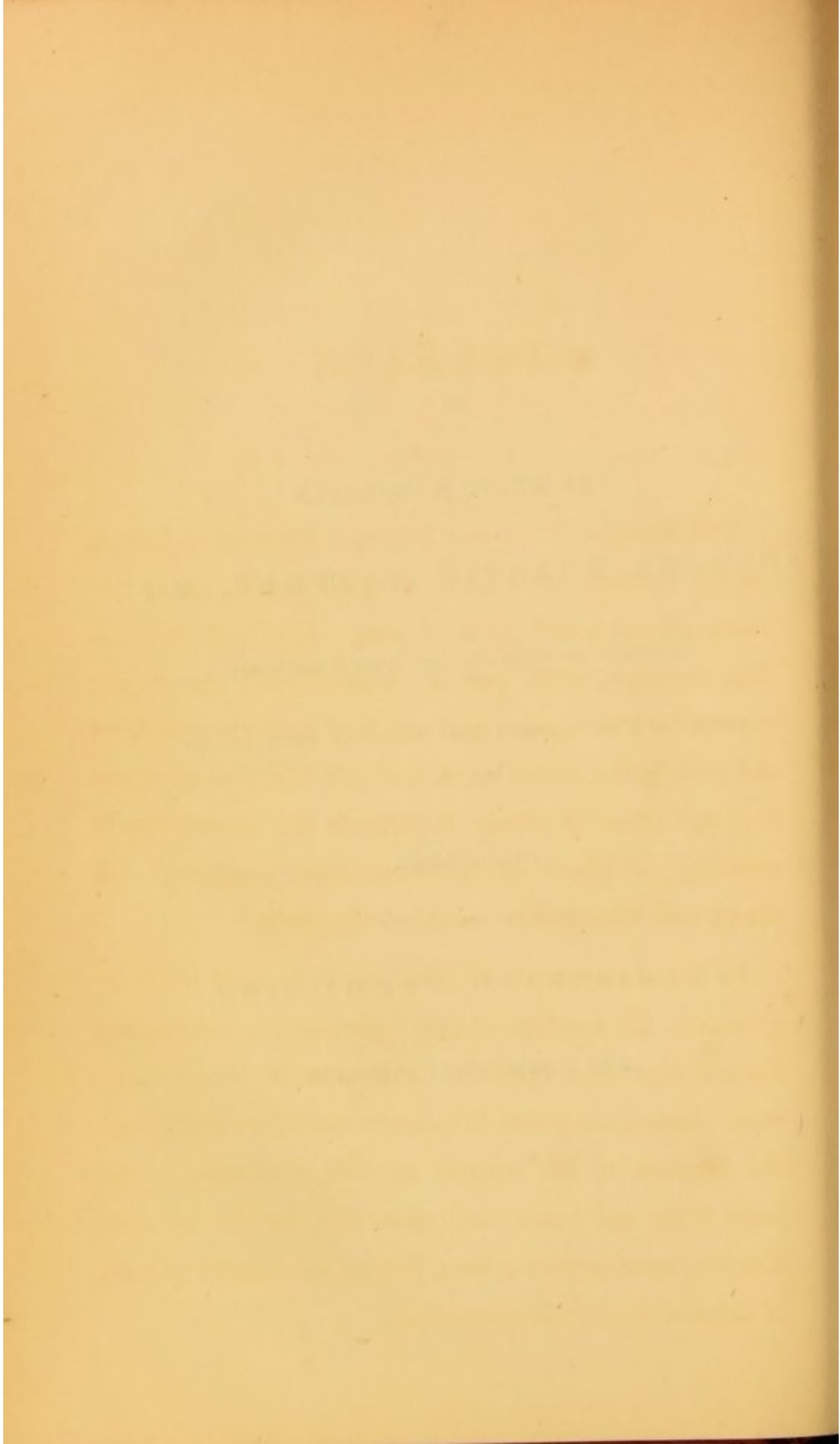
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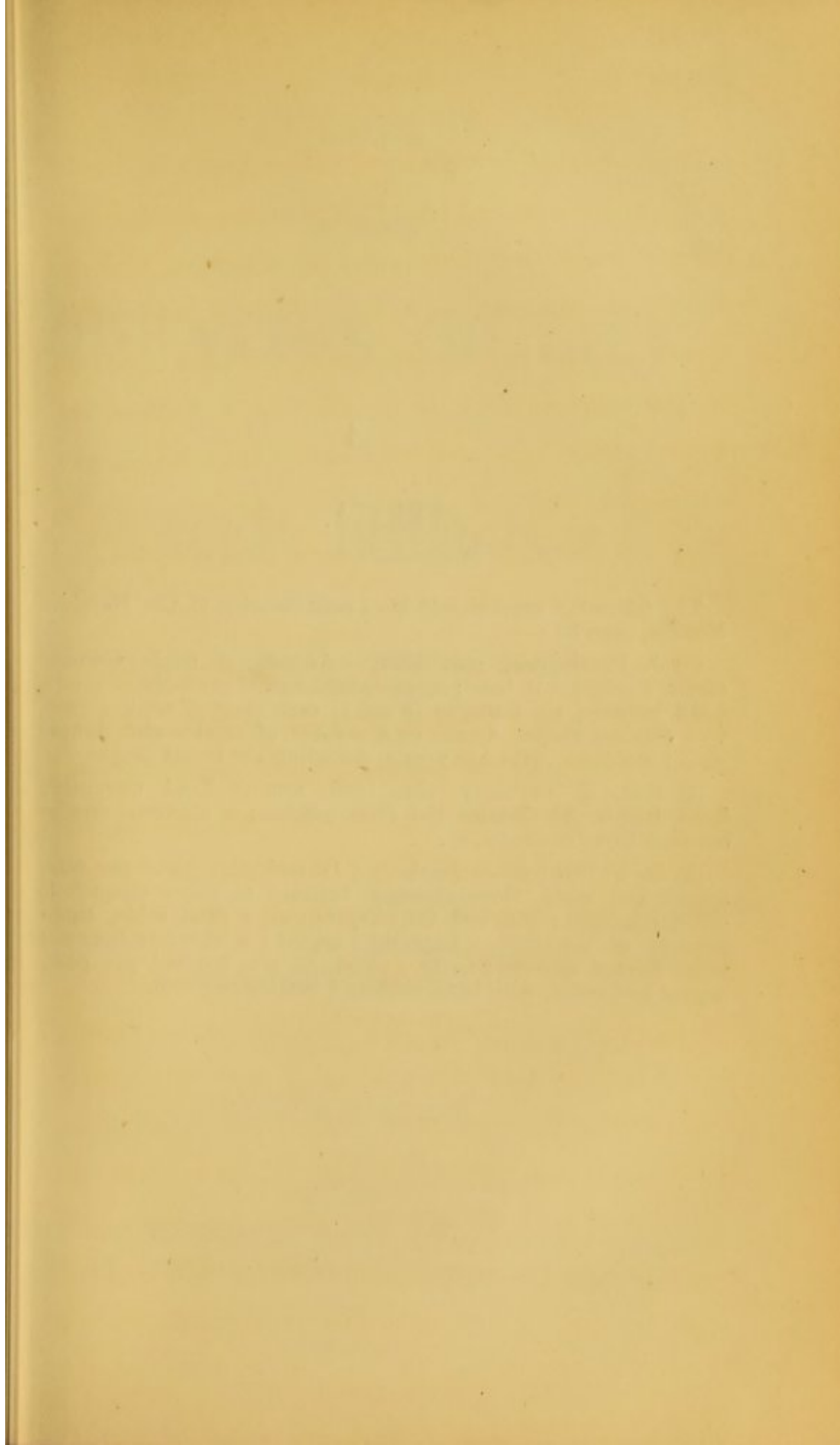
THE Relative Value and Averaged Duration of Life, in various Districts, are a matter of great importance both in a national and social point of view. Any fresh information, therefore, which can be obtained upon the subject, enables both the government and local authorities to detect and remedy the causes which lead to a high rate of mortality, and offers to private individuals the opportunity of selecting, as places of residence, those neighbourhoods found most favorable to health and longevity.

An immense amount of capital now is invested yearly by persons in the purchase of Life Assurances, Annuities, and Estates dependent upon the continuance of human existence. Hence, the power to ascertain the difference between the duration of life enjoyed by the population in our large cities and towns, and that obtained in the rural districts, must, sooner or later, become an essential element of calculation in such transactions.

The Author has, in this volume, collected and analysed the results of investigations into Vital Statistics, which he has recently made over nine parishes, situate within the counties of Middlesex and Surrey. These, it is submitted, may be regarded as a fair standard of the value of human life generally prevailing in the districts of England and Wales. There have been added such other details in connection with local and personal history, as, it is believed, will render the work of much interest to the ordinary as well as the professional reader.

The Author has also in preparation, with a view to early publication, a Table of Mortality, deduced from the above observations, and an elaborate series of Annuities and Reversions, calculated from the same data, which, it is proposed, should be applied in particular cases to the purchase of Life Annuities, and to dealing with Copyhold, Leasehold, and Lifehold Property.

MIDDLE TEMPLE, *August 2nd*, 1858.



ERRATA.

The following arms should have been inserted in the Heraldic Notices, page 32 :—

(1) J. P. Boileau, obt. 1837. — Argent ; a triple towered castle, a crescent in base ; on an escutcheon of pretence — on a bend between six lozenges (3 and 3) each charged with a rose, five escallop shells. Crest, on a coronet of crosses and flowers — ; a pelican, with her young, denuding her breast proper.

(2) Hon. F. Coventry, obt. 1699, son of Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper to Charles the First.—Sable ; a chevron ermine between three crescents, or.

(3) Sir F. Omanney.—Quarterly ; 1st and 4th ; party per fess, argent and sable, three chevrons between as many cinquefoils counterchanged ; 2nd and 3rd ; argent ; on a bend sable, three mullets of the first. Impaling ; argent ; a chevron between three falcons spurred ; azure. Crest, an arm habited per pale, argent and azure, with hand holding a battle-axe azure.

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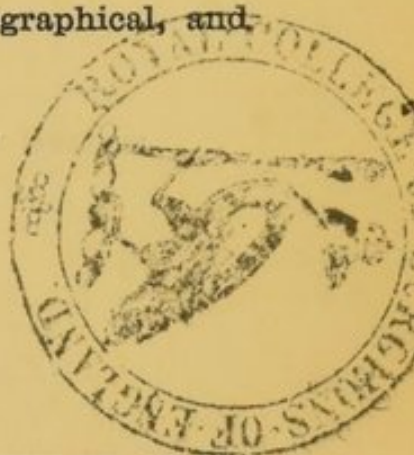
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STATISTICAL SOCIETY, &C., &C.

SECOND EDITION.

LONDON :

HIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO., STATIONERS' HALL
COURT; AND STANFORD, 6, CHARING CROSS.

MDCCCLVIII.



THE HISTORY

OF THE

DESTRUCTION OF THE

RURAL DISTRICTS

IN THE

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OF THE

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AN ENQUIRY AS TO THE DURATION
OF
LIFE IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

“Beneath those rugged elms that yew trees shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mould’ring heap,
Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.”

Gray’s Elegy.

THE respect which the living owe to the dead is not more effectively evinced than by the character of the memorials which are assigned to them in our places of interment, be they in the stately cathedral, the antiquated parish church, or the quiet grave-yard, upon which the bright sun and the gentle breezes bestow an influence not to be met with in any other spot. Simplicity of language, and truthfulness of description, are the best tributes to departed worth; but how rarely do we find that the really good are adequately eulogised, and it is often that the most

undeserving are spoken of with unmerited and unmeaning panegyric!

The march of improvement, and a proper anxiety for the sanitary condition of our increasing population, is fast abolishing intra-mural sepulture, so that our future mortuaries will be limited to the class of suburban cemeteries which have grown up during the last thirty years, or to the comparatively few country church-yards yet remaining open for the reception of the dead.

We must confess that the practice of interment, within the pent-up cities and towns, and within our places of worship, was a bad one; but our innate feelings are wholly opposed to the joint-stock principle, the gain-producing, and stratified allotment system adopted in the modern cemetery. Our very nature recoils against the hotch-potch plan observed in the burial of persons whose friends cannot afford the expense of a grave at least devoted to their own blood and kindred, and against the offensiveness which the elaborate and often grotesque mausolea of the wealthy aristocrat and citizen offer to the humble, and in many cases nameless resting places of the less privileged members of the human family. It is said, with much truth, that

“Poverty makes us acquainted with strange bed-fellows,”

and it appears to prove so in a double sense, since not only in our temporary but in our final sleep we come in contact with the foreign element. It is also remarked, that

“Where the tree falls, there it should lie;”

but the mind revolts against the custom of mixing all sorts of people together in the same grave. Our faith,

indeed, in the reunion of body and soul, which is promised to us hereafter, and of our meeting again in another world, is not a little aided by the hope (and it is a most comfortable one) of having all that remains of us co-mingled with the ashes of relatives and friends.

Beside this, the charm and association which belong to a district or parochial grave-yard, are wholly lost to the large cemetery, where the mortal remains of thousands are incongruously brought together. The quiet precinct surrounding the old church of the hamlet ; its musical bells ; the quaint tower, which is at once an ornament and a landmark to the sylvan scenery ; the time-worn cross, where the old people of the village assembled together ; the snug porch, which gives shelter to the loitering stranger ; and the solemn-toned clock, often looking down upon the ivy-clad sun-dial,—are there altogether wanting.

We wander, indeed, amongst a city of the dead, which has lost the history, the chain of affection and interest, which belong alone to the names, families, and faces, once familiar to our sight and remembrance—those, indeed, formerly resident, and, by long life, connected with the peaceful and sequestered hamlet, beneath the green sod of which it is a melancholy pleasure, a lasting consolation, to know that our poor bones must one day lie. How much, indeed, does the anticipation help to strengthen the fond wish of a happier eternity, after the trials and troubles of humanity have been overcome ! The sunshine and serenity, the repose, the trees and flowers common to the country church-yard, and the belief that our last resting place will occasionally invite the visits of those once near and dear to us, go far to soften the feeling of long separation ; and the melancholy

nature of death itself, by which the dark line between the present and the future is inevitably drawn, is robbed of much of its terrors.

All these associations—which are most creditable to our nature—grow up with us from our infancy, and strengthen with our strength. No tie, indeed, is firmer than that which local remembrances, when allied with objects of personal affection, always create. How delightfully is it evidenced, when we have for a series of years been absent from the place of our birth, the scene of our youthful joys, the arena of our matured education and experience, and again return to the much loved spot! This moment, amid changes of circumstances, and the varied charms of other lands, has ever been pictured in our mind and eye, and the hope to revisit the home of our childhood has buoyed us up under the worst vicissitudes of an eventful career.

The spiritual portion of life,—the poetry of our existence,—is concentrated by the simple effort to recollect the epochs which are chief and natural to all: those which mark our own birth, our school days, our entrance into the world, our marriage, the birth of our children, and other bonds of connection, formed by their progress on the stage of earthly trials. These are all recalled, when we enter the old-fashioned, but suitable temple, dedicated to the worship of the Supreme Being, under whose blessing and guidance we have been so far enabled to walk in our pilgrimage to “the silent bourne from which none return.”

There are sentiments allied with the subject, which, though homely, are beautiful and all-enduring; and it was generously and truly expressed, by the erudite Doctor Samuel Johnson, of Gray, “that, had he not penned another line than the

“Elegy in a Country Churchyard,” (every stanza of which contains a ‘most graphic picture’), that alone stamped and immortalized him as a poet of the first order.” Neither will the name and fame of the poet, nor the extreme beauty of the production be forgotten, until the English tongue is no more. It engages, indeed, all our sympathy and admiration, by its natural associations and the great simplicity of its structure—a combination which may never be again equalled. The eulogy pronounced by the great master of learning was eminently just, and although some critics accuse him of occasional partiality and pique, in this particular instance it is undeserved; for it is pretty generally believed, that towards the poet Gray, Johnson was not favourably impressed,—whether for his supposed proud disposition and isolation of character, or from what other cause, is not known. Public opinion has, however, endorsed the judgment of the great oracle, and we need not doubt the sincerity of the praise which has been so unconditionally pronounced upon perhaps the most perfect poem of the kind in any country or language.

The interest in our village church-yards rests not alone on the grounds we have attempted to describe. They possess sources of information of much value to the statician, philosopher, and historian. In addition to the merely nominal records they afford of local celebrities, and of the traditional virtues and generous qualities of the former and most esteemed of the natives of the rural districts, they exhibit, by the stated ages which appear on the humble headstone and more pretentious monument, the peculiar law of mortality there prevailing. This will be found to be widely different to that obtained by the general popu-

lation, as well as by the less fortunate class of persons doomed to languish and die in our closely packed cities and towns—to some of whom a bright sky and clear atmosphere are an unfrequent importation!

It is proposed (with a view ultimately to found a special Table of Mortality, applicable to dealing with Life Annuities, Copyhold, and Ecclesiastical Property), in the succeeding chapters, to chronicle the results of our investigations in Necrology, recently made in several parishes in the counties of Middlesex and Surrey; which, with other matter, may not prove unworthy of note even to the general reader.

CHAPTER II.

BARNES.

THE villages surrounding, and not distant beyond a pleasant walk from the metropolis, are by no means uninteresting. With the advantage, too, of omnibus' and railway communication, it is surprising how few persons resident in the great city of London and its precincts take the advantage of visiting them with the simple intention of enjoying the beauties of the country, and having a gulp of the pure atmosphere there only to be inhaled and enjoyed.

A walk of about a mile in a direct line southward of the Hammersmith Suspension Bridge (the first of the kind in England, designed and erected by Mr. William Tierney Clarke), will bring the visitor to the quiet and retired village of Barnes, which lies a little to the right of the main road, from thence passing towards Clapham and the adjacent hamlets.

The road already noticed, lying between the bridge and the village, was, until within about the last twenty-five years, bounded only by green pastures, arable land, and market gardens; but it is now ornamented by the Castenau villas, Boileau cottages, and other gentlemanly residences. The south bank also of the river Thames to

the right of the bridge, in the direction of Mortlake, is covered by numerous dwellings recently erected by one of the metropolitan building societies, a class of associations which has done much to encourage the extension of house property both in the suburban and country districts.

The parish church of Barnes, with its pretty church-yard, is distant about 500 yards from the common, and near to it stands the rectory, with several well-built family residences, which give an air of great respectability to the locality.

The church is an ancient one, with a picturesque tower, and nicely shaded with yew and other trees; these give it the solemn, yet pleasing character peculiar to an English country village.

Barnes is in the county of Surrey, about 8 miles from the General Post-Office, London, comprising altogether about 850 acres, of which the common includes nearly 500 acres. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in the Queen's books valued at £9 3s. 4d.; its present actual income £375.

The parish contains about 217 houses; the population in 1841 being 1,461, and in 1849 about 1,680. The assessed property was, in 1837, £8,433, and poor-rates £649.

Amongst the gifts made to the parish is a sum of £20 a-year, left to the poor in 1653 by Edward Rose, a merchant of London, and bequeathed on condition that his monument should be kept in repair, and have rose-bushes trained about it. A tablet to the memory of the donor is attached to the church.

The mortality recorded in the church-yard gives 163

males, living together 7,806 years; and 183 females, living together 9,144 years; and shewing a total of 346 persons, and 16,950 years in the aggregate (male and female).

The average ages of the males was 47 years, 10 months, and 20 days; and those of the females, 49 years, 11 months, and 18 days.

The combined average age of the 346 persons was 49 years.

Rejecting the deaths under 20 years of age, there were 136 males living together 7,622 years, and the average, 56 years and 10 days. There were also 157 females living together 8,918 years, being an average of 57 years.

These 293 persons, combined, lived together 16,540 years; the average, 56 years, 5 months, and 12 days.

From 70 to 79 years of age, there lived 35 males and 26 females.

From 80 to 89, there were 9 males and 21 females.

From 90 to 92, there were 3 males and 3 females.

Amongst the persons buried here are Sir Launcelot Shadwell, late Vice-Chancellor of England, who resided in the parish, and died in 1852 at the age of 79; with Lady Frances Shadwell and several children.

The Rev. J. Jeffreys, late rector of the parish, died in 1840, aged 69.

Sir Philip Sydenham, Bart., in 1739, aged 63, who appears to have been of a Roman Catholic family.

The Rev. T. Houlbrook died in 1823, aged 77.

There are also 10 members of the family of Partington, whose united ages were 838 years, and thus averaging 83 years each.

In the north-east corner of the church-yard lies John

Moody, late of St. Clement Danes, and described on his tombstone as "an old member of Drury Lane Theatre." He died in 1812, aged 85; and with him rest his two wives,—Ann Moody, who died in 1805, aged 88; and Kitty Ann Moody (his widow), who survived him 34 years, dying in 1846 at the age of 83.

John Moody was a man of mark in the dramatic world, and his career will be found to be noticed in Churchill's "Rosciad" and in the "European Magazine."

Many of the families buried in Barnes church-yard are remarkable for their advanced ages, and appear to have been long located in the parish.

The parish church has been recently restored, and will well repay the trouble of a visit.

CHAPTER III.

PUTNEY.

ON the Surrey side, close upon the river Thames, and immediately opposite to Fulham, with which it is connected by a wooden bridge, stands Putney. The churches of these parishes, with their elevated towers, are prominent and pleasing features in the landscape.

Putney is about seven miles from London, and was the birth-place of Edward Gibbon, the celebrated historian, who was born in 1737, and educated at Westminster School and at Oxford.

The living, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of London, valued at £85 5s. 2d., and its present net income £362, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

The parish contains 2,280 acres; about 627 houses; the population in 1841 was 4,684, and probable population in 1849 was 5,387; the assessed property £21,160; and the poor-rates in 1848 were £3,557 18s.; the births in 1855 being 150, and the deaths 84.

The church-yard of Putney, as compared with those of the other parishes included in our observations, has but few deaths recorded in it.

The returns show that 94 males, living together 4,908 years, averaged 52 years, 2 months, and 16 days; 93 females, living together 4,829 years, averaged 51 years, 11 months, and 2 days.

The combined average of the 187 persons living together 9,737 years, was 52 years and 9 days.

Rejecting the deaths under 20 years of age, there were 82 males, living together 4,854 years, averaging 59 years, 2 months, and 10 days ; and

82 females, living together 4,792 years, averaging 58 years, 5 months, and 8 days.

The combined average of the above 164 persons, living together 9,646 years (after rejecting deaths under 20), was 58 years, 9 months, and 28 days.

From the age of 70 to 79, there were living 12 males and 22 females ;

From 80 to 88, there lived 12 males and 6 females.

Amongst the persons interred here are Caroline, Countess Dowager of Kingston, who died in 1823, aged 68.

John Carey, Esq., in 1701, aged 57, evidently a family connexion of the poet Carey, who lies at Chiswick. (1)

Edward Darell, Esquire, of Lincoln, and three others of the same family, who died respectively in 1719, 1777, 1801, and 1814, aged 67, 84, 67, and 84. (2)

N. Lodington, Esquire, who died in 1707, aged 56. (3)

William Turner, Esquire, who died in 1609, being the first interment recorded.

HERALDIC NOTICES.

*** Where blanks occur, it must be understood that the tinctures of the charges are either obliterated or not expressed on the escutcheons.

1 Argent, on a bend sable, three roses of the first. Crest, a swan, with its wings elevated.

(2) ——— A lion rampant ———. Impaling ——— three greyhounds courant, in pale ———.

(3) ——— Paly of six pieces ———. On a chief ——— a lion passant ———. Crest, a lion's head, erased and full faced ———.

CHAPTER IV.

KEW.

The Royal Gardens, old Palace, and Chinese Pagoda at Kew are so well known, with the route to the village, from the metropolis both by road and river, that a description of its position is almost unnecessary.

The parish of Kew is in the county of Surrey, on the south bank of the river Thames, and is connected with the county of Middlesex by a bridge, which is private property, the town of Brentford lying nearly opposite to it.

The inhabitants of the beautiful spots on both sides of the Thames, lying westward of London, are under the disadvantage of having the communication between the two counties subjected to bridge-tolls. This is the case in the instance of Vauxhall, Battersea, Putney, Hammer-smith, and Kew. It is settled also that the new bridge now just completed at the public expense, between Pimlico and Battersea Park, is also to be mulcted by the like impost, unless the inhabitants evince sufficient opposition to deter the Government from continuing so unjust and impolitic a tax.

Kew was formerly called Kayhough, and was first noted in the time of Henry VII., when it formed a hamlet of Kingston; but it was made parochial. The old palace of Kew was, during many years of the reign of his Majesty

George III., his chief residence, and it was the place where most of his children were born. Sir Peter Lely (the eminent painter) was for some time resident here.

The living, dedicated to St. Anne, is a vicarage with Petersham, in the archdeaconry of Surrey and diocese of Winchester, and is valued at £5, the present gross income being £401, and in the patronage of the Fellows of King's College, Cambridge.

It contains about 230 acres, 130 houses, and population in 1841 was 923, in 1851 about 1,500.

Amongst the persons buried in the church-yard of Kew are—

Thomas Gainsborough, the painter, who died in 1788, aged 42.

J. Meyer, R.A., eminent as a painter in enamel, and patronised by George III.

Joshua Kirby, F.R.S., who died in 1774, aged 58. (1)

Francis Bauer, a clever botanic painter and designer, who died in 1840, aged 82.

John Zoffani, R.A., who died in 1810, aged 87.

Robert Ford, genealogist, who died in 1842, aged 66.

Joseph Hooker, Esq. (late of Chigwell, Exeter), father of the present Director of the Royal Gardens.

Lieutenant-General Sir G. Quentin, who died in 1853, aged 91.

Lieutenant-General Wynward; and Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, the learned antiquary and herald, who died in 1848, aged 49.

Attached by early associations to Kew, where he passed much of his time, the remains of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cambridge repose in a mortuary chamber,

built at the extreme eastern end of the church, underneath the organ gallery, and behind the altar screen. (8)

In the vestry room of the church is a portrait in crayons (exquisitely drawn by Flechman) of Jonathan Hiscock, a state clerk of the parish, who filled that office for 53 years, and died in 1853, aged 85.

In the church are tablets to the memory of the following persons, besides to some of those who have been already named :—

Sir Thomas Day, who died in 1808 (2); Elizabeth, Countess of Derby, and daughter of Thomas, Earl of Ossory, who died in 1717. (3)

Timothy Tyrrell, Esq., who died in 1832. (4)

Brigadier William Douglas, of the family of the "Black Douglasses," Earls of Morton, who died in 1747. (5)

The obituary recorded shows, that 258 males lived together 14,169 years, on an average of 54 years and 11 months; and

253 females lived together 13,510 years, and averaged 53 years.

The combined average of the 511 persons (males and females) living together 27,679 years, was nearly 54 years and 2 months.

Rejecting the deaths under 20 years of age, we find that 228 males, living together 13,982 years, averaged 61 years, 3 months, and 26 days; and

219 females, living together 13,279 years, averaged 60 years, 7 months, and 18 days.

The combined ages of the 447 persons (males and females) living together 27,261 years, thus averaged 60 years, 11 months, and 24 days.

From the age of 70 to 79, there lived 50 males and 62 females.

From 80 to 89, there were 28 males and 26 females living.

From 90 to 98, there also lived 6 males and 8 females.

The ages of eleven persons enumerated in this parish, amounted to 1,000 years.

Robert and Ann Plaistow died 28th August, 1728, and are buried at Kew (near the west door of the church), being the first recorded interments, on whose grave is the following quaint epitaph :—

“ In Tyso they were born and bred,
 And in the same, good lives they lead,
 Untill they came to marriage state,
 Which was for them most fortunate.
 Near sixty years of mortal life,
 They were a happy man and wife ;
 And being thus by nature tyed,
 When one fell sick the other died ;
 And both together laid in dust,
 To wait the raising of the Just.
 They had six children born and bred,
 The one before them being dead.
 Their only then surviving son
 Hath caused this stone for to be done.”

The church of Kew presents no remarkable architectural features ; and except its neat interior fittings (the effect of which is spoiled by the high-backed pews), and its pleasant position on the Green (nearly opposite to the Royal Gardens), it has little artistic merit to attract the curiosity of a stranger.

HERALDIC NOTICES.

(1) ——— two bars; on a canton dexter, a cross patonce. Impaling ——— on a chevron or, three roses between as many bulls' heads coupé. Crest, on a shield ——— a cross patonce.

(2) Party per chevron ——— and ——— three mullets counter-changed. Impaling ——— a scaling ladder in pale, surmounted by a trefoil, slipped, in chief. Crest, two wings, erect, conjoined.

(3) Argent, on a bend azure, three stags' heads, attired of the first. Impaling. Party per fess, azure and or, indented.

(4) Argent, two chevrons, azure.

(5) Quarterly; 1st and 4th; argent, a human heart proper, ensigned of a royal crown or; on a chief azure, three mullets argent; 2nd and 3rd, party per fess dancette, gules and argent; two mullets in chief of the latter: all within a border azure, charged with eight buckles or.

There are also the following shields:—

(6) Quarterly; 1st and 4th; argent, on a chevron gules, two lions passant, between three eagles' heads ———; 2nd and 3rd, azure on a chief gules, three martlets ———. Name, Gardiner.

(7) Gules, three cross crosslets (2 and 1); and as many cross crosslets, fitchy, in chief or. Name, Theobald, obt. 1717.

(8) Party per pale and chevron (1, 2, and 3); 1st; gules, two lions passant gardant in pale or; 2nd; or, a lion rampant within a tressure flory, gules; 3rd; gules, a horse courant argent; a label for a difference argent, charged with three fleurs-de-lis gules. Impaling—First, quarterly; 1st and 4th; or, three chevronels gules; 2nd and 3rd; barry of six pieces or and azure. Second (on the sinister side), argent, two crosses pattee conjoined in pale gules in the base of the shield). Third; or on a chief sable, two estoils argent. Fourth, argent, two bars sable. Fifth, azure, a bull salient, argent, debruised of two bars, gules. Sixth, gules, two lions passant gardant, or. In base, argent, a billet (barwise) between three Eastern crowns, argent (one above and one on each side), the bases of the crowns all turned towards the billet.

CHAPTER V.

MORTLAKE.

A DELIGHTFUL walk of about a mile and a half from Hammersmith Bridge, along the south bank of the Thames in direction of Kew, will bring the visitor to the pleasant village of Mortlake, well known for its numerous breweries of fine ales; and where, too, are to be seen many pretty villas.

From thence to Kew, by way of the Thames' meadows, is a most agreeable ramble, and on the pathway will be seen many fine elm and oak trees, some being of particularly large dimensions.

Mortlake is a parish in the western division of the hundred of Brixton, in the union of Richmond, and county of Surrey. In Domesday Book it is called Mortlage, and there was once an extensive manufactory of tapestry here.

Cromwell House, a spacious mansion, the late residence of Mrs. Ayescombe, was formerly the abode of Oliver Cromwell, when he was Lord Protector.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of London; the present net income £132, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

The parish contains 2,219 acres, and 460 houses; the population in 1841 was 2,778, and probable population in 1849 was 3,194; in 1852 was 4,989; the assessed property, £14,210; the poor rates in 1848, £1,540 9s.

The births in 1855 were 136, and the deaths 113.

The parish church was founded in the fourteenth, but was rebuilt in the sixteenth century, and is commodious and well arranged.

In it are interred Sir John Barnard; Dr. John Dee, the famous philosopher and astrologer of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. John Partridge, the inventor of almanacs, famous, too, as an astrologer, who was born a shoemaker, and finally became physician to King Charles II., was also buried here; with John Barber, Lord Mayor of London, who erected the monument to the poet, Samuel Butler, in Westminster Abbey.

A small brass plate, inserted in the north wall within the church (close to the gallery door), records the interment, near the spot, of Edward Myles, servant to Prince Henry and Prince Charles. He died May 20th, 1618.

In the church-yard are buried Richard King, M.D.; Lady Charlotte Penrhyn, eldest daughter of Edward, thirteenth Earl of Derby; Lady Wyndham, who died in 1779, aged 81; the Rev. C. Paterson, who died in 1845, aged 82; and J. P. Boileau, Esq., in 1837. (1)

Amongst the persons buried in the church, and to whom there are memorials, are the Honourable Francis Coventry, son of Lord Coventry (Lord Keeper to King Charles I.), who died in 1699 (2); John Larpent, Esq; and Sir Francis Ommaney. (3)

On the south side of the chancel is a monument to Dorothy, Lady Capel, Baroness Dowager of Tewkesbury; and on the north wall is a tablet to Sir Brook Watson, and Lady Hellen Watson (his wife), who respectively died in 1807 and 1819.

The recorded deaths shew that 346 males, living together 17,710 years, averaged 51 years, 2 months, and 7 days ; and

377 females, living together 19,171 years, averaged 50 years, 10 months, and 6 days.

The combined average of the 723 persons (male and female) living together 36,881 years, was nearly 51 years and 4 days.

Rejecting the deaths under 20 years of age, there were 299 males, living together 17,351 years, who averaged 58 years and 10 months ; and

325 females, living together 18,786 years, averaged each 54 years, 8 months, and 24 days.

The combined average of the above 624 persons, (rejecting the deaths under 20), living together 36,137 years, was 57 years, 10 months, and 28 days.

From 70 to 79 years of age, there lived 52 males and 76 females.

From 80 to 89, there were 37 males and 31 females.

From 90 to 95, there were 4 males and 4 females.

From the observations, which have been thus noted in the four parishes,—Barnes, Putney, Kew, and Mortlake,—lying together on comparatively low ground, the result of the mortality will be found to be highly favourable. Upon a completion of the observations made in the other parishes included in the returns, a tabular view of the mortality prevailing over the whole district will be furnished.

HERALDIC NOTICES.

(4) Argent, a castle, with triple turrets, a crescent in base ; on an escutcheon of pretence ; on a bend between six lozenges

(3 and 3), each charged with a rose ; five escallop shells ———.
 Crest, on a coronet formed of crosses and flowers, a pelican, with
 her young, denuding her breast proper.

(5) Sable, a chevron ermine, between three crescents, or ———.

(6) Quarterly ; 1st and 4th ; party per fess, argent and sable,
 three chevronels between as many cinquefoils counterchanged ;
 2nd and 3rd argent, on a bend sable, three mullets of the first.
 Impaling, argent, a chevron between three falcons spurred, azure.
 Crest, an arm, habited party per pale, argent and azure, with
 the hand holding a battle-axe.

There are also the following shields :—

(7) Argent, a chevron ermine, between three carpenters' squares,
 sable. Name, Athawes, obt. 1767.

(8) Argent, three roses proper. Impaling, argent, on a base
 vert, a beehive with swarm of bees proper, surmounted by a
 baron's coronet. Supporters, a horse argent, and a man habited
 as a gardener, with a spade in the left hand, and laurel leaves
 around his hat. Crest, on a mound vert, three roses slipped proper.
 Motto, above the crest, " Ungesucht," and at foot, " Nec aspera
 terrent."

(9) Quarterly ; 1st and 4th ; argent, a lion rampant ———, debruised
 of a bend gules, charged with three escallop shells of the first ; 2nd,
 azure, six lions rampant (3, 2, and 1) argent ; and 3rd, argent, a
 chevron gules, between three trefoils slipped vert. Impaling
 three oak trees, fructed proper, and erased at the root.

(10) Sable, on a chevron or, between three fleurs-de-lis, argent,
 as many spear-rests, azure. Impaling, argent, a chevron azure
 between three falcons proper, spurred or. Crest, a demi-grey-
 hound argent (holding in his paws a laurel wreath proper) ducally
 collared and chained or.

(11) Within a border engrailed ——— a lion rampant ———.
 Name, Thos. Jones, M.D.

CHAPTER VI.

ACTON.

ON the Uxbridge Road, about nine miles and a half from the General Post-Office, and six miles and a half from the Marble Arch, Hyde Park, upon a considerable eminence, lies the pleasant village of Acton, with its old-fashioned church and tower, forming a very pretty feature in the rural landscape.

The village contains a long and very picturesque street, or line of houses, and from its quaint gable ends, bay windows, and tiled roofs, piled and pierced with lights, gives us a true picture of a genuine old English country village-town. It is scarcely altered from its original condition, except where a modern building here and there appears amongst the antique domestic tenements of two centuries back.

The "hostelries," which give so peculiar an air of comfort and substantiality to an English village, are not wanting here. The signs so inviting to the traveller are thoroughly indigenious, for, here we find the "George," with the gallant St. George and the Dragon; the "Seven Stars," the "Red Lion," the "White Hart," and the "Crown," appropriately portrayed by the pencil of the limner, offering good accommodation to man and beast.

The approach to the village is, on the left, flanked by

the entrance lodge and bastioned wall of the priory ; and on the right by several excellent family residences, in which the neighbourhood abounds.

The village and parish include the hamlets of East Acton and Friars' Place, with a station of the South-Eastern and North-Western Junction Railway being about half a mile east of the town. The only historical interest connected with the parish is, that it was the head quarters of the Earls of Warwick and Essex before the battle of Brentford ; and that on Oliver Cromwell's return from "the crowning mercy," as he called the battle of Worcester, he was here met by a splendid cortege from London, consisting of the officers of state, and those of the city. The recorder read a very eulogistic address, and the procession conducted the victor to the metropolis.

Berrymead Priory, situate at the eastern entrance of the village, is now the residence of a private gentleman.

In the middle of the last century, Acton was a very fashionable resort for the waters of the mineral spring, at a place called Old Oak Common, towards Wormwood Scrubs, but it is now no longer used.

The living, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London, and valued at £14 ; the present net income is £968, and in the patronage of the bishop of that see.

The parish contains 2,260 acres ; about 426 houses ; population in 1841 was 2,665, in 1849 it was 3,063, and 4,668 in 1851. The assessed property is £11,321, and the poor rates in 1837 were £1,161.

The number of births in the parish was 116, and the deaths 80, in 1853.

The mortality, exhibited by the records in the church-yard, shows that 254 males, living together 12,733 years, averaged 50 years, 1 month, and 5 days ; and

247 females, living together 12,827 years, averaged 51 years, 11 months, and 50 days.

The combined average of the above 501 persons, living together 25,560 years, was 51 years and 6 days.

Rejecting the deaths under 20 years of age, 218 males lived together 12,517 years, and averaged 57 years and 5 months ; and

213 females, living together 12,524 years, averaged 58 years, 9 months, and 15 days.

The combined average of the above 431 males and females, living together 25,041 years, was 58 years, 1 month, and 5 days.

From 70 to 79 years of age, there lived 40 males and 46 females.

From 80 to 89, there were 20 males and 21 females.

From 90 to 99, there were 6 males and 9 females. And 1 male lived to reach his 115th year.

There are many families located in this parish, which are remarkable for their longevity ; amongst them we may mention the family of Aldrich.

On the south wall of the church is a tablet to the memory of William Aldrich, who died in 1698, having survived his 114th year ; John Aldrich, who died in 1773, was 73 ; and Thomas Aldrich died in 1810, aged 92. He was for 46 years clerk of the parish. Elizabeth Aldrich (his wife) died in 1798, aged 77. The average life of these *four* persons was nearly $89\frac{1}{2}$ years, and the

average of 11 members of the same family (including the above four) was 78 years.

There were also 12 persons of the family of Briggs, whose united ages average 77 years each.

The charities bequeathed to the poor of this parish are numerous and valuable; and the almshouses of the Goldsmith's Company are situate about half a mile to the north-east of the village.

Amongst the persons buried here are—

Mr. Charles Gale (1), who died in 1845; Mr. Thomas Chetle (2), who died in 1766; Mrs. Mary Way (wife of Dr. Way, and of the family of Poole), who died in 1816, to whose memory is erected a very handsome monument on the south side of the church (3); the Rev. William Antrobus, late rector of the parish, who died in 1853, aged 93; Captain Thos. Davies; and Thomas Briggs, Esq., with several other members of his family.

HERALDIC NOTICES.

(1) ——— On a fess between three saltires, as many lions' heads erased ———. Impaling, a chevron engrailed — — between three fleurs-de-lis ———. Crest, a unicorn's head issuing out of a ducal coronet———. Motto, "Nolens volens." Name, Gale, obit. 1845.

(2) ——— A fess dancette ———. Name, Chetle, obt. 1764.

(3) Azure, three salmons, haurient, argent. Impaling—azure, a lion rampant between eight fleurs-de-lis, argent. Crest, a dexter arm embowed, habited in scaled armour, holding in the hand a baton (or scroll). Name, Way, obt. 1777.

CHAPTER VII.

EALING.

THE parish of Ealing (with Old Brentford) adjoins Acton; and the village of Ealing lies about one and a half miles to the north-west of the former village, Ealing Common being intermediate.

Since the erection of the Ealing station of the Great Western Railway (being the first station on that line westward of Paddington), Ealing has been greatly enlarged, and many modern residences now form the new village, in which an elegant and commodious district church was consecrated about five years since.

The parish church is a brick building of plain structure, and attached to it is a lectureship, endowed with £40 a year in 1629; and a Chapel of Ease at Old Brentford was erected in 1770.

The living, dedicated to St. Mary, is valued at £13 6s. 8d., and contains 3,930 acres; about 1,500 houses. The population in 1841 was 8,407, and 9,668 in 1849. The assessed property is £30,187, and poor rates in 1837 were £2,883 5s.

At Ealing is the seat of the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, the representative of the late Lord Orford's family; and there is also the seat of the Deschamps family,

whose ancestor, Peter Deschamps, came over from France at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

The mortality recorded in the church-yard shews that 384 males, living together 18,863 years, averaged 49 years, 1 month, and 14 days.

394 females, living together 19,344 years, averaged 49 years, 1 month, 4 days.

The combined average of the above 778 persons, living together 38,207 years, was 49 years, 1 month, 9 days.

Rejecting the deaths under 20 years of age, we find that 323 males lived together 18,441 years, and averaged 57 years, 1 month, 14 days ; and

328 females lived together 18,861 years, averaged 57 years, 6 months, 1 day.

The combined average of the last-named 651 persons (of 20 and upwards), living together 37,302 years, was 57 years, 3 months, 21 days.

From 70 to 79 years of age, there had lived 63 males and 53 females.

From 80 to 89, there were 26 males and 45 females.

From 90 to 93, there were 6 males and 4 females.

Amongst the persons buried at Ealing are—

Mr. Serjeant Maynard, an eminent member of the bar ; Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart., author of an elaborate "History of the Labouring Classes in England ;" John Horne Tooke, author of the "Diversions of Purley," and once perpetual curate of Old Brentford ; Mrs. Trimmer, celebrated for her "Juvenile Tales ;" John Ferguson, M.D., Captain S. Serle, Charles Spicer, Esq. (1), Robert Orme, Esq., and the Rev. W. Goodenough ; with several members of the family of Baillie, some of whom have had seats in the House of Commons.

We must not omit to add, that Ealing has long been celebrated for its numerous private academies. These, prior to the more recent foundation of the collegiate and commercial schools at Marlborough, Cheltenham, and elsewhere, enjoyed much repute amongst the nobility and gentry ; and many eminent persons were educated here.

HERALDIC NOTICE.

(1) ——— A chevron ermine between three circular embattled towers ———.

CHAPTER VIII.

CHISWICK.

ON the passage up the Thames, immediately after passing under Hammersmith Bridge, on the right or Middlesex bank of the river, the mall, village, and antiquated church of Chiswick, with its ancient tower and flag staff, erected by the Rev. William Bordall, "the principal vicar of the parish" at the end of the ~~seventeenth~~^{fourteenth} or beginning of the eighteenth century, attract the notice of the voyagers.

The parish comprises the hamlets of Stamford Brook, Strand-on-the-Green, Little Sutton, and Turnham Green; and comprehends two manors, held by the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, from a remote time, although in the Doomsday Book no notice is taken of them. The manor of Sutton (sometimes called "The Dean's Manor," as it peculiarly belongs to him), was assigned about 1727, by Vincent Falconberg, to Richard, Earl of Burlington, at whose death the lease was renewed to William, fourth Duke of Devonshire, in whose family it remains to this day. The second manor is the corps of one of the prebends of St. Paul's Cathedral; but Gabriel Goodman, prebendary of Chiswick, in 1570 granted a lease of it to two certain persons for 99 years, if within two years they should convey it to the church of Westminster; and the Dean and Chapter of Westminster still hold the manor of the prebendary under a lease for three lives.

The living, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London, valued at £9 18s. 4d.; and present net income £601, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who recently conferred it upon the Rev. Lawford Dale.

The parish contains 1,311 acres; about 900 houses; population in 1851 being 6,303. The poor rates in 1838 were £1,537 12s. The births in 1855 were 216, and the deaths 122.

Chiswick was the residence of Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, the celebrated favourite of Charles II.; also of Sir Stephen Fox, grandfather of the statesman, Charles James Fox, the ancestor of the present Lord Holland; and of Allen, Lord Bathurst, famous for his patronage of literary men.

At Chiswick House, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, Charles James Fox died in 1806; and in 1827, there also died the Right. Hon. George Canning, the equally famous orator and statesman.

The church and church-yard of this parish may be deemed classic ground, from the eminent persons who are buried there, and to whom memorials are now existing.

William Hogarth, the painter, resided in the parish, in the house now known as Hogarth's House, distant about 150 yards from the church, and near to the Feathers' Tavern. In the garden of the house are the mulberry tree, and monuments to his favourite dog (Pompey) and canary bird, the inscriptions upon which were engraved by the painter's own hand.

The tomb of Hogarth in the church-yard, which is highly interesting, was recently rebuilt by his namesake,

Mr. William Hogarth, of Aberdeen, in 1856, and contains the following inscriptions :—

Here lyeth the Body (*South side.*)
 Of Mrs. Ann Hogarth, sister
 To William Hogarth, Esq.
 She died August 13th, 1771,
 Aged 70 years.
 Also the body of
 Mary Lewis, spinster—
 Died 25th March, 1808,
 Aged 88 years.

Here lyeth the Body (*East side.*)
 Of William Hogarth, Esq.,
 Who died October the 26th, 1764,
 Aged 67 years.
 Mrs. Jane Hogarth,
 Wife of William Hogarth, Esq.,
 Obit. the 13th of November, 1789,
 Ætat 80 years.

Farewel, great Painter of Mankind, (*North side.*)
 Who reach'd the noblest point of art,
 Whose pictur'd morals charm the mind,
 And, through the eye, correct the heart.
 If Genius fire thee, reader, stay ;
 If Nature touch thee, drop a tear ;
 If neither move thee, turn away,
 For Hogarth's honour'd dust lies here.
 DAVID GARRICK.

Here lieth the Body (*West side.*)
 Of Dame Judith Thornhill,
 Relict of Sir James Thornhill, Knight,
 Of Thornhill, in the county of Dorset ;
 She died November 12th, 1757,
 Aged 84 years. (1)

In the church-yard also lie—

The Right Hon. George, Earl Macartney, celebrated for his embassy to China, who died in 1806, aged 69; and Jane, his countess (second daughter of the Earl of Bute), who died in 1828, aged 85. (3)

Near to the latter lie—

P. J. de Louthenburg, Esq., R.A., the eminent landscape painter, who died in 1812, aged 72; and Lucy de Louthenburg, his wife, who died in 1828, aged 83.

Sir J. Earle, Knight, F.R.S., and Master of the Royal College of Surgeons; he died in 1817, aged 72; and Dame Mary Earle, his wife, who died in 1831, aged 77.

Augustus Edward Brand, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, who died in 1834, aged 87. (4)

James Fittler, Esq., A.R.A., marine engraver to King George III.; he died in 1835, aged 79.

William Sharp, Esq., historic engraver; he died in 1824, aged 74.

Alexander Brodie, Esq., the inventor of stoves and hearths for ships, and an eminent ironfounder; he died in 1811, aged 78.

J. Constantine Carpue, F.R.S., the celebrated surgeon; he died in 1846, aged 81.

William Lewis, the well-known bookseller of Covent Garden, who died in 1759, aged 74.

On the south exterior wall of the chancel is a tablet, with an inscription, beautifully written in Latin, to ^{The} Richard Carey, poet, philosopher, and mathematician, who died in 1797, aged 49. (5)

Within the church are buried the following persons:—

Charles Whittingham, born at Caledon, in the county of

Warwick, eminent for his skill as a printer, and particularly for the manner in which he introduced the working of wood engravings; he died in 1840, aged 73. The Chiswick Press, of which he was founder, is noted throughout the literary world.

John Forbes, A.L.S., a celebrated botanist, who died at Senna, in Eastern Africa, in 1823.

Charlotte, Duchess of Somerset, who died in 1773, aged 80.

The Honourable Thomas Walpole, second son of Horatio, Lord Walpole; he died in 1803. (6)

The Honourable Mary Walpole; she died in 1818.

The Rev. William Bordall, described as "the principal vicar of the parish," who built the church steeple, and died in 1725.

In the nave, a few yards to the west of the reading desk, is the following quaint epitaph:—

Here lyes ye clay
Which t' other day
Enclosed Sam Sauill's soul;
But now is free and unconfin'd;
She fled and left her clogg behind,
Intomb'd within this hole.
May ye 21, 1728,
In the 30th year of his age.

Richard Taylor, Esq., obit. 1727. (7)

The Honourable Thomas Howard, brother of the Earl of Suffolk, obit. 1669. (8)

Richard Taylor, Esq., and Ann, his wife, who died in 1698 and 1700. (9)

Vere Warner, of Upward, Esq., and his wife, who died in 1756. (10)

George Robins, Esq., of Covent Garden, the eminent auctioneer, so well known for his great knowledge of the value of property, and the florid descriptions of it he was accustomed to give in his particulars of sale. (11)

John Taylor, Esq., who died in 1729. (12)

Thomas Bentley, Esq. (a friend of David Garrick, by whom a tablet to his memory was erected in the church), obit. 1780. (13)

HERALDIC NOTICES.

The following armorial bearings are on the tomb of Hogarth :—

(1) Azure, the sun in full splendour proper. Impaling, azure, a chevron gules between three Cornish choughs sable. Name, William Hogarth, and Jane Thornhill, his wife.

(2) Party per pale azure and ermine, counterchanged fesswise, three pheons' heads inverted (2 and 1).

(3) Or, within a border gules, a stag tripping of the second. Impaling, or, within a double tressure flory, counter-flory gules, a fess chequy argent and azure.

(4) Azure, in base a man habited as a fireman holding a staff with firebrand attached ; on a canton argent a demi-unicorn ——. Crest, a fireman (ante).

(5) Argent, on a bend sable, three roses of the first.

(6) Or, on a fess between two chevrons sable, three cross-crosslets argent ———.

(7) Argent, on a chief sable, three escallop shells or. Impaling, argent, a bend between six Cornish choughs sable (3 and 3).

(8) Quarterly ; 1st gules, a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchy argent ; 2nd gules, three lions passant gardant in pale or ;

a label for a difference in chief argent ; 3rd, chequy, or and azure ; 4th gules, a lion rampant between three fleurs-de-lis, or.

(9) Baron, the same as No. 7. Impaling (Femme), sable a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis, or.

(10) Argent, a bend between six roses gules (3 and 3). Impaling, invert three eagles displayed in fess, or.

(11) Party per pale sable and argent, two flanges counterchanged ; three fleurs-de-lis in fess vert. Crest, a fleur-de-lis of the last.

(12) Baron, the same as No. 7. Femme—A landscape with palm trees therein on the dexter side. A hand issues from clouds, in chief proper, and the latter semè of estoils, or.

(13) Quarterly ; 1st gules, a chevron between three birds volant or ; 2nd argent, a cross flory between four martlets sable ; 3rd sable, a chevron argent between three talbots' heads erased of the last ; 4th sable, a chevron argent between three fleurs-de-lis of the last.

There are also the following coats of arms in the church and church-yard :—

(14) Sable, a chevron between three angels' heads winged, or. Impaling, party per pale or and sable embattled, six martlets counterchanged in pale. Name, Chaloner.

(15) Party per pale azure and or. Impaling gules, a bend azure and or (palewise).

(16) Quarterly ; 1st and 4th ; party per chevron or and azure, a lion rampant counterchanged ; 2nd and 3rd argent, three spears in pale azure, a chief of the last. Impaling, azure, a cross engrailed ermine.

(17) Quarterly ; 1st and 4th ; argent, a lion rampant sable ; 2nd and 3rd ; sable, a crescent argent. Impaling argent, a ship rigged sable with mast and cordage, at the bow and stern a flag gules ; on the topmast a shield gyrony of eight pieces argent and sable. Crest, a lion rampant argent. Name, Cassamaijor.

(18) Ermine, on a fess gules, cotised azure, three eagles' heads erased, or. Name, Spateman, obit. 1763.

(19) Baron (same as 17), Femme ; sable a fess argent, in chief three mascles of the last. Name, Rebecca Cassamaijor, obit. 1788.

(20) A field argent. Name, Rev. T. Horne, B.D., obit. 1824.

(21) Gules, a chevron argent, three stags' heads attired sable, a

chief per fess nebule sable and argent. Impaling, checky or and azure. Name, Vade.

(22) Quarterly ; 1st and 4th, azure, within a border or, charged with eight ogresses, a pheon's head inverted argent ; 2nd and 3rd argent, a chevron sable between three conies couchant of the last. Impaling, per pale gules and or, a label in fess sable. Crest, an eagle's head azure, holding in its beak a pheon's head argent.

(23) Argent, a field fretty of eight pieces sable, a chief of the last. Impaling, argent on a bend sable, three horse-shoes of the first. Crest, a demi-griffin rampant, gules. Name, Crispe.

(24) Azure, a chevron ermine with two cotises indented or between three boars' heads coupéd of the last.

(25) Gules, on a chevron argent, three stags' heads erased sable, a chief per fess vert and argent, nebule. Impaling, argent, within a border sable, three stags' heads erased of the last and collared or.

(26) Baron, the same as No. 25. Femme, checky or, and vert, a fess gules. Crest, an arm erect and habited, holding in the hand a rose branch with four roses thereon proper.

(27) Quarterly ; 1st and 4th the same as No. 25. 2nd ; ermine, a bend engrailed gules ; 3rd ; sable, a chevron or, between three eagles' heads erased argent.

(28) Argent, a chevron ermine, between three griffins' heads erased or. Crest, a boars' head erect of the last.

(29) Gules, a saltire argent, a rose in chief of the last. Crest, a barn-door cock plumed and spurred proper.

(30) Argent, three whales' heads erased and spouting water. Impaling, quarterly ; 1st and 4th ermine, a chevron argent, on a chief gules, a lion passant gardant or. 2nd and 3rd ; or, a lion rampant gules, debruised of a bend sable.

(31) Quarterly ; 1st and 4th the same as No. 29 ; 2nd and 3rd the same as No. 30.

(32) Quarterly ; ——— 1st and 4th ; two bars argent, on a chief of the last, a stag tripping and attired sable ; 2nd and 3rd ; gules, a bend argent between three eagles, displayed of the last.

(33) ——— On a pile ——— a crocodile's head erect ———. Name, Gascoyne, obit. 1762.

(34) Sable, on a chevron argent, five horse-shoes ; or. Crest, a goat tripping ———. Name, Edward Crisp, obit. 1739.

(35) Gules, a fess argent. Name, Hugh Foscolo, obit. 1827.

CHAPTER IX.

HAMMERSMITH.

LEAVING the metropolis by way of Piccadilly, and keeping the high road direct through Knightsbridge and Kensington, the pedestrian will reach the parish of Hammersmith, which is about three miles from the Wellington statue, at Hyde Park Corner.

Hammersmith will be found to be not uninteresting to the enquirer after historical associations.

Here, Alice Perrers (or Pierce), the mistress of Edward III., resided during the latter part of his life, in a house on Palingswick Green, where, not long since, in one of its rooms, was an elaborate coat of arms. Prince Rupert also lived in a house built by Sir Nicholas Crispe, the loyalist, which was afterwards converted into Brandenburg House, where Caroline, consort of King George IV., died. In the same house, too, resided, for a time, Oliver Cromwell, when he made Hammersmith his head-quarters.

In Charles the Second's reign, Titus Oates visited, but unsuccessfully, the Nunnery here, with a warrant from his Majesty, to search for divers suspected persons of the Roman Catholic persuasion.

In the year 1687, it is recorded in the parish register, that 8s. were given to the bellringers "when the King

dined at Queen Dogeres," meaning Catharine of Braganza, widow of King Charles II. (the King was his brother, James II.); and in the following year the same bells rang for the coronation of his Protestant displacer, William III. In the Queen's house afterwards lived Dr. Radcliffe, physician to King William and Queen Anne, who sometimes, when her Majesty sent for him, would not go, and would say, "it was only for the vapours." He also told the King (William), that "he would not have his Majesty's *two* legs for his *three* kingdoms."

Dean Swift lodged, for a while, in Hammersmith; and the poet Thomson frequented a small tenement in the mall, called the "Dove coffee house," where it is said that he wrote a part of his "Seasons." Coleridge, the poet, lived here for a short time; and the late excellent and learned Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln, was a native of the parish, and son of a respectable draper long resident in it.

The parish church (St. Paul), from the date 1630, in the west window, appears to have been built in that year. It was consecrated by Archbishop Laud a short time prior to his death, which he met on the scaffold.

Cipriani, an Italian artist, one of the founders of the Royal Academy, at the expense of a lady, painted the scriptural figures on the walls and ceiling of the church chancel, and also a portion of the interior of Bubb Doddington's house (Brandenburg-House); and whilst so engaged, resided in a house near to the workhouse garden.

Hammersmith is a chapelry, in the parish of Fulham, north of the river Thames, over which Mr. William Tierney Clarke erected the present suspension bridge. He was also the architect of a similar bridge at Pesth. The parish

contains the hamlets of Brook Green, Stanbrook Green (or Palingswick), and Shepherd's Bush. It comprises 2,321 acres; 1,800 houses; the population in 1847 was 13,453, in 1849 it was 15,650, and 17,760 in 1852; the assessed property £30,349, the poor rates £4,332 in 1838.

The parish church is dedicated to St. Paul. There is also a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Peter, the incumbencies of which are in the patronage of the Bishop of London. In the parish church, the late Queen Caroline partook of the holy sacrament in the month of November previous to her death. The parochial district of St. Stephen also was set out about seven years since, the church of which was built at the expense of the late Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London. The church, vicarage, and schools, form a very pretty object on the Ealing Road, near to Shepherd's Bush Green.

In 1656, Miles Syndercombe, a discharged soldier, hired a house here, from which to shoot the Protector (Oliver Cromwell), on his way to Hampton, but was detected, tried, and convicted. The army of the Earl of Essex lay here in 1642, and that of Fairfax in 1647.

Amongst the persons buried here are—

Sir Samuel Moreland, inventor of the speaking trumpet; Dr. Sheridan; Thomas Worlidge, an eminent painter and etcher; and George Doddington (Lord Melcombe), a distinguished courtier and statesman under George II.

Several curious tablets and monuments are in the church, and near to the chancel is preserved some stained glass, filled with armorial bearings. Amongst the former, are memorials to—

Sir Nicholas Crispe, the Royalist. (1)

Edward, Lord Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave, Baron Butterwick, and Knight of the Garter, Governor of the North, who died in 1647. (2)

Within the parish church also lie—

Sir Edward Neville, Bart., the then Second Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, who died in 1705 ; with his wife, Dame Frances Neville. (3)

James Smith, Esq., of Cookham, near Maidenhead, sheriff, citizen, and salter of London, and a benefactor to the Salters' Company ; he died in 1667. (4)

Richard Alexander, Esq., who died in 1794 (16) ; and William Dawson, Esq. (5)

Sir Elijah Impey, and his wife, Lady Impey ; he was the first English Judge of the Supreme Court in India, and died in 1818. (6)

Lord Robert Fitzgerald, and Lady Sophia Fitzgerald ; and the Rev. N. Hutchinson. (7)

Sir George Shee, Bart., and Lady E. M. Shee. (8)

The Rev. T. Atwood, late incumbent of the parish, who died in 1826. (9)

Sir Timothy Lannoy, Knight. (10)

The Rev. G. Bathie, D.D.

Francis Wolley, Esq. (ancestor of Mr. Wolley, of Campden House, Kensington), who died in 1659. (11)

Arthur Murphy, Esq., barrister-at-law, and dramatist (a native of Clonniquin, in Ireland), who died in 1805.

Mr. William Tierney Clarke, an eminent architect and civil engineer.

The first recorded burials in the church-yard are those of Joseph Turner, in 1666 (the plague year) ; and of Thomas Turner, in 1671.

Amongst the persons also interred here are—

Richard Honey, aged 36, and George Francis, aged 43, who were killed during the disturbance at the funeral of Queen Caroline, in 1821;

The Rev. Joseph Hodgson; the Rev. P. Wyndham; the Rev. D. Keith, B.D.; the Rev. W. Allan; Colonel Robert Campbell; Mr. Constantine Phipps (of the family of the Marquis of Normanby); Elizabeth Colville (daughter of Dr. Boyce, the celebrated musical composer); Lady Gertrude Cromie (daughter of the Earl of Cavan); and Joseph William Allen, landscape painter, who died in 1852, at the age of 49.

The returns of mortality exhibited in the church-yard show that—

606 males, living together 29,784 years, averaged 49 years, 1 month, 23 days; and—

584 females, living together 30,568 years, averaged 52 years, 4 months, 2 days.

The combined average of the above 1,190 persons (male and female), living together 60,351 years, was 50 years, 3 months, 7 days.

Rejecting the persons dying under the age of 20, we find that 511 males, living together 29,070 years, averaged 56 years, 10 months, 19 days; and

514 females, living together 30,084 years, averaged each 58 years, 6 months, and 3 days.

The combined average of the last named 1,025 persons (dying at 20 and upwards) and living together 59,154 years, was 57 years, 8 months, and 10 days.

From 70 to 79 years of age, there lived 96 males and 105 females.

From 80 to 89, there were 45 males and 58 females.

From 90 to 95 years, there were 5 males and 8 females.

The area of Hammersmith is generally level, of a gravelly soil, and, although lying near to the river Thames, enjoys a tolerably dry atmosphere.

HERALDIC NOTICES.

(1) Argent, on a chevron sable, five horse-shoes or. Impaling gules, a saltire between four garbs, or.

(2) Argent, a chevron between three garbs gules. Impaling, azure, three holly leaves proper (2 and 1).

(3) Gules, a saltire argent, between two mullets, or. Impaling, party per pale or and sable, two bars of the latter.

(4) Azure, a lion rampant or ; on a chief argent, a mullet gules, between two torteauxs.

(5) Argent, on a bend, three martlets sable. Crest, a talbot tripping argent.

(6) Gules, on a chevron or, between three leopard's heads, as many crescents of the first. Impaling, quarterly ; 1st and 4th ; argent, three mural crowns gules ; 2nd and 3rd ; azure, three roses argent.

(7) Party per pale, gules and azure.

(8) Quarterly ; 1st and 4th, party per bend, azure and or, a fleur-de-lis counter-changed ; 2nd and 3rd ; sable on a chevron argent, five horse-shoes of the first.

(9) Quarterly ; 1st and 4th ; gules on a fess vert, three fleurs-de-lis or ; 2nd gules, a cross between four martlets or ; 3rd sable, three boar's heads erased, argent and langued gules. Impaling, argent, a wyvern gules with the tail nowed.

(10) Azure, a chevron between two swans in chief, and in base a sheep-shears argent. Impaling, argent, a fess azure.

(11) Argent, on a chevron sable, an eagle displayed of the first ; on chief a label gules. Crest, two arms embowed, habited, and holding in the hands an open book.

There are also the following armorial bearings in the church and church-yard :—

(12) ——— a fess ——— in chief, the sun in its splendour

between two mullets : in base, a bridge with three arches. Impaling, ——— within a border three garbs (2 and 1). Name, Dupuy, of Layton, Sussex.

(13) Argent, two swords in saltire. Crest, the same. Name, Foljambe.

(14) Crest, an eagle with wings displayed. Name, Weston.

(15) Or, a fess engrailed azure between three escallop shells, argent. Name, Pring.

(16) Quarterly ; 1st and 4th ; sable, three shackbolts argent ; 2nd and 3rd ; sable an estoil or, between two flanges ermine ; on a scutcheon of pretence azure, a chevron between three talbot's heads erased, argent and collared or. Name, Alexander.

(17) Quarterly ; 1st and 4th (Quarterly, 1st and 4th ; or, an eagle displayed sable ; 2nd and 3rd, ermine on a chief azure five besants) ; 2nd and 3rd, sable on a fess argent, three swallows of the first between as many cross-crosslets, or. Impaling, the arms No. 16, above.

(18) Argent, a lion rampant proper ; on a chief sable, three escallop shells of the first.

(19) Argent, a chevron ——— between three garbs proper.

(20) A field argent. Impaling, argent, a cross flory gules. Name, Trussell.

(21) Azure, a chevron argent, between three talbots' heads erased of the second, collared or. Impaling, argent, a chevron between three skeins of silk (louped in figure of 8), gules. Crest, a talbot's head erased argent, collared, or. Name, Anderdon.

(22) Azure, a cross flory between a key and anchor or. Crest, a fox's head erased proper, holding in his mouth a key or ; and on his neck an anchor of the last.

(23) Argent, a cross gules. In dexter-chief point, a sword erect of the second. Supporters, two lions rampant, gules (supposed to be of the Latymer family).

(24) Crest, two lion's paws in saltire, each holding a sword. Motto, " Verum atque decus." Name, Gomme.

(25) Quarterly ; 1st and 4th ; azure, a chevron argent, between cinquefoil and three cross-crosslets in chief, and four cross-crosslets in base of the last ; 2nd and 3rd ; quarterly, 1st and 4th, argent, a fess between three eagle's heads erased or ; 2nd and 3rd argent, on a chevron azure, three cinquefoils of the first ; and on

another shield coupled with it—Gules, a lion rampant, between three cross-crosslets, fitchy or, debruised of a shield, bearing quarterly, 1st and 4th ———, a besant between three demi-lions rampant, argent ; 2nd and 3rd, a chevron argent, between three dolphins naiant embowed, or. (These shields are attached to the front of the free schools, adjoining the church-yard.)

(27) Sable, on a chevron or, between three griffins' heads erased, argent, as many mullets gules. A crescent for a difference of the last. Crest, a unicorn's head erased proper, charged with a mullet gules. Motto, "Deo pendent omnia." Name, Thomas Miles Beale.

(28) Quarterly ; 1st and 4th ; sable, a dolphin embowed vorant, a fish proper, a mullet for a difference, in chief argent ; 2nd ; gules, three lucies (pike fish) hauriant, argent, erect (2 and 1) ; 3rd ; gules, a chevron or, between three arrows barbed and shafted argent. Impaling ; Quarterly, 1st and 4th ; argent, a fess between three fleurs-de-lis sable. 2nd and 3rd ; argent, on a bend gules, between three pellets, as many swans proper. Crest, a dolphin embowed vorant a fish proper. Motto, "Decrevi." Name, J. H. James, of Hammersmith, and the Middle Temple.

CHAPTER X.

FULHAM.

FULHAM, anciently called Fullonham (the Saxon for the habitation of fowls), stands on the north bank of the river Thames, immediately opposite to Putney, which has been already described.

The parish includes the chapelry of Hammersmith ; and, besides the original mother church, there are St. John's Chapel, at Walham Green ; another chapel, (St. Mary's), between Hammersmith and Kensington ; and the churches of St. Paul and St. Peter, in Hammersmith division.

The living, dedicated to All Saints, contains 3,960 acres ; 2,875 houses ; the population in 1841 was 9,319, and 10,717 in 1849 ; and, in 1852, it was 11,886. The assessed property, £58,900 ; and the poor rates, in 1838, were £3,269 16s. The births, in 1852, were 450, and the deaths 283.

In the parish of Fulham is the palace of the see of London, where, for a considerable part of the year, the bishop usually resides. The church-yard has thus become the burial place of several of the eminent divines, who have occupied the see, and died before their translation to one of the archiepiscopates of York or Canterbury. The palace, garden, and grounds, with its finely tim-

bered trees, are on the bank of the Thames, at a short distance from the church; and since the time of Henry VIII., have been the summer residence of the bishops. The gardens comprise about 37 acres, and are famous for their collection of plants, which was commenced in 1650 by Bishop Grindail, who imported the tamarind tree into this country. The manor of Fulham has belonged to the see of London since the year 691.

Amongst the many eminent persons buried here are—

Dr. Butts, physician to Henry VIII.

Dr. Zouch, professor of civil law at Oxford in the time of Charles I.

Dr. Richard Fiddes, author of a *Life of Cardinal Wolsey*;

Dr. William Cadogan, a celebrated physician, who died in 1797.

Granville Sharp, Esq., the well known philanthropist.

The Rev. George Jepson, B.D.

The Rev. John Owen, M.A.

The Rev. P. Dwight, S.T.P.

Lady Hamilton Gordon, daughter of the Duke of Gordon; she died in 1789.

The Bishops of London, whose mausolea are to be seen in the church-yard, are—

John Robinson, S.T.P., born at Cleasby, in the county of York. (1)

Thomas Hayter, D.D., who died in 1762. (2)

Edward Gibson, who died in 1748. (3)

Henry Compton, who died in 1713, and presided over the see for 35 years, during the entire period occupied by the building of the present Cathedral of St. Paul. (4)

The Right Rev. Dr. Terrick.

Thomas Sherlock, D.D., who died in 1761, with his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Sherlock. (5)

Dr. Richmond, who died in 1790.

John Randolph, D.D., who died in 1813, having previously filled the sees of Oxford and Bangor. (6)

Robert Lowth, D.D., who died in 1787 (7); and

Charles James Blomfield, D.D., late Bishop of Chester, and then Bishop of London, who resigned the last named see in 1856, and died in 1857.

Here also lies Euseby, Archbishop of Dublin, who died in the year 1819.

In the south-western extremity of the church-yard is the grave of Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, born at Geneva, June 2nd, 1727, who died at Fulham, June 11th, 1840.

And near to the western door of the church are the gravestones of Mr. Nathaniel Rensch, who died January 8th, 1783, aged 101; Elizabeth Rensch, in 1800, aged 72; and Thomas Rensch, who died in 1728, aged 98.

The obituary recorded in the church-yard shows that—

512 males, living together 15,125 years, averaged each 49 years and 26 days.

472 females, living together 25,523 years, each averaged 54 years and 26 days.

The combined average of the above 984 persons, living together 50,648 years, was 51 years, 6 months, 26 days.

Rejecting the deaths under 20 years of age, 438 males, living together 24,521 years, averaged 58 years, 11 months, and 24 days; and

429 females, living together 25,088 years, averaged each 56 years, 1 month, and 23 days.

The combined average of the last named 867 persons

(males and females of 20 and upwards), was 56 years and 17 days.

From 70 to 79 years of age, there lived 85 males and 98 females.

From 80 to 89, there were 27 males and 52 females.

From 90 to 98, there were 4 males and 12 females.

1 male completed his 101st year; and

1 female entered her 114th year.

The air of Fulham, like that of Brompton, is very salubrious, and is deemed favourable to persons of consumptive tendency.

The parish church is commodious and well arranged, and contains several windows filled with stained glass, also numerous tablets erected to the memory of persons once connected with the neighbourhood. We may mention those of Lady Margaret Legh (8); Sir E. W. Kent (9); and Sir T. Smith. (10)

HERALDIC NOTICES.

(1) — on a chevron between three stags attired as many roses —. Impaling, first —, three chevronels —; and 2nd —, a lion rampant.

(2) Azure, three bulls' heads coupéd —. Crest, a bull's head with a spear piercing the same obliquely —.

(3) — three storks with wings elevated —, on an escutcheon of pretence —. a lion rampant —,

(4) — a lion rampant in fess —. between three morions (or helmets) —.

(5) — three fleurs-de-lis, —. Impaling, —, a fess between three elephants' heads erased —.

(6) — on a cross, five mullets pierced of the field —.

(7) Quarterly; 1st and 4th —, on a chevron between three eagles' heads erased —, as many roses —; 2nd and 3rd —,

Five lozenges in pale, charged each with an escallop shell —.
Crest, a wolf's head erased —.

(8) A shield with eighteen quarterings; 1—Gules, a cross argent engrailed, in dexter chief a lozenge of the second. 2—Or, three lozenges sable. 3—Argent, a saltire, gules. 4—Sable, two lions rampant argent. 5—Argent on a bend sable, four billets, or. 6—Sable, a chevron argent between three mural crowns, or. 7—Argent, a pale of lozenges inverted. 8—Argent, a cross sable in chief. 9—Argent, a bend engrailed sable. 10—Sable, a cross lory argent, between four birds of the second. 11—Argent, a lion rampant gules. 12—Sable, a chevron between three cross-crosslets, or. 13—Argent, a mullet pierced, of the field sable. 14—Lozengy, argent and sable. 15—Argent, a cross gules engrailed. 16—Argent, two bars gules; three mullets of the latter in chief. 17—Sable, a chevron between three gauntlets, or. 18—(obliterated).

(9) Sable, a lion rampant or; on a chief argent, three torseaux —.

(10) Quarterly; 1st and 4th; argent, on a cross sable a besant; 2nd; or, a pile gules; 3rd; argent, 3 Cornish choughs sable.

The following armorial bearings are also to be met with in the church and church-yard:—

(11) — a chevron between two lions counter-combatant in chief —, a lamb tripping in base —. Crest, a demi-lion rampant. Name, Thos. Gashry.

(12) — a chevron ermine, between three tigers' heads — impaling, — a lion rampant —. Name, Dwight.

(13) — on a fess between three elephants' heads coupéd — three many mullets —. Crest, on a castellated tower, an eagle with wings displayed. Name, Pratten.

(14) — a fess between two bars wavy —, on the former three crescents —. Impaling, — on a bend sinister, — three lozenges —. Name, Edward Waller, obit. 1734.

(15) Argent, three swans' necks erased, sable. Impaling, argent, seven lozenges in bend sable, the same lying horizontally across the field. Name, Hatsell.

(16) Quarterly; 1st and 4th —, three fleurs-de-lis —; 2nd —, three talbot's heads in chief — and five lozenges in base, —; 3rd (obliterated). Impaling, — a chevron between three

roses proper. Crest, a snake coiling round a fleur-de-lis. Name, Thomas Birch, of Thorpe Hall, Lincoln.

(17) Gules, on a fess between two chevrons argent, a crescent of the first ——. Impaling, ——, a fret of eight pieces ——, charged with fleurs-de-lis ——. Crest, a hand grasping a snake ——. Name, William Nourse, obit. 1773.

(18) Gules, within a border engrailed, a lion rampant argent. Name, Charles Gray, obit. 1744.

CHAPTER XI.

GENERAL RESULTS OF THE VITAL STATISTICS.

IT is now proposed to gather the results of our observations in vital statistics embraced in the Rural districts, which contain the parishes of Acton, Chiswick, Ealing, Hammer-smith, and Fulham, in the county of Middlesex; and those of Barnes, Kew, Mortlake, and Putney, in the county of Surrey—the whole of them (except as separated by the river Thames) lying locally together.

The area of the nine parishes covers 19,361 acres, and in 1852, embraced a population of about 65,000 persons, and is probably now increased to 70,000. The soil of the district is partly clay and gravel, the former being not so stiff as the red and heavy clay to be found in the Midland and Western counties.

The Life Table, which has been compiled from the returns of the 6,380 persons (including 3,205 males and 3,175 females), shews that at the age of 46 (when, according to the combined population on the English Life Table, one-half of them would be dead), the result of the Rural Mortality (more developed) gives 1,992 males and 2,004 females (in all 3,996 persons) alive at that age; being 806 in

excess of the general expectation of lives over the entire population of England, or, about one-eighth part of the persons so registered in the Rural Table.

Two-thirds of the whole number (6,380) were living at 42, one-half at 56, one-third at 67, and one-sixth at 76.

The same proportions in the English Life Table, just referred to, will be found only at the ages of 21, 46, 64, and 75 ; and at the latter ages, the Rural and English Life Tables begin to approximate.

The Rural Table, from 70 to 101 years of age (taking the aggregate of the persons living at those ages), shews that there survived no less than 729 males and 1,066 females ; whilst 1 male and 1 female completed respectively their 113th and 114th year ; making a total of 1,797 persons, or approaching to 30 per cent. of the whole number born and recorded.

Adverting to the relative position and degrees of longevity enjoyed by the inhabitants of the nine parishes ; we may remark, first, that Chiswick, Fulham, and Hammersmith, on the Middlesex side, lie low, and abut on the river Thames. The same applies to Barnes, Fulham, and Kew, on the Surrey side ; whilst Acton and Ealing (but to the north and north-west of the four first-named parishes) are on sloping and high ground. Ealing, especially, forms high table-land, overlooking the other localities, and commanding a prospect of Surrey and its hills. Ealing is said to be on a level with St. Paul's Cathedral ; but Hammersmith is in a vale between Acton and Notting-hill, and about 80 or 90 feet below the latter eminence. The prevalent opinion that good health more attaches to elevated localities is here at fault ; for, the higher range of longevity is found

in the parishes of the most depressed area; but some qualification may be necessary, inasmuch as Acton and Ealing bear to a more northern and a colder aspect.

The relative results of the different parishes have, upon the whole population, as regards longevity, been found, according to Table I., to stand thus:—

	AVERAGE DURATION.		
	Yrs.	Mths.	Days.
1. Kew	54	2	0
2. Putney	52	0	9
3. Chiswick	52	0	8
4. Fulham	51	6	26
5. Acton	51	0	6
6. Mortlake	51	0	4
7. Hammersmith	50	8	7
8. Ealing	49	1	9
9. Barnes	49	0	0

It is possible, as regards Kew, that returns of mortality, more numerous and approaching to that of the adjoining parishes, might not place it above Putney, Chiswick, and Fulham.

The general average of the longevity of the entire district is as under:—

	Yrs.	Mths.	Days.
Males	50	6	27
Females	51	10	23
Males and Females (combined)	51	2	4

The average duration of life for England and Wales is about 46 years; and it is thus exceeded by the lowest rated parish by three years, and by the highest rated one by eight years.

Referring to Table II., which shows the number of per-

sons *who died at 20 and upwards*, the relative position of the different parishes is—

	AVERAGE DURATION.		
	Yrs.	Mths.	Days.
1. Kew	60	11	24
2. Putney	58	9	28
3. Chiswick	58	9	4
4. Acton	58	1	5
5. Mortlake.	57	10	28
6. Hammersmith	57	8	10
7. Ealing	57	3	10
8. Barnes	56	5	12
9. Fulham	56	0	17

The general average in Table II. (of deaths of 20 and above) is as under :—

	Yrs.	Mths.	Days.
Males	57	8	13
Females	58	0	9
Males and Females (combined) .	58	0	3

The children and adults dying under 20 years of age, drop off from diseases incidental to infancy, from consumption, or hereditary taint; these cannot fairly be said to represent the standard of the general mortality.

The nine parishes forming the field of observation may be regarded as healthy, but not more so than the rural districts generally; nor do they enjoy at present any particular advantages from local or agricultural drainage.*

* The Author has been favoured by Alexander Ogilvie, Esq., a highly talented and successful medical practitioner, long resident at Lime Grove, near Shepherd's Bush, with the following valuable note as to the general health of that portion of the district :—

Drawing attention to some points which have been elicited by our observations, we find that longevity, even in families, where, generally and collaterally, it appears to rule, is

“During the past ten years, that I have been content to reside here, I have not found any special characteristics or influences of a *purely local* nature, operating upon the customary laws of mortality; and if at all, or any, certainly not sufficiently distinguishing to merit a particular notice or report.

“Thirty years ago, this place was celebrated as a malarious district; indeed, the bad repute thereof *still* tinctures its general character.

“Since, however, a better system of drainage has taken place, and more especially since the formation of the railways, which, by intercepting the surface waters falling upon the clay hummock, known as Notting Hill (and which used heretofore to *flow out here*, surcharging our sandy underlying strata with moisture, which had but *little* if any *artificial* outlet), a great improvement has been experienced; and during the ten years I have been in practice here, I have only met with three thoroughly and well defined cases of intermittent fever.

The deep sewer recently completed through Starch Green, also from Norland Crescent to the Thames, has certainly had a most beneficial influence upon the place, and upon the “Lagunas,” known here by the “oi polloi,” as oceans, viz., Bird’s ocean, Scott’s ocean, &c., &c. Holes formed by the removal of brick earth, and filled with water, have been, I may say, *involuntarily* drained *dry* thereby; and I feel assured that a continuation of such *deep* drainage will ultimately and eventually render *this* the most salubrious environ of the filth-engendering metropolis. Bad, however, will be the best.

“As long, however, as we are to be stunk out by brick-making and cinder heaps, and compelled to breath an atmosphere strongly impregnated with sulphurous acid and other noxious gases, blighting, like the upas, all within their baneful influence, so long will this locality continue to be an *objectionable* place of abode.

“A deep sewer-cutting, from Lower Acton, to join the Notting Hill sewer, before alluded to, or at an *equal depth*, along the Uxbridge Road, would greatly improve all these places, and render

seldom obtained in a direct line *beyond* the third generation, and it more frequently ceases with the *second*; extreme vitality, being very rare in the fourth generation.

The different classes of the population were not sufficiently large, numerous, or defined to make a separation of them beyond the sexes; but the longevity generally enjoyed appears to be *equal* and *continuous*, fully bearing out the opinion that the value of life is rather increasing than diminishing at the present day.

We were enabled, however, to note the ages of 33 clergymen of the Established Church, including bishops and other dignitaries. Their aggregate ages was 2,176, showing an average of 68 years, 1 month, and 13 days. The youngest life was 30, and the oldest 93; and the numbers

us thoroughly dry and wholesome. I believe such a sewer is contemplated; but God knows best who will see it completed, as the Board of Works at present proceed!

“Parliament ought to interfere to *prevent* any brick-making within thirty miles of London. The persons thus removing the surface of the earth ruin places, by reducing the angle of the *natural watershed*. They are a perfect plague spot—a curse.”

The Author has also received the following note from T. M. Beale, Esq., Surgeon, of the New Road, Hammersmith:—

“There can be no doubt that the parish of Hammersmith is one of the healthiest around London. Epidemics are few, and mild in character. It possesses, too, a charm for persons suffering from chronic bronchitis. Several patients have told me that they have enjoyed almost a complete immunity from it since their residence in the neighbourhood. Continued fevers have been rife amongst the children residing at Starch Green, during a portion of the past year: These may be readily accounted for in the small, lamentably crowded dwellings, coupled with a too scanty supply of food and clothing. Notwithstanding, however, the complaint easily yielded to treatment, and out of the numerous cases I have attended, I have not had to deplore the loss of one.”

arranged thus:—Under 40,—1; from 40 to 50,—2; from 50 to 60,—6; from 60 to 70,—10; from 70 to 80,—6; between 80 and 90,—5; 90 and upwards,—3—Total 33.

The superior value of life in the Rural Table is particularly apparent at the higher ages, commencing with 57; after which it is in excess of the English Life Table. But much dependence cannot be placed on a prospect of long life amongst a mass of persons at very early ages, before the constitution and health have been confirmed, and before the advance of disease, or the prevalence of bad habits, have been tested. The units, it is true, make up the gross population; but so many young persons sow the seeds of premature death by irregular living, that middle age must be attained before old age can be anticipated.

Amongst females it is gratifying to perceive that deaths in childbirth now form but a slight proportion, as compared with the experience of some thirty years back; since which, medical and surgical science, and an improvement in the general health and management of females, have done much to reduce the perils of maternity.

A marked improvement also is evident amongst male persons in the humbler ranks, where drunkenness and other intemperate habits are less frequent. Greater attention is now paid to intellectual culture, and the dwellings of the poorer classes are more conveniently constituted than formerly, and some care is now paid to lighting, ventilation, and drainage. There are also more old women than old men, but in the majority of instances, the males attain the greatest ages.

The Christian names found to be most numerous of male persons are—William, John, Henry, Thomas, Robert,

and Stephen ; and of female persons—Elizabeth, Mary, Marian, Sarah, Jane, and Frances. These names greatly preponderate over the others met with in the districts we have visited.

As it has been previously observed, the parishes forming the field of observation are not more salubrious and healthy than the general run of agricultural districts in England. Yet longevity, indeed, may be pronounced to be the rule, and short life the exception. Nor are the instances of great ages rare throughout the country, as is evidenced by the well-authenticated cases to be found almost weekly in the public journals.

The following is an extract from the *Glasgow Mail*, quoted in the *Times* of June 8th, 1858 :—

“There are certainly more things in old age than are dreamt of in our philosophy. Flourens says man is naturally a centenarian, who may double his term of life. “Old Parr” died by accident, sound, hale, and hearty, at the age of 152. The fact rests on the most competent testimony possible—the public and scientific report of Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and the founder of the science of Ovology. And the other day one James Nolan is reported to have died in Ireland at the age of nearly 116 years. Now, very important physiological, moral, and social results would, we suspect, be obtained were cases of this kind made the subjects of scientific investigation by competent physical and metaphysical students. The following are the facts as recorded in the newspaper paragraphs :—Mr. James Nolan died upon the 24th of April, 1858, at Auchindrane, Carlow, Ireland, having reached the age of 115 years and nine months. He was born in 1742. All his faculties were preserved to him until his death, his sight being nearly perfect, and only his hearing defective. There is something more interesting in these facts than merely being the oldest subject of her Majesty, who had lived in the reigns of five Sovereigns of England. No doubt it is curious to be carried back by two lives—Mr. Nolan and his father—to the

reign of Charles II., and almost to the times of Cromwell. But Mr. James Nolan, in as far as longevity is concerned, is the most extraordinary specimen of the hominal species in our times and island. And very useful hints for the guidance of human life might be obtained from the complete investigation of the facts of the lives of men and women like him. The means, moreover, of satisfying a wholesome and useful curiosity exist in the case upon the spot; for it has been well said, all human knowledge is represented in every village or parish in which there resides a clergyman, a lawyer, and a doctor. The lawyer could tell us the proofs which establish the date of the birth of Mr. James Nolan in 1742; the doctor could describe to us his constitution, habits, diet, and precautions; and lastly, the clergyman could give us an account of his moral dispositions—the most important considerations of all in regard to longevity. The remarks we have made upon the case of Mr. James Nolan apply equally to the case of a woman who, according to the report of the Registrar-General for the first quarter of the present year, died the other day at Clawdor, in the county of Nairn, at the patriarchal age of 110 years.”

The Report of the Registrar-General for the week ending June 5th, 1858, mentions the death of a man who was 103 years of age. He had been formerly a sergeant in the Foot Guards, and had served in the Walcheren expedition and Peninsular campaigns, and was pensioned previously to the Battle of Waterloo. He possessed remarkable physical strength, and retained his mental faculties to the last. Latterly he followed the occupation of a tailor, and he died on the 20th of May, 1858, at Bridgefield Place, Wandsworth. His medical attendant, who supplies most of the above particulars, has seen the certificate of his birth, now in the possession of his daughter, which runs thus:—“John Ewing, born 16th October, 1754, in the parish of Larbet, shire of Stirling.—Extracted from the Record: John Bunce, clerk.”

The county of Hereford was, and continues, remarkable for the great ages to which the inhabitants in the rural districts attain. In the time of James II., ten persons, natives of that county, males and females, danced the then popular Morrice Dance before his Majesty, whose united ages amounted to one thousand years.

In the church-yard at Eaton Bishop, lies Miss Cox, member of an old and much respected Roman Catholic family of that name, holding considerable property in that parish, who died at the patriarchal age of 130. Her nephew, Samuel Cox, Esq. (grandfather of Richard Sneyd Cox, Esq., now High Sheriff of the county of Hereford), died in his 99th year; and Miss Cox (a sister of the first-named gentleman), died at about the age of 87.

Mr. William Stallard, of Aconbury, in the same county, lived to the age of 102. He was the grandfather of Josiah Stallard Esq., the present Mayor of the city of Worcester; and, within a few days of his death, walked to and from Hereford, a distance of twelve miles, to purchase some little articles for his garden, in which he took great delight and employed himself daily up to the time of his decease.

We made, some years since, some observations on the Duration of Life in the parishes of Lyonshall, Kinnersley, Eardisley, and Winforton, in Herefordshire. The parishes named lie from about fourteen to eighteen miles west and north-west of Hereford, distant from the towns of Hay and Kington, respectively, four and three miles, towards the borders of Breconshire and Radnorshire. The whole of the parishes are together, forming an area of about five miles square.

Eardisley and Winforton are on the banks of the beautiful river Wye, and present generally a level surface, except where the former parish approaches to, and joins the parishes of Kington and Lyonshall. The latter parish is more hilly, and contains delightful valleys. Kinnersley also presents an even surface, the whole district abounding in fine and well-timbered lands. The soil is partly clay (not very heavy), gravel, and loam. The results of the Necrology were as follows :—

LYONSHALL.—The ages of 156 persons, recorded in the church-yard, averaged 49 years and 4 months.

EARDISLEY.*—160 lives averaged 51 years and 8 months.

WINFORTON.—64 lives averaged 63 years and 10 months.

KINNERSLEY.—101 lives averaged 52 years and 8 months.

322 lives, in Eardisley, Winforton, and Kinnersley (lying

* The parish church of Eardisley contains a very curious christening font, a model of which was in the Great Exhibition of 1851. The great oak tree, known as the "Eardisley Oak," stands in a plot of ground, once lying open, but now enclosed, about half a mile north-east of the village. The branches (fifteen being as large as the usual run of trees to be met with in this neighbourhood) shoot up from the trunk, at about ten feet from the ground, and form a circle whose diameter is twenty-seven yards. The circumference of the trunk of the tree, at four feet from the bole, is thirty-three feet six inches, and at the bole exceeds sixteen yards. Its height is about sixty-five feet. There are also two very fine oak trees, one in Moccas Park, and another, the "Eastwood Oak," in the parish of Tarrington, on the road from Hereford to Ledbury; and a very large elm tree, at the King's Acre, two and a half miles from Hereford, on the road to Hay.

more immediately together) collectively averaged fifty-two years and four months.

The four parishes, taken together on 471 lives (male and female), averaged 51 years, 10 months, and 15 days.

There is now also living (says the *John o' Groat's Journal* of a few days back), in the Island of Rousay, Scotland, a man named George Reid, a native of Westray, who has attained to 107 years of age. He has passed 67 years in Westray, and 40 years in Rousay. He is possessed of all his faculties, both of mind and body, and readily converses on any subject connected with his past life.

As a rule, the life of American people (the inhabitants of the United States) is not long, owing, perhaps, to their extremely active and impulsive temperament. The vitality, which is exhausted quickly by constant wear and tear of mind and body, cannot, as a matter of course, continue generally beyond middle age; and this is especially the case with American females, and they are comparatively old at forty; and, in like manner, the male population, there, are not long-lived. There, however, occurs, not unfrequently, some instances of extreme old age. An example of the kind happened a few months back, when a man died at the age of 131, whose history was particularly referred to in the public journals.

Returning to the field of our immediate observation, it may be remarked, that the locality of the parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, to which our attention has been drawn in these pages, must be regarded as a healthy and favourable one as a permanent residence to private persons, or to those occupied in business in the metropolis. From the results we have shown, the house property in the

district ought to be valuable. But a great drawback exists, especially in the parish of Hammersmith, owing to the high assessment of local rates and taxes, which amount to something like 35 per cent. of the rent paid. This arises from the large number of uninhabited houses, and the multitude of poor resident in the parish. No subject more important, or one which demands earlier alteration, exists there than the equalization of poor rates; and this must sooner or later be accomplished. At present, the West-end parishes in London pay little or no poor rates, where vast wealth and the residences of the nobility and gentry chiefly reside; whilst those parishes in the north, north-east, east, and southern districts (including Southwark and Lambeth) are overburthened with poor, and so become unfairly taxed for their support.

As to the power of individuals to prolong life, it is quite evident, although Holy Writ declares that "no man can add a cubit to his stature," that very many of us, by due attention to health and observance of temperate habits, are enabled to extend our existence beyond even the limits of "three score and ten," and even "four score years."

It may now be well to observe that, applying the Law of Mortality, deduced from the rural population to actual business, its great value and importance will be manifest in dealing with the granting and purchase of Life Annuities, in settling the fines adequate to the grant of Leases on Lives, Church-Leases, and Copyhold Estates. To these subjects the author has given much labour and attention in a work, now in the press, entitled, "New Tables of Life Annuities and Reversions, deduced from Rural Mortality," which is intended for immediate publication.

The volume in progress, as its title indicates, will exclusively treat of the calculations necessary to dealing with Annuities, Copyholds, and Church Leases. We must, however, refer the reader to a very valuable treatise* by Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S., which gives a masterly exposition of the Law of Copyhold and Ecclesiastical Property. It is also a practical guide to the enfranchisement of such property under the Acts of Parliament relating to the same now in force. Mr. Scratchley's work, indeed, should be in the hands of every member of the legal profession, and of gentlemen possessed of such estates.

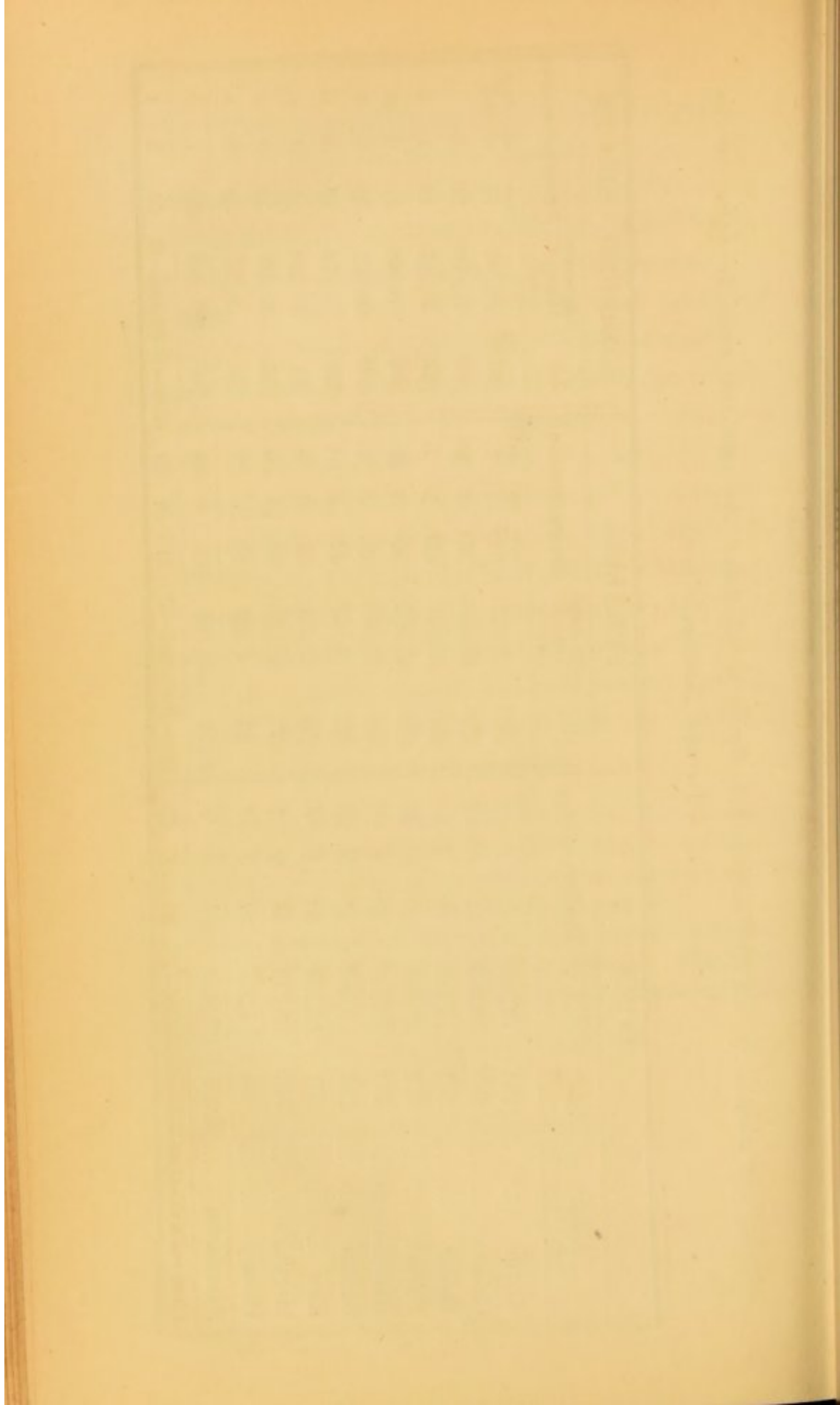
We conclude our subject with Tables compiled from the observations on Rural Mortality, which, when compared with those deduced from the returns of mortality ruling amongst the general population of England and Wales, and those of the Assured classes, will more clearly develop the law prevailing in the districts to which our attention in the present volume has been directed.

* "Treatise on the Enfranchisement and Improvement of Copyhold, Life Leasehold, and Church Property, with Rules and Tables for the Formation of Copyhold Enfranchisement and Freehold Land Societies, and a Mathematical Appendix." By Arthur Scratchley, President of the Friendly Societies' Institute, and Author of a treatise on Benefit Building Societies. Third Edition, enlarged. London: Published at the Friendly Societies' Institute, 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.

I.—RURAL LIFE TABLE

Shewing the Number of Persons Living and Dying at all Ages, the aggregate Years of Life, and the Average Duration.

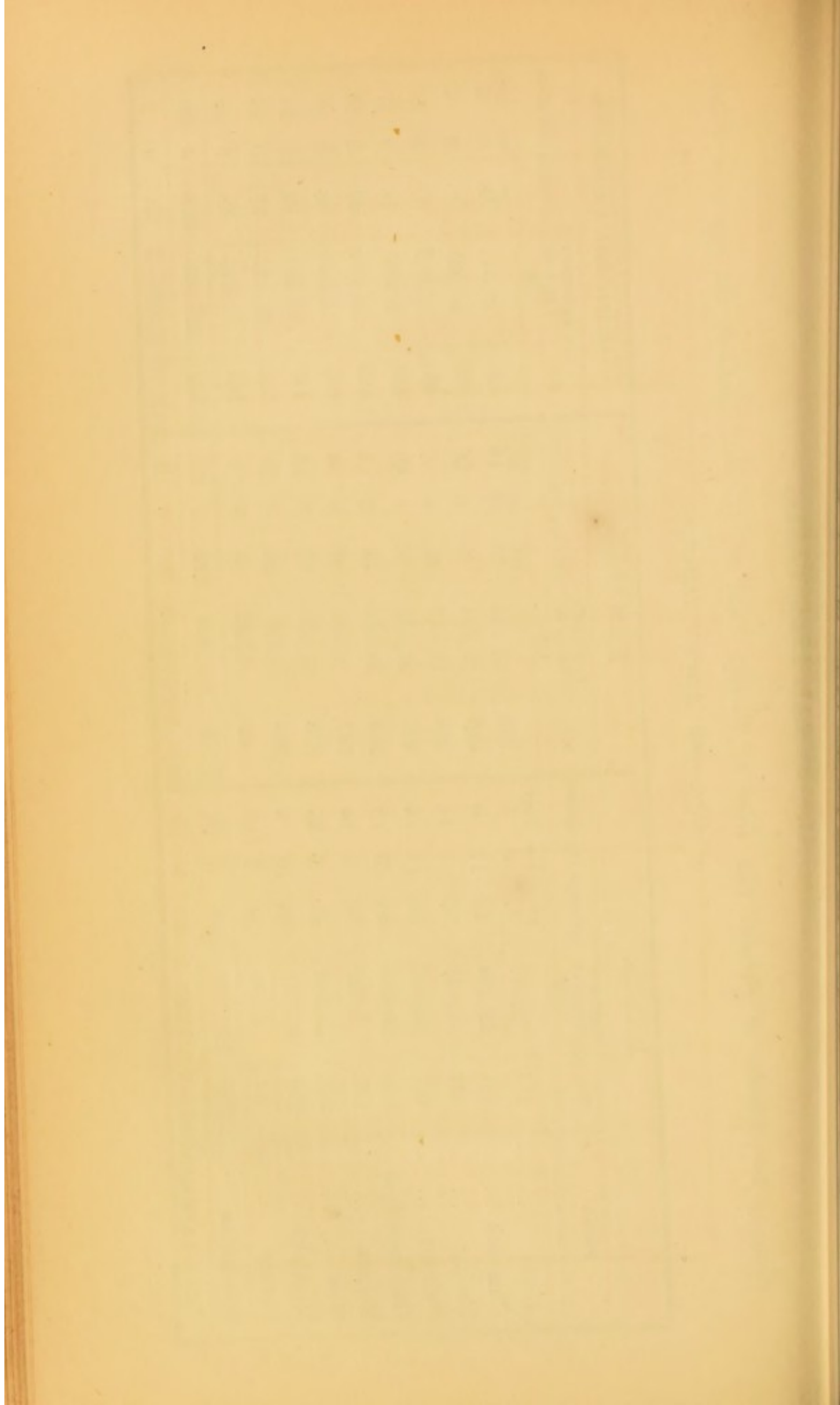
Parish.	MALES.				FEMALES.				COMBINED PERSONS.			
	No.	Aggregate Years of Life.	Average Duration.		No.	Aggregate Years of Life.	Average Duration.		No.	Aggregate Years of Life.	Average Duration.	
			yrs	ms days			yrs	ms days			yrs	ms days
Acton ...	254	12,733	50	1 5	247	12,827	51	11 5	501	25,560	51	0 6
Chiswick ...	588	30,255	51	5 13	572	30,835	53	10 26	1,160	61,090	52	0 8
Ealing ...	384	18,863	49	1 14	394	19,344	49	1 4	778	38,207	49	1 9
Fulham ...	512	25,125	49	0 26	472	25,523	54	0 26	984	50,648	51	6 26
Hammersmith ...	606	29,784	49	1 23	584	30,567	52	4 2	1,190	60,351	50	8 7
Barnes ...	163	7,806	47	10 20	183	9,144	49	11 18	346	16,954	49	0 0
Kew ...	258	14,169	54	11 0	253	13,510	53	0 0	511	27,679	54	2 0
Mortlake ...	346	17,710	51	2 7	377	19,171	50	10 6	723	36,881	51	0 4
Putney ...	94	4,908	52	2 16	93	4,829	51	11 2	187	9,737	52	0 9
Summaries ...	3,205	161,353	455	1 4	3,175	165,750	467	0 29	6,380	327,103	460	7 9
General averages	356—1	17,928—1	50	6 27	352—7	18,396—6	51	10 23	708—8	36,344—6	51	2 4



II.—RURAL LIFE TABLE.

Shewing the Number of Persons who Died at Twenty Years of Age and upwards, the aggregate Years of Life, and Average Duration.

Parish.	MALES.				FEMALES.				COMBINED PERSONS.			
	No.	Aggregate Years of Life.	Average Duration.		No.	Aggregate Years of Life.	Average Duration.		No.	Aggregate Years of Life.	Average Duration.	
			yrs	ms days			yrs	ms days			yrs	ms days
Acton	218	12,517	57	0 5	213	12,524	58	9 15	431	25,041	58	1 5
Chiswick	521	29,754	56	11 0	499	30,184	60	5 26	1,020	59,938	58	9 4
Ealing	323	18,441	57	1 14	328	18,861	57	6 1	651	37,302	57	3 21
Fulham	438	24,521	55	11 24	429	25,088	56	1 23	867	49,609	56	0 17
Hammersmith ...	511	29,070	56	10 19	514	30,084	58	6 3	1,025	59,154	57	8 10
Barnes	136	7,622	56	0 10	157	8,918	57	0 0	293	16,540	56	5 12
Kew	228	13,982	61	3 26	219	13,279	60	7 18	447	27,261	60	11 24
Mortlake	299	17,351	58	10 0	325	18,786	54	8 24	624	36,137	57	10 28
Putney	82	4,854	59	2 10	82	4,792	58	5 8	164	9,646	58	9 28
Summaries ...	2,756	158,112	519	3 18	2,766	162,516	522	2 28	5,522	320,628	522	0 29
General averages	306—2	17,679—1	57	8 13	307—3	18,059—3	58	0 9	613—5	35,625—3	58	0 3

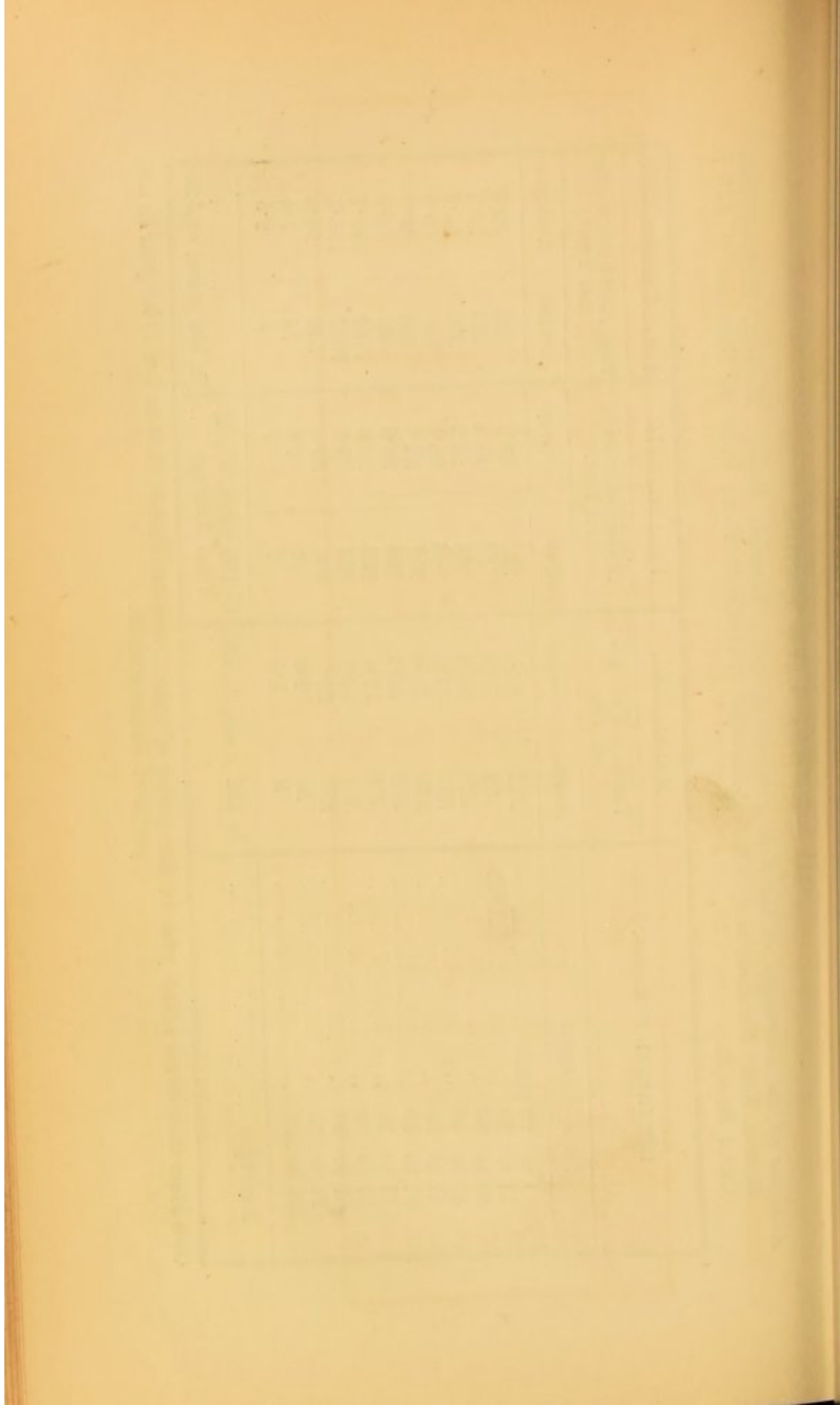


III.—RURAL LIFE TABLE.

Analysis of the Necrology in the Nine Parishes, (Acton, Chiswick, Ealing, Fulham, Hammersmith, Barnes, Kew, Mortlake, and Putney), included in the Observations upon the Duration of Life in Rural Districts.

DECENNIAL PERIODS.	MALES, 3205.		FEMALES, 3175.		TOTAL PERSONS, 6380.	
	Deaths and average per Year.		Deaths and average per Year.		Total Deaths and average per Year.	
	Deaths.	Average.	Deaths.	Average.	Deaths.	Average.
Ages.						
1 to 10 years	319	31.9	301	30.1	620	62.0
11 to 20	169	16.9	184	18.4	353	35.3
21 to 30	258	25.8	264	26.4	522	52.2
31 to 40	315	31.5	280	28.0	595	59.5
41 to 50	356	35.6	327	32.7	683	68.3
51 to 60	463	46.3	398	39.8	861	86.1
61 to 70	574	57.4	528	52.8	1102	110.2
71 to 80	501	50.1	556	55.6	1057	105.7
81 to 90	237	23.7	306	30.6	543	54.3
91 to 100	28	2.8	46	4.6	74	7.4
101 to 102	3	1.5	2	1	5	2.5
Averages ...	In 102 years, 31,422.		In 102 years, 31,127.		In 102 years, 62,529.	
			Total Average ...		...

One Male died in his 115th year in the parish of Acton; and one Female died in her 114th year in the parish of Hammersmith.



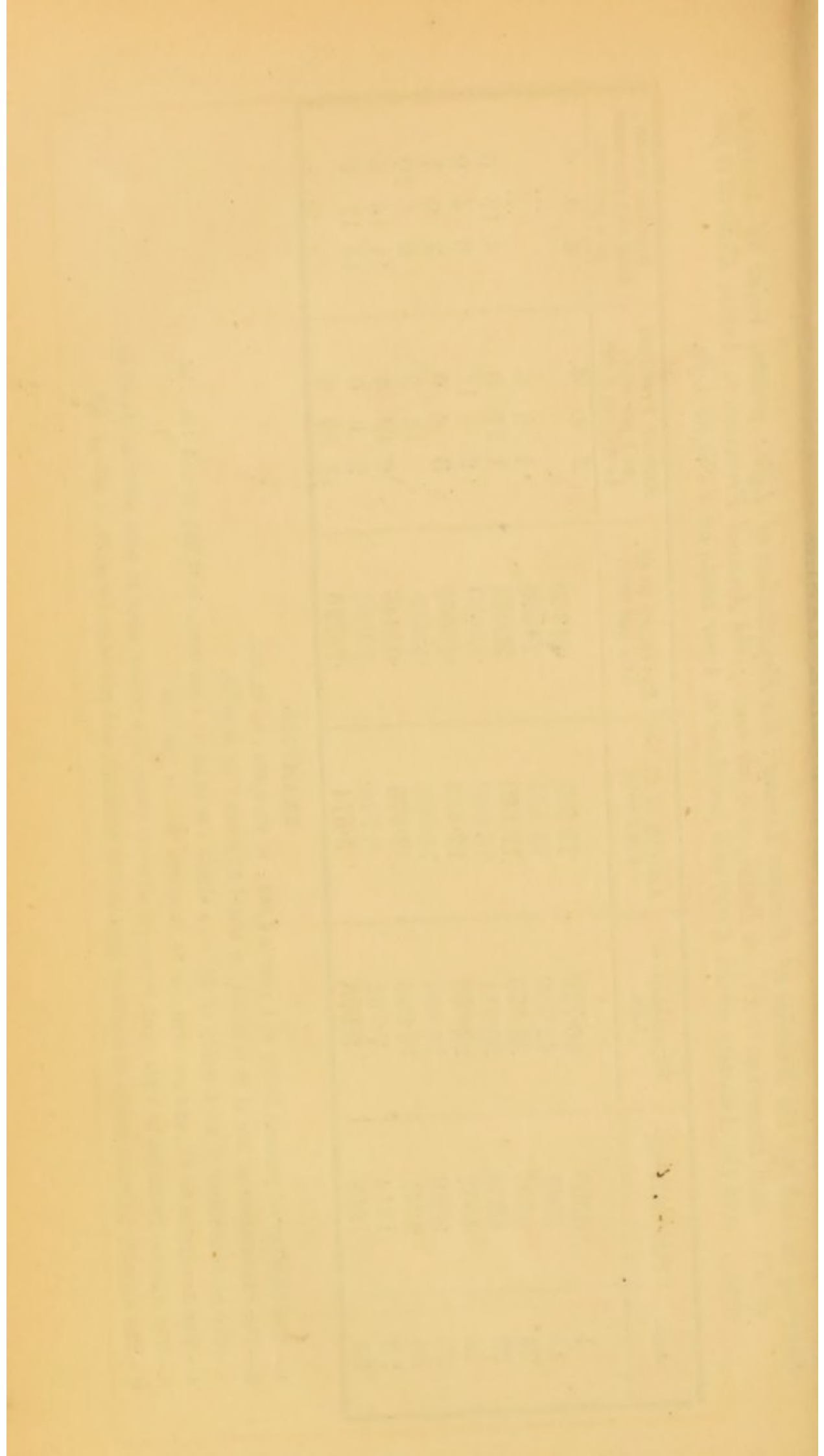
IV.—RURAL LIFE TABLE.

Shewing at each age the Number of Persons Living: the Expectation of Life: the present Value of Annuity of £1: and Reversion to £1, on Death, at 4 per cent.; the Annual Premium to Assure £100 at 3 per cent.: and the Annuity which £100 will purchase at 4 per cent., on a Single Life.

Age.	Persons Living.	Expectation of Life.	Annuity of £1, at 4 per cent.	Reversion to £1, at 4 per cent.	Annual Premium at 3 per cent. to Assure £100.		Annuity which £100 will purchase, at 4 per cent.	
					£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1	6380	50·778	19·397	·21550	...	...	...
15	5667	42·938	18·551	·24803	1 9 3	...	...
25	5238	35·589	17·183	·30065	1 17 8	5 15 6	6	
33	4800	30·311	16·048	·34430	2 4 11	6 4 8	8	
45	4062	22·698	13·413	·44565	3 6 0	7 9 1	1	
55	3318	16·664	10·995	·53865	4 14 3	9 1 10	0	
65	2341	11·295	8·475	·64446	6 18 4	11 16 0	0	
75	1214	7·122	6·724	·70292	9 6 0	14 17 5	5	
85	355	3·973	5·574	·74725	11 13 6	...	...

EXAMPLES.

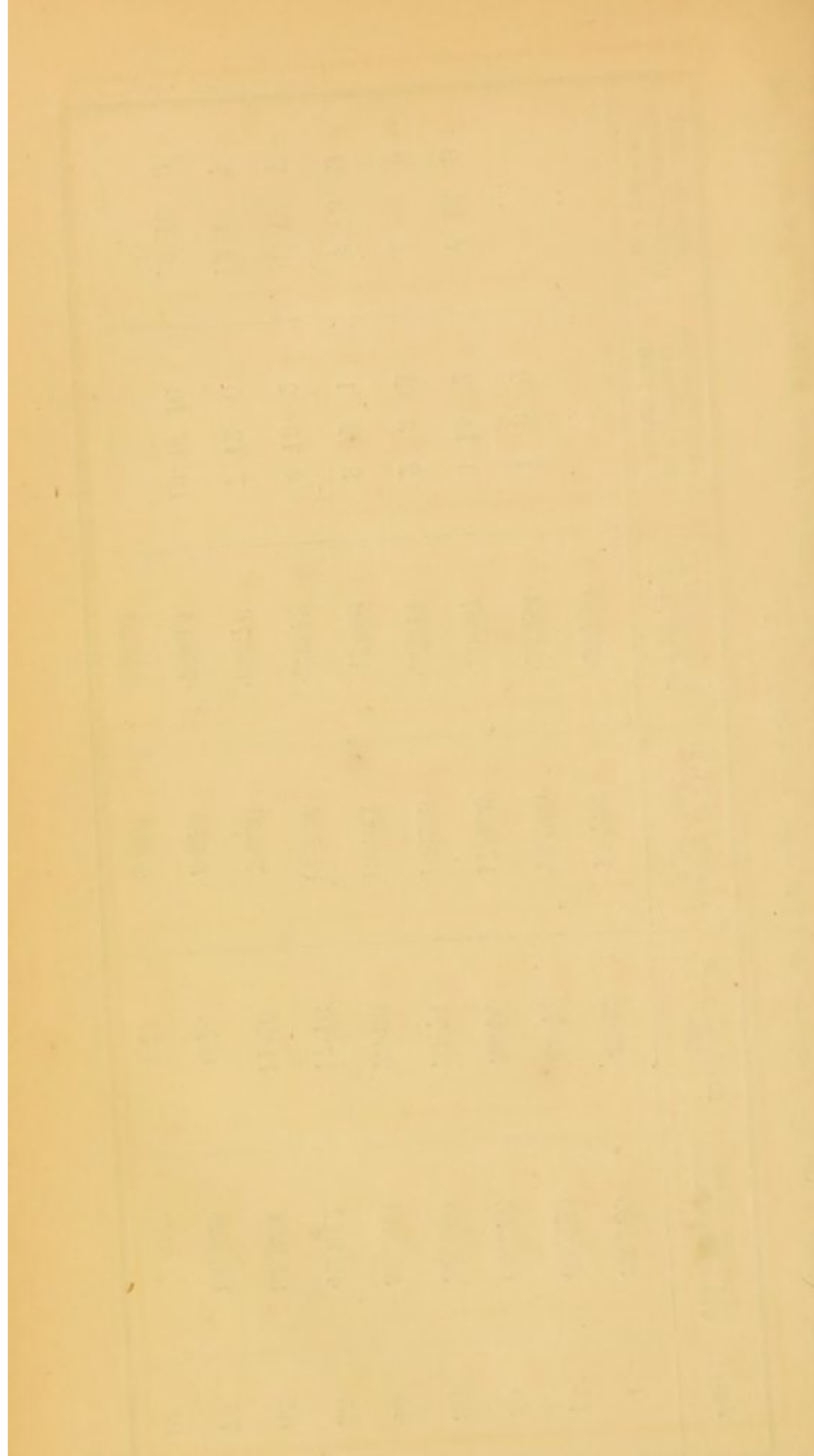
- 1.—The number of persons living at 1 year is 6,380 ; at 45, 4,062 ; at 85, 355.
- 2.—The expectation of life at 33 is 30,311, or about 33 years four months.
- 3.—The present value of an Annuity of £1, on a single life at 55, at 4 per cent., is 10·995, or £10 19s. 11d.
- 4.—The Reversion to £1, at 4 per cent., at 65, is worth 644, or 12s. 11d.
- 5.—The Annual Premium at 3 per cent. to assure £100 on death of a person aged 45 next birthday, is £3 6s.
- 6.—The Annuity payable yearly to a person aged 33 last birthday, at 4 per cent. for £100, is £6 4s. 8d.



V.—ENGLISH LIFE TABLE.

Shewing at each age the Number of Persons Living: the Expectation of Life: the present Value of Annuity of £1: the Reversion to £1 on Death at 4 per cent.: the Annual Premium to Assure £100 at 3 per cent.: and the Annuity which £100 will purchase at 4 per cent., on a Single Life.

Age.	Persons Living out of 100,000.	Expectation of Life.	Annuity of £1, at 4 per cent.	Reversion to £1, at 4 per cent.	Annual Premium at 3 per cent. to Assure £100.	Annuity which £100 will purchase, at 4 per cent.
1	85,369	47.13	17.785	.27750	...	...
15	68,628	43.74	18.660	.24384	1 8 2	...
25	63,296	36.99	17.450	.29057	1 15 2	5 14 8
33	58,460	31.71	16.235	.33711	2 3 2	6 3 2
45	50,300	23.86	13.911	.42650	3 2 1	7 3 9
55	42,812	17.16	11.138	.53315	4 13 2	8 19 7
65	31,854	11.20	7.950	.65576	7 12 0	12 11 7
75	16,659	6.74	5.080	.76615	12 17 10	19 13 8
85	4,010	3.75	2.861	.85150	...	...



VI.—ASSURANCE OFFICES' EXPERIENCE LIFE TABLE.

Shewing at each age the Number of Persons Living; the Expectation of Life; the present Value of Annuity of £1: Reversion to £1 on Death, at 4 per cent.: the Annual Premium to Assure £100, at 3 per cent.: and the Annuity which £100 will purchase at 4 per cent., on a Single Life.

Age	Persons Living.	Expectation of Life.	Annuity of £1, at 4 per cent.	Reversion to £1, at 4 per cent.	Annual Premium at 3 per cent. to Assure £100.	Annuity which £100 will purchase, at 4 per cent.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10	100,000	48·36	19·454	·21369	...	...
15	96,636	44·96	18·998	·23084	1 6 4	...
25	89,835	37·98	17·803	·27680	1 13 4	5 12 4
33	84,089	32·30	16·520	·32615	2 1 7	6 1 0
45	74,435	23·69	13·857	·42857	3 2 8	7 4 4
55	63,469	16·86	10·978	·53930	4 15 4	9 2 2
65	46,754	10·97	7·835	·66019	7 14 11	13 0 5
75	24,100	6·48	4·915	·77250	13 7 1	20 6 11
85	5,417	3·36	2·544	·86369	...	...

CHAPTER XII.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

THE Author has here brought together notices of the various persons of eminence, who have been connected with the parishes included in the range of his statistical observations. Amongst them will be found names which will attach no small degree of interest to the localities upon which he has treated.

RICHARD ALEXANDER, a gentleman of some standing in the parish of Hammersmith, died there in 1794, aged 74. He was in early life a coppersmith, and interfered much in parochial matters, at which the then incumbent was offended, and retorted upon his antagonist in a sermon; the text of it was aptly, but somewhat improperly, taken from St. Paul:—“*Alexander, the coppersmith, hath done me much wrong*”—a species of rebuke he did not fail to recollect.

Hon. Ursula Addington, daughter of Lord Sidmouth; and the Hon. Henry Addington (his lordship's son), are buried at Mortlake.

William Aldridge, a native of the parish of Acton, died there in the year 1698, having (according to the tablet on the wall of the parish church) survived his 114th year. His son, John Aldridge, died in 1773, aged 73; and his grandson, Thomas Aldridge, died in 1800, aged 92, having been for 46 years clerk of the parish.

Joseph William Allen, a landscape painter of great talent, died suddenly of angina pectoris in the month of August, 1852, at the age of 49. This rising artist was one of the most zealous promoters, and, subsequently, joint-secretary of the British Institution. He was cut off at the moment when his pictures, highly esteemed for their great breadth and character, were bringing him into repute and practice. He is buried, with his father and mother, in the churchyard of Hammersmith.

William Antrobus, rector of the parish of Acton, to which incumbency he was promoted by Bishop Porteus (to whom he had been domestic chaplain), and held it for nearly half a century, died in 1853, aged 93.

Edward Athawes, of Bristol, Esquire, died in 1767, aged 68, and is buried at Mortlake.

Thomas S. Attwood, M.A., died in 1826, aged 66, and is buried at Hammersmith.

GEORGE BATHIE, D.D., died in 1825, aged 66, and is buried at Hammersmith.

Francis Bauer, F.R.S., F.L.S., was for fifty years Director

of the Royal Gardens, botanic painter and designer (having succeeded the Messrs. Aiton, father and son). He died December, 1846, aged 82, and is buried at Kew, to whose memory is a tablet on the interior wall of the church.

John Barber, once Lord Mayor of London, who erected the monument to Butler, the poet (the immortal author of "Hudibras"), is buried at Mortlake.

Thomas Bentley, a friend of David Garrick (by whom a monument to his memory is erected in Chiswick church), died in 1780, aged 50.

Charles James Blomfield, D.D., born at Bury St. Edmunds in the year 1785, and died at the Palace of Fulham in 1857, having, about a year previously, resigned the Bishopric of London. He had presided over that see since 1828, in which year he was translated from the Bishopric of Chester, on the elevation of Dr. Howley to the archiepiscopal throne of Canterbury. Dr. Blomfield was highly esteemed for his learning and munificence, which latter quality he eminently displayed in aiding the building of many churches in the see of London. As a divine and scholar he ranked exceedingly high, and is well known for his erudite edition of the Greek Testament, and other valuable contributions to classical literature.

John P. Boileau died in 1857, and is buried at Mortlake, with several others of the family.

William Bordall, described on his tablet in the church

of Chiswick, as "the principal vicar of the parish," built the church steeple, and died in 1425.

1415.

Augustus Brande, doctor of medicine, and the author of several learned works on Practical Chemistry, died in the year 1834, aged 87, and was buried at Chiswick.

Thomas Briggs, Esq., died at Acton, in the year 1788, aged 80, and lies in the church-yard with ten others of his family, whose united ages average 77 years.

ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, seventh and youngest son of his Majesty George III., was born at Kew in the year 1774, and died in 1850. His Royal Highness was, during the reigns of his brothers, George IV. and William IV., Governor of Hanover, but upon the accession to that throne of the late Duke of Cumberland, he retired from the Vice-Royalty. He resided in England till the close of his life, and was greatly respected for his affability and kindness, and particularly for the great interest he took in all the charitable institutions of the metropolis, at the anniversaries of many of which he invariably presided. His Royal Highness is interred in a mortuary chamber in the parish church of Kew, immediately behind the communion table, and beneath the organ loft.

Dorothy (Lady Capel), Baroness Dowager of Tewkesbury, is buried at Mortlake.

Richard Carey, a poet, mathematician, and philosopher

was born in the year 1658, and died in 1707. An epitaph, elegantly written in Latin on a tablet placed on the southeastern wall of the chancel of Chiswick church, where his remains are deposited, records his memory.

John Constantine Carpue, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and celebrated as an operating surgeon, died in 1846, at the age of 81, and lies in Chiswick church-yard.

Giovanni Baptista Cipriani, who is justly claimed by the English school of painting, not only from his long residence in London, but from his education, was born in Pistoia about the year 1727. This celebrated artist was first instructed by an Englishman of the name of Heckford (who had settled in that city), but he afterwards went under the tuition of Gabbieani, by the study of whose works he became an excellent designer. Italy possesses few of his pictures, but Lanzi mentions two works painted for the Abbey of St. Michael, at Pelago, in the vicinity of Pistoia; the one of Tesauro, the other of Pope Gregory VII. In 1755, Cipriani came to England with Mr. Wilton and Sir William Chambers, who were then returning from the continent. Here he was patronised by Lord Tilney, the Duke of Richmond, and other noblemen. During his stay in this country, Cipriani painted the chancel of the parish church of St. Paul, Hammersmith, and whilst so engaged, he resided in a house near to the church. He died 14th December, 1785, and was buried in the cemetery at Chelsea, adjoining the King's Road. He left two sons, one of whom, Philip, became a clerk in the Treasury, and died in 1821.

William Tierney Clarke, an eminent civil engineer and architect, and Fellow of the Royal Society, was the projector of the suspension bridge at Hammersmith (one of the first of the kind erected in England), and also of a similar work at Shoreham, in Sussex; and at Pesth, in Hungary. A tablet in Hammersmith church records the memory of this highly gifted and excellent man.

Elizabeth Colvill, daughter of Dr. Boyce, the eminent musical composer, died in 1829, aged 81, and is buried at Hammersmith.

Henry Compton, Bishop of London, occupied that see from 1675 to 1710, during the whole period of thirty-five years, in which the present Cathedral of St. Paul was in course of erection, Sir Christopher Wren being the sole architect, and Mr. Strong the sole builder. He was the son of the Earl of Northampton, died in 1713, and is buried at Fulham.

Hon. Francis Coventry, son of Lord Coventry (Lord Keeper to Charles I.), died in 1699, aged 87, to whom is a monument in Mortlake church.

Sir Nicholas Crispe, eminent for his loyalty to King Charles I., to whom a curious monument, surmounted by a bust, is erected on the northern wall, near the chancel, of the parish church at Hammersmith.

DR. JOHN DEE, the famous philosopher and astrologer of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is buried at Mortlake.

Eusebius, Archbishop of Dublin, died in 1819, aged 57, and is interred at Fulham, where a plain monument records his memory.

Philip Dwight, S.T.P., a learned divine and a scholar, lies buried at Fulham.

SIR JAMES EARLE, Knight, Fellow of the Royal Society, and Master of the Royal College of Surgeons, died in 1817, aged 72, and is buried at Chiswick.

Sir Francis Moreton Eden, Bart., the author of an elaborate "History of the Working Classes of England," is interred at Ealing.

JOHN FORBES, Associate of the Linnæan Society, late of Chiswick, a learned botanist, died at Senna, in Eastern Africa, in 1823, aged 23, whilst on a scientific mission.

Richard Ford, genealogist, died in 1842, aged 66, and is buried at Kew.

James Fitler, Associate of the Royal Academy, and marine painter to King George III., died in 1835, aged 79, and is buried in Chiswick church-yard.

Lord Robert Fitzgerald, died in 1834, aged 61, and is buried at Hammersmith.

THOS. GAINSBOROUGH was born at Sudbury, in Suffolk,

in 1727, where his father was a clothier. He early discovered a propensity to painting, but Nature was his teacher, and the woods his academy, where he would pass mornings alone making sketches of an old tree, a marshy brook, a few cattle, a shepherd and his flock, or any other objects that casually came in view. From drawing he proceeded to colouring, and after painting several landscapes, he quitted Sudbury and came to London, where he received instructions first from Gravelot, and next from Hayman. After leaving his master he resided in Hatton Garden, and there practised, with considerable success, both landscape and portrait painting in a small size. Gainsborough, about this time, married an accomplished young lady, who had an annuity of £200; soon after which he went to Bath, where he began to paint portraits for five guineas, which price he gradually raised to one hundred. In 1774 he left Bath and settled again in London, in Pall Mall, happy as it might seem in possession of fame and fortune. He was, however, subsequently attacked by a swelling in the glands of the throat, which eventually put on the dreadful appearance of a cancer, which baffled all surgical skill, and carried him off, August 2nd, 1788. His last words were extremely characteristic—"We are all going to Heaven, and Vandyck is of the party." He was, by his own desire, buried in the church-yard at Kew, near his friend Kirby, where a simple gravestone records his name and age. With him also rests his wife, Elizabeth Gainsborough, who died in 1797, aged 72.

William Gardiner, late of Bedford Row, an eminent

painter, died at Kew, aged 73, to whom is a handsome family tomb erected in the church-yard.

Edward Gibbon, one of the three greatest English historians, was born in 1737 at Putney. He was imperfectly educated at Westminster School, and Magdalen College, Oxford, and finished his studies at Lausanne, under M. Pavillour, a Calvinistic minister. He early embraced Popery, and was reclaimed from it; but after vibrating between Catholicism and Protestantism, as his writings too clearly show, settled into a confirmed sceptic. Gibbon, in 1758, returned to England, and entered upon the duties of active life. Several other historical schemes having previously occupied his attention, he produced, in 1776, the first volume of his great work, "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and the remaining five volumes between that year and 1788. In 1744 he became a member of Parliament, and was actively engaged in political matters and authorship until January, 1794, in which month he died.

Edward Gibson, D.D., Bishop of Lincoln, from which see he was translated to that of London in 1720, and died 1748. He was born at Knipe, in Westmoreland, and studied at Oxford. The Bishop published new editions of various authors; translated the "Saxon Chronicle," and "Camden's Britannica;" and produced several original works, of which the principal is his "Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani," in two volumes. He is buried at Fulham.

MARGARET HAMILTON, born at Geneva 2nd of June,

1727, died at Fulham on the 11th of June, 1840, having reached her 114th year.

Thomas Hayter, D.D., Bishop of London, died in 1762, aged 59, and is buried at Fulham.

Jonathan Hiscock, who was parish clerk of Kew for upwards of fifty-three years, was a resident in the parish seventy-two years, and resided in the house, in which he died, for sixty years. He performed his duties in the church on the Sunday preceding his death, and tolled a knell for a deceased parishioner two days prior to it. He died January 8th, 1853, aged 85. It is stated on the tablet in the church, which contains these particulars, that "it was erected by the Royal Family, the vicar, and inhabitants of Kew, as a mark of respect to an upright and faithful servant." A beautiful portrait of Mr. Hiscock, painted in crayons by Flechman, at the expense of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cambridge, is in the vestry room. In the same grave is interred Elizabeth Hiscock, twin sister of Mr. Hiscock, who died January 20th, 1848, aged 80 years.

William Hogarth was descended from a family in Westmoreland, but his father was a schoolmaster in the Old Bailey, London, where he was born in 1697 or 1698. He was at an early age apprenticed to an engraver of arms on plate, and whilst in that employ his genius for painting discovered itself in a remarkable manner. Although his father taught Latin, it does not appear that he paid much attention to the education of his son, the future prince of

English painters. The first piece which Hogarth executed, as a painter, was a representation of Wanstead Assembly, and the figures therein were sketched from the life.

His first employment appears to have been the engraving of shop bills, and his next, the execution of prints for publications; and as a painter, he seems to have begun with conversation-pieces and portraits. One of the earliest in the latter style was at Ravenhill, in Essex, which was a family picture by him of Mr. Western, the owner of the mansion, with his mother, Chancellor Hoadley, Archdeacon of Plumtree, Mr. Cole, of Milton, and his curate, Mr. Henry Taylor. This picture was done in 1736, when he was about 40 years of age.

In 1730, Hogarth married the only daughter of Sir James Thornhill, by whom he had no issue. This was a stolen match, and very much against the inclination of the father of the lady. Soon after, however, when Hogarth began his "Harlot's Progress," Lady Thornhill advised him to lay some scenes of it in the way of his father-in-law. This was done, and when Sir James knew who had executed them he was pleased, and said, "Very well; the man who can furnish representations like these, can maintain a wife without a portion." Such an expression might have been very flattering to the genius of the son-in-law, but did not speak much for the generosity of the father of his wife. After some time Sir James Thornhill became reconciled to the match, and proved very friendly to Hogarth, and occasionally furnished him with assistance.

In 1733, the publication of the third scene of his "Harlot's Progress" made the genius of Hogarth publicly known, and he was extremely popular. His subsequent publica-

tion of six prints of "Marriage à la Mode" in 1745, the print of "O, the Roast Beef of Old England," which he executed in 1748, on his return from Calais, and other works, fully established his fame.

In 1753, Hogarth appeared before the world as an author, in a quarto volume entitled "The Analysis of Beauty," written with a view of fixing the fluctuating taste. In this performance, he shows, by a variety of examples, that a curve is the line of beauty, and that round swelling figures are most pleasing to the eye. The truth of this opinion has been since successfully supported and illustrated by many able writers on the subject.

About the year 1757 Hogarth became serjeant painter to the King (George III.) on the resignation of his father-in-law; and this was the only public honour he ever received. The last memorable event in his life was his quarrel with Wilkes, who, when that mock patriot made a noise, published his print of "The Times," which produced a severe paper against him in the "North Briton." After which, he engraved a caricature of Wilkes's person, and then Churchill took up the cudgels in an epistle to Hogarth. The artist was not behind-hand, but retorted in a caricature of Churchill, who was represented as a canonical bear, with a ragged staff and a pot of porter. While this unequal contest was carrying on with little credit on either side, the health of Hogarth declined fast. In 1762 he complained of an inward pain, which continued till October 25, 1764, when he died at his house in Leicester Fields, from whence his remains were removed for interment to the church-yard of Chiswick, where they now repose.

The house in the above parish, now known as "Ho-

garth's House," not far distant from the church, was his occasional residence. There, a fine mulberry tree, and the tombs of his dog and bird, engraved by his own hand, are still preserved in the garden, as pleasing relics of the immortal artist.

Richard Honey, aged 36, and George Francis, aged 43, both of whom were killed at the funeral of Queen Caroline, in 1821, are buried at Hammersmith.

Joseph Hooker, late of Chigwell, Exeter, father of Sir James Hooker, the director of the Royal Gardens, at Kew, died in 1845, aged 91, and is buried in the church-yard of that parish.

SIR ELIJAH IMPEY, Knight, first Judge of the Supreme Court in India, died in 1809, aged 77, and, with others of his family, lies in Hammersmith church.

JOHN KAYE, D.D., Bishop of Lincoln, one of the most eminent and learned prelates of the Church of England, was the son of a highly respectable draper of that name in the parish of Hammersmith, where he was born. His lordship died in the year 1853, and was succeeded in the see of Lincoln by the present excellent and learned Bishop Jackson, who was previously incumbent of the parish of St. James's, Piccadilly.

David Keith, B.D., died in 1811, aged 51, and is buried at Hammersmith.

Caroline, Dowager Countess of Kingston, died in 1823, aged 68, and is buried at Putney.

Joshua Kirby, Fellow of the Royal Society, died in the year 1774, aged 58, and is buried at Kew, near his friend Gainsborough, the painter.

SIR TIMOTHY LANNOY, Knight, died in the year 1718, aged 73, and is buried at Hammersmith.

Robert Lowth, Bishop of London, born in Hampshire in 1710, died in 1787, and lies buried in the church-yard of Fulham, in which parish the palace (the summer residence of the prelates of that see) is situate, the manor of Fulham also having belonged to it since about the year 700. He was a man of uncommon learning and piety; he published "A Translation of Isaiah," "The Life of William of Wykeham," "A Grammar of the English Language," Sermons, and some elegant Poems.

Philip James De Louthembourg was born at Strasburg, in 1740. His father was principal painter to the Prince of Hannau-Darmstadt; had been a scholar of Largiliere; but, though an artist himself, he destined his son for the engineering department of the army, while his wife was intent upon bringing him up to the sacred ministry in the Lutheran church. In the meantime the youth received a liberal education in the College of Strasburg, where he studied the languages and mathematics. When there, his genius led him to painting, in which propensity his parents wisely suffered him to indulge, and sent him to Paris, where he had Carlo van Loo for his instructor. Under him he made so great a progress, that at twenty-two years of age he was elected a member of the Academy of Painting, contrary to the standing regulations, which prescribed

thirty as the age of a candidate for admission. Not long after this, he left France for Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, in which last country he did not confine his pencil to portrait or landscape, but with equal facilities painted battles, sea-pieces, and still-life. De Louthembourg came to England in 1771, and was immediately commissioned by Mr. Garrick, as painter of the scenery at Drury-lane. This led him to plan a series of moving pictures, which should unite the machinist and painter, by giving natural action to perfect resemblance; from which representations, doubtless, the panoramic views common at the present time were originated. The result was an exhibition, which he produced in 1782, under the name of the Eidophusikon, being a representation of nature; but, though music was called into its aid, the novelty soon ceased to draw spectators. In the same year (1782) De Louthembourg was admitted a member of the Royal Academy, of which he afterwards became visitor and one of the council. His pictures of the "Review at Warley Camp," the "Victory of Lord Howe," and the "Siege of Valenciennes," now in the Royal Collection, are well known; but his excellence, however, lay in landscapes, in which his scenery is fascinating, though the colour is often too glaring. He died at Chiswick, in 1812, in the church-yard of which his remains, and those of his wife, are interred.

GEORGE MACARTNEY, a Knight of the Bath, Earl Macartney in the peerage of Ireland, was created a baron of Great Britain, by letters patent, dated June 8, 1776, as Lord Macartney, of Parkhurst, in the county of Surrey, and of Auchinleck, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

This nobleman was employed in several important diplomatic missions, and particularly in an Embassy to the Emperor of China, of which his secretary, the late Sir George Staunton, published a very full narrative. His lordship married Lady Jane Bute, daughter of the Earl of Bute, but died, without issue, in 1806, when all his honours became extinct. The Earl lies buried, with his Countess, in the church-yard at Chiswick.

Thomas Cope Marsham, late vicar of Kew, died in 1817, aged 57, and in the church is a tablet to his memory.

Jeremiah Meyer, a painter in enamel, came to England at the age of 14, and studied under Zinck, who at that time had acquired great fame as a painter of miniatures, and particularly excelled in enamelling. Meyer was considered one of the first artists of his period in that particular path, and was appointed miniature designer to Queen Charlotte. He was a native of Tubingen, and one of the first who patronised the Royal Academy in 1768. Meyer was born in 1728, and died in 1788, and lies buried in the church-yard at Kew.

John Moody, late of St. Clement Danes, an old member of Drury Lane Theatre, and well known in the dramatic world, died in the year 1812, at the age of 85. He lies buried in the church-yard of Barnes, where rest with him his wife, Mrs. Ann Moody, who died in 1805, aged 88, and also his widow, Mrs. Kitty Ann Moody, who died in 1846, at the age of 83.

Arthur Murphy, born in 1727, at Clooniquin, in Ireland, was educated at St. Omer's, and after having been a short

time in mercantile situations, he became an author by profession. "The Gray's Inn Journal" was his first literary attempt. Of his dramatic pieces, "The Grecian Daughter," "Still in the Wrong," "The Citizen," and "Three Weeks after Marriage," enjoyed the greatest *eclat*, and are now amongst the most popular stock-pieces of the English stage. Murphy was called to the bar in 1762, but forensic occupation was not his forte. He tried his powers as a political writer, but in this frequently dangerous path he did not succeed. He died in 1805, and was buried in the parish church of St. Paul, Hammersmith, where a marble tablet commemorates his name. Amongst his other works are—Lives of Garrick, Johnson, and Fielding ; and translations of Tacitus and Sallust.

Edward Myles, servant to the Princes Charles and Henry (sons of King Charles I.), died at Mortlake, 20th May, in the year 1618. In the church is an inscription, on a small brass-plate, near the door of the north gallery, which records that fact.

SIR EDWARD NEVILLE, Knight, senior puisne Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, died in 1705, aged 77, and was buried at Hammersmith, where, in the chancel of the church, a handsome monument is erected to his memory.

Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Knight, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple. This learned antiquary and genealogist, author of "A Synopsis of the Peerage of England," and other erudite works, died in the year 1849, aged 49. He is buried in the church-yard at Kew.

Francis Nicholas, D.C.L., for many years the principal of Great Ealing School, to which he succeeded at the death of his father, the late Rev. George Nicholas, D.D. He died April, 1858, aged 63, and is buried at Ealing, with his son Francis George Nicholas, who died in 1854, aged 16.

SIR FRANCIS OMMANEY, Knight, died in 1840, aged 66, and is buried at Mortlake.

JOHN PARTRIDGE, originally a shoemaker, and subsequently the inventor of almanacs, and physician to King Charles II., lies buried at Mortlake church.

Lady Charlotte Penrhyn, eldest daughter of Edward, 13th Earl of Derby, died in 1753, aged 52, and is buried at Mortlake.

NATHANIEL RENCH, born at Fulham in 1682, died there in 1783, aged 101. His father, Edward Rench, also died at the age of 98, in 1728; and his son, Thomas Rench, died in 1800, aged 72.

Henry Rose, of the city of London, merchant, is buried at Barnes, where a small brass plate on the south wall of the church records his memory. This gentleman left £200 a year to the poor of the parish of Barnes, on condition that rose-trees should be kept planted on his grave.

SIR LAUNCELOT SHADWELL, Knight, Vice-Chancellor of England, celebrated for his great legal learning and high private character, died in 1852, aged 71. He was long resident in the parish of Barnes, in the church-yard of which himself, his wife, Lady Frances Shadwell, and a son and daughter are buried.

Granville Sharp, a philanthropist and writer, was born in 1734 at Durham, and was brought up to trade, but soon abandoned it. He resigned a place in the Ordnance-office because he disapproved of the American War. The rest of his life was spent in exertions of active benevolence. He, with infinite difficulty and expense, established the right of Africans to freedom in England, instituted the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, promoted the distribution of the Holy Bible, and exerted himself in the cause of Parliamentary Reform. He died July 6th, 1813, and lies buried in the church-yard at Fulham. Amongst his published works are various pamphlets on Slavery; tracts in the Hebrew language; and "Remarks on the Definitive Article in the Greek Testament."

William Sharp, an eminent engraver, was born in 1740 in a Haydon-yard, in the Minories; was apprenticed to Mr. Longmate, a writing engraver; rose to excellence in the highest branch of graphic art by dint of his own unassisted exertions, and died July 25, 1824. His works are numerous, and are held in high esteem. His talent was not confined to his art. He was, in other respects, a common-place being; and was in succession the dupe of Mesmer, Swedenborg, and Joanna Southcott. Sharp is buried in the church-yard of Chiswick, not far from the graves of Hogarth and De Louthembourg.

Edmund Sheffield, third Baron Sheffield, distinguished himself in arms in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, particularly in the celebrated defeat of the Spanish Armada. He was subsequently made Governor of the Brill, and in the

same reign a Knight of the Garter. This nobleman was by King James I. constituted President of the Council for the northern parts of the realm, and created by the succeeding monarch, on the 7th of February, 1626, Earl of Mulgrave. He married, first, Ursula, daughter of Sir Robert Tirwhit, of Ketilby, in the county of Lincoln, and had by her no less than fifteen children. His lordship espoused, secondly, Marianna, daughter of Sir William Urwyn, Knight, by whom he had three other sons and two daughters. He died at 83 years of age, in the year 1647, and is buried in Hammersmith church, in the chancel of which is a fine monument to his memory, erected by his surviving countess.

Thomas Sherlock, D.D., Bishop of London, eminent for his great learning and piety, died in 1764, aged 77, and is buried at Fulham.

Charlotte, Duchess of Somerset, died in 1773, aged 80, to whom is erected a tablet in Chiswick church.

Sir Philip Sydenham, Bart., the representative of an old Roman Catholic family, died in 1739, aged 63, and is buried in Barnes church-yard.

James Smith, citizen, salter, and once sheriff of London, late of Cookham, Berks, a large benefactor to the Salters' Company, died in the year 1667, aged 80, and is buried at Hammersmith.

JOHN HORNE TOOKE, a politician and philologist, was for many years known by his family name of Horne, was

born in 1736, in Westminster, and was educated at Westminster and Eton Schools, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was inducted, in 1760, to the chapelry of New Brentford. The clerical profession was, however, unsuited to his habits and feelings, and he took an active part in politics. The cause of Wilkes he espoused warmly for a considerable time, but at length they became enemies. In 1771 he was attacked by "Junius," but he defended himself with spirit and success against that formidable writer. He resigned his living at Brentford, and subsequently studied law at the Temple, but his ecclesiastical character proved an obstacle to his being admitted to the bar. Between 1775 and 1790, he was criminally involved in State prosecutions, and published a philological work, called "The Diversions of Purley," in 1786. In 1794 he stood ineffectually as a candidate for Westminster; and in 1801 was returned to Parliament for Old Sarum; but he sat only during that session, a Bill being passed to prevent individuals in holy orders sitting in future. He died March 19th, 1812, and is buried at Ealing, which is the Mother Church of New Brentford.

Sarah Trimmer, an active and intelligent authoress, the daughter of Kirby, who wrote on Perspective, was born in Ipswich in 1741, and died December 15th, 1810. She wrote several useful works to promote the diffusion of Education, and lies buried at Ealing.

Joseph Turner, aged 80, died in 1666 (the year of the Great Plague and Fire of London); and Thomas Turner, died in 1671, aged 71. These are the first recorded burials in Hammersmith church-yard.

HON. THOMAS WALPOLE, second son of Horatio, Lord Walpole, died in 1803, and is buried at Chiswick.

Sir Brooke Watson, Bart., died in 1807, aged 72, and is buried at Mortlake.

Charles Whittingham, born at Caledon, in the county of Warwick, in the year 1767, and died in 1840. This gentleman became eminent in the literary and scientific world by the vast improvements he effected in letterpress printing, and especially for the beautiful manner in which he first executed the printing of wood engravings. The Whittingham, or Chiswick Press, of which he was the proprietor, achieved the greatest perfection in typographical art, and he was not less personally respected for his private virtues. Mr. Whittingham was buried at Chiswick, where a tablet on the south-interior wall of the church records his name and family.

JOAHN ZOFFANY, a German painter of eminence, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 1735. His instructor is not known, but he came into England about 1761, where he met with little patronage, and was reduced to the greatest distress, when Sir Joshua Reynolds took notice of him, relieved him in his necessities, and recommended him to the great. A portrait of the Earl of Barrymore fixed his reputation, and he also painted some of the principal theatrical performers with success, particularly Garrick in "Abel Drugger," Foote and Weston, together, in "Dr. Last," and Foote, alone, as Major Sturgeon.

The pictures, however, which did Zoffany the most

credit, were the portraits of the Royal Family. His Majesty King George III. then liberally enabled him to carry out his wish to go to Italy, where he gave him a recommendation to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who permitted him to study in his gallery, of which he drew a picture, now in the Royal Collection. Soon after his return to England in 1783, he was, by the interest of Sir Joshua Reynolds, enabled to go to India, where he was patronised by the Nabob of Oude. He resided some time in Lucknow (lately the theatre of war and a memorable siege), and then again visited England about 1790, where he became a Royal Academician. Some of his conversation-pieces are clever; but his theatrical portraits, and the picture of the "Royal Academicians of 1722," have preserved his fame. Zoffany (whose name was originally spelled Zoffanij) died at Kew in December, 1810, in the church-yard of which he was buried near to the grave of Gainsborough.

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