

APPENDIX 1

ANALYSIS OF CARTOGRAPHIC AND VISUAL SOURCES

1711: 'Scatch' map

The 'Scatch' map of 711 shows the landscape in the area shortly before the construction of Montpellier Row in c.1720. The basic layout of fields is depicted with those to the north and west shown as corn fields, those to the east as fruit and kitchen gardens and those to the south as meadows.



Figure 1 "Scatch of the Grounds of Twitinhame from the Earle of Straffords to Richmond ferry & also the Grounds of Ham. Octob: 1711' by John Erskine, Earl of Mar (National Record of Scotland RHP13256/67)

In Fig.2 Marble Hill stable block is shown superimposed onto the 'Scatch' map to better identify the area where the Montpellier Row and South End House will be located.

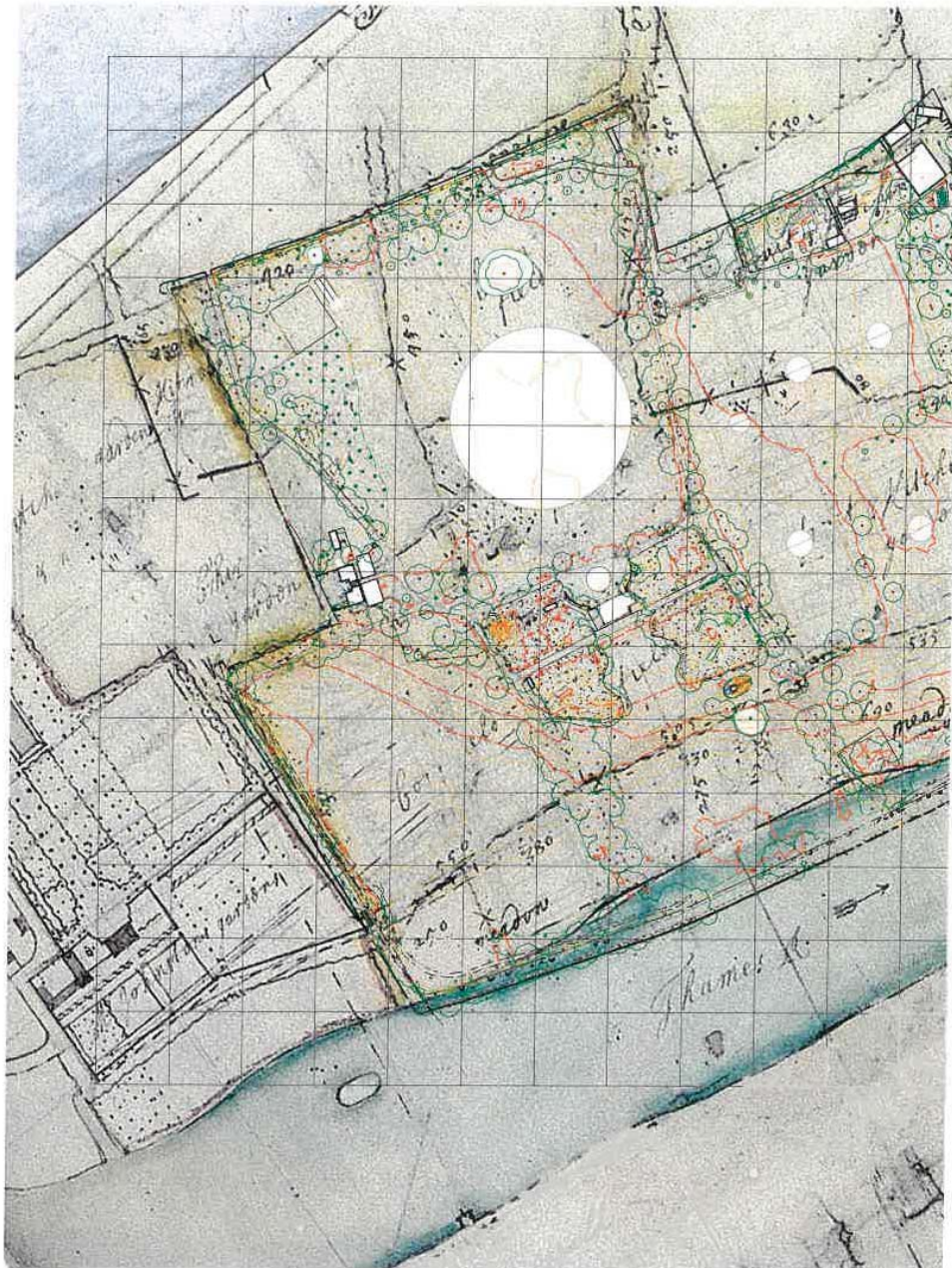


Fig. 2 'Scatch' map showing the position of Marble Hill stable block.

1730s: Tilleman's 'View from Richmond Hill'

Tilleman's view shows Marble Hill House, completed in c.1727, a compact villa painted white, and two large, red brick terraces at Montpelier Row to its north. This view accounts for other built boundary walls and indicates that South End House block was separated from Marble Hill Park by a large hedge and that the land at the south end of Montpelier Row was also bordered by a hedge (Figs.3&4).



Fig.3 Peter Tillemans, *View from Richmond Hill*, c.1730. Government Art Collection.



Fig.4 Detail of Peter Tillemans' *View from Richmond Hill*.

1730s: Tilleman's *The Thames at Twickenham*

Tilleman's painting shows a variety of boundary treatments in the area in mid-18th century.



Fig.5 Peter Tillemans, *The Thames at Twickenham*,

1741: Rocque's map

It is John Rocque's map of 1741 (Fig. 6) that seems to have preserved the first known record of the changes introduced to the layout of Montpelier Row since its inception. It shows a line at its south end indicating that by this time it had been closed off from the rest of the street. It is not clear if this was done by introducing a wall on the same line as the existing south wall of the forecourt at the South End House or merely by planting a hedge. There seem to have been open access from the garden to the south of the House into Marble Hill grounds and that there was no wall in the same position as the existing brick boundary structure. No structure is shown in the vicinity of the present gazebo either. Rocque's maps were not based on systematic triangulation and may have errors of details, but some of the local gardens (eg. Pope's villa) appear to be reasonably accurate.

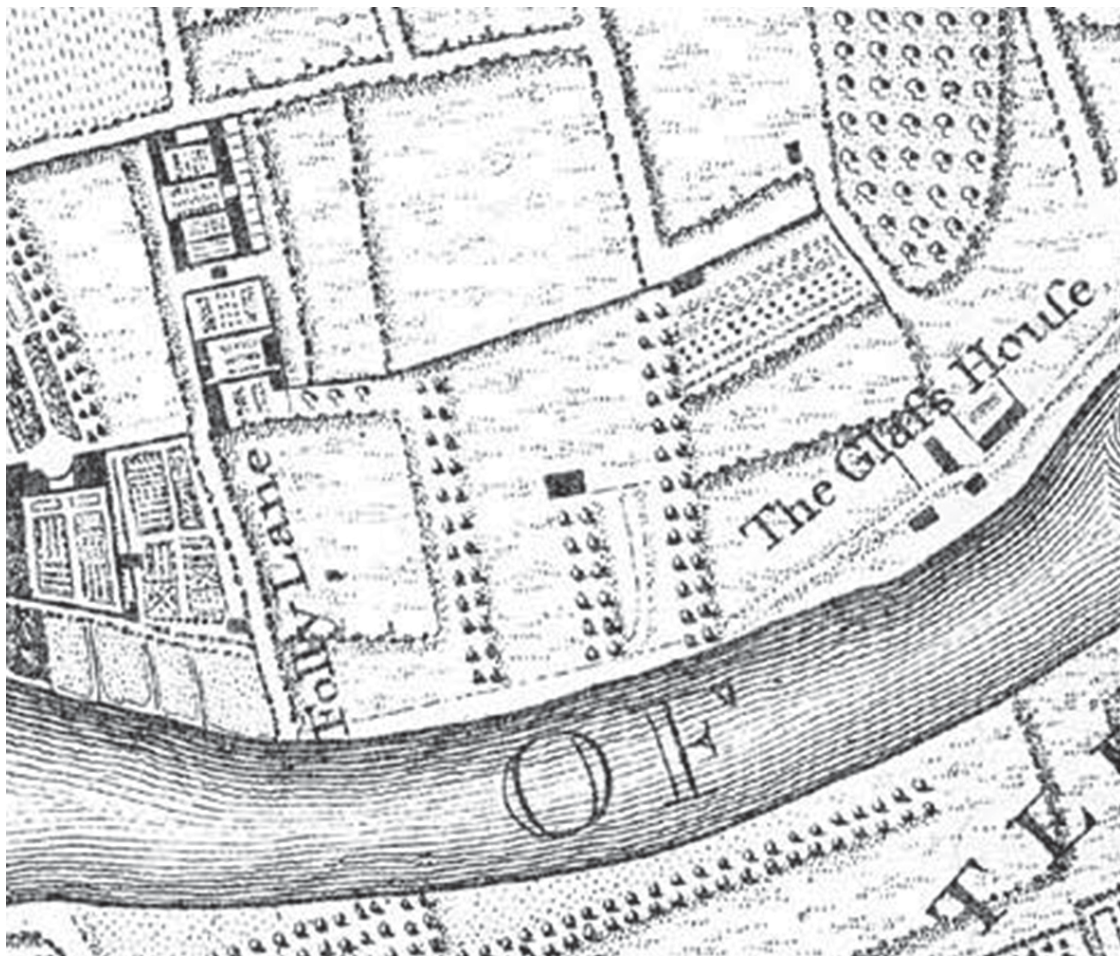


Fig. 6 'Plan of the Cities of London and Westminster and Borough of Southwark and the country near ten miles around', by John Rocque, surveyed 1741-5; published 1746.

1749: Heckel's view of Marble Hill

Although in Heckel's 1749 view of Marble Hill (Fig.7) the South End House is shown at some distance, the image indicates that in the 1740s the field boundaries in the area were marked by hedges rather than masonry walls. No structure is shown in the vicinity of the present gazebo.



Fig.7 Print by James Mason based on Augustin Heckel's *A View of the Countess of Suffolk's House near Twickenham* (c.1749).



South End House.

Fig. 8 Detail of Mason's print showing

1754: Rocque's Map

This map was printed on 4 sheets at a scale of approximately 1:32,500 (1 mile = about 2 inches). Even so it is rather too small scale to be very useful. Perhaps this scale accounts for the confusing fact that the map shows the south end of Montpelier Row free of obstructions and turning round the house to meet the Folly Lane (now Orleans Road). Separation from Marble Hill Park is marked by what looks like a row of trees. No structure is shown in the vicinity of the present gazebo.



Fig. 9 'A Topographical Map of the County of Middlesex' by John Rocque, 1754 (British Library System number 004890676 Shelfmark(s): Cartographic Items Maps 175.t.1.(2.); UIN: BLL01004890676)

c.1784: Lewis' Map

The map by Samuel Lewis indicates that the area to the south of the house was still unenclosed (Fig.10) and not separated from Marble Hill park by a wall. However, this map is not very detailed and accurate.



Fig.10 Map by Samuel Lewis 1784.

The Rocque and Lewis' maps are small scale plans with little detail. They show no structures in the south-east corner of the South End House grounds. The archaeological analysis of the gazebo by AOC has shown that it existed by the mid-18th century and was a low-key, one storey structure (perhaps partially serving as an ice-house or food store). It may not have been deemed sufficiently important or large to be recorded. The fact that neither Rocque nor Lewis showed the ice house at Marble Hill, and we know that it existed since c.1730, supports this supposition.

1786: Sauthier's Map

The next known plan showing the situation and surroundings of South End House is the 1786 Sauthier's map (Fig.11). This map is of about the same scale as the Rocque map but provides a little more detail on the layout of the area at the time. It delineates the south garden at the South End House and in the south-east corner of the garden; it shows what appears to be a formal lawn rather than a structure and provides no record of the gazebo. It seems that at this time the boundaries between plots and estates are being formalised. However, the South End House still appears to be part of the terrace rather than a separate residence and its grounds boundary seems to comprise natural features. The thick woodland surrounding the Sweet Walk at Marble Hill created a rather impenetrable boundary between the Park and Montpelier Row estate. William Keene described the Sweet Walk in 1850 as containing 'evergreen oaks, elms, and other forest trees'.

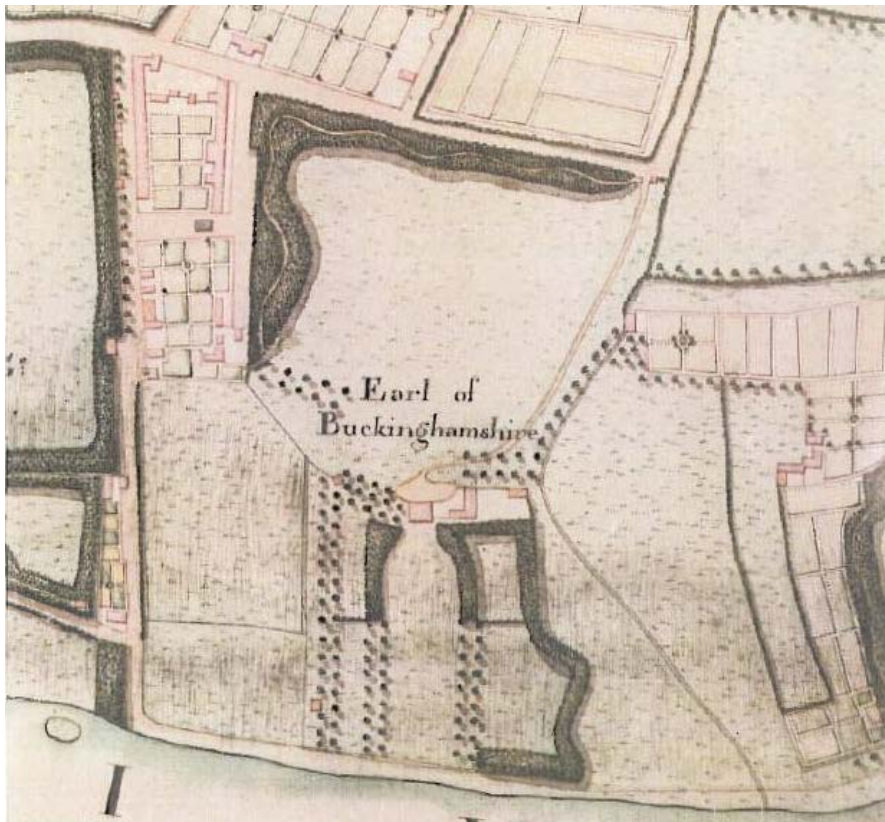


Figure 11. Detail from 'A map of the Manor of Isleworth-Sion in the County of Middlesex belonging to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland' by C.J. Sauthier (1786-7) showing the area between Twickenham and Richmond (Richmond Archive Ref No, CAT_TW/31)

1804: Hampton OSD

The next available map is the OSD of Hampton dated to 1804 (Fig.12). This map shows built structures, including the boundary walls such as that at Ham House, on the other side and to the south of Marble Hill, shaded in pink. The map is quite detailed but neither the east boundary wall nor the Gazebo at South End House is shown.



Figure 12. Detail of the Ordnance Survey Drawing map of Hampton, drawn by William Stanley and published in 1804. British Library, Shelfmark OSD 127; Item Number: 20.

1819: The Greenwood map

The 1819 Greenwood map of Middlesex is rather small scale but may provide some information on the layout of the grounds though its reliability at this level is questionable. It indicates that the separation of Montpelier Row and South End House grounds have by then become more formalised.



Fig. 13 Detail from south-west sheet of 'Map of the county of Middlesex: 1818-19, published in 1819' by C Greenwood (National Records for Scotland Reference- RHP20636)

1845/6: Warren map

The Warren map of 1846 is on a par with the later OS 6 inch maps and provides considerable detail on the landscape. It clearly shows the demarcation between the South End House plot and that its forecourt was now in place and delineated by a north and south

wall. For the first time it shows the gazebo in the south-east corner of the House's garden. The unbroken line between the garden and Marble Hill stable block probably stands for the boundary wall although overall the built boundary structures are not distinguished from the natural ones like hedges or field borders.

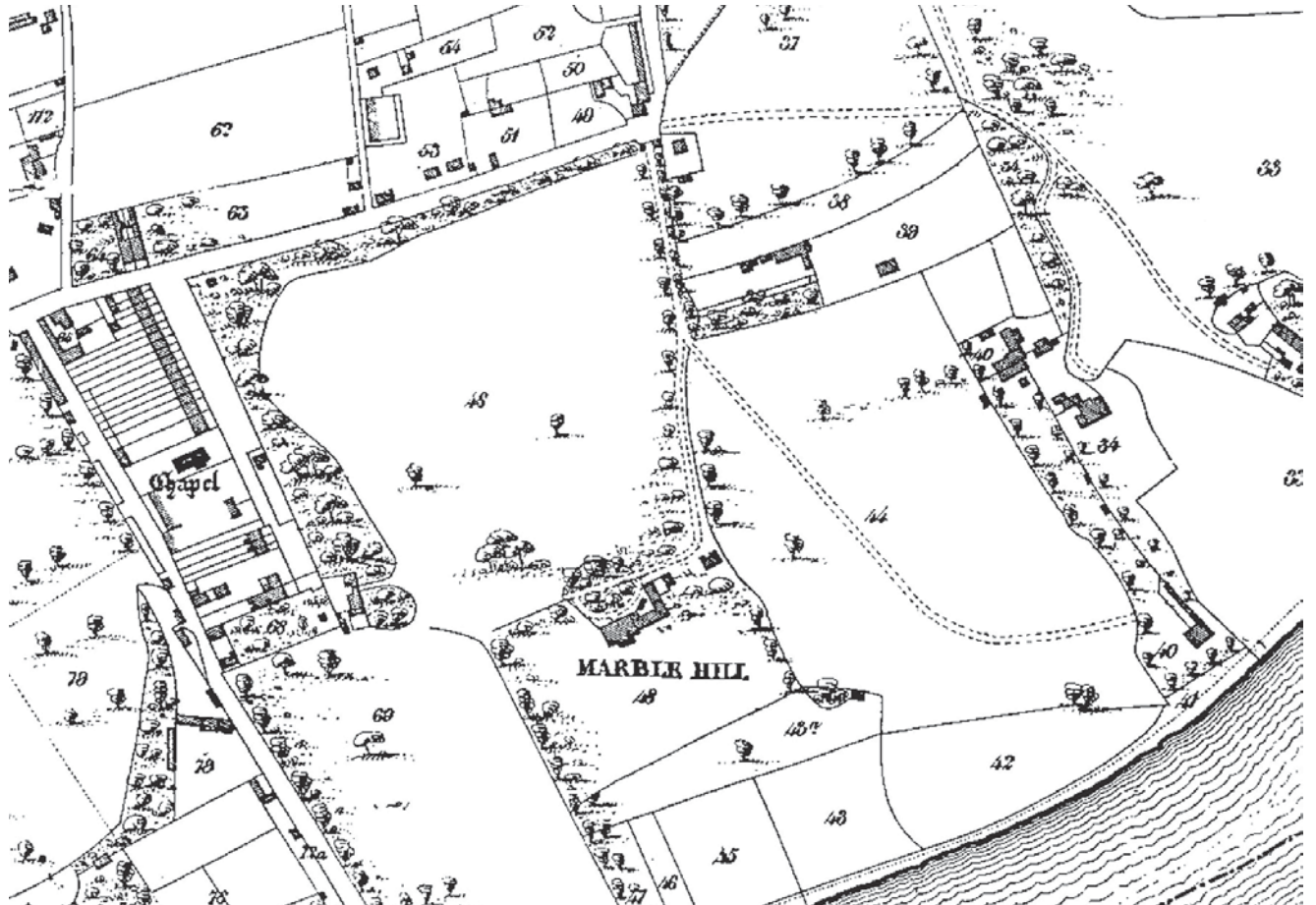


Fig. 14. 'Plan of the Parish of Twickenham, Middlesex ... by ... W.T. Warren', published Isleworth, 1846. Original scale approx 1:4790 (British Library Shelfmark(s): Cartographic Items Maps 4190.(1.), Cartographic Items Maps 9.b.4.; Obsolete shelfmark: 4190.(1.); UIN: BLL01004948123)

1836-70: Tithe Map

(The National Archives IR 77/54, tracing in Historic England Archive Map Room MP/MHH0583,).

Although much less detailed, this map, similarly to the Warren map, shows the gazebo at South End House, its forecourt, the Marble Hill Stable Block and possibly the boundary wall. Once again the map does not make a distinction between masonry walls and natural plot boundaries.

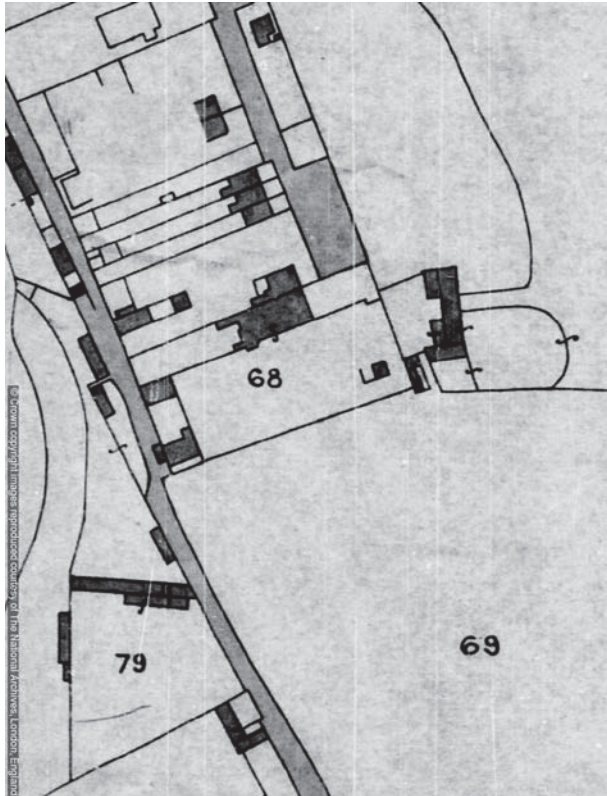


Fig.15 Detail of the Tithe Map for Twickenham parish, Middlesex, c.1836-1870. An award and apportionment made for this tithe district. The National Archives, Kew. Ref. No: IR 18/5550.

1902: South End House Sales catalogue

This plan comes from the catalogue of the sale of the House carried out by Chancellor & Sons. It is detailed and shows the east forecourt, the gazebo surrounded by trees and a path to Marble Hill Park from the forecourt.



Fig.16 Plan of South End House and its surroundings from the Sale Catalogue dated 21 October 1902. Richmond Local Studied Library; CAT/1822; Record Number: 56279