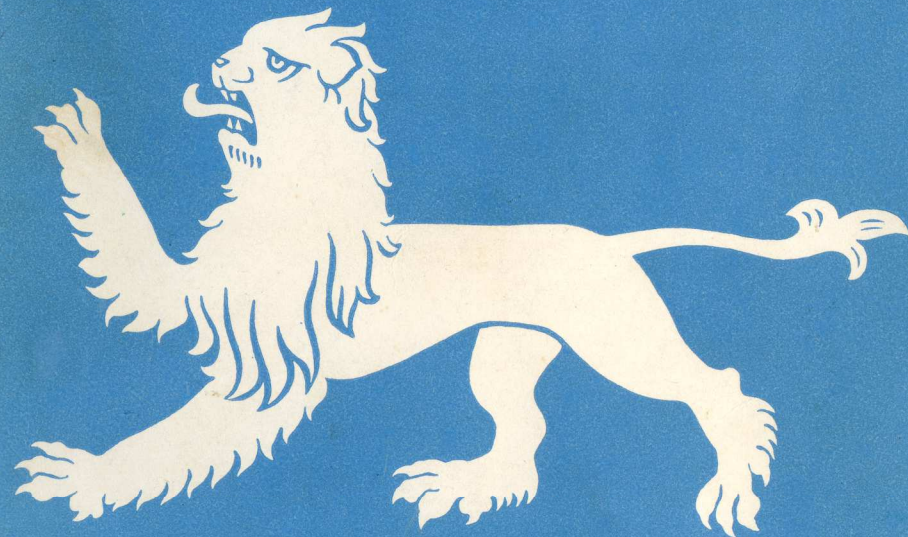


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ALBURY PARK



HELEN NORTHUMBERLAND

ALBURY PARK

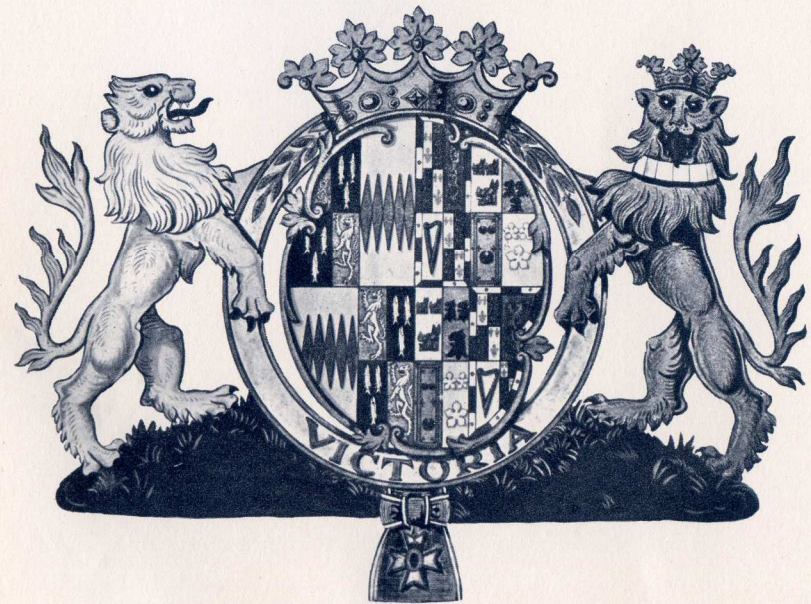
ALBURY PARK

by Helen Northumberland

with eighteen illustrations

in monochrome

*Never lose an opportunity to see anything beautiful:
beauty is God's handwriting. Charles Kingsley*



ESPERANCE EN DIEU

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The entry in Domesday is reprinted with the consent of the Editor of the Victoria County History of Surrey.



An Ilex beside the Bath House and the Yew Walk



ALBURY PARK

SITUATED IN THE PEACEFUL VALLEY OF THE TILLINGBOURNE, A TRIBUTARY OF THE Wey, Albury Park is seated amid a beautiful expanse of wood and pasture, and is one of those country houses which are the glory of our English civilisation. The house contains a valuable collection of Old Masters of various schools; there is a fine collection of china, several outstanding chimneypieces, beautiful antique furniture and Soho tapestries, much of which came from Northumberland House, the ancient home of the Percys in London.

Records of Albury date back to 1042 when the manor was held by one Azor, from King Edward the Confessor. In 1066, after the Conquest, it was granted by the Conqueror to Richard de Tonebridge, possessor of forty other manors in this county, and is entered in Domesday Book.

In Blacheatfeld [Blackheath] Hundred¹

Roger² holds of Richard³ Eldeberie.⁴ Azor⁵ held it of king Edward. It was then assessed for 4 hides;⁶ now⁷ for 2½ hides. The land is for 6 ploughs.⁸ In demesne⁹ there is 1,¹⁰ and [there are] 11 villeins¹¹ and 5 bordars¹² with 6 ploughs. There is a church;¹³ and 4 serfs;¹⁴ and a mill¹⁵ worth 5 shillings. Wood worth 30 hogs [a year].¹⁶ Of these hides, a knight¹⁷ holds 1 hide; and [he has] there in demesne 1½ ploughs,¹⁸ and 1 villein and 1 serf; and there is an acre of meadow. The whole, in the time of king Edward, was worth 10 pounds,¹⁹ and afterwards²⁰ 100 shillings; now²¹ 9 pounds.

NOTES

1. *Blackheath Hundred*. A county was divided into Hundreds, each of several parishes, for what we should call police purposes.
2. *Roger d'Abernon*, whose descendants held Albury for five centuries.
3. *Richard de Tonebridge*, ancestor of the great house of de Clare, Earls of Hertford and of Gloucester.
4. *Eldeberie*—i.e. 'the old Bury'. Doubtless derived from the Roman enclosed settlement on Farley Heath.
5. *Azor*. An Englishman who held large estates of King Edward, and did not lose them all at the Conquest. He had made his peace with the Conqueror, but died before 1086.
6. *assessed for 4 hides*. A hide was 120 acres, but it does not follow that there were really 480 acres here. It is what we call a rateable value, so reckoned for purposes of taxation.
7. *now*—i.e. in 1086 the rateable value is lowered.
8. *6 ploughs*. This almost certainly refers to an ancient valuation of King Edward's days, not to any definite measure of land.
9. *demesne*. The part of the estate farmed by the lord's bailiff. 'Home Farm', we should call it.
10. *there is 1*—one plough, meaning one team of eight oxen.
11. *villeins*. Small farmers who had land of their own, worked by them in co-operation, of which they could not be deprived, but who owed certain work on the lord's land and certain small payments, and were not free to leave. There were 11 villein holdings here, with one man responsible for each, but most probably with several sons, brothers or relatives on each holding. The population cannot be estimated from this.
12. *bordars*. Tenants in a lower class than villeins, perhaps with only a cottage and garden and no farming land. The same remark applies to this number as to that of the villeins.
13. *church*. The Church in Albury Park bears traces of the church mentioned here.
14. *serfs*. Absolute slaves who could be bought and sold. Probably heads of families. They had no holdings of land, as even bordars had on a small scale.

15. *mill*. A water mill. Dues paid for grinding at it worth 5s. a year. The villeins would grind their corn here.
16. *Wood worth 30 hogs*. Wood from which thirty hogs could be provided a year, but it would feed very many more. Thirty were killed.
17. *a knight*. In all probability this unnamed knight was ancestor of the family afterwards called de Weston. Weston Street is the correct name of the main street of Albury village. De Westons held it as a separate manor under the de Clares (see note 3).
18. *1½ ploughs*. This sounds mysterious, but a plough means eight oxen. He had twelve oxen—enough to draw one plough with four over. Surrey farmers would plough with less than eight oxen. He also had two tenants—his managing farmer and one slave under him.
19. *worth 10 pounds*—i.e. in the time of King Edward, before 1066.
20. *afterwards*. After the Conquest of 1066 and the ravage of the county by the march of William's army, which came through or near Albury. The value of the land dropped by one-half that year (1066–7).
21. *now*. In 1086, it has nearly recovered, but the lowered assessment for taxation is allowed to stand.

About 1216, in the reign of Henry III, it was held by one David de Jarpenville. After changing hands many times the property was mortgaged in 1637 to Thomas Howard, afterwards 5th Duke of Norfolk, a lover of antiquities and a great patron of the arts. He invited to Albury Park the celebrated painter Hollar, who, whilst there, etched twelve views of the house. Albury became a favourite seat of the Duke, and on his death in 1677 it passed to his brother Henry, 6th Duke.

About 1682 the estate was sold to Heneage Finch, the King's Solicitor, afterwards Earl of Aylesford, and it remained in the possession of this family until 1800.

The estate was purchased in 1819 by Mr. Henry Drummond, a man of great and varied learning, who founded a chair of Political Economy at Oxford and twice represented West Surrey in Parliament. His eldest daughter married in 1845 Lord Lovaine, eldest son of the Earl of Beverley, afterwards the 6th Duke of Northumberland. In 1860 Mr. Drummond died, leaving the estate to his daughter, Lady Lovaine. On her death in 1890, Albury passed into the hands of the Percy family; it is now held by the Dowager Duchess Helen, widow of Alan, 8th Duke of Northumberland, and mother of the present Duke.

*What is a house, if not a temple too,
Where the aspiring soul may seek repose
In its long pilgrimage
Through the vast universe?*

From 'Leaves of Syon' by Adrian Bury



*The west front of the old house
Engraving by W. Hollar, 1645*

The House

The earliest reference to the house is a print by Hollar in 1645, of which a copy was engraved by Vandergucht for Aubrey's eighteenth-century *History of Surrey*. This print shows the state of the mansion on the west side, as it then stood, consisting of a low building, only two storeys high, the upper of which was in the roof, and would seem from the style of architecture to have been built about the reign of Henry VII. But at the south end is depicted a building of much later date, three storeys high, probably added by the Duke of Norfolk for the accommodation of his numerous retinue.

Some time between 1652 and 1676 much of the old part was pulled down, and a new building was added to the south part already in existence. This new building, containing the Dining Room (now the Library) designed by John Evelyn, and the principal apartments, was probably built by the 6th Duke of Norfolk.

The north front being added to the end of the western front made the house the shape of the letter L. As John Evelyn intimates that the original design was left unfinished, it may have been intended to have added an eastern front to correspond with the western one. The house was largely destroyed by fire in 1697 and was rebuilt by the Earl of Aylesford.

In 1800 the famous architect Sir John Soane was called in to make improvements. His principal contribution was the formation of a new Library out of

two rooms at the east end of the house. He also moved the main staircase to its present position; the balustrade is characteristic of Soane's work. For the Drawing Room on the north front, which he redecorated, he designed a chimney-piece with carvings by Flaxman.

When Mr. Drummond bought the property in 1819 he entirely altered the external character of the house, employing Pugin as architect. Most of Pugin's letters concerning the alterations being carried out at Albury were dated between 1846 and 1852. A prominent feature of the house, and of his work, are the tall brick chimneys of various designs, no two being alike. Mr. Drummond laid out the walks and drives in the adjoining woods, and re-opened the old tunnel through the hill north of Evelyn's terrace, which had fallen in. He placed the present very fine antique double iron gates at the entrance to the garden from the courtyard. These gates came from a convent in Hungary.

The well-head in the Courtyard was placed by the 7th Duke of Northumberland early in the present century, being a modified copy of one seen in the Castle at Ferrara in Italy.

During the years 1919-20 his son, the 8th Duke, made the present Dining Room, hung with Soho tapestries woven by Paul Saunders, dated 1758, which were formerly hung in Northumberland House. The latter, the old Northumberland family residence in London, was pulled down in 1874 to make way for the present Northumberland Avenue.

At the present date the only really old parts of the house are the large Library and the Duchess's Boudoir, on the north front with the bedrooms immediately above them.

The floors in the Reception Rooms are poplar. Loudon (*Gardeners' Magazine* 1831, p.364) states that the floors of the principal rooms at Albury are constructed of *Abele*, by which he probably means *Populus canescens*. The timber of this tree is sometimes used for flooring on account of its toughness and non-inflammable nature. It is believed that these trees were grown on the Estate.

The cellars and vaults go back to a much earlier period, and some portions of the building contain old beams which are evidently part of the mediaeval house.

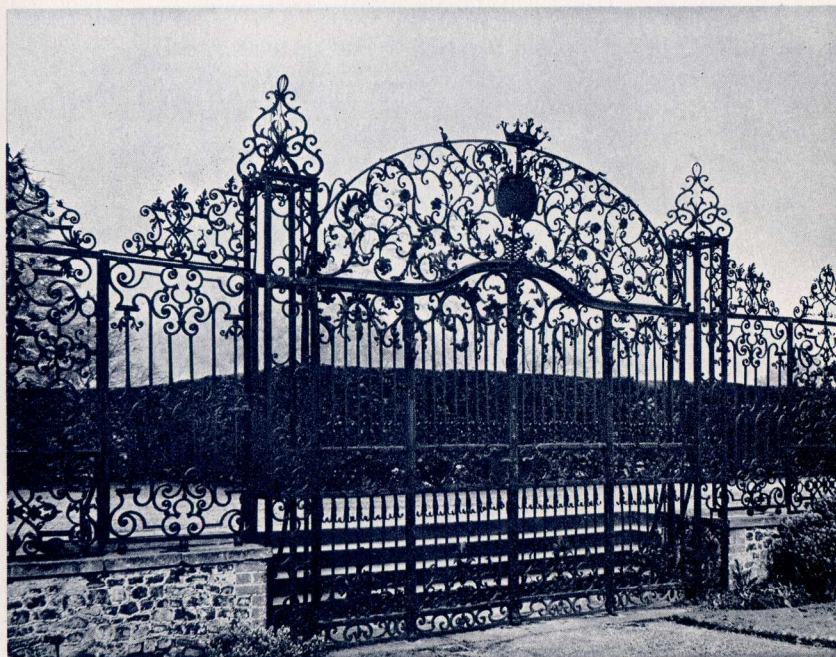
The ancient Parish Church which stands at the west side of the grounds is of Norman date. The interior to the Mortuary Chapel of the Drummond family was designed by Pugin. The Church was closed by Act of Parliament in 1840, and the present Parish Church, built by Mr. Drummond in the village, formerly the hamlet of Weston, was opened at that date.

The gardens were probably originally made at the same time as the house. John Evelyn, famous diarist and landscape gardener (1620-1706), who lived a few miles away at Wotton, laid out the Albury pleasure grounds for his friend

and neighbour the Duke of Norfolk. Much of his work at Albury still remains, notably the Yew Walk and the fine quarter-mile-long Terrace above it, with a tunnel through the hill. A cavern excavated in the sandstone rock under the Terrace, designed in imitation of a Roman Bath, bears the date 1676, and is part of Evelyn's scheme. The Fountain immediately in front of the Half Moon Pool in the centre of the Upper Terrace has unfortunately crumbled away owing to the fact that the spring that feeds the pool has temporarily dried up and the frost damaged the stonework. The date 1696 is still visible on the fountain-head. The sundial on the east side of the Garden Front has the original Arms of the Duke of Norfolk.

The Latin quotation 'NISI DOMINUS AEDIFICAVERIT DOMUM IN VANUM LABORAVERUNT QUI AEDIFICANT EAM' inscribed in the masonry on the east wall of the house is the work of the architect Pugin, and translated is:

*Unless the Lord build the House
their labour is but vain that build it.*



Antique iron gates at the entrance to the garden

The Village of Albury and surroundings

A mile west of Albury Park lies the village of Albury on the banks of the Tillingbourne stream. It occupies the site of the former hamlet of Weston. Nestling under the shelter of the North Downs, Albury enjoys a mild climate. It has become famous for its renowned beauty spots, Newlands Corner and the Silent Pool, with St. Martha's Church on the Pilgrim's Way above the valley. A mile to the south on Farley Heath is to be found the site of a Roman encampment. This, together with Albury Park, forms the main setting for Warwick Deeping's novel *The Man Who Came Back*. Another feature in the valley is the Catholic Apostolic Church built by Mr. Henry Drummond in 1843.

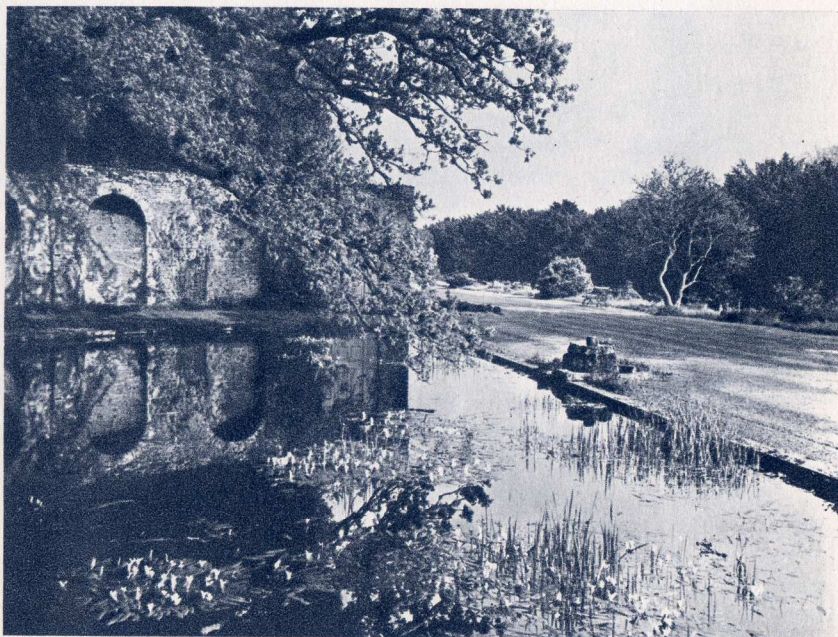
Many of the glories of the changing seasons of the year are to be seen at their best at Albury Park, and will enchant the visitor who wanders through its lovely and peaceful surroundings. Surrey, one of the smallest counties in England, is also one of the most beautiful, noted for the luxuriance of its summer foliage, and its nearness to London makes the contrast of the green tranquillity of Albury the more impressive.

As the trees and grounds represent the history of this small corner of England through many ages, so the pictures and furnishings in the house present to the visitor many aspects and examples of culture, art and craftsmanship over the same long period.

The following extracts from the Diaries of John Evelyn, and from Cobbett's *Rural Rides* will be of interest. In the year 1655 Evelyn writes: 'I went to Alburie to visit Mr. Howard who had begun to build and alter the gardens much'; and five years later he notes, 'I accompanied Mr. Howard to his villa at Alburie where I designed for him the plot for his canal and garden with a crypt through the hill'. Again, three years later, 'To Alburie to see how the garden proceeded which I found exactly done to the design and plot I had made with the crypt through the mountain in the park thirty perches in length. Such a *Pausilippe** is nowhere in England besides. The canal now digging and the vineyard planted.' Evelyn was greatly attracted to Albury, and in a letter to Edward Thurland, one of the Trustees, he writes of his 'singular inclination for Albury in case (as I am confident it will) that seat be exposed for sale', suggesting that Thurland may be able to help him in that event.

On his rural rides in 1822, William Cobbett called on Mr. Drummond who was then in possession of Albury, and described the gardens which, without exception are the prettiest in England; that is to say that I ever saw in England. They say that these gardens were laid out for one of the Howards in

*A word adopted by Mr. Evelyn for a subterranean passage, from the famous grotto of Posilipo at Naples.



John Evelyn terraces and lily pond

the reign of Charles the Second, by Mr. Evelyn . . . Between the house and the gardens there is a very beautiful run of water, with a sort of little wild narrow sedgy meadow. The gardens are separated from this by a hedge running along from east to west. From this hedge there go up to the hill, at right angles, several other hedges which divide the land here into distinct gardens or orchards. Along at the top of these there goes a yew hedge, or, rather, a row of small yew trees, the trunks of which are bare for about eight or ten feet high, and the tops of which form one solid head of about ten feet high, while the bottom branches come out on each side of the row about eight feet horizontally. This hedge or row is *a quarter of a mile long*. There is a nice hard sand road under this species of umbrella: and summer and winter here is a most delightful walk! Behind this row of yews there is a space, or garden (a quarter of a mile long you will observe) about thirty or forty feet wide, as nearly as I can recollect. At the back of this garden, and facing the yew tree row is a wall probably ten feet high which forms the breastwork of *a terrace*; and it is this terrace which is the most beautiful thing that I ever saw in the gardening way. It is a quarter of a mile long and, I believe, between thirty and forty feet wide; of the finest green sward and as level as a die.

The wall along the back of this terrace, stands close against the hill, which you see with the trees and underwood upon it rising above the wall. So here is the finest spot of fruit trees that can possibly be imagined. At both ends of this garden the trees in the park are lofty and there are pretty many of them. The hills on the south side of the mansion

house are covered with lofty trees, chiefly beech and chestnut; so that a warmer, a more sheltered, spot than this it seems to be impossible to imagine. Observe too, how judicious it was to plant the row of yew trees at the distance I have described from the wall which forms the breastwork of the terrace: that wall, as well as the wall at the back of the terrace are covered with fruit trees, and the yew row is just high enough to defend the former from the winds without injuring it by its shade. In the middle of the wall at the back of the terrace there is a recess, about thirty feet in front and twelve deep, and here is a *basin* into which rises a spring coming out of the hills. The overflowings of this basin go under the terrace and down across the garden into the rivulet below . . . Take it altogether, this, certainly, is the prettiest garden that I ever beheld. There was taste and sound judgement at every step in the laying out of this place. . . . The terrace is by far the finest thing of the sort I ever saw, and the whole thing is altogether a great compliment to the taste of the times in which it was formed.

In view of the present ownership of the property, it is a minor point of interest to note that Evelyn appears to have been consulted about the choice of a tutor for an ancestor of the present Duke of Northumberland, namely Lord Percy, son of the 10th Earl of Northumberland, who succeeded his father as 11th Earl in 1668. Evelyn writes to Thurland in 1658 warning against a 'pedantic type of scholar' for this responsible post, and adds:

it is not enough that persons of my Lord Percy's quality be taught to dance, and to ride, to speak languages and wear his clothes with a good grace (which are the very shells of travel) but, besides all these, that he know men, customs, courts and disciplines and whatsoever superior excellencies the place afford, befitting a person of birth and noble impressions. This is the fruit of travel . . . Then a gallant man shall return with religion and courage, knowledge and modesty; without pedantry, without affectation; material and serious, to the contentment of his relations . . . this is truly *to give a citizen* to his country . . . this is what my Lord takes care to secure to his son, and which I foresee and augur of my noble Lord Percy.

The 11th Earl of Northumberland married in 1662, Elizabeth, daughter of the 4th Earl of Southampton.

Albury was the favourite seat of the Earl of Arundel, and in a letter to John Evelyn dated from Padua 1646 he declared that he 'would part with any estate he had in England, Arundel excepted, before he would give up his darling Villa.'

Prius mori quam fidem fallere
(Rather death than broken faith)



The Pictures

- 1 EDWARD III (1312-1377). *English School*. XVIth Century.
Son of Edward II. Crowned 1327. Married Philippa of Hainault, 1328.
- 2 ARCADIAN LANDSCAPE. *Van Lint*, 1684-1726.
- 3 RICHARD III (1452-1485). *English School*. XVIth Century.
The Duke of Gloucester; son of Richard, Duke of York and Cicely Nevill; youngest brother of Edward IV. Married Anne, daughter of Warwick the Kingmaker. Protector after Edward IV's death, and guardian of Edward V. Crowned King 1483; Edward V and little Duke of York perished in the Tower soon after. Killed at Bosworth, last of the Yorkist Kings.
- 4 HENRY VI (1421-1471). *English School*. XVIth Century.
Son of Henry V and Catherine of France. Crowned King of England 1429, and of France 1430. Married Margaret of Anjou 1445. Founder of Eton, and King's College Cambridge. Duke of York proclaimed King 1461; Henry restored 1470.
- 5 HENRY VII (1457-1509). *English School*. XVIth Century.
Henry, Earl of Richmond, son of Edmund Tudor and Margaret Beaufort. Ascended the throne after death of Richard III at Bosworth. Married Elizabeth of York, so uniting the Houses of Lancaster and York, in 1486.
- 6 CHARLES, PRINCE OF WALES (1600-1649). *Attributed to Marcus Gheeraerts*, 1561/2-1635/6.
- 7 EDWARD IV (1442-1483). *English School*. XVIth Century.
Crowned King 1461. Married Elizabeth Woodville 1464. The first Yorkist King.
- 8 RICHARD II (1367-1400). *English School*. XVIth Century.
Son of Edward, the Black Prince. Succeeded his grandfather (Edward III) 1377. Married (1) Anne of Bohemia, 1382, (2) Isabella of France, 1396. Resigned the Crown 1399; murdered 1400.
- 9 ROBERT DUDLEY, EARL OF LEICESTER (1532-1588). *English School*. XVIth Century.
Son of Robert Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and Jane Guildford, favourite of Queen Elizabeth.
- 10 ARTHUR, PRINCE OF WALES (1486-1502). *English School*. XVIth Century.
Eldest son of Henry VII. Married Katherine of Aragon 1501.
- 11 PORTRAIT OF A LADY. *English School*. XVIth Century.
Black coif, large transparent ruff, black dress and farthingale.
- 12 HENRY IV (1367-1413). *English School*. XVIth Century.
Son of John of Gaunt; crowned King 1399. Married Mary de Bohun. In 1403 he defeated at Shrewsbury the Earl of Northumberland and Harry Hotspur his son, who was slain. Henry was the first Lancastrian King.
- 13 ROBERT D'EVEREUX, 2ND EARL OF ESSEX (1567-1601). *English School*. XVIth Century.
- 14 SIR ROGER SHEAFFE, BART. (1763-1851). *Mather Brown*, 1780-1831. American.
Roger Hale Sheaffe, born in Boston, U.S.A. In 1778 he received through the influence of Earl Percy, afterwards 2nd Duke of Northumberland, an ensigncy in the 5th Foot, in the uniform of which he is represented. He served as lieutenant-colonel of the 49th in Holland 1799, and in the Baltic Expedition of 1801. From 1802-1811

he served in Canada, and again as Major-General 1812-1813. In the American War of 1812 he was Second-in-Command to Sir Isaac Brock and succeeded to the command of the British Forces on the death in action of the latter at the battle of Queenstown. He recaptured the town, which had been taken by the American forces, and inflicted on them severe losses. In 1813 he defended Toronto, when the American losses in taking the town were greater than the total number of British troops engaged. He was created Baronet 1813 for his services and promoted full General in 1838.

- 15 THE VIRGIN AND SHEPHERDS. (*On marble*)
- 16 THE VIRGIN AND CHILD. (*On marble*)
- 17 STREET SCENE. *Jan Van der Heyden*, 1637-1712.
- 18 HOLY FAMILY. *Attributed to Philippe Mercier*, 1689-1760.
- 19 ADORATION OF THE SHEPHERDS. *After Nicolas Poussin*, 1594-1665. *Copy of the picture in the National Gallery (1862).*
- 20 HELEN, 8th DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND. *P. A. de Laszlo*.
Lady Helen Gordon-Lennox, daughter of the 7th Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G. Married Alan, 8th Duke of Northumberland, K.G., 1911.
- 21 LADY DIANA AND LORD RICHARD PERCY. *P. A. de Laszlo*.
Lady Diana (b. 1917) and Lord Richard Percy (b. 1921) second daughter and third son of Alan, 8th Duke of Northumberland, K.G. Lady Diana married the Earl of Ellesmere 29th April 1939.
- 22 CATHEDRAL INTERIOR. *Flemish School*. XVIIth Century.
- 23 HENRY GEORGE ALAN, 9th DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G. (1912-1940).
P. A. de Laszlo (dated July 1916).
Henry George Alan Percy, 9th Duke of Northumberland, eldest son of the 8th Duke of Northumberland, K.G.; succeeded 1930. Grenadier Guards, killed in action 21st May 1940. Buried at Guards Cemetery, Esquelmes, four miles north-west of Tournai, Belgium.
- 24 LADY ELIZABETH PERCY (b. 1916). *P. A. de Laszlo (dated July 1922).*
Eldest daughter of Alan, 8th Duke of Northumberland. Married the 14th Duke of Hamilton 2nd December 1937.
- 25 HENRY GEORGE ALAN, 9th DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND (1912-1940).
Graham Glen.
As Earl Percy, eldest son of Alan, 8th Duke of Northumberland, K.G., Grenadier Guards, killed in action 21st May 1940. Buried at Guards Cemetery, Esquelmes, four miles north-west of Tournai, Belgium.
- 26 HUGH, 10th DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND (b. 1914). *Graham Glen*.
As Lord Hugh Percy, second son of Alan, 8th Duke of Northumberland, K.G. Succeeded to the Dukedom in 1940.
- 27 STABLE INTERIOR. *Attributed to Abraham van Calraet*, 1642-1722.
- 28 AN ESTUARY: CALM. *Simon de Vlieger*, 1601-1653.
- 29 A SALUTE. *Willem van de Velde*, 1633-1707.
- 30 RIVER PIECE: CALM. *Hendrik J. Dubbels*, 1620-1676.
- 31 SCENE IN AN ESTUARY. *Hendrik J. Dubbels*, 1620-1676.



Lady Elizabeth Seymour, 1st Duchess of Northumberland, 1716-1776
Painting by Charles D'Agar

- 32 ALAN, 8th DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G., LORD LIEUTENANT OF NORTHUMBERLAND (1880-1930). *P. A. de Laszlo*.
In Garter robes with Garter chain and badge. A copy of the above picture, by Mr. Sydney P. Kendrick, was made in November 1930, of exactly the same size, in a frame similar to the frame of the original picture. The copy was made for Albury Park. Alan, 8th Duke of Northumberland, served in the Camel Corps at Kordofan and in the Grenadier Guards in 1914-18, and a brother officer who was with him writes: 'There was only one side to Alan Percy and that was the very best in all ways; always most chivalrous, rather quiet and modest when others were talking, perhaps on subjects about which he knew more than all of us put together. He was the first to assert himself when he thought injustice was being done, especially to those who were not there to defend themselves; nothing would move him in the stand he would make.'
- 33 SHORE SCENE. *Flemish School*. XVIIth Century.
- 34 A WHERRY. *Jan van Goyen*, 1596-1656.
- 35 RIVER SCENE: HORSEMEN ON A CLIFF. *Jan van Goyen*, 1596-1656.
- 36 CHARLOTTE, 3rd DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND (1787-1866). *Martin Cregan*, 1788-1870.
Lady Charlotte-Florentia Clive, second daughter of Edward, 1st Earl Powis. She married 1817 Hugh, 3rd Duke of Northumberland, K.G.

- 37 REV. JOSEPH WOLFF, D.D., LL.D. (1795-1862). *E. Fancourt*.
In 1828 he went on an expedition to find the lost ten tribes and penetrated Armenia, Khorasan—where he was made a slave—Bokhara, Balkh and Afghanistan, finally arriving in India in a state of complete destitution. His son was Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, G.C.M.G.
- 38 HUGH, 3rd DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G. (1785-1847).
Thomas Phillips, 1770-1845.
- 39 ALGERNON, 4th DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G. (1792-1865).
Sir Francis Grant, 1810-1878.
Married 1842 Eleanor, daughter of the 2nd Marquess of Westminster.
- 40 ALGERNON, 6th DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G. (1810-1899).
Henry Weigall, Jr., 1846-1904.
Algernon George, son of George, 2nd Earl of Beverley and 5th Duke of Northumberland. Lord Lovaine became 6th Duke of Northumberland, 1867. He married, 1845, Louisa Drummond, daughter of Mr. Henry Drummond. She became heiress to Albury Park on the death of her father.
- 41 HUNTING THE ROEBUCK. *Frans Snyders*, 1579-1657. Exhibited, British Institution, 1850.
- 42 THE HON. MRS. HENRY DRUMMOND AND HER SON HENRY.
Jean Laurent Mosnier, 1746- after 1796.
Anne Dundas, daughter of Henry, 1st Viscount Melville, married (1) 1786 Henry Drummond, son of the Hon. Henry Drummond and Elizabeth Compton, and in 1798 James Strange. The boy is Henry Drummond of Albury Park, M.P.
- 43 PORTRAIT OF LADY MARY CRAVEN (1837-1890). *Sir Francis Grant*, 1810-1878.
- 44 HON. JAMES STUART WORTLEY (1747-1818).
Attributed to Samuel Mackenzie, 1785-1847.
Second son of John, 3rd Earl of Bute. He married, 1767, Margaret, daughter of Sir David Cunninghame. Father of Louisa Stuart Wortley who married the 2nd Earl of Beverley, afterwards the 5th Duke of Northumberland.
- 45 DIANA RETURNING FROM THE HUNT. *Peter Paul Rubens*, 1577-1640.
Sold in 1749 from the Palazzo Bracciano, Rome. Bought by Hugh, 3rd Duke of Northumberland.
- 46 HENRY DUNDAS, 1st VISCOUNT MELVILLE (1742-1811).
Andrew Geddes, 1783-1844.
Son of Robert Dundas, Lord Armiston.
- 47 HENRY DRUMMOND OF ALBURY PARK (1786-1860). *Thomas Phillips*, 1770-1845.
Son of Henry Drummond and Anne Dundas. In 1807 he married Lady Henrietta Hay-Drummond. Their daughter was Louisa who in 1825 married Algernon, 6th Duke of Northumberland.
- 48 THE HON. MARGARET NAIRNE (d. 1773). *English School*. XVIIIth Century.
Daughter of Lord William Murray, 2nd Lord Nairne. She married William, Viscount Strathallan.
- 49 HUNTING THE FOX. *Frans Snyders*, 1579-1657.
- 50 JAMES, 8th VISCOUNT STRATHALLAN (1767-1851). *Andrew Geddes*, 1783-1844.
Son of William Drummond, and grandson of William, 4th Viscount Strathallan;



Hugh, 1st Duke of Northumberland, and Mr. Henry Selby
Painting by Johann Zoffany, 1733-1810

- he was restored to his honours (of which the 5th Viscount had been deprived by attainder) by Act of Parliament, 1824. He married, 1809, Lady Amelia Murray, daughter of John, 4th Duke of Atholl.
- 51 LADY ELIZABETH SEYMOUR, 1st DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND (1716-1776).
Charles D'Agar, 1669-1723.
Daughter of Algernon Seymour, 7th Duke of Somerset. She married, 1740, Sir Hugh Smithson, 1st Duke of Northumberland. Reproduced on p. 19
- 52 INTERIOR: THE WEAVER. *Quiryn G. Brekelenkam*, c. 1620-1668.
- 53 ALGERNON, 7th DUKE OF SOMERSET, WITH HIS FAMILY.
Charles Phillips, 1708-1747.
- 54 A SENATOR WITH HIS SECRETARY. *Venetian School*. XVIth Century.
This picture is mentioned in Symon Stone's Inventory, 1671, as being at Northumberland House.
- 55 HUGH, 1st DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, AND MR. HENRY SELBY.
Johann Zoffany, 1733-1810.
The roll inscribed 'of Middlesex' is hanging beside the picture. The Tapestries are Saunders, Soho, 1758, and with the mantelpiece, shown in the picture, are now in the Dining Room at Albury Park. Reproduced above

- 56 ELIZABETH, 1ST DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND (1716-1766).
After Sir Joshua Reynolds.
- 57 FOUR CHILDREN OF HENRY DRUMMOND OF ALBURY PARK.
John Jackson, R.A., 1778-1831.
Louisa, afterwards 6th Duchess of Northumberland, born 1813, died 1890. Adelaide, afterwards Lady Gage, born 1818, died 1883. Malcolm born 1821, died 1842. Henry born 1811, died 1827. The children of Henry Drummond of Albury Park and Henrietta Hay-Drummond. Presumably painted 1822 before the birth of the third son.
- 58 HELEN, DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND. *P. A. de Laszlo.*
Sketch in Coronation Robes for a portrait at Alnwick Castle.
- 59 CHARLES WATSON-WENTWORTH, 2ND MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM, K.G. (1730-1782). *After Sir Joshua Reynolds.*
Premier of the Coalition Ministry, 1765. Leader of Opposition in the Lords, 1768-81; Prime Minister, 1782.
- 60 ELIZABETH, 6TH DUCHESS OF SOMERSET (1667-1722). *Lely Studio.*
Daughter and sole heiress of Jocelyn Percy, 11th Earl of Northumberland. She married (1) 1679, Henry, Earl of Ogle, (d. 1679), (2) 1681, Thomas Thynne of Longleat, murdered 1681, (3) 1682, Charles, 6th Duke of Somerset. She had 13 children.
- 61 WILLIAM CECIL, 1ST BARON BURGHELEY, K.G. (1520-1598). *English School.*
XVIth Century.
- 62 FLOWER PIECE. *P. Morel.* XVIIth Century.
- 63 PORTRAIT OF A LADY. *William Wissing,* 1656-1687.
- 64 FLOWER PIECE. *Jan van Os,* 1744-1808.
- 65 PORTRAIT OF A MAN. *Cornelius Johnson,* 1593-1664.
- 66 ALGERNON, 10TH EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G.
After Van Dyck.
Algernon Percy, eldest son of Henry, 9th Earl of Northumberland, whom he succeeded in 1632. He married Anne Cecil, daughter of William, 2nd Earl of Salisbury. Admiral of the Fleet 1636; Lord High Admiral 1638; Member of the Parliamentary Committee of Safety; in 1648 one of the Commissioners appointed to negotiate with Charles I; headed the opposition in the Lords against the King's trial. But, in spite of suspicion, Parliament placed Charles I's children in his charge. Towards the end of 1646 a violent plague occurred in London and the Earl was given permission to remove the children to Syon House. Charles I, who was then detained at Hampton Court, rode over to see them. Thus we read in a news-sheet under the heading 'Occurrences' that on 23rd August 1647 'His Majesty came hither to see his children with one Troop of Horse and the Commissioners, and dined there.' And on 29th August 1647: 'The Duke of York is at Syon, and the King hunted at Richmond Park, and afterwards dined with his children at Syon.' In 1648 the Duke of York broke his written parole and escaped to Holland. A full enquiry was held, which exonerated the Earl from all blame. During the Commonwealth the 10th Earl held aloof from public affairs.
- 67 ELIZABETH, 1ST DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND (1716-1776).
Allan Ramsay, 1713-1784.

- 68 HUGH, 1ST DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND (1715-1786). *Allan Ramsay,* 1713-1784.
- 69 FRANCES THYNNE, 7TH DUCHESS OF SOMERSET. *Allan Ramsay,* 1713-1784.
Wife of Algernon, 7th Duke of Somerset.
- 70 ARCHIBALD, 3RD DUKE OF ARGYLL (1682-1761). *Allan Ramsay,* 1713-1784.
Lord Justice General from 1710 to 1761. He succeeded his brother, the famous 2nd Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, in 1743, having previously, in 1706, been created a peer of Scotland. He died childless and was succeeded by his cousin.
- 71 GEORGE, VISCOUNT BEAUCHAMP (1724-1744). *Michael Dahl,* 1659-1743.
Son of Algernon, 7th Duke of Somerset and brother of Elizabeth, 1st Duchess of Northumberland.
- 72 ELEANOR, 4TH DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND (d. 1911).
Sir Francis Grant, 1810-1878. Exhibited Manchester 1857.
Daughter of 2nd Marquis of Westminster. Married 1842, Algernon, 4th Duke of Northumberland.
- 73 ALNICK CASTLE, 1753. *Antonio Canaletto,* 1697-1768.
Exhibited British Institution 1863.
Painted before the 1st Duke of Northumberland's restoration of the Castle.
- 74 A VILLAGE UNDER SNOW. *Crofts.*
- 75 TAPESTRY—Oval Portrait of Peter the Great, woven at St. Petersburg.
- 76 STONE AND HIS SON. *William Dobson,* 1610-1646.
Described by Walpole (from Vertue's note) 'Charles Duke of Somerset had a picture of an old man sitting and his son behind him: on this picture was written the following epigram, published by John Elsum "Perceiving somebody behind his chair, he turns about with a becoming air: His head is raised, and looking over his shoulder, so round and strong, you never saw a bolder. Here you see nature th'roughly understood; a portrait not like paint, but flesh and blood: And, not to praise Dobson below his merit, This flesh and blood is quickened by a spirit".' Printed 1700 with only his initial letters J.E.Esq.
- 77 A GIRL READING. *Attributed to Slingsland.*
- 78 EQUESTRIAN PORTRAIT.
In the 1st Duchess of Northumberland's list as 'Rubens on a Grey Horse, by Rubens'. In the Northumberland House Catalogue, 1872, as by Van Dyck.
- 79 PHILIP MELANCTHON. *Attributed to Jan van Scorel,* 1495-1562.
This extremely interesting portrait seems to lie in the region of the school of Scorel, Dirk, Jacobs and Heemskirk. It cannot be ascribed definitely to Scorel, but seems nearest to his early phase.
- 80 A VENETIAN NOBLE. *Jacopo Robusti Tintoretto,* 1512/8-1594.
- 81 STREET SCENE. *Dutch School.* XVIIth Century.
This picture seems to have been left unfinished in the underpainting stage, before the painter came to his colour application. It is very interesting, in this light, apart from the excellence of its workmanship. Schmidt-Degener suggests that the painter is Claudius de Jongh.
- 82 LANDSCAPE: THE PIPING TRAVELLER. *Jan Both,* 1610-1652.
- 83 NAPOLEON BONAPARTE (1769-1821). *Thomas Phillips,* 1770-1845.
After the Peace of Amiens in 1803 Phillips was sent to Paris by Hugh, 2nd Duke of

Northumberland to paint a portrait of the First Consul. Napoleon, however, refused to sit for the portrait but gave him permission to attend court functions. From the studies which he thus made Phillips painted this portrait. (Phillips, dressed as a waiter, sketched Napoleon on his shirt cuff.)

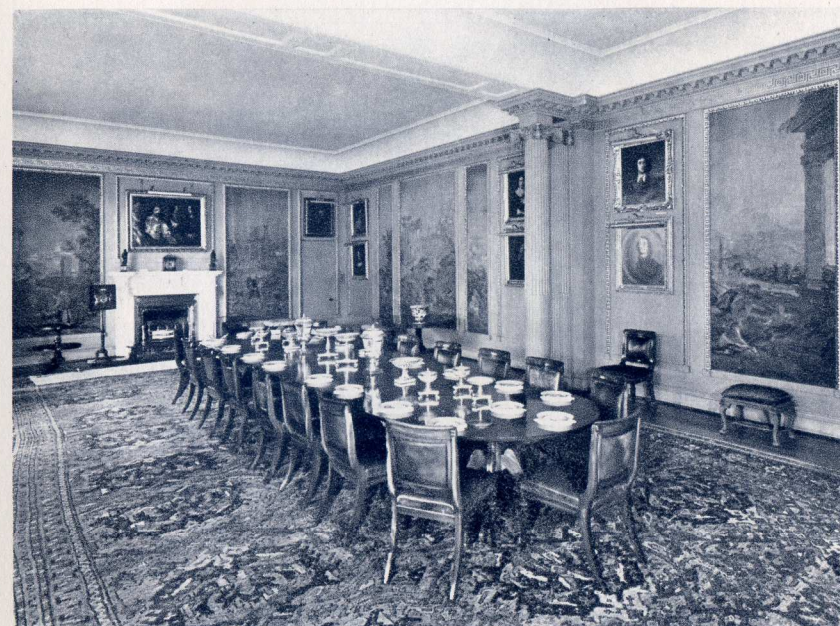
- 84 INTERIOR: A CONVERSATION. *After Quiryn G. Brekelenkam*, c. 1620-1668.
- 85 RIVER SCENE: THE FERRY. *Jan van Goyen*, 1596-1656. Signed and dated 1633.
- 86 A BOY SMOKING. *Jan Baptist Weenix*, 1621-1660.
- 87 ARTHUR WELLESLEY, 1ST DUKE OF WELLINGTON (1769-1852).
C. Dawe, 1781-1829.
This was a sketch for a larger portrait ordered by the Tzar Alexander I of Russia.
- 88 THE FLOOD. *Attributed to Roelant Savery*, 1576-1639.
- 89 NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, STRAND. *Samuel Scott*, after *Canaletto*, 1697-1768.
- 90 JOHN MAITLAND, 1ST DUKE OF LAUDERDALE (1616-1682). *John Riley*, 1646-1691.
Chiefly famous as a member of Charles II's notorious 'Cabal' Ministry, and as the persecutor of the Covenanters in Scotland.
- 91 SIR THOMAS HANMER, 2ND BART. (1612-1678). *After Van Dyck*.
Cup-bearer to Charles I in whose cause he raised two troops of horse. He was a grandfather of the Sir T. Hanmer who was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 1713.
- 92 LIONEL CRANFIELD, 3RD EARL OF MIDDLESEX (d. 1674).
Sir Peter Lely, 1618-1680.
See Collins Baker 'Lely and the Stuart Painters' I, p. 154, suggesting that this is Prince Charles.
- 93 SIR HUGH SMITHSON, 1ST BARONET (1598-1670). *Dutch School*. XVIIth Century.
Probably painted by Jan van Hermert.
The features in this portrait bear some resemblance to those of the 1st Sir Hugh Smithson and probably represent him. The writing in the book held in his right hand is a paraphrase of verses 6 and 9 of the Vulgate version of the 137th Psalm and may refer to his adherence to the cause of the established church during the Civil Wars and the Commonwealth. He was created a baronet in 1660. A translation of the writing is:
If I do not remember thee England, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I prefer not the English Church above my chief joy. Happy may they be who befriend thee.
- 94 CLIFFORD, 5TH EARL OF CUMBERLAND (1591-1643).
Attributed to Isaac Fuller, 1610-1672.
Son of Francis, 4th Earl; married 1610, Frances Cecil, daughter of the 1st Earl of Salisbury. He was great-grandson of Margaret Percy, daughter of 5th Earl of Northumberland.
- 95 MR. HEWETT (1614-1658). *Janson*.
Royalist divine, said to have harboured Ormonde in 1658. Beheaded by Cromwell.
- 96 CATHERINE, LADY ALINGTON (d. 1662). *Sir Peter Lely*, 1618-1680.
Daughter of Henry Lord Stanhope: she married the 3rd Lord Alington and died without children. Her brother, the 2nd Earl of Chesterfield, married Anne Percy, daughter of Algernon, 10th Earl of Northumberland.
- 97 THOMAS HOBBS OF MALMESBURY (1588-1679). *J. Michael Wright*, 1625-1700.



Sir Charles Cotterell, Sir Balthazar Gerbier and the artist
Painting by William Dobson, 1610-1646

- 98 SIR CHARLES COTTERELL, SIR BALTHAZAR GERBIER AND THE ARTIST.
William Dobson, 1610-1646.
Sir Charles Cotterell of Rousham, courtier, Sir Balthazar Gerbier, miniature painter, and William Dobson, artist. Reproduced above
- 99 ELIZABETH PERCY, 6TH DUCHESS OF SOMERSET (1667-1722). *Attributed to Lely*.
There is a family tradition that this picture was on Lely's easel when he died, which accounts for the unfinished state of the dress. If the picture is by Lely, the Duchess must have been only 13 when it was painted, as Lely died in 1680.
- 100 CHARLES, 2ND BARON SEYMOUR OF TROWBRIDGE (d. 1665).
Gerard Soest, 1605-1681.
Son of Francis, 1st Lord Seymour of Trowbridge and father of Charles, 6th Duke of Somerset, who married Elizabeth Percy.
- 101 A LADY IN A BLACK HOOD. *English School*. XIXth Century.
- 102 MR. COWSLADE IN VAN DYCK DRESS. *English School*. XVIIIth Century.
In the 1st Duchess of Northumberland's list a portrait of 'Mr. Cowslade in Van Dyck dress' is mentioned. This is possibly the portrait referred to. Mr. Cowslade was in the service of Lord Hertford, afterwards 7th Duke of Somerset as tutor to Lord Beauchamp, and wrote memoirs of the family.
- 103 FRANCIS, 1ST BARON SEYMOUR OF TROWBRIDGE (1590-1664).
Possibly by Gerard Soest, 1605-1681.
Third son of Lord Beauchamp and his wife Honora Rogers, and brother to the

- 2nd Duke of Somerset. He married (1) the daughter of Sir Gilbert Prinne of Alington, Wilts., and (2) the daughter of Sir Robert Lee, by whom he had no child.
- 104 A MAN IN A FLAT BONNET CALLED 'CESARE BORGIA'. *Clark after Titian.*
- 105 ANNE CHURCHILL, COUNTESS OF SUNDERLAND (d. 1716). *School of Kneller.*
Second daughter of John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough. She married in 1699 Charles Spencer, 3rd Earl of Sunderland, the great-grandson of Dorothy Percy, Countess of Leicester, daughter of Henry Percy, 9th Earl of Northumberland.
- 106 THE HON. MRS. THYNNE (d. 1725). *Sir Godfrey Kneller, 1646-1723.*
Grace, daughter of Sir John Strode, of Parnham, Dorset, by Anne Wyndham. She married the Hon. Henry Thynne: their daughter Frances married Algernon, 7th Duke of Somerset.
- 107 ALGERNON, 10th EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G. (1602-1668). *Hanneman.*
- 108 CHARLES I (1600-1649). *Attributed to Theodore Russell, b. 1614.*
- 109 PRINCE RUPERT AS A BOY (1619-1682). *Gerard van Honthorst, 1590-1656.*
Third son of Frederic V, Elector Palatine, and Elizabeth, Princess Royal of England.
- 110 THE HON. HENRY DRUMMOND (after 1728-1795).
Thomas Gainsborough, 1727-1788.
Fourth surviving son of William, 4th Viscount Strathallan, and Margaret, daughter of William, Lord Nairne. He married, 1761, Elizabeth Compton. Their son was Henry Drummond.
- 111 SIR BASIL KEITH, R.N. (d. 1777). *Nathaniel Dance, 1735-1811.*
Captain in the Navy. Governor of Jamaica, 1773-1777.
- 112 LADY ANNE SOMERSET, 7th COUNTESS OF NORTHAMPTON (1740-1763).
Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1723-1792.
Daughter of Charles, 4th Duke of Beaufort.
- 113 WILLIAM, 4th VISCOUNT STRATHALLAN (d. 1746). *Allan Ramsay, 1713-1784.*
Killed at Culloden 1746. Son of Sir John Drummond and Margaret Stewart. Brother of Andrew Drummond. He married the Honourable Margaret Nairne, daughter of Lord William Murray, 2nd Lord Nairne. Their fourth son was Henry Drummond.
- 114 LADY ELIZABETH CAVENDISH (1760-1835). *George Romney, 1734-1802.*
Daughter of Charles, 7th Earl of Northampton. Married, 1782, Lord George Cavendish, Earl of Burlington.
- 115 A CONCERT. *Philippe Mercier, 1689-1760.*
- 116 ANDREW DRUMMOND (1678-1769). *Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1723-1792.*
Second son of Sir John Drummond and brother of William, 4th Viscount Strathallan, who was killed at Culloden. In 1729 he married Miss Strachan. An adherent of the Pretender, as was his brother; founder of Drummond's Bank. After the battle of Culloden he took charge of his brother's children and they became directors of the Bank, which was originated in order to administer the funds of the Jacobite exiles.
Reproduced on p. 16
- 117 CONVERSATION PIECE. *Philippe Mercier, 1689-1760.*
- 118 SIR ROBERT MURRAY KEITH, K.B. (1730-1795). *Nathaniel Dance, 1735-1811.*
Ambassador at Vienna, 1772-1792. Rescued Queen Sophia Matilda of Denmark (the sister of George III) in 1772. She was imprisoned and threatened with death



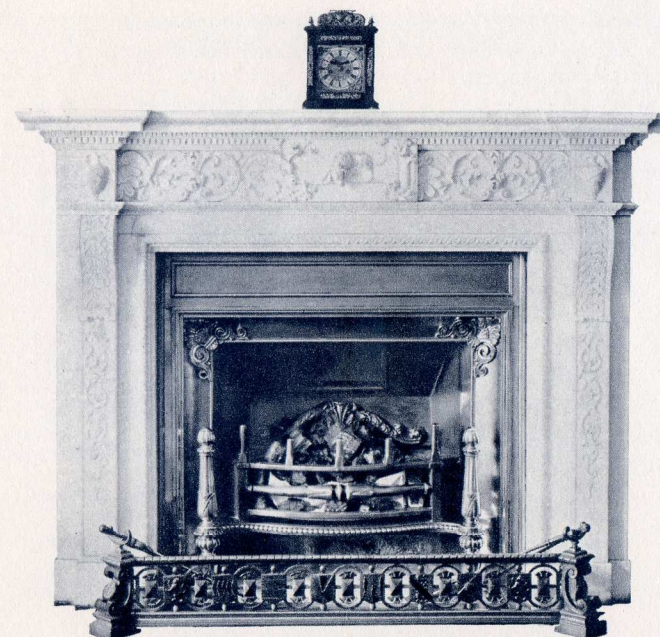
The Dining room with panels of Soho tapestry from Northumberland House

- when Keith forced his way into the Council Chamber and threatened war on Denmark if any harm came to her. In consequence the Queen was allowed to retire to Hanover. During the Seven Years War he commanded a corps of Highlanders with great distinction. The Keiths were related to the Drummond family through Margaret Nairne, wife of the 1st Viscount Strathallan.
- 119 HENRY DRUMMOND (1762-1794). *John Hoppner, 1758-1810.*
Son of the Honourable Henry Drummond and Lady Elizabeth Compton. In 1786 he married Anne Dundas, daughter of the 1st Viscount Melville.
- 120 CHARLES, 7th EARL OF NORTHAMPTON (1737-1763). *Pompeo Battoni, 1708-1787.*
Charles Compton, elder son of the Hon. Charles Compton, and Mary Lucy; married 1759, Anne, daughter of Charles, 4th Duke of Beaufort. He succeeded his uncle, George, 6th Earl, 1758. His sister, Elizabeth, married the Hon. Henry Drummond.
- 121 THE HON. ELIZABETH DRUMMOND (1734-1819). *Thomas Gainsborough, 1727-1788.*
Fourth daughter of the Hon. Charles Compton, and sister of Charles, 7th Earl of Northampton. She married, 1761, the Hon. Henry Drummond.
- 122 ROBERT AURIOL, 9th EARL OF KINNOUL (1751-1804). *Thomas Gainsborough.*
Son of Robert Hay-Drummond, Archbishop of York. He married Sarah, daughter of Right Hon. Thomas Harley (his second wife). Their daughter, Lady Harriet Hay-Drummond, married 1807, Henry Drummond of Albury Park.

- 123 THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER PANHELLENIOS, AEGINA. *J. M. W. Turner, 1775-1851.*
- 124 HUGH, 1st DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G. (1715-1786).
Thomas Gainsborough, 1727-1788.
- 125 LADY ELIZABETH PERCY (1781-1820). *John Hoppner, 1758-1810.*
Daughter of Hugh, 2nd Duke of Northumberland. She died unmarried.
- 126 DIANA. *Flemish School. XVIIIth Century.*
- 127 VENUS. *Flemish School. XVIIIth Century.*
- 128 JUNO. *Flemish School. XVIIIth Century.*
- 129 FLORA. *Flemish School. XVIIIth Century.*
- 130 WILLIAM PITT (1759-1806). *John Hoppner, 1758-1810.*
Second son of the Earl of Chatham.
- 131 GEORGE, VISCOUNT BEAUCHAMP (1724-1744). *Jean Marc Nattier, 1685-1766.*
Son of Algernon, 7th Duke of Somerset, and brother of Elizabeth, 1st Duchess of Northumberland. He died unmarried while travelling with his tutor in Italy.



A panel from the Dining room. Made by Paul Saunders, 1758



Chimneypiece from Northumberland House in the Dining room

Chimneypieces

FRONT HALL. Oak chimneypiece, c. 1683-1697. A similar one can be seen in Holyroodhouse. Probably carved by Jan van Santvoort. Dutch influence.

DUCHESS'S BOUDOIR. Chimneypiece of statuary marble, inlaid with festoons and pendants in coloured composition. *Designed by Robert Adam.* Late eighteenth century. From Syon House.

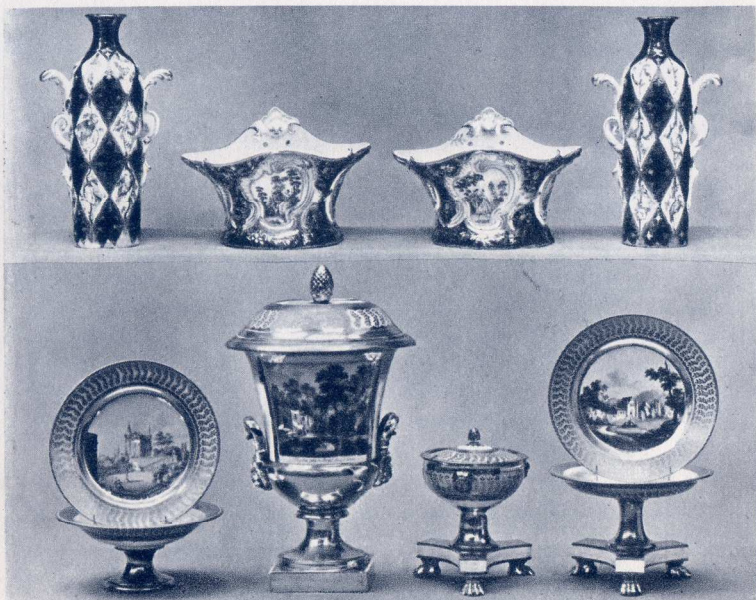
LIBRARY. Stone chimneypiece with cornice supported by paired trusses. Late seventeenth century.

The Library is the oldest room in the house, originally designed by Evelyn.

DRAWING ROOM. Statuary marble chimneypiece, the jambs carved with female terminal caryatid figures supporting the shelf. *Carved by John Flaxman.* Late years of eighteenth or early nineteenth century.

DINING ROOM. Chimneypiece of statuary marble, the tablet carved with the dog and bone from Aesop's Fables. c. 1775.

This chimneypiece is seen in Zoffany's picture of the First Duke of Northumberland and Mr. Selby. From Northumberland House.



*Chelsea vases and flower vases, about 1766
Service by Ancienne Maison Dagoty, Paris, 1824-1840*

Furniture

Tables

Console Table, 1740. (A pair)

Console Slab, 1735.

Side Table, 1690. (A pair)

Side Table, 1690.

Oak Side Table, late seventeenth century.
(Set of 6)

Walnut Card Table, 1715.

Mahogany Side Table, 1730. Claw and
ball feet.

Mahogany Tripod Table, 1760.

Mahogany Card Table, 1785. The frieze
is fluted.

Mahogany Breakfast Table, 1785.

Side Table, 1690. (A pair)

Side Table, 1690.

Console Table, 1735. *Style of William Kent.*

Console Table, 1735. *Style of William
Kent.* (A pair)

Mahogany Card Table, 1755. (A pair)

Walnut Card Table, early eighteenth
century.

Mahogany Tripod Table, 1740.

Rosewood Table bordered with Tulip
wood, vine foliage in ormolu. Late
eighteenth century.

Rosewood Writing Table, 1825. *Monell
and Hughes.*

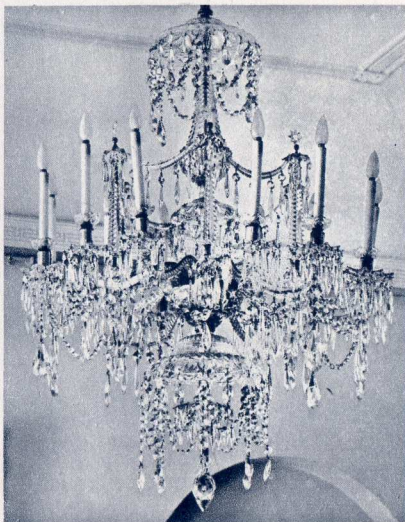
Side Table. 1774. *Robert Adam.* (A pair)

Mahogany Writing Table, 1790.

Mahogany Pedestal Writing Table, 1780.



Mahogany book-case in the style of William Kent



Chandelier of cut glass. Late eighteenth century

Chairs, Settees and Stools

Mahogany Armchair, 1750. Needlework done in 1934 by Lady Caroline Gordon-Lennox, daughter of the 6th Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

Mahogany Armchair, 1750. Needlework done in 1935 by Helen, Duchess of Northumberland.

Mahogany Arm and Single Chairs, 1735. (Set of 12)

Mahogany Settee and 2 Armchairs, 1720.

Rosewood Writing Chair, 1725.

Walnut 'Roundabout' Chair. First half of the eighteenth century.

Mahogany Armchair. Late eighteenth century. Yorkshire pattern.

Mahogany Hall Chair with Drummond Crest, 1820. (Set of 6)

Mahogany Arm and Single Chair, 1760. Original needlework. (Set of 7)

Walnut Armchair. Late seventeenth century.

High-backed Walnut Chair. Early eighteenth century. Dutch. (Set of 2)

Walnut Chair. Early eighteenth century. Dutch. (Set of 10)

Mahogany Stool, 1730.

Mahogany Stool, 1740.

Mahogany Stool, 1770.

Cabinets and Bureaux

Mahogany China Cabinet, 1830.

Cabinet of Architectural Design, 1740.

Ebony Cabinet. Seventeenth century. Italian.

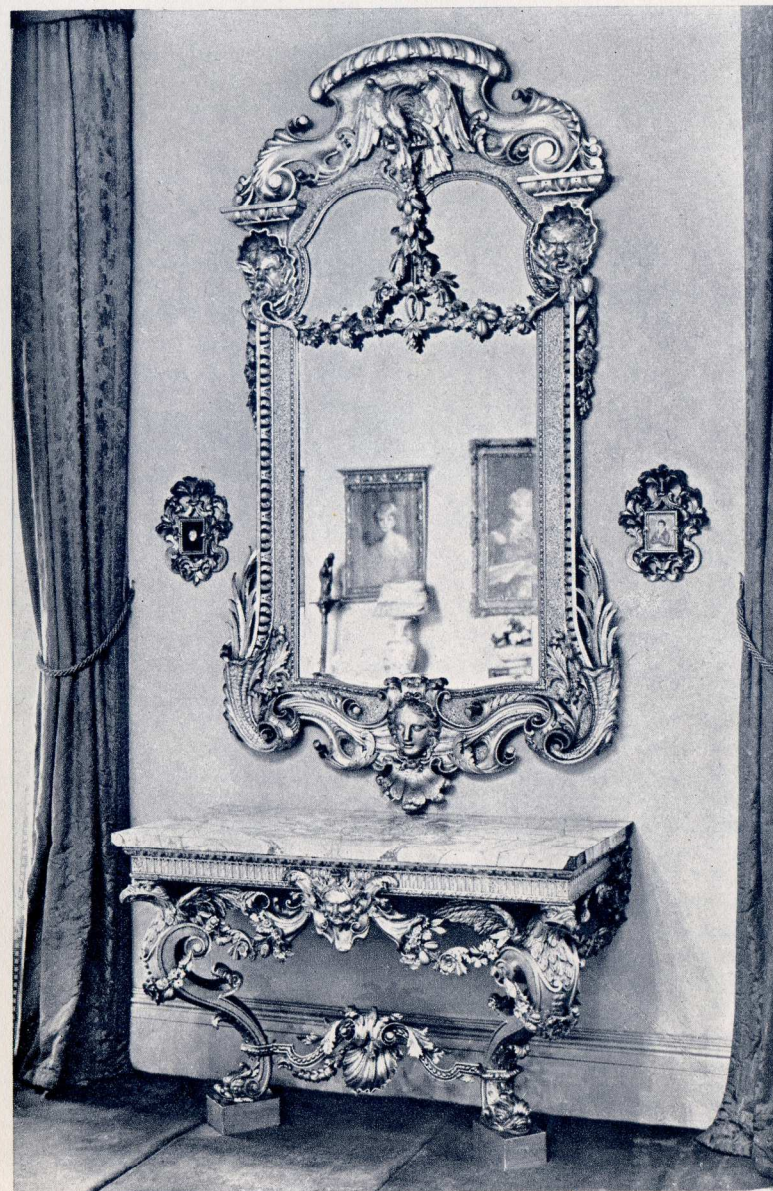
Lacquer Cabinet. Seventeenth century. Italian.

Miniature Bureau. Mid eighteenth century.

Mahogany Breakfront China Cabinet, 1790.

Grained Cupboard. Panelled doors carved with rosettes, 1740.

Miniature Desk. Eighteenth century Dutch.



Pier glass and console table, carved and gilt, c. 1740



Chelsea Clock. About 1760

Clocks

Mahogany Clock. Late eighteenth century.

Chelsea Clock, 1760. The works by Rimbault, London.

Ebonised Clock, c. 1685. The movement is by William Speakman who was apprenticed in 1654, admitted to the Clockmakers' Company in 1661, and master in 1701.

Ormolu Clock. Early nineteenth century. Movement by Gilbert à Moulins. This clock was acquired by the Hon. Algernon Percy, brother of the 5th Duke of Northumberland, during his residence at Moulins, where he was for twenty-one years a prisoner of war on parole. Two general officers of the British army were demanded by Napoleon in exchange for his person, a proposal rejected by him and his family.

Sèvres Clock. This clock was given to the 3rd Duke of Northumberland by Charles X, when he attended the French Court as Special Ambassador on the occasion of the Coronation of Charles X. Sepia studies of the panels are in the Sèvres archives.

Ebonised Clock, with gilt mounts. Late seventeenth century. Movement by Alex. Hewitt, London.

Ormolu French Clock. Early nineteenth century.

Miscellaneous

Mirror and Console Table, 1735. Style of Wm. Kent.

Mahogany Tripod. Early nineteenth century. (Set of 2)

Cheval Screen. Early eighteenth century. Needlework by Helen, Duchess of Northumberland.

Cypress Wood Chest. Italian. (Set of 2)

Round Mirror, 1735.

Girandole for two Sconces, 1765. (Set of 6)

Eighteenth-century Crystal Chandelier with stem and arms.

The Trees

The grounds contain many rare trees and shrubs. Many specimens, notably the London Planes and the Poplars, favoured no doubt by a sheltered situation and the Lower Greensand formation, have attained a remarkable size. A black Italian Poplar by the Tillingbourne has reached a height of 138 feet, and must therefore be one of the tallest trees in England.

Other notable trees are:

TULIP TREE, *Liriodendron tulipifera* Linnaeus (United States).

The one on the Lawn is 115 ft. in height, 12 ft. 4 in. in girth; the one next to the sunk fence is 120 ft. in height, 14 ft. 8 in. in girth.

CUCUMBER TREE, *Magnolia acuminata* Linnaeus (United States).

BEECH. This fine Beech is on the Bank by the path to Shere Park and can be seen from the Lawns.

ZELKOVA CRENATA (Caucasus).

LONDON PLANE. Outside Stable door. 129 ft. high, 14 ft. 6 in. girth.

GREY POPLAR, *Populus canescens* Smith.

Near Tillingbourne River (near Rustic Bridge).

BLACK ITALIAN POPLAR, *Populus serotina* Hartig.

Growing near the Tillingbourne, close to laundry garden. Height 138 ft., girth 17 ft. 6 in.

LIME AVENUE, in garden planted 1862 by the 6th Duke of Northumberland.

WELLINGTONIA, *Sequoia gigantea* Torrey.

Height 118 ft., girth 13 ft. 10 in. One of the tallest Wellingtonias in cultivation. Introduced into England in 1853. Planted in 1857.

LEBANON CEDAR, *Cedrus Libani* Barrelier (Syrian Mountains).

There are two good specimens, one in front of the Head Gardener's House, and one nearly opposite garden gate entering Farm Hill from Lower Terrace. Introduced 1650.

QUERCUS MIRBECKII Durieu.

Planted on North side of the Tillingbourne in Albury Gardens. Introduced into England in 1845.

HOLM OAK, *Quercus Ilex* Linnaeus (Mediterranean Region).

This specimen is in the centre of the Lower Terrace; introduced before 1581.

BLACK WALNUT, *Juglans nigra* Linnaeus (North America).

Var. *Alburyensis*—a remarkable example as it differs markedly from the typical form in its pendulous branches and its fruits, which are borne in clusters of three, four and six, instead of only one or two. Specimens from this tree are preserved at Kew.

ATLAS OR ALGERIAN CEDAR, *Cedrus atlantica* Manetti (Algeria and Morocco).

This specimen is on the Lawn. Introduced into England about 1845.

REDWOOD, *Sequoia sempervirens* Endlicher.

Two fine specimens near the Terraces. The north tree is 107 ft. in height, 12 ft. 7 in. in girth, the south tree 105 ft. in height, 13 ft. in girth.

DECIDUOUS CYPRESS, *Taxodium distichum* Richard (Southern United States).

Near the Tillingbourne River. Introduced into England about 1640. These trees were transplanted in 1920 from another part of the garden, and in 1922 were about 20 ft. in height.

CORSICAN PINE, *Pinus Laricio* Poiret (S. Europe, Caucasus).

End of Lime Walk. Introduced into England about 1759.

PINUS EXCELSA (Himalayas).

Introduced into England about 1823. Grown from seed from Goodwood Park.

WEeping BEECH, *Fagus pendula* Loddiges.

This specimen is by the Canal, near the bridge Fruit Garden.

ORIENTAL PLANE, *Platanus orientalis* Linnaeus.

On the Lawn north of the House. Introduced into England before 1562.

LIME, *Tilia Michauxii* Nuttall.

A good specimen near the House and another near the Dutch Garden.

LARGE-LEAVED LIME, *Tilia asplenifolia* Loudon.

Height 63 ft., girth 5 ft. 3 in. Dutch Garden.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA Linnaeus (South United States).

Wall of courtyard, near the main gates. Introduced probably before 1737.

BLACK MULBERRY, *Morus nigra* Linnaeus.

On Terrace near Swimming Pool. Introduced about 1548. The Black Mulberry is the tree that King James I, 'desiring to wean his people from idleness' and to encourage the silkworm industry, presented in large numbers to growers all over the country. But unfortunately for his schemes, the mulberry preferred by the silkworm is the White Mulberry, *Morus alba*. Thanks to King James's well-meant generosity, however, there are many fine, well-grown specimens of the black mulberry in southern England; one of them, in Hampstead, is the tree under which Keats is said to have written his 'Ode to a Nightingale'.

CORK TREES. These came from Syon House and Goodwood. Planted about 1924 or 1925, grown from the acorns on these estates.

The woods and gardens have been the subject of much loving thought and care on the part of successive owners down to the present time, and many of the younger trees and shrubs have been grown from seed from the parent trees in the grounds.

Unfortunately a violent storm in 1930 blew down several outstanding specimens among the older trees, notably a pair of magnificent very tall Lebanon Cedars between the house and the Old Church. The young Cedar trees planted on the lawn in their places were grown in Albury Park Nurseries from the seeds of the cones of the parent trees.

Virtutem coronat honos
(Honour crowns courage)