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LONDON;

BEING AN ACCURATE

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

OF THE

BRITISH METROPOLIS

AND ITS

NEIGHBOURHOOD,

TO

THIRTY MILES EXTENT,

from an actual *perambulation*.

By DAVID HUGHSON, LL.D.

VOL. V.

When'er I turn my ravish'd eyes,
O'er glads' and riches and shining prospect's view;
Toetic fields emcompass me around,
And still I seem to tread on steepe ground;
From thence to thence with sweet pleasures teem;
Amidst the soft valley I'm lost;
Here pressing ake my favour'd seat command,
With arching nooks and baywinch's of canal;
Here domes and temples rise in distant view,
And gilding Palaces invite my Niche.

ADDISON.

LONDON;

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to have ended his days full of honour and of glory, formerly belonged to Thomas Sainsbury, Esq. lord mayor of London, and was lately put up for sale. It is a mansion replete with conveniences, and beautifully situated. There are other handsome villas.

To the south of Merton, about ten miles from London, is MORDON: at the Conquest, according to Domesday Book, "the abbey of Westminster held Mordone in Waleton hundred. In the time of king Edward it was rated at twelve hides, then at three hides. In demesne there were three carrucates and eight villans; and five cottages with four carrucates. There was one servant, and a mill of sixty shillings. In the time of king Edward it was valued at six pounds, then at ten pounds, and yielded fifteen pounds."

There is no antient account of this lordship, previously to the dissolution of Westminster Abbey, when it came into the families of Duckett and Whichchurch, the latter of whom alienated it to Richard Garth, Esq. whose family held it till within these few years.

A manuscript memorandum informs us that the large house near the church was built by Mr. Ewart, of Thames Street; it afterwards belonged to captain Conway, in the East India service, who made the greatest part of the present improvements; since which it has undergone the fate of many a nobler mansion, preys to luxury and dissipation. It was purchased by auction by Edward Polhill, Esq. who has been more prudent in his choice, and he has happily embellished by art, what was beautifully formed by nature. The house is of a square form, built with brick and stone, upon a fine rising ground, with a southern aspect. The extensive pleasure grounds are agreeably diversified; two fine sheets of water, an elegant temple, tea room, &c. render MORDON PARK, an elegant domain.

In MORDON is the elegant mansion of ABRAHAM GOLD-SMID, Esq. The structure is formed upon a lively and beautiful model; the furniture is in the highest degree magnificent, and part of the roof is supported by twelve porphyry



*The Seat of Abraham Goldsmith Esq.
MORDON, MIDDLESEX.*

Drawn by Gifford & Engraved by Mackenzie

See the English Description of London

phyry pillars. The plantations are composed of rich shrub-beries, and scarce exotics; and the whole exhibits luxuriance and convenience.

The parish Church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a picturesque object, built chiefly of brick; it has regular pointed windows, which belonged probably to the former fabric. In the east window are the Ten Commandments, with the figures of Moses and Aaron, &c. in stained glass. The present church was built in 1636, and contains various memorials of the Garth family.

The neighbouring village of CHEAM is situated between Sutton and Ewell. It was antiently called CHEYHAM, and the manor was granted by king Athelstan, in 1018, to the monks of Canterbury; and the king concluded his grant with the following anathema, against such as should infringe it: "*Excommunicatus cum diabolo societur*," which is in substance, "May he go to the Devil." Archbishop Lanfranc, afterwards held it for the monks, and divided the manor into East and West Cheam. However Henry VIII. who feared neither excommunication nor the devil, took upon him to urge archbishop Cranmer to alienate East Cheam, for Chislet Park, in Kent; and it remained in the crown till queen Mary I. granted it to Anthony lord Montague, of whom it was purchased by Henry earl of Arundel, from whom it passed to John lord Lumley, who married the earl's daughter and co-heiress. His lordship dying without issue, this manor was inherited by the descendants of his sister Barbara, who had married Humphrey Llywd, Esq. the famous antient British antiquary. East Cheam was devised by the will of the reverend Robert Lumley Lloyd, who died in 1729, to John duke of Bedford, who sold it to Mr. Northey, and it is the property of his son. The manor house of East Cheam, the seat of Philip Antrobus, Esq. is an antient structure, and is worthy of attention; the hall remains in its original form, about the time of archbishop Cranmer; the upper part is surrounded by an open wooden gallery: adjoining the hall are the buttery and cellar, with antient doors: the parlour

parlour is ornamented with rich mantled carving. The chapel is converted to a billiard room. The house was held, under the crown, by the family of Fromond, in the time of Henry VIII. after the manor itself was granted to lord Montague. Bartholomew Fromond was fined 240*l.* in the reign of James I. as a popish recusant, and was the last of that family who inhabited here. The mansion became afterwards the property of the noble family of Petre, from whom it was purchased by the present possessor.

The Church is dedicated to St. Dunstan; in Lumley's chancel, is the monument of Jane lady Lumley, who died in 1577. She translated the Iphigenia of Euripides, and some of the orations of Isocrates, into English, and one of the latter into Latin. Also the tomb of John lord Lumley, with a long Latin inscription. Camden says of him, that he was "a most complete pattern of nobility." His capital collection of books were purchased by James I. and were the foundation of the *Royal Library*, now deposited in the British Museum. This church has a neat marble tablet to the memory of Sir Joseph Yates, judge of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, who died June 7, 1770. There are several other memorials to eminent persons.

It is remarkable, that of six successive rectors of Cheam, between 1581, and 1662, five became bishops; namely, Anthony Watson, bishop of Chicester; Lancelot Andrews, bishop of Winchester; George Mountain, archbishop of York; Richard Senhouse, bishop of Carlisle; and John Hacker, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

Cuddington, or Coddington, was an adjoining parish to Cheam till Henry VIII. had it by exchange with Richard Codrington, and admiring the situation, converted the whole into the palace and manor of NONSUCH, which obtained that name on account of its splendour. Hentzner says, "it was chosen for his pleasure and retirement, and built with an excess of magnificence. One would imagine every thing that architecture can perform to have been employed in this one work: there are every where so many statues that seem to breathe, so many miracles of consummate art,