

## HARDWICK HOUSE.

HARDWICK was an ancient possession of the Cellarer of the Monastery of St. Edmund, to whom it was granted in the year 945 by King Edmund, son of Edward the Elder; and as the lands continued in the possession of the monastery till the dissolution, and the ancient enclosures are exempt from tithe, Hardwick, which is without a church or chapel, is generally reputed to be extra-parochial.

The Cellarer of St. Edmund had three folds around St. Edmundsbury; one between Eastgate-street and Barton; another at the end of Risbygate-street; and the third on the heaths and pastures here, which from the flocks and herds that depastured them, took its name of *Herdwyk*.\* The name does not occur in Domesday Book, the lands being accounted for under St. Edmundsbury. The first mention of Hardwick by name is in a writ of King Stephen that St. Edmund may peaceably hold Hardwick. The Registrum Werketon, compiled for the monastery chiefly about the time of Edward I. contains minute particulars of the boundaries and tenants of the manor; and the Registrum Alphabetarium contains a contemporary account of its customs. From these, which have been printed in the Institute's "Proceedings," with some curious explanations, it appears that the whole of the pasturage of Hardwick Heath belonged to the Cellarer, so that none could drive flocks or pasture there, without his license, nor do anything else save carry away the furze, which was the right of all the tenants, on pay-

\* Spelman interprets the name as the *hard village*, and Cowel as the *herdsman's village*, but Mr. P. J. Case, who is well known to have made the antiquities of Bury and its neighbourhood his study, obligingly informs me that he "is disposed to consider it to mean a heath or pasture let to a herdsman or tenant at a supposed value for the feed of so many sheep at per head, as or in lieu of rent,

which in many places is still termed the *wick*. He imagines the cellarer of the monastery received that sort of rent or *wick* for the herbage of Hardwick heath." This conjecture is supported by the customal of the manor, printed in the Institute's "Proceedings," vol. i. p. 177, from the Registrum Alphabetarium, with which Mr. Case was not then acquainted.

ment of a yearly rent of 22*d.* The full complement of the cellarer's fold was 400 sheep. No one could claim herbage or underwood in Hardwick, except the prior, the hosteler, and the two caterers of the Abbey, to whom the cellarer was bound to assign every year against the Nativity, four Christmas stocks or yule logs, each of the length of 8 feet.

At the dissolution of the abbey, Hardwick was granted by the King to Sir Thomas Darcy, afterwards Lord Darcy of Chich. It was afterwards the property of Sir Robert Southwell, Master of the Rolls to Queen Elizabeth; and having passed through several hands, was purchased in 1610 by Sir Robert Drury, the last male representative of the Hawsted branch of that ancient family.

This gallant knight having just sustained the loss of his beautiful and only child Elizabeth, could no longer bear his ancestral home, nor could he altogether tear himself away from a spot endeared by so many family associations. He therefore purchased Hardwick for a new residence; entered into possession of it as soon as might be; and sought relief to his grief in building an almshouse\* for six unmarried women on his new estate, and in projecting improvements to his house. In 1613 he obtained a license from the Archbishop of Canterbury, that until a chapel should be built and duly consecrated, prayers might be said and sacraments administered in his mansion of Hardwick House, for the benefit of himself and his wife, his household, and the inmates of his almshouses. The contemplated chapel was never erected, for Sir Robert survived the death of his daughter but five years. Dying in 1615, his estates, as we have already seen, were partitioned among his three sisters; but Hardwick House not being entailed, continued to be inhabited by the widow Lady Anne Drury. This exemplary lady obtained a renewal of the license granted to her husband for family worship in the mansion; but "the place assigned for the temporary chapel (says the Historian of Hawsted) by the Vicar-general, upon the

\* These almshouses, which stood within the grounds, were pulled down in 1811, and houses for a similar number of poor women were erected, four in Hawsted and two in Bury St. Edmund's. The

inmates are required to be selected one each from the parishes of Hawsted, Whepsted, and Brockley, one from Chedburgh and Reed, and two from Bury St. Edmund's.

survey of proper persons, is a damp and uncomfortable apartment; and gives one an opportunity of contrasting the hardness of former times with the excessive tenderness and delicacy of the present: for even the poor almshouse women would now be almost afraid of sitting an hour in the room which was fixed upon as an oratory for a lady of fashion in the 17th century."

Lady Anne Drury died at Hardwick House on the 5th of June, 1624, and was buried the *next* evening in Hawsted Church; and the only record of the decease of one who was a daughter of the premier Baronet, a granddaughter of the great Lord Bacon, and the friend of the pious Bishop Hall and the witty Dr. Donne, is to be found in the parish register! Thus she, who had erected sumptuous monuments to her husband and his father, found no one of all her "loving friends and relatives" to fill up the void space she had left after her husband's epitaph, with even the day of her death. The interesting will of this lady, which appears to have escaped the diligent researches of Sir John Cullum, is printed in the volume of "Bury Wills" issued by the Camden Society.

In 1656 Hardwick passed with the Hawsted property of the Drurys to the Cullums, a family of considerable antiquity in the county of Suffolk. Sir Thomas Cullum, the purchaser of Hardwick, was a younger son of a family that had been then resident for nearly two centuries at Thorndon. Being a member of the Drapers' Company, he became one of the merchant princes of London, and from 1643 to 1651 inclusive, farmed a portion of the Excise Duties. Amassing a large fortune\* by commerce, he was successively appointed

\* His property in London, which was very considerable, was nearly all destroyed by the great fire of London in 1666. "Cullum street (says Stowe) is very open and large, with good new built houses, well inhabited, which with a turning passage westward falls into Lime-street. It takes its name from Sir Thomas Cullum, the owner thereof. In this street is the Ipswich Arms Inn, well built and of good account."—*Strype's Edit.* 1720, pp. 152, 164.—Previous to the fire of London the villa of Sir Thos. Cullum stood on the site of Cullum-

street; and nothing shows the extraordinary changes which have taken place in the city of London more than the fact that the villa of a London alderman should have been in the very heart of the city so late as the middle of the 17th century. After the fire the site was let on building leases. In 1681 "the Ipswich Armes Inn and 30 other messuages all scituate in Cullum street near Fen Church street," formed part of the estates settled by Sir Dudley Cullum on his marriage with the Lady Anne Berkeley. On the death of Sir Dudley,

Sheriff and Lord Mayor of the city of London. In 1647, being then Sheriff, he was concerned with the Lord Mayor and others in some measures in favour of the unhappy Charles, for which he was committed to the Tower by the Parliament on a charge of high treason. His wife's first cousin, Sir Nicholas Crispe, the great loyalist, was probably the prime mover in this affair, as the Parliament offered 1000*l.* for his head. On the restoration, Sir Thomas Cullum was created a baronet as a reward for his continued loyalty; and being called to account for his transactions as a farmer of the Excise, obtained a royal pardon; but as these were days of extortion, he was obliged to pay 2200*l.* to "buy his peace"\* with Col. Birch, one of the Commissioners of Inquiry. This worthy baronet gave the marble footpace and steps for the communion table at the parish church of St. Dionys Backchurch, Langborne Ward, London, and by his will directed the sum of 5*l.* 10*s.* to be paid yearly out of four houses in the Minories, London, for providing two shillings' worth of bread weekly for the relief of such poor people of Hawsted as usually come to the church.

Sir Thomas Cullum enjoyed his beautiful estate but eight years, and dying on the 6th of April, 1664, was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Thomas, who, in conjunction with Mr. Rotherham, asserted the right of the freemen of Bury, as against the usage of the Corporation, to elect the representatives of that borough in Parliament. In 1680 these two champions of electoral freedom were elected by the freemen of Bury, and petitioned the House of Commons against the persons returned by the Alderman, but in vain. His lady was Dudley, second daughter of Sir Henry North, Bart., of Mildenhall, and sister of Peregrine North, the mother of Sir Thomas Hanmer.

Their son, Sir Dudley Cullum, served the office of High Sheriff for the county in 1690, and became one of its representatives in Parliament in 1702. Being fond of

the trustees of his estate, by deed dated 23, 24 August, 1722, "conveyed 30 messuages in Cullum-street, London, with their appurtenances, late Sir Dudley Cullum's, to Geo. Mussell, of the parish of Whitechappell, in Middlesex, gent., and his heirs, for 13,152*l.*"

\* MS. Account Book of Sir Thomas Cullum. The following entry in the same book shews the great sums then expended on funerals: "Paid for my wife's funeral, she being buried private, 257*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*"

botany, he was a frequent correspondent of the philosophic Evelyn, and introduced into his garden at Hawsted most of the curious exotics then known in England. What these were may be learnt from the subjoined curious items in the inventory of effects, taken at his decease in 1720 :—

*“ In the Green House.*

“ One weather glass, one large alloe in a tubb, 13 small ditto in potts, 9 Indian houseleeks in potts, 3 Indian figgs in potts, 2 Indian prickly pears in potts, 24 orange trees in potts, 18 orange stocks in potts, one cittern and one lemon tree in potts, 7 memomium plennies *alias* winter cherries in tubbs, 5 ditto in potts, 2 large bays in tubbs and one small ditto in a pott, 2 mastick plants in potts, 3 holianders in potts, 2 tremomiums in potts, 2 carnazers in potts, 2 barba jovis's in potts, 4 marable nutts in potts, 4 Spanish jessimees in potts, 2 leonocus's in potts, 5 citises in potts, 18 murtles in potts.

*“ In the Lady's Garden.*

“ Twelve flowr potts on the wall, and 3 on the green house.

*“ In the Bowling Green.*

“ 106 potts of auricula ursis, 35 potts of carnations with 34 sticks and 16 hoods.

*“ In the Orangerie.*

“ Two aloes in tubbs, 5 seragworths in potts, 2 potts of honey plants, 2 potts of passion plants, 110 murtles in potts, one horse tongue bay and 7 orange stocks in potts, one pott of perrywinkle, 5 potts of geraniums, one pott of holy thorne, 3 groundsell plants in potts, one pott of lunatus, one pott of Virginy ivy, one pott of lignum vitæ, 3 potts of roses, one pot of *Æthiopia* bramble.”

Sir Dudley Cullum's first wife was Anne, daughter of John Lord Berkeley of Stratton. At his death without issue in 1720, the title and estate descended to his cousin Jasper Cullum, who was High Sheriff of the county in 1722, when Arundel Coke, Esq., was executed for the atrocious murder of Edward Crispe, Esq., his brother-in-law, in the churchyard at Bury.

His only son, Sir John Cullum, 5th baronet, was the first of the family that made Hardwick his chief place of residence. Dying in 1774, he was succeeded by his eldest son, the Rev. Sir John Cullum, the historian and Rector of Hawsted. He was educated at Bury School, and then proceeded to the University of Cambridge, where he obtained a bachelor's prize for Latin prose. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and by mingling the researches of the antiquary with the

study and practice of the divine, made his life an ornament to his profession. "As a topographer, it must be allowed (says Mr. Gage Rokewode) that Sir John Cullum had a just conception of what is required for local history; the plan of his *Hawsted* is excellent, and were the materials always well digested, it would be a model for topographers. To a considerable knowledge of antiquities he joined a classical taste and a philosophic mind, and above all, had a strong love of truth, and was admirably free from prejudice. In a few words, he was an accomplished gentleman, and his *History* will always maintain a high rank in topography."\*

Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, his brother and successor, having been a pupil of the celebrated William and John Hunter, practised in the medical profession at Bury previous to his accession to the title on the death of his elder brother in 1785. He partook of the literary character of his brother, and was a fellow of the Royal and Linnean Societies, and of the Society of Antiquaries. He was much attached to the science of heraldry, and held the office of Bath King of Arms for many years; but natural history was the chief object of his studies and botany his favourite pursuit, in which he found an ardent associate in his friend the President of the Linnean Society, Sir James Edward Smith, who dedicated to him his "*English Flora*." "His mind," in the language of his epitaph, "was enriched with various and valuable information: his correspondence and communications were sought and highly appreciated, not merely in the circle of his friends and acquaintance, but by persons of distinguished taste and literary talents throughout the kingdom."

He was succeeded in 1831 by his eldest and only surviving son, the Rev. Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, the present and eighth baronet, who, to a devoted attachment to his ancestral home, unites the love for topographical and botanical pursuits which distinguished his two predecessors, and adds the exercise of an elegant and liberal hospitality.

The mansion, partly rebuilt in 1681, has undergone considerable alterations and improvements in the hands of

\* *Hist. Thingoe Hund.*, p. 432.

the present possessor, who has been careful to retain the general features of the picturesque old house. Here, too, are many fragments from the house at Hawsted. The curious porch, which retains the Drury cognizances of the mullet and the greyhound, was brought from the Place, as was also the figure of "Hercules"\* with his club, which is in the grounds, and which appears from the date (1578) on its pedestal to have been one of the embellishments bestowed upon the place in preparation for the visit of the Virgin Queen. Here are also to be seen the series of painted emblems which adorned the oratory of the last Lady Drury.†

The house contains some beautiful and antique marbles; some paintings of the Byzantine school; two oblong panels, with figures of adoring saints and angels painted by Giotto (di Bondini) at the beginning of the 14th century, which were brought from Rome a few years since by the present baronet; and many historical and family portraits. Among the latter are three of peculiar interest—Elizabeth Drury, in the same attitude as on her monument in Hawsted church; a portrait of the first Sir Thomas Cullum, in his sheriff's gown, painted by Janssens;‡ and one of Sir Thomas Gargrave (1570, aged 75), President of the Council in the North parts and Counsellor of State to Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Elizabeth, maternal ancestor of the present Baronet. There are also several family portraits by Dance and Angelica Kauffman. An old painting on panel represents the remains of a painted window found in the great chamber of the Cellarer at Bury abbey, when the site of the abbey was granted to John Eyer, Esq., by whose order this curious picture was painted. One of the windows in the house contains some remarkably fine specimens of painted glass, which were formerly at Strawberry Hill. "The two principal figures," says Horace Walpole, "are King Henry

\* This is a misnomer. The figure was intended, as suggested by Sir John Cullum, for a wild man of the wood. Men similarly habited and bearing clubs, were called "woods," and preceded processions as whiffers to clear the way.

† Described and engraved in the History of Hawsted.

‡ In the History of Hawsted this portrait is attributed to Sir Peter Lely; but it is now universally acknowledged to be by the celebrated painter Janssens.

the Third and Eleanor of Provence, his queen; and are the only portraits of them extant." Here is also a portion of the *necessaire* of the Emperor Napoleon Buonaparte, taken out of his carriage by a Prussian soldier on the morning of the 19th of June, 1815, at Planchnoir, after the memorable battle of Waterloo, and purchased on the spot within a month of the engagement, by Sir Thomas Cullum. The articles consist of an oval plateau for the *déjeuner*, 1ft. by 7½ in., a candlestick, and two round boxes, one for almond powder, and the other for soap. They are of silver gilt, and have the imperial arms engraven on each utensil, and appear to have been much used. A narrow border of imperial eagles constitutes almost the only ornament; except on the candlestick, the shaft of which is relieved by bees and foliage. These interesting relics were identified by Biennais, the imperial goldsmith (whose name is upon the plateau), as forming part of the *necessaire*\* which was made for the Emperor in August, 1806, soon after he was raised to the

\* As the reader may be curious to know what constituted the camp equipage of the Emperor, it is here inserted, as supplied to Sir Thomas Cullum, from the goldsmith's ledger, by Biennais himself:—

- 1 oval shaving bason, one foot long
- \*1 box for almond powder
- \*1 ditto for soap
- 1 ditto for sponge
- 1 ditto for opiat
- 1 ditto for liquorice
- 1 eye bath and funnel
- 1 pair of tweezers for the beard
- 2 tooth brushes
- 12 ditto spare ones
- 2 tongue scrapers
- 6 pair of scissors
- 6 razors in mother-of-pearl and gold
- 1 razor strap
- 2 combs
- 2 gimblets
- 4 screw-hooks for a glass
- 3 steel cork screws
- 1 pair of drawing compasses
- 1 measure
- 1 pencil case
- 1 inkstand and sand box
- 1 penknife in mother-of-pearl handle, set in gold
- 2 large gilt bottles for eau de Cologne
- 1 ditto for vinaigre

- 1 ditto for alkali
- 1 bodkin
- 1 looking glass in matted gold frame
- 1 night lamp
- \*2 candlesticks
- 1 steel to strike a light, set in silver gilt
- 1 ear picker
- 1 case for silk
- 1 ditto for pins
- 1 cut glass goblet
- The whole of these articles weighed
- 216 ounces.

*Déjeuner.*

- 1 coffee-pot, holding two cups full
- 1 tea-pot, ditto, and sugar bason
- 1 tea-caddy
- 1 cup and two saucers in china
- 1 coffee box
- 1 plate, knife, fork, and spoon
- 1 small pair of compasses
- 1 coffee spoon
- 1 steel knife
- 1 silver gilt ditto
- \*1 silver gilt plateau
- 1 cream pot
- The whole contained in a mahogany box inlaid with brass, in a morocco case, cost 6581 francs (English £274. 4s. 2d.)
- The asterisks denote the articles in Sir Thomas Cullum's possession.

imperial throne, and was one of the first pieces of imperial plate; and which had formed part of his baggage in all his campaigns; had attended him in his exile to Elba; and shared in his misfortunes on the plains of Waterloo. The collection of marbles includes some of the choicest treasures from Etruria; an exquisite groupe by Canova of an angel and child, representing "Instruction"; and many choice pieces of statuary. The fine topographical library was formed chiefly by the present baronet. Among the MSS. is the first Sir Thomas Cullum's Account Book, from the period of his apprenticeship till within two years of his death, shewing the progressive rise of his large fortune; an inventory of the effects at Hawsted Place, taken on the death of Sir Dudley Cullum, in 1720; and several volumes of the tours and correspondence of Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, the seventh baronet.

SAMUEL TYMMS.