

## NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

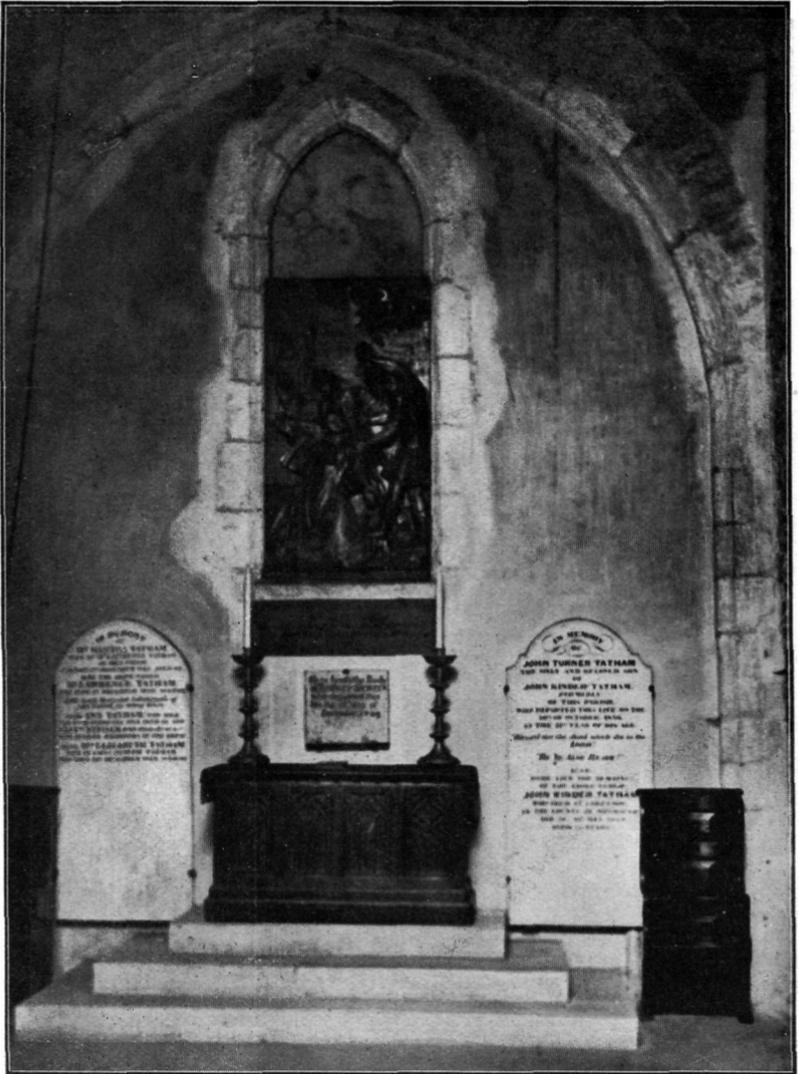
### ST. ALPHAGE, LONDON WALL.

Rev. Prebendary Mason, Rector of the united parishes of St. Alphage and St. Mary Aldermanbury, courteously permits the use of some photographs which were taken for him before the church was dismantled. We reproduce three of them:—

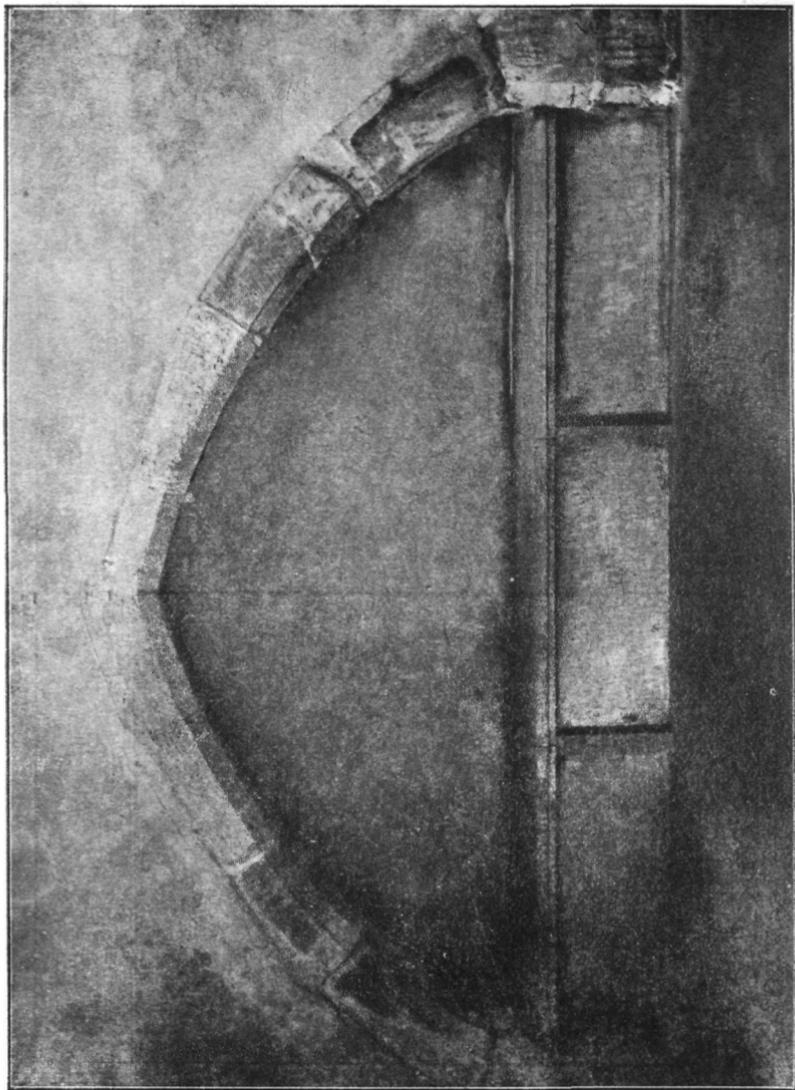
1. S. wall of vestibule, with lancet (apparently inserted, with its splay on the "outer" side). Part of the Elsyng foundation. The group on the tablet placed within the lancet is described as "The Martyrdom of St. Alphage by Danish Soldiers, 1012."

2. Arched recess, also remaining from the Elsyng building.

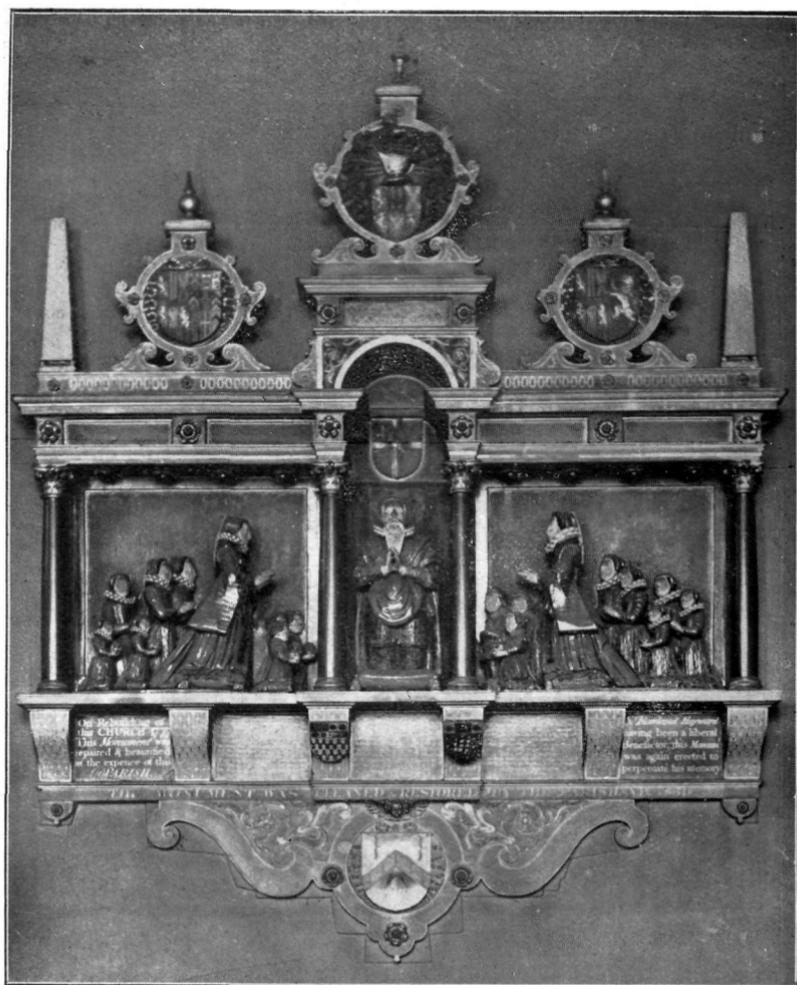
3. Monument to Sir Rowland Hayward, Lord Mayor 1570 and 1591, a benefactor to the parish. His two wives and sixteen children are also figured. At his death in 1594 he was seised—along with numerous properties in and near London and in Shropshire and Montgomery—of "that large messuage wherein the said Sir Rowland lately dwelt in the parish of St. Alphage or St. Mary Aldermanburie, formerly called Elsinge or Isinge spittell; and all the messuages, houses, gardens, orchards, &c., to the said messuage adjoining and belonging; and divers messuages, houses, lands, &c., in Phillipp Lane in the said City of London, late parcel of Elsinge Spittell, now or late in the tenure of Dame Catherine Hayward. . ." (Inq. Post Mortem, London, iii, 203); and in the same official Inquisition it is stated that Sir Rowland dwelt in the "great messuage . . . called Elsinge Spittell." He made bequests to the poor of the parish and to the repair of the church.



ST. ALPHAGE, LONDON WALL—1.



ST. ALPHAGE, LONDON WALL---2.



ST. ALPHEGE, LONDON WALL—3.

The removal of the burials is now in process, and upon its completion the body of the church—which it will be remembered dates from 1774—will be demolished. The Council of this Society has appointed a sub-committee to watch this operation (by courtesy of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners) with a view to the discovery of traces of the Elsing buildings.

#### THE TREATY HOUSE, UXBRIDGE.

The panelling of the two rooms on the first floor has been sold, and is liable to removal by the purchaser on a week's notice. The purchase had been completed before the fact of its negotiation became known to those who might have been instrumental in averting this misfortune, and the purchaser has declined to resell.

The house is naturally well known to members of this Society as the meeting place of the Royalist and Parliamentary Commissioners in January, 1645, and where they signed the ineffective Peace Treaty. Then a private house some 50 to 70 years old, it became known as the Treaty House, and since about 1810 it has been an Inn: "The Crown" (also "Old Treaty House"). It has suffered structural and other alterations, but still retains some windows and other original portions; and the fine panelling preserved in these two rooms has been its special glory—despite some mutilations. A "woodcut" of the chief or "commissioners' " room accompanies a paper upon the house (written about 40 years ago) by our late member Mr. S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A., in our Transactions, Vol. V, p. 508.

#### KINGSTON BRIDGE.

At a meeting of this Society in February, 1919, Mr. Montagu Sharpe drew attention to the intended widening of Kingston Bridge and the attachment of an inscription giv-

ing a historical note upon the bridge. Mr. Sharpe—who is a member of the Joint Committee for the enlarging of the bridge—has since provided a copy of the inscription, which is here appended:—

“An ancient wooden Bridge existed about fifty yards down stream from here. It was under the charge of a ‘Master and Brethren,’ and endowed with a small estate, a bridgehouse and chapel.

“In 1219 the bridge had fallen into decay and was transferred with the estate, first to the keeping of two wardens appointed by King Henry III., and afterwards to the Bailiffs of Kingston.

“The income from the estate was never adequate for the maintenance of the Bridge, and the wardens relied upon tolls, or upon private benefactors, such as John Lovel in 1368, Clement Milam 1498, and Robert Hamond 1565. An acknowledgment of the gift of Robert Hamond was inscribed on the old bridge as follows:—

“ ‘Robert Hamond, gentleman, bailiff of Kingston  
heretofore,  
“ ‘He then made this bridge tolle free for evermore.’

“No other bridge existed between Kingston and London until the opening of Putney Bridge in 1729. King Henry VIII. ordered his artillery to be brought over Kingston Bridge lest London Bridge should be damaged by its weight.

“In 1825 the first stone of the present Bridge was laid by the Earl of Liverpool, then Prime Minister, Edward Lapidge being the Architect, and in 1828 it was opened by the Duchess of Clarence, afterwards Queen Adelaide. This Bridge was freed from tolls in 1870 and in 1914 was widened on the upstream side at the expense of the County Councils of Middlesex and Surrey. No opening ceremony took place owing to the outbreak of the Great War.”

Mr. Sharpe also refers to an old milestone which formerly stood at the Middlesex end of Kingston Bridge, and states

that the Middlesex County Council proposes to reproduce the stone and the inscription upon it, which gave the mileage to a number of places.

HAMPTON COURT.—Since the visit of this Society to Hampton Court a will has come to light containing an early mention of the name. It was published in the "Times" Literary Supplement of December 19, 1918, by Mr. H. T. McEleney, of the Literary Department, Probate Registry, Somerset House. It is the will of Richard Weynwell, Perpetual Vicar of St. Mary's, Hampton, and in it he bequeaths "to sir John, chaplain of Hampton Cort, 3s. 4d." Its date is May, 1399, and it was proved a year later. It will be remembered that Mr. Ernest Law, F.S.A. (who gave this Society the advantage of his guidance and special knowledge), in his standard "History of Hampton Court" remarks that the place was known as Hampton Court "long before it was acquired by Wolsey."

THE WHITGIFT HOSPITAL, CROYDON.—The schemes for avoiding the destruction of this interesting and valuable Elizabethan building were rejected as too costly by the Croydon Borough Council, and they decided to apply for the requisite Parliamentary power to proceed with the widening of the two streets which bound the Hospital (George Street and North End) and the incidental removal of the hospital. Fortunately, however, this movement was defeated in October by the throwing out of the statutory resolution which was required to authorise further proceedings. The voting was 25 against the resolution and 24 for. Mr. Edward A. Martin, F.G.S., President of the Croydon Natural History, etc., Society, and Joint Hon. Sec. of the Whitgift Hospital Preservation Committee, writes, in response to my enquiry:—

“ The town was up in arms against the enormous expenditure involved, and this was reflected on the Council by the turn-over of votes which resulted in the throwing out of the new scheme for widening by one vote. Those in favour of proceeding with a Bill were five votes short of the requisite two-thirds majority to proceed to Parliament, and thus the Hospital is in a more secure position than might at first appear. Had the Bill been proceeded with, there were still the town’s meeting and the poll of the burgesses to take place, and then, if afterwards the Bill reached Parliament, there would have been other influences at work against it. I am of opinion that, with the rising rates, all schemes for widening the road are killed for some time. When they come up again, I quite think the Hospital will be severely let

*shad* ~~alone~~”

The interesting portraits of the three celebrities—John de Witt, Edmund Halley, and Abraham de Moivre—which accompany Mr. Warner’s address upon the Institute of Actuaries (pp. 128-131 above) are reproduced from the valuable early engravings which were shown at the time, by the courtesy of the Institute.

ARTHUR BONNER.