

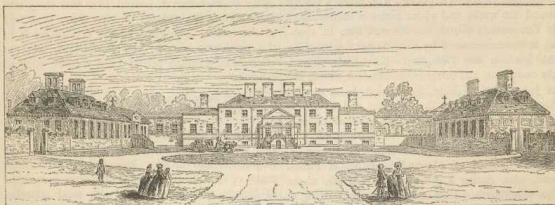
The property afterwards passed in the same way as the manor of Ham, already described.

Petersham gives its second title to the Stanhopes, Earls of Harrington; the previous Barony of Petersham, which formed one of the titles of the Duke of Lauderdale, having become extinct on the death of his Grace without issue, was revived in their favour in 1742.

The late Earl of Harrington was better known as Lord Petersham. He was a dandy of the first water under the Regency, and gave his name to the Petersham coat, which figures so constantly in George Cruikshank's and other comic sketches of life in the West End of London.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, dates partly from the beginning of the sixteenth century. It is

of land (Lysons.) The church was, as it is said, rebuilt in 1505. No doubt the roof of the chancel, the buttresses, and the windows, were renewed at that date, while the lancet windows, blocked up by a Jacobean monument, are remnants of the older structure, with probably most of the old walls of the chancel." The patronage was for several centuries attached to that of Kingston; but on the death of the Rev. Daniel Bellamy, in 1783, the chapelries of Kew and Petersham became a distinct vicarage: the livings are now disunited. One of the rectors here was the Rev. Caleb Colton, the author of "*Lacon* ; or, Many Things in Few Words," a work so popular at its first appearance, in 1820, that six editions were published in a twelvemonth. He was an Etonian, and took his



PETERSHAM LODGE. (From a Contemporary Print.)

built chiefly of brick, and consists of a nave and chancel, the latter being rough-casted over; a low tower at the western end forms the entrance. The chancel is the only part which dates back to mediæval times, the original nave having been superseded in the last century by a building placed transept-wise, extending north and south.

According to Brayley's "Surrey," there was a church here at the time of the Norman Conquest, and although the manor then appertained to Chertsey Abbey, and continued long in the possession of that house, the church belonged subsequently to Merton Priory. "In 1266, divine service having been discontinued in the Chapel of Petersham, an agreement was made between the Prior of Merton and the inhabitants of this parish that a chaplain should officiate there every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, on the following terms:—That the prior and convent should allow him a certain portion of grain annually out of the tithes, and that the parishioners, on their part, should give him a bushel of rye for every virgate, or ten acres

degree at King's College, Cambridge. Colton was an eccentric character. He is described by Alaric Watts as living in a miserable room over a rag-shop, and yet able on occasion to produce a bottle or two of old Johannisberg for a guest if the occasion seemed to require it. Debts forced him to leave England, and he resided for some time in America and in Paris, where he was so successful a gamster that in two years he realised £25,000. In spite of thus finding himself once more "set upon his legs," he died by his own hand at Fontainebleau in 1832. We shall have more to say about him on reaching Kew.

Among the monuments that crowd the interior of Petersham Church, we may point out those of the following persons of rank and note:—namely, Vice-Admiral Sir George Scott, of Gala, who died in 1841; Sir Thomas Jenner, serjeant-at-law, who died in 1706, and who was the son of that high Tory judge in the reign of James II., Sir Thomas Jenner—the same who was excepted out of the Act of Indemnity in 1690. On the north side of