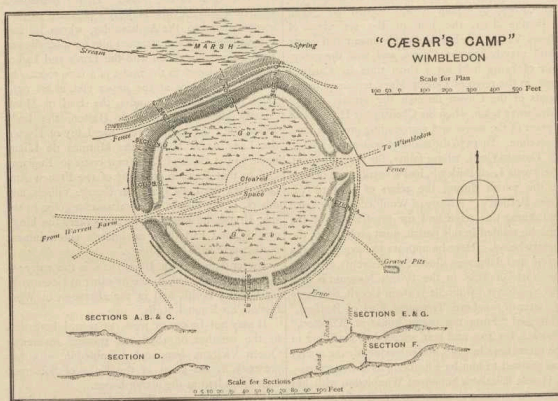


revival of the old English march, so famous in all the honourable achievements and glorious wars of this kingdom in ancient times, but which by neglect had been nearly lost and forgotten." His lordship died at his house here in November, 1638, and was buried in the church, where a monument has been erected to his memory, as we shall see presently.

Queen Henrietta Maria, the consort of Charles I., bought the manor of Wimbledon on the death of

one of the eleven major-generals appointed to administer justice in the several districts of England. When Cromwell began to ally himself with the nobility, and exhibit signs of securing the succession in his own family, "Lambert," as we learn from the "Memoirs of Col. Hutchinson," "perceiving himself to have been all this while deluded with hopes and promises of succession. . . fell off from him, but behaved himself very pitifully and meanly, was turned out of all his places, and returned



PLAN OF CÆSAR'S CAMP.

(From the Journal of the Archaeological Institute.)

Lord Wimbledon. Charles himself seems to have taken some delight in the gardens of the manor-house, for only a few days before he was brought to trial "he ordered the seeds of some Spanish melons to be planted there." In the inventory which was taken of jewels and pictures belonging to Charles I., Wimbledon is mentioned as belonging to the Crown; and when the Crown lands were put up for sale by order of the Parliamentary Commissioners, this manor was purchased by Mr. Adam Baynes, of Knowstrop, in Yorkshire. He, however, did not long retain possession of the estate, for in 1652 the house—then called Wimbledon Hall—was bought by General Lambert, who, under the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, was

again to plot new vengeance at his house at Wimbledon, where he fell to dress his flowers in his garden, and work at the needle with his wife and his maids, while he was watching an opportunity to serve again his ambition, which had this difference from the Protector's—the one was gallant and great, the other had nothing but an unworthy pride, most insolent in prosperity, and as abject and base in adversity." When the final separation took place between Lambert and Cromwell in 1656, Lambert "retired to his garden," says Clarendon, "as unvisited and untaken notice of as if he had never been in authority, which gave great reputation to the Protector that he was entire master of his army."