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Mr James Garside  
Planning Applications Team  
London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames  
Civic Centre  
44 York Street  
Twickenham  
London  
TW1 3BZ

2 November 2018

Dear Mr Garside,

**Planning application number: 18/2977/Full**

**London Borough of Richmond: Application for Planning and Listed Building Consent for the Refurbishment of the Stable Block Café, Landscaping Works, and Refurbishment to Marble Hill House and Park**

English Heritage wishes to formally respond to the representations made by Love Marble Hill regarding the justification for our landscape restoration proposals and their impact.

This letter, along with our curatorial statement and timeline, explains

- why we believe the evidence for the proposals to be robust;
- how our proposals will conserve the significance of the Registered Park while enhancing its contribution to ecological objectives and visitors' needs.

'Love Marble Hill' (see their letter of 26 October 2018) identify three areas of planning policy in their objection to the planning application at Marble Hill Park (18/2977/Full).

**I. Challenge to English Heritage's landscape research. Proposals do not provide a clear and convincing justification as required by the National Planning Policy Framework July 2018:**

*194: 'any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification.*

- a) Grade I listed buildings, or grade II registered parks and gardens, should be exceptional;*
- b) Assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I or II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

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The Historic England Historic Park and Garden Register entry describes Marble Hill as ‘Remains of C18 garden and park created for Henrietta Howard, Countess of Suffolk by, amongst others, Alexander Pope and Charles Bridgeman’.

Love Marble Hill does not appear to accept any evidence for Pope’s association with the site or for the existence of Henrietta Howard’s garden. This implies that they question the basis of the grade II\* designation, which must undermine their claim that our plans will damage the registered landscape.

English Heritage’s research, which underpins the restoration proposals, confirms the register entry. It has also deepened our understanding of the history of the garden, providing stronger evidence for Pope’s involvement in its creation and for its detailed layout. The accompanying curatorial statement summarises English Heritage’s research methodology and key findings.

Love Marble Hill have presented a research document which, we believe, is mostly flawed and muddled in its methodology and conclusions. Our curatorial statement and timeline takes account of their two useful findings – the identification of James Dorret as the draughtsman and surveyor of the c1749 plan, and their review of a dispute with Sarah Alton. We believe that these discoveries strengthen our case for the existence of Henrietta Howard’s garden and for its creation in the 1720s.

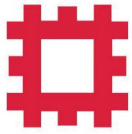
English Heritage is confident that its research provides a sufficient basis for the restoration and reconstruction of lost features. Our view is supported by the Gardens Trust, and many other 18<sup>th</sup>-century garden specialists who have been consulted through the development of the scheme.

## **2. Detrimental effects of the proposed landscape development**

*National Planning Policy, July 2018, Para 19. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm, to (or loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss.*

### *a) Loss of openness – the east-west vista*

Love Marble Hill argues that replanting the double avenues and open groves down to the Thames will change an open space that is a key part of the grade II\* registered park. In fact, Marble Hill’s outstanding historic significance, in designed landscape terms, is that it was designed with the involvement of Alexander Pope and Charles Bridgeman for Henrietta Howard in conjunction with the creation of her house.



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Marble Hill is unique in maintaining its historic boundaries within an urban location. The 18<sup>th</sup> -century landscape plan is still discernible except for the loss of the tree planting down to the Thames.

The project seeks to restore the arboreal architecture that linked the house and its landscape to the Thames. In weighing historic significances English Heritage values the benefits of enhancing the understanding and interpretation of this rare 18<sup>th</sup> century landscape. We have listened to concerns expressed by some local residents about the potential loss of east west views. Accordingly, along the North–South axis we will be planting the trees 12 metres apart (more than the length of a double decker bus). This will maintain East-West views and not ‘create a feeling of enclosure’.

b) *Compromising public safety*

The 12-metre intervals will ensure that good visibility is maintained and that public safety will not be compromised. Public safety is currently managed by EH through park wardens. This will continue to be the case, and in addition the proposed scheme will enhance public safety through increased natural surveillance, as more people enjoy experiencing the grassy areas within the groves.

c) *Restricting views of and from the Thames*

This view will not be restricted. The open space between the two proposed new avenues is wider than the existing gap between trees on the park’s southern boundary. The present view to and from the river will be strengthened by the proposed new planting.

d) *Loss of historic woodland quarters and destruction of wildlife habitats*

This is a false premise. English Heritage’s plans will conserve, extend and enhance the historic woodland quarters, increasing and diversifying wildlife habitats, not the reverse. Full details of our woodland management proposals, including succession planting and habitat management, are contained in the Landscape Design and Access Statement and drawings by Landscape Architects J&L Gibbons.

A garden or designed landscape cannot be preserved by inaction. Dynamic and continuous activity is needed to ensure that it flourishes and that historical and ecological significances are maintained. For many years the woodland quarters have been managed only for tree safety, and have lost many of their large mature trees, through disease, storms (e.g. in 1987) and removal as they became un-safe. There has been no replanting or thinning to provide space for new specimen trees to grow and prosper.



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The woodland quarters contain 607 trees, mostly of poor quality and of sizes ranging from less than 75mm to more than 350mm. We are proposing to thin 277 of these, retaining the best 330 specimens with improved space and light for them to grow and prosper. We will plant an additional 342 new trees across the park, a proportion of these in the woodland quarters, in order to increase diversity of the tree stock. The new tree planting will represent a net increase of 20% in the number of trees across the park, increasing the tree cover across the park 0.5 hectares.

The woodland quarters have poor shrub and field layers, due to limited sunlight. Selected coppicing and removal of low quality and young self-seeded trees will increase sunlight reaching the woodland floor, providing ecological enhancement by creating a richer and more diverse habitat.

The work will be phased over a 3-year period, to reduce the impact of disturbance to wildlife. The thickets in the two northern quarters will be restored in the first phase, to provide an important habitat for song thrushes. Two areas, shown on our phasing map, will be untouched during the project. Work here will be undertaken after the project, once new habitats have established. Any short term impact on certain habitats will be mitigated by our phasing, which will ensure the availability of alternative habitats. In the medium and long term there will be a significant improvement and greater diversity within the woodland habitats; increased light will enable a healthy ground flora, increasing insect populations and diversity, making Marble Hill a place of choice for a wider range of wildlife.

The woodland restoration will be undertaken outside the bird breeding season, with surveys and licenses sought when required from Natural England to ensure that both bats and badgers are appropriately protected from disturbance.

Prior to work around the Grotto there will be a further phase of archaeology to support a more accurate restoration of this complex area, and an archaeological watching brief as part of the restoration of woodland paths, to inform their accurate reconstruction.

The project, as well as providing improvements for cultural and natural heritage, will increase the diversity of green environments and access for park users. For the first time park users will be able to experience grassy areas under the newly planted avenues and groves of trees and within a new community orchard near to the house, and to enjoy the reconstructed 9-pin bowling alley and its shrubby enclosure, based on its archaeology and an historic survey. New paths will provide access to other parts of the woodland quarters, whilst leaving significantly large areas of dense shrubbery as both an attractive foil and cover for mammals such as badgers.



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The maintenance of the park has been incorporated into a new 10 year, costed, maintenance and management plan, which will guide the work of our new head gardener, apprentice and volunteers who will be responsible for its care.

In summary, the proposals seek to rejuvenate – and ensure the long term sustainability of – this important historic and ecological asset. We will provide an improved and more enjoyable experience for park users and will carry out a phased programme of habitat restoration, with the help of local volunteers, which will create a range of enhanced habitats to encourage species diversification.

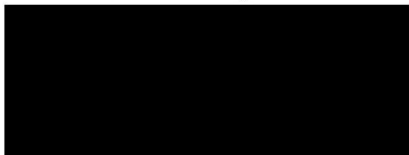
### **3. Impact on local parking availability**

The parking accumulations presented in the Transport Assessment were based on profiles of existing vehicle arrivals and departures to the site throughout the day for an average high season weekend day and an August weekend day. The majority of vehicles are associated with park visitors. However, the house visitor vehicle profile was adjusted to account for the increased duration of stay. The analyses were acceptable to the highways officer who concluded that ‘... the existing car park has sufficient capacity to accommodate the increased number of vehicles that will use the car park because of the proposed development’.

Subsequent sensitivity tests have been undertaken to specifically reflect the opening hours of the house and the results of these tests also show that the existing car park will have sufficient capacity to accommodate the likely demand. The results have been issued separately to the case officer. It is therefore considered that the level of parking proposed is appropriate.

We trust this provides clarity on the matters raised in Love Marble Hill’s letter to you. Should you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely



Anna Eavis  
Curatorial Director

## HENRIETTA HOWARD'S GARDEN AT MARBLE HILL: CURATORIAL STATEMENT

Henrietta Howard's garden at Marble Hill, designed in the mid-1720s, while she was building her house there, was influenced by some of the leading garden advocates of the period, men who were at the forefront of changing taste. It is a rare example of a garden drawing its inspiration from classical texts and the gardens of ancient Rome, as advocated by Alexander Pope. The significance of Howard's garden and its survival today are reflected in our proposals for the area between the house and the river.

### 1 RESEARCH APPROACH

Our research has been extensive, detailed and multi-disciplinary, including:

- a thorough review of published sources, including articles, books, poetry and engravings, produced over the last 300 years;
- in-depth archival research, including 18<sup>th</sup>-century letters, accounts, drawings, plans and contemporary descriptions of the landscape. This enabled us to establish how and when the garden was being laid out;
- a comprehensive landscape survey, undertaken by Historic England in 2016, using non-invasive techniques such as aerial photography, LiDAR, geophysics, analytical earthwork survey and tree stump identification;
- archaeological excavations to investigate individual features.

Our research has been conducted in partnership with others and peer-reviewed by the leading experts in 18<sup>th</sup> century garden design.

## 2 KEY FINDINGS

### 2.1 Henrietta's social circle helped create her garden

The evidence suggests that Henrietta Howard drew on the expertise, interest and advice of her vast network of friends and acquaintances to create the garden at Marble Hill:

- **Lord Ilay**, one of Howard's trustees, was involved in purchasing the land at Marble Hill on her behalf. He employed the same gardener as Howard, Daniel Crafts. As a garden enthusiast himself, it is likely that Lord Ilay influenced the design of the garden, although the extent and form of his involvement is not known.
- **Lord Peterborough** evidently thought he would be involved in the layout of the garden and in 1723 asked for measurements of the area of land purchased. Soon afterwards, however, he withdrew his services in the face of competition from other advisors.
- Another acquaintance, **Lord Bathurst** sent lime trees to Twickenham in 1724. However, they could have been destined for Alexander Pope's garden or Marble Hill, making his exact involvement elusive.
- **Alexander Pope** was involved in the garden's design:
  - In June 1724 Pope wrote to a friend saying he was thinking about Howard's garden and drawing up a plan for it.
  - Later that summer he met Howard and **Charles Bridgeman** (later royal gardener) at Marble Hill.
  - In a poem Jonathan Swift described Pope as the 'master' and 'contriver' of the gardens at Marble Hill.
  - The garden accounts for the period include items are completed 'by the order of Mr Pope'.
  - A plan showing a design for the garden at Marble Hill (not thought to have been implemented, now in the Norfolk Record Office) can be attributed to Pope. This attribution is based on handwriting analysis, stylistic resemblance and corresponding sketches drawn by him which reference a field name at Marble Hill.
- **Charles Bridgeman** visited Marble Hill with **Alexander Pope** in 1724 and later writes that he is drawing up a plan for the garden. This plan has not been found. No known documentary evidence survives to show his exact involvement but it is thought that Bridgeman took Pope's ideas and turned them into a workable design. Elements of the finished design are comparable to Bridgeman's designs in other gardens. Howard later recommended him to her friend the Duchess of Queensbury, demonstrating her knowledge and satisfaction in his work.

## 2.2 The garden layout was recorded in the 1740s

A plan of the garden exists in the Norfolk Record Office in two forms: a draft and a final version.

The schedule of land on the plan includes measurements for an area purchased by Howard in November 1749, but not for an area which she acquired in 1757, thereby giving a date window of between 1749 and 1757.

It has been attributed to James Dorret, a surveyor who published a map of Scotland in 1750. The reverse of the draft Marble Hill plan includes fragments of the Scotland map, suggesting that the plan was drawn before 1750, while the map of Scotland was being drafted.

Dorret was surveyor to the Duke of Argyll, who purchased land on Howard's behalf as her trustee in 1724 and transferred it to her in 1748. It is possible that the plan is a record of the estate when it was transferred to Howard in the late 1740s. This could explain why the whole estate is shown on the plan and why the land is measured in the plan schedule.

One further small piece of evidence supports the plan's earlier date. The balconies on the top floor of the house were removed in 1750/51 but are shown on the house drawn on the plan.

The detail on the plan including a scale, exact measurements, explanations of land holdings and the inclusion of elements such as the poultry yard and cow house (which would not usually be individually listed on a design proposal) also indicate that it is a survey rather than a design idea.

This is supported by the evidence of our landscape survey, archaeological investigations and documentary research:

- The **Ice House** survives today, is mentioned in a poem in 1727 and in a contract for maintaining the gardens.
- The **Ice House Seat** is probably one of the buildings recorded as being built in the garden in 1728, in 1781 repairs were carried out on an alcove seat.
- The **Green House** (not to be restored as part of the project) can be seen in an engraving from 1755 and in a photo from 1901. It is also mentioned in a letter to Howard in 1742 and is probably one of the buildings recorded as being built in the garden in 1728.
- The **Arbour** was revealed as earthworks (raised areas) in the landscape survey.
- The **Oval lawn** survives today and can be traced on maps all the way through from the 18<sup>th</sup> century.



- A contract for maintaining the gardens includes providing seeds and plants for the **Woodland/Pleasure Garden** and **Flower garden**. Poems and visitor accounts also mention plants and shrubs in the gardens. The layout and structure of these woodland areas survive today.
- Archaeological investigation revealed the **Ninepin Alley** surface which was made from clay and gravel.
- The **Grotto** survives today and archaeological investigations showed that it once covered a much larger area and was more complex. The grotto is mentioned in letters during Howard's ownership and in visitor accounts.
- The **Terraces** survive today and were commented on by the garden designer, Batty Langley in 1728. They are also shown in an engraving from 1749.
- The **Ha Ha** (not to be restored as part of the project) was revealed as an earthwork (dipped area) in the landscape survey and is mentioned in a visitor account in 1832.
- The **Groves** of trees down to the river are shown on an engraving of 1749 and on a map in 1786. They are also mentioned in visitor accounts and Howard's correspondence.
- A contract for maintaining the gardens includes keeping the gravel **Paths** in the **Woodland/Pleasure Garden** clean and rolled.

### 3 SIGNIFICANCE

Howard's friendship with Alexander Pope, Lord Bathurst, Lord Peterborough and Lord Ilay and their input into her garden design resulted in a garden influenced by some of the leading garden advocates of the period who were at the very forefront of changing garden fashions. It is a rare surviving example of a garden which drew its inspiration directly from classical texts and the gardens of ancient Rome, as advocated by Alexander Pope. Even more unusually, a plan survives showing exactly what it looked like in the lifetime of Henrietta Howard, its creator.

### 4 SPECIFICS

- **Why doesn't the Heckell engraving show the same layout as the c.1749 plan?**

The Heckell engraving shows the groves of trees and terraces which are key features on the c.1749 plan. Due to the angle and perspective of the engraving, and because of the enclosed trees, many of the features known to exist at this date are not shown. A good example of this is the grotto which survives today and which we know existed at this date as it is referenced in a letter in 1742. It would have been located in one of the wooded areas and is not depicted. Similarly, the Green House, also shown on the

c.1749 plan but not shown in the Heckell engraving can be glimpsed in a drawing by John Baptiste Claude Chatelain (engraved by Peter Paul Benazech) in 1755. Therefore, although the Heckell engraving is a useful piece of evidence of the garden's layout, we must view this critically as an engraving and alongside other documentary and archaeological sources of information. Archival research has identified a range of sources to support the c. 1749 plan and which, when taken together and critically analysed, support the assertion that this shows the landscape as it was laid out during Henrietta Howard's lifetime.

- **Did the avenues and groves of trees down to the river exist as shown on the c.1749 plan? They are not clear on the Heckell engraving.**

If we examine the evidence suggested by the John Baptiste Claude Chatelain engraving (1755), Sauthier plan (1786) and Rocque (1754 and 1757) surveys, these all show two straight avenues and groves leading down to the Thames as shown on the c.1749 plan. To add to this there are a number of contemporary references to the groves. A visitor account in 1760 records 'a fine green lawn, open to the river, and adorned on each side by a beautiful grove of chestnut trees'. In 1764 another visitor account describes 'a fine lawn descending to the water, & adorned with wood well-disposed...' Further evidence comes in the form of a complaint from one of Howard's neighbours in 1725. This describes Howard's planting of seventy-four trees in the lower end of the garden near the river, suggesting a substantial amount of planting in this area arguably not reflected in the Heckell engraving but clearly evidenced in the c.1749 plan. When all these sources are taken into consideration, there is strong evidence that the groves existed as shown on the c.1749 plan.

- **Why does the 1746 Rocque plan not show a garden at Marble Hill, when it shows lots of detail for other landscapes such as Whitton?**

The Rocque plan (1746) shows an avenue of trees and no detail relating to the garden, including large features we know were in place by this date such as the grotto and the Green House.

There are many reasons why the Rocque plan (1746) might not show the detail of the garden at Marble Hill. It may be that Howard did not allow the surveyors access to her land or it may be because she was not one of the subscribers, unlike many other landowners. It is notable that Marble Hill is not labelled and the owner is not recorded unlike many of the gardens shown in more detail e.g. Whitton is labelled and recorded as belonging to the Duke of Argyll. Interestingly two other plans by Rocque in the 1750s 'A Topographical Map of the County of Middlesex' including the City of London' in 1754 and 'A MAP of the

COUNTY of MIDDLESEX Reduced from An Actual Survey of Middlesex', published in 1757, although still small in scale, include more detail on the garden layout of the time and correspond to the c.1749 plan.

- **What does the 1749 dispute between Sarah Alton and Henrietta Howard tell us about the existence of a garden at Marble Hill?**

The dispute concerned Howard's enclosure of a right of way when she created her garden in the 1720s. A document from 1749 states that use of this land had been made by Howard for '*Twenty four years as part of her garden without any interruption*'. The same document states that reverting to the original right of way 'means destroying the gardens'. This clearly shows that Howard had enclosed this area by 1726 and had laid it out, to quote the document about the dispute again, as a 'pleasure garden'.

- **What was the role of the Duke of Argyll at Marble Hill?**

The Duke of Argyll was one of the trustees of Howard's settlement from King George II. He is often mentioned in relation to Marble Hill, as he acted on Henrietta's behalf in legal, personal and financial matters alongside her brother (Earl of Buckinghamshire). He often settled bills for Howard and he bought the land for Marble Hill on her behalf in 1724. It was not until 1748 that the land was finally transferred to Howard's name. However, all the other evidence relating to Marble Hill proves that Howard lived there and was involved in the design and layout of the house and garden from the 1720s with help from her friends. All contemporary references also describe Marble Hill as her house and garden.

- **When was the Sweet walk laid out?**

We do not know exactly when the sweet walk was laid out. However evidence does reveal it was during Howard's lifetime. An undated account from her gardener includes 'I Undertake to keep all the pleasure Ground about y<sup>e</sup> house that to say Grass and gravel Wilderness Quarters Trees & shrubs, to find all Labour Tools and Materials for carrying on y<sup>e</sup> same, The Sweet Walk Nursery and Plantations about Mumpiller Row, to Keep y<sup>e</sup> Same Clean and Hansom'. The sweet walk nursery is not shown on the plan from c.1749. This is perhaps not surprising as Howard only purchased the land next to Montpelier Row in 1748. A nursery was an area dedicated to the nurture of young plants prior to permanent planting elsewhere, at Marble Hill these young plants were probably used in the wilderness quarters, flower garden or plantations near Montpelier Row.

- **What is a haha and was there one at Marble Hill?**

Yes. In the accounts for Marble Hill in June 1725 there is a payment to Roger Morris for ‘12 oak pails at ye great gate Ditch, & nails’. Haha’s were created in a variety of forms in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and could include pailing (fencing) within a ditch, as implied by this payment. An account of Marble Hill in 1832 stated that the lawns ‘open down to the water and only divided from the walk in question, (‘that beautiful terrace running by the river’), by an ha-ha’. The remnants of the haha were also found during a recent earthwork survey.

- **Isn’t there a plan of the gardens from a Country Life article that show the layout of the gardens?**

A country life article from 1900 includes a plan of Marble Hill. The article describes the garden as ‘an arrangement of groves and gardens so overgrown as to be only traceable with difficulty’. The plan, therefore, is simply an interpretation of what the gardens may have looked like, rather than a record of what was on the ground at the time. Photos and maps from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century show no trace of the formal garden as shown on the plan.

## 5 REFERENCES

Alexander, M, Carpenter, E et al 2017 *Marble Hill House, Twickenham, London: Landscape Investigations* (Portsmouth: Historic England Research Report Series 5-2017)

Mavis Batey, *Alexander Pope: The Poet and the Landscape* (London: Barn Elms Publishing, 1999)

David Jacques, ‘Design History at Marble Hill’ (Unpublished report for English Heritage, 2005)

David Jacques, *Gardens of Court and Country: English Design 1630-1730* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2017)

Emily Parker, ‘The Taste of the Ancients’: The Garden at Marble Hill’ *Garden History Journal* (forthcoming)

**Marble Hill Timeline**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Events</b>	<b>Source</b>
Henrietta Lifetime		
Design and construction of landscape		
1723	The prince settled £11,500 worth of South Sea stock on her which allowed her to express her interest in architecture and develop an identity separate from her husband and from the prince and princess of Wales	DNB
1723 (June/July)	Lord Peterborough to Pope: 'pray doe me the favour to send me the breadth, & depth of the marble Field'	BM Add Mss 4809
1723 (Autumn)	Lord Peterborough to Pope: 'I intended to waite on Mrs Howard to day att Richmond...I was impatient to know the issue of the affaire, and what she intended for this autumn for no time is to be Lost either if she intends to build out houses or prepare for planting, I will send to morrow to know if you can give me any account & will call upon you as soon as I am able that we may goes together to Mrs Howards'	BM Add Mss 4809
1723, c.	Lord Peterborough to Howard: 'I dislike my rivals among the living ... must I yield to Lord Herbert and Lord Ilay if I had built the castle of Blenheim, and filled the land with Domes and Towers for I hear I am to be laid aside as an extravagant person fit to build nothing but palaces.... I can ever wish well to the house, and garden under all these mortifications, may every Tree prosper planted by whatever hand, may you ever be pleased & happy, what ever happens to your unfortunate Gardiner'	BL Add. MS22625, ff. 35-109, 111- 121
1724 (Summer)	Pope wrote to Martha Blount from Sherborne about his plans for Marble Hill: '... don' t let any lady from hence imagine that my head is so full of any Gardens as to forget hers. The greatest proof I could give her to the contrary is, that I have spent many hours in studying for hers & in drawing new plans for her'.	Sherburn , Vol.ii p. 240
1724, c.	A plan attributed to Pope is drawn	NRO MC184/10/3
1724 (August)	The Earl of Ilay wrote to Henrietta 'I thought it best to leave your friend Vernon to himself two or three days to see upon recollection he would be a little more christian I mean humane, instead of that he yesterday sent to me to know your answer, so that I am at the end of my string with him... you are really in love with your grounds he knows and therefore is so cruel. God forgive him for I never will'.	Lord Ilay to Mrs Howard (11 August 1724) Correspon- den- ce of Alexander Pope (ed. Sherburn, G., 1956), quoted in Urwin, op.cit., p.80

Date	Events	Source
1724	Alexander Pope and Charles Bridgeman visited Marble Hill in the company of Mrs Howard in September.	BM Add Mss 4809 f.141v
1724 (September)	On the 28th September, Bridgeman wrote to Pope saying that he had 'Sir / Since I waited on Mrs Howard & you at Twickenham, I have continually been abroad on business that I then knew not of; but of great Moment, & of which You shall know more when I have the Honr.to see You I came home on Fryday & had Your kind Letter [O]n Saturday morning I begun on the plann, & have not [lef]t from that time to this as long as I could see, nor shall [I] leave it till 'tis finish'd which I hope will be about tomorrow Noon, but the affair I mention to You above will not let me move from Home this fortnight, so shall be glad if Your affairs call you to Towne on Tuesday or any other day this week that I may a little explain it to you, or if not I will Send it to You by my man on Wednesday morning. I am /Sr Yor. Most obliged humb Servt. / Charles Bridgeman'	BM Add Mss 4809 f.141v
1724, c.	Alexander Pope to Charles Bridgeman 'I am sorry it is not possible to go to Lord Oxford's with you, so soon: for a hundred objections lye in my way just now. But pray and earnest desires to see him. I wish you a good journey, and total recovery of your health, being faithfully, dear sir, yours [Alexander Pope]. I hope you will fix that matter with Mrs. Howard. My Lord Bolingbroke received yours, and shall be glad to see you at your conveniency'	Sherburn , Vol.ii p. 327
1724 (September )	Pope to William Fortesque: 'My gardens improve more than my writings; my head is still more upon Mrs Hd. And her works, than upon my own'	The Works of Alexander Pope, Esq., with Notes and Illustrations ..., Volume 7 p.319
1724	In October, Lord Bathurst sent some lime trees to Twickenham, for Pope's villa or Marble Hill or both.	Sherburn, Vol.ii pp 262-3
1724/5	Bill from Roger Morris for: 'For a Pair of HIndges to ye gate at ye mount & nails' 'For a Garden Roll, stuff [?] work & Iron work by the order of Mr Pope' 'For 280 foot of Deal railing for ye yew Hedge at one penny per foot' 'For a Grindstone & trough pitch'd ironwork & rounding[?] by ye order of Mr Pope' 'For 12 oak pails at ye great gate Ditch, & nails'	NRO Hobart MSS NRS 8862 21 F4
1725	Bills for Thomas Reeves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 hundred of sticks f'or ye Gardeners att 4s each hundred</li> <li>• 120ft of deale railing cross ye Bolling Green x stickes[?]</li> <li>• Bricklayer bill for the mount wall &amp; on wells &amp; digging</li> </ul>	NRO Hobart MSS NRS 8862 21 F4
1725	In March two farmers surveyed the damage done to Mr Vernon's land by Mrs Howard' s newly planted trees: the 48 trees in the Wheat field caused two pence damage each and the 74 trees in the Ditch and Meadow caused a penny's damage each.	NRO Lothian Mss MC3, 608 516x8
1725 (July)	Lady Hervey writes to Henrietta saying: 'O shall certainly visitt both you & marble-hill for I long to see, what I'm told is the	Add MS 22628 f.13

Date	Events	Source
	prettiest thing of the Shire that can be seen'	
1725 (August)	Martha Blount to Howard: 'I've seen Pope as I believe you have or will very soon. He is come back very full of plans for buildings and gardens which I find is not owing so much to the beautys of Lord Cobhams as the desire he has of being serviceable to you at Marble Hill...I have already often seen your House & garden in that place and I have carryd my way of building so far that I have passed whole days with you so very agreeably that I hope the prospect of it is not at too great a distance as you imagine'	Add MS 22626 f.9
1725	Pope wrote to Lord Bathurst 'let him (as the Patriarchs anciently did) send flocks of sheep & Presents in his stead: For the grass of Marble Hill Springeth, yea it springeth exceedingly & waits for the Lambs of the Mountains ... to crop the same Till then, all Mrs Howard's Swains Must feed - no flocks, upon - no plains'.	Butt: Pope 2:292
1725 (September)	Pope writes to Fortesque: 'Mr Walpole swore by G-D, Mrs Howard should have the grounds she wanted from V---n'	The works of Alexander Pope, with notes and illustrations, by ..., Volume 7 p.322
1726	Pope wrote to Mrs Howard congratulating her 'upon the encrease of your family, for your Cow is this morning very happily deliver'd of the better sort, I mean a female calf...' Pope had celebrated this event with friends at Marble Hill: 'Mrs Susan offer'd us wine upon the occasion, and upon such an occasion we could not refuse it. Our entertainment consisted of flesh and fish, and the lettuce of a Greek Island, called Cos.'	Butt: Pope 2:435-6
1727	Henrietta fell out with Swift; she wrote: '... I never did desire you to talk of marrying me. I had rather you & I were dumb as well as deaf for ever than that should happen ... I have been a slave for 20 years without ever receiving a reason for any one thing I ever was obliged to do...'	DNB; BM Add Mss 4805 f160
1727	Jonathan Swift wrote his <i>Pastoral Dialogue between Richmond Lodge and Marble Hill</i> which contains a description of the estate. The rather bitter tone suggests it post-dates his falling out with Henrietta. It describes Pope as both the 'Master' and the 'Contriver' of Marble Hill,  "My House was built but for a show, My Lady's empty Pockets know: And now she will not have a shilling To raise the stairs or build the ceiling. ... No more the Dean, that grave Divine, Shall keep the Key of my (no) wine; My <b>Ice-house</b> rob as heretofore, And steal my Artichokes no more; Poor Patty Blount no more be seen Bedraggled in <b>my Walks so green:</b>	Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, Vol.5, 1735, P.451

Date	Events	Source
	<p>Plump Johnny Gay will now elope; And here no more will dangle Pope. ... Some South Sea Broker from the City, Will purchase me, the more's the Pity, Lay all my fine <b>Plantations</b> waste. To fit them to his Vulgar Taste; Chang'd for the worse in ev'ry Part My Master Pope will break his Heart. .... Then, let him come and take a nap, In Summer, on my verdant lap: Prefer our Villaes where the Thames is, To Kensington or hot St James's; Nor shall I dull in silence sit; For, 'tis to me he owes his wit; My <b>Groves</b>, my Echoes, and my Birds, Have taught him his poetic Words. We <b>Gardens</b>, and you <b>Wildernesses</b>, Assist all Poets in Distresses, Him twice a Week I here expect, To rattle Moody for neglect. An idle Rogue, who spends his Quartridge In tipling at the Dog and Partridge; And I can hardly get him down Three times a week to brush my Gown”</p>	
1727 Oct	For the coronation she managed Queen Caroline's clothes and jewellery, and later reminisced to Horace Walpole of her economy.	DNB
1727, Jun	The death of George I made Henrietta's position safer, and her husband was bought off by an annuity of £1200, paid by Henrietta but largely provided by the new king	DNB
1727, spring	Charles, encouraged by George I, attempted a reconciliation with Henrietta which would have entailed her departure from the princess's service and her retirement to the country; the king probably saw her as one of the ties that connected the Prince of Wales to the opposition. For several weeks she lived in fear of kidnapping after Howard procured a warrant for her arrest.	DNB
1728, Feb	Henrietta gets a legal separation from her husband.	NRS 22956 Z76
1728	Two receipts from Roger Morris for money received from Henrietta Howard: £200 in August and £200 in December for finishing the principle story, <i>two sweep walls and four buildings in the garden</i> .	NRO Hobart MSS NRS 8862 21 F4
1728	Batty Langley writes: 'observe the error in the slopes of the Garden of the Honourable Mrs Howard at Twickenham, being view'd at the river Thames at Richmond'	Batty Langley, <i>New Principles of Gardening</i> , (London, 1728), p. vii.
1728 or 1729	The house was finished. Marble Hill allowed her to entertain friends such as Pope and Gay who were unsympathetic towards the court. Other regular visitors included	DNB



Date	Events	Source
	the opposition politician George Berkeley and Charles Mordaunt, third earl of Peterborough, with whom for several years she conducted a written discussion on love. He hailed her as 'O wonderful creature! a woman of reason!', paying tribute to her as a woman who could make her own way in a man's world.	
1729, about	She did not enjoy her place as a servant to Queen Caroline, where her labours both physical and social were aggravated by her deafness.	DNB
1731	Henrietta and Swift's relations continued to be troubled. She wrote to him: 'You seem to think you have a natural right to abuse me because I am a woman and a Courtier; I have taken it ... with great resentment and a determined resolution of revenge ... Think to my joy to hear you suspected of folly ... I expect to hear whether peace shall ensue or war continue between us'	DNB; BM Add Mss 4806 f44
1731	Her husband became ninth earl of Suffolk, and so she was promoted to mistress of the robes, which reduced her duties but increased her salary, relieving her of the fear that she would have to sell Marble Hill and allowing her to spend more time there. She continued to attend court and maintained her relationship with the king, but, to the disappointment of her admirers, her political influence was minimal	DNB
1731 – 1767 (undated)	<p>Undated Gardeners' accounts:  <b>Estimate for keeping the gardens, N.d</b></p> <p>Estimates keeping the gardens</p> <p>A proposal of an agreement between my Lady Suffolk and Dan Craftes Gardner that he ye said Danl Crafts shall undertake to perform all ye work that is necessary to be done in ye gardens belonging to my Lady Suffolk at Marble Hill in the parish of Twickenham that is to say to mow ye lawns and all ye grass that is within ye gardens to keep the quarters all clean from weeds and gravel walks rold and Clean'd constantly to take all proper care of the Greenhouse Plants that is necessary, and to do every thing that is requisite to the fruit trees, to find all labour and utensils for the men, nails, sheds tools seeds, plants dung and every thing else that is necessary and to furnish my Lady Suffolk with the produce of the said Gardens when ever requir'd at her town and country house upon consideration that my Lady Suffolk shall pay or cause to be paid the said Dan Crafts the sum of one hundred and thirty pounds per annum to be paid quarterly and further that ye said Dan Crafts shall have the use of all the utensils that is now made use of upon ye premises according to an inventory that shall be made and he the said Danl Crafts further agrees that in Case my Lady Suffolk and he should part that anything as potts glasses or any other utensils &amp;c that should be broke or not Deliver'd according to ye inventory that he the said Dan' Crafts agrees to make good and he the said Danl Crafts further agrees that he shall not on any pretence take any of the wall or other fruits out of ye said gardens.</p> <p><b>Proposed articles to keep gardens in order, N.d.</b></p> <p>Articles proposed to a man to keep Lady Suffolks Gardens in the</p>	NRO Hobart MSS NRS 8862 21 F4

Date	Events	Source
	<p>following manner</p> <p>The kitchen garden is to supply the house with all sorts of gardening things that may be wanted. All Dung to be found by the Gardeners. All sorts of Gardening seeds to be supplied at the Gardeners expense. All tools and utensils for all the kitchen Gardens to be found by the Gardener &amp; he is to be answerable that those utensils &amp;c which are to be deliver'd to him shall be constantly kept &amp; repair'd by him, and to be made good in every respect in case Lady Suffolk &amp; he shoul'd part. All nails, sheds, brooms and every thing relating to Gardening in general to be at the Gardeners Expense.</p> <p>The pleasure Garden to be kept constantly well mowed and [the Gravel Walks clean &amp; constantly] roll'd and the Quarters in good order.</p> <p>Any new considerable work to be at Lady Suffolks expense any trifling alterations to be included in his</p> <p>Lady Suffolk will pay no bills from him of any kind whatsoever.</p>	
1733, Sep	Her husband, Charles Howard, died, so Henrietta's hard-won liberty was no longer under threat.	Complete Peerage; DNB
1734, Nov	She resigned from her position as mistress of the robes. Pope lamented this as the end of the intellectual court that had gathered around Caroline when princess of Wales	DNB; NRS 2114075X4, DNB
1734, Oct	The end of her relationship with George II. He had been annoyed by 'her constant opposition to all his measures', 'her wearying him with her perpetual contradiction' and found her less attractive with age, reportedly describing her as 'an old, dull, deaf, peevish beast'. His once nightly visits to her became less regular, and in October, on return from a trip to Bath, he ignored her completely.	DNB
1735, Jun	Henrietta married George Berkeley, MP for Heydon in Yorkshire, at Cranford, Middlesex, and enjoyed a close and emotionally satisfying relationship with him. Aside from visits to friends and continental Europe, the two divided their time between Marble Hill and her new town house at 15 Savile Row. She continued to keep up with changes in taste and bought a few paintings for the house, mainly architectural studies. It has been argued that she was the first woman significantly to encroach 'upon the gentlemanly pursuits of a connoisseur'	Complete Peerage; DNB
1738	Horace Walpole writes: 'of flowery Lime or Elm Tree green before some decent Villa seen, In seemly now: some yonder Seat Fair Howard's elegant retreat'	Lewis: Walpole
1739	Lady Suffolk wrote to Lord Pembroke 'I am at this time over head and ears in shells. I wish I had Ribs head and hands to assist me.'	Wilton MSS
1739	Roger Morris was paid £200 for unspecified work, possibly related to Lady Suffolk being 'head over ears in shells' that year.	Ashmolean Museum Gibbs Collection Vol.ii f91b
1739	Lady Suffolk's letter to Lord Pembroke in 1739 describes how her 'Cheney room will make you stare if not swear tho' I must tell you 'tis the admiration of the Vulgar'.	Lady Suffolk to Lord Pembroke (27

Date	Events	Source
		July 1739); Wilton MSS, as cited by Draper, Marble Hill House, p. 40.
1742	George Grenville wrote to Lady Suffolk sending his compliments 'to the inhabitants of the Grotto (which ... I hope goes on prosperously)'. '	BM Add. MSS 22628 £57
1742	George Grenville wrote to Lady Suffolk 'to those that lay their lazy limbs upon the delightfull [sic] sofa's of the Greenhouse'	Hon George Grenville, Secretary of State, 1st Lord of the Treasury, etc: Letters to Lady Suffolk: 1742-1748', British Library, Add. MSS 22628 ff. 56- 60.
1745	Her son, Henry, tenth earl of Suffolk, died childless	
1746	Henrietta's second husband, George Berkeley, died	Complete Peerage
1748- 1767 (undated)	<p><b>An Estimation for the cost of maintaining gardens, N.d.</b></p> <p>An Estimation of the Lowest price it can be kept by ye year, to keep it as it ought to be kept</p> <p>5 men 3 quarters of a year at 8sh per week 75.0.0  9 Men the winder quarter at Do 15.0.0  An alowence for myself wages &amp; Boardwages 30.0.0  Load 30 Dung syths, brooms, stons, Nails, lusts[?] for wall  Trees keeping ye Glase in Repair Gardn earth pots, matts  Butts for ye house and other tools, to tidious to mention 10.0.0  130.0.0</p> <p>The icehouse Orange tubs &amp; repairing the fences excluded i.e. about the Grounds</p> <p>Proposels for Keeping the Gardens of the Rigt+ Honble Countess of Suffolk at Marble Hill By the Year</p> <p>I undertake to keep all the pleasure ground about ye house that to say grass and gravel Wilderness Quarters Trees &amp; Shrubs, to find all Labour Tools and materials for carrying on ye same, the sweet walk nursery and plantations about Mumpiller Row, to Keep ye same clean and Hansom, the nursery to be planted and stockd with what cuttings slips seeds, our own garden &amp; plant[at]ion will afford in there proper seasons</p>	

Date	Events	Source
	<p>Likewise to Water ye same as they require it</p> <p>Likewise to to find all flower seeds for the Boarders and to keep ye Boarder and plantations up, by putting in such plants as ye nursery will afford in propper places where they are wanted</p> <p>As also to leave her Ladyship tools in ye same condition I found them</p> <p>As likewise the Kitchen Garden to find all labour seed, tools, dung materials for the same. I will bind myself to put in 30 lo[a]d of Dung each year keep up ye frames and glasses for the sume of One Hundred and thirty pound per year to be pay'd quarterly, But all alterations new works for my Lady to stand to 'em her self only if she thinks propper I will see them exacuted to her orders by giving my attendance and advice to ye same as also to see her things took care of while absent or in Town al ye same as otherways when a hierd servent, as also if my Lady wants fruit trees planted either against ye walls or in ye ground to find them herself. But every thing also thats wanting in a Kitchen in there propper seasons to afford ye same.</p>	
1749	Engraving of Marble Hill from the Thames by Augustus Heckel published. This shows established trees.	
1749	<p>A dispute between Howard and Sarah Alton in 1749 (and earlier dispute with Plomer, another neighbour, in 1739) takes place about rights of way over the '12 foot track'. The track had been enclosed by Howard in the mid-1720s to form her garden.</p> <p>Documents relating to the dispute state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• '[Howard....] also upon the Faith of the said agreement further considerable expense take in to the intended garden the said tractway or Head Land and has Quietly enjoyed the same ever since'</li> <li>• 'the said Tract Way or Head Land so Purchased and Inclosed by your Orix [Howard] and now enjoyed by her upwards of Twenty four years as part of her garden without any interruption'</li> <li>• 'endeavouring to set up an original right from the sd Mrs Bartletts estate near the said tract to Secretary Lane and by that means destroying the gardens'</li> <li>• 'it the said garden being meerly a Pleasure Garden and not otherwise of any use'</li> </ul>	The National Archives CI 1/578/35
1749, c.	A plan of the estate of Marble Hill is drawn (attributed to James Dorret)	NRO MC/184/10/2-3

<b>After 1749</b>		
1750 -70	The Thames at Marble Hill became tidal between 1750 and 1770.	
1750-1	Alterations were made in the grounds by Matthew Brettingham, including: 1/2 day covering cespools of the drain at Marble Hill; making circular kerb for new well.	NRS 8862 21 F4
1750-2	Alterations were made in the grounds by Charles Ross 'Fo 2 ½ Days work putting new roof to privy in the Garden & boarding D° for slates & taking up & Relaying floor of D° & c' 'Fo Putting New Handle to the Gardeners Bell'	NRS 8862 21 F4
1750s	She took a large share of the responsibility for the upbringing of her brother's children from his first marriage. John Hobart (born 1693), who became second earl of Buckinghamshire in 1756, sought her advice on a wide range of matters; she helped to manage his domestic political interests following his appointment as ambassador to Russia in 1762, and represented his private concerns about the posting to the ministry.	DNB
1750s/56	A note records produce sent up to the Savile Row House from the kitchen garden and dairy at Marble Hill, including: green vegetables, herbs, grapes and walnuts.	
1751	On 29 June 1751, a payment is recorded for '2 ½ Days work putting new roof to privy in the Garden & boarding for slates & taking up & Relaying floor'	'Papers re Marble Hill, Twickenham (Mid.)', Norfolk Record Office, NRS 8862 21 F4.
1752	Henrietta's niece Dorothy Hobart, whom she had brought up, married Charles Hotham elder brother of William, first Baron Hotham. Their daughter, Henrietta Gertrude Hotham (1753–1816), was born the same year, and she was also involved with her upbringing.	DNB
1752	Bill for 'a China fence behind the beehouse'	NRS 8862 21 F4
1752	Bill for 'Fo materials for the beehouse'	NRS 8862 21 F4
1755	Letter from John Everard whilst touring gardens in London: 'Lady Suffolk's Garden's are pretty: Wildernesses, &[?] Shrubberies are the things which are the modern taste, there are extremes and will ever be in prevailing fashion: straight lines no longer please: now nothing is to be seen but curves go wherever you will.'	Everard 11 – Peterhouse Library, Cambridge
1755	In November 1755 Horace Walpole wrote 'The great elm which fell into the Thames at Marble Hill in the late hurricane, killed several fishes. It is new for gudgeons to be knocked on the head by a tree in their own element ... '	Lewis: Walpole
1757 c.	A document about the case of John Fridenberg, states ' About thirty three Years since, The Present Duke of Argyll purchased a Field call'd Marble Hill, upon part of which his Grace erected An House, and planned out the rest for a Garden continuing possessed thereof till the Year 1748, or	NRS 8899

	1749'	
1757/58	'The Gothic Farm at Lady Suffolk's at Marble Hill, Twickenham, called the Priory of St Hubert's (from Hobart, her maiden name) was partly designed by Mr Bentley, particularly the spire, but she caused it to be executed too low. The south side of the imaginary church there was designed by Mr Walpole. The two square little towers were Lady Suffolk's own. The whole was executed in 1757 and 1758.'	Walpole Correspondence, Vol 35, p644:
1758	In 1758, Horace Walpole wrote that the Gothic Farm known as the Priory of Hubert was finished "My Lady Suffolk has at last entirely submitted her barn to our ordination.'	Horace Walpole, 'Horace Walpole to Lady Hervey 13 September 1757', vol. 31, p. 7 at <a href="http://images.library.yale.edu/hwcorrespondence/">http://images.library.yale.edu/hwcorrespondence/</a> (accessed 21 September 2017).
1760	'The Countess of Suffolk's is most properly stiled <i>Marble Hill</i> , for such it resembles, in a fine green lawn, open to the River, and adorned on each side by a beautiful Grove of Chestnut Trees; the House is as white as Snow, a small building without wings, but of a most pleasing Appearance; the Garden is very pleasant; there is an Alley of flowering shrubs, which leads with an easy Descent down to a very fine Grotto; there is also a smaller Grotto, from whence there is a fine view of <i>Richmond Hill</i> '.	Anon ?Henrietta Pye (1760) <i>A Short Account, of the Principle Seats and Gardens, In and about Twickenham.</i>
1764	Description from river tour: 'But among all the Villas of this neighborhood, Lady Suffolk's, wh we sail past, on the left, a little below Twickenham, makes the best appearance from the river. It stands in a woody recess, with a fine lawn descending to the water, & adorned with wood well-disposed ... '.	Gilpin Mss p.25 1764 V & A
1764	A poem about Marble Hill is written by Anne Chambers it reads: ' And strait to Marble-Hill repair: Arriv'd, before they go to rest They seek the spot will suit them best, To tune their notes to fragrant May, And joyous hop from spray to spray. The grotto is the place, they cry, The fittest for our melody: There orange trees sweet odours send, With flowers their loaded branches bend; The scatter'd blossoms friendly meet, To make a carpet for the feet; The myrtle and the laurel green With roles beautify the scene;	Anne Chambers, <i>Poems by Anne Chambers, Countess Temple (Strawberry Hill, 1764)</i> , pp. 12-13

	The jasmin and the lilac too Deserve and justly claim, their due; In delicacy never beat, They make the charming scene compleat: Flow'rs of each hue in knots around Diversify th' enamel's ground: The rustic grot, tho' nam'd the last, Adds beauty by the fine contrast: Huge trees, and rocks conjunctive rise, To hide thus spot from vulgar eyes.'	
1765	Henrietta Hotham, Lady Suffolk's great niece, whilst staying at Marble Hill wrote to her parents saying that she had "Worked so hard in the Grotto and Rock that it is fear'd I shall damage my fingers ... '	Pickering: Hothams
1767	Walpole wrote: 'I have been very unfortunate in the death of my Lady Suffolk, who was the only sensible friend I had at Strawberry. Though she was 79, her senses were in the highest perfection and her memory was Wonderful... [she] had financial difficulties towards the end but she only mentioned them to Lord Chetwynd and H.W. Neverich'	Lewis: Walpole
1767, Jul	Henrietta died at Marble Hill. Probably her closest male friend in her later years, William Chetwynd, third Viscount Chetwynd, was with her at the time. Her wealth at death has been estimated to be a maximum of £20,000	DNB; TNA:PRO, PROB 11/933, sig. 390
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ENGLISH  
HERITAGE

Mr James Garside  
Planning Applications Team  
London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames  
Civic Centre  
44 York Street  
Twickenham  
London  
TW1 3BZ

2 November 2018

Dear Mr Garside,

**Planning application number: 18/2977/Full**

**London Borough of Richmond: Application for Planning and Listed Building Consent for the Refurbishment of the Stable Block Café, Landscaping Works, and Refurbishment to Marble Hill House and Park**

English Heritage wishes to formally respond to the representations made by Love Marble Hill regarding the justification for our landscape restoration proposals and their impact.

This letter, along with our curatorial statement and timeline, explains

- why we believe the evidence for the proposals to be robust;
- how our proposals will conserve the significance of the Registered Park while enhancing its contribution to ecological objectives and visitors' needs.

'Love Marble Hill' (see their letter of 26 October 2018) identify three areas of planning policy in their objection to the planning application at Marble Hill Park (18/2977/Full).

**I. Challenge to English Heritage's landscape research. Proposals do not provide a clear and convincing justification as required by the National Planning Policy Framework July 2018:**

*194: 'any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification.*

- a) Grade I listed buildings, or grade II registered parks and gardens, should be exceptional;*
- b) Assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I or II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

6th Floor, 100 Wood Street, London EC2V 7AN

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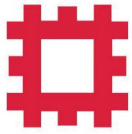
✉ [anna.eavis.english-heritage.org.uk](mailto:anna.eavis.english-heritage.org.uk)

We have an access to information policy, so anything you send us may become public.  
English Heritage is committed to achieving equality of opportunity as a service provider and an employer.

The English Heritage Trust is a charity registered in England, charity no. 1140351  
and a company registered in England, Company no. 07447221



Step into England's story



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The Historic England Historic Park and Garden Register entry describes Marble Hill as ‘Remains of C18 garden and park created for Henrietta Howard, Countess of Suffolk by, amongst others, Alexander Pope and Charles Bridgeman’.

Love Marble Hill does not appear to accept any evidence for Pope’s association with the site or for the existence of Henrietta Howard’s garden. This implies that they question the basis of the grade II\* designation, which must undermine their claim that our plans will damage the registered landscape.

English Heritage’s research, which underpins the restoration proposals, confirms the register entry. It has also deepened our understanding of the history of the garden, providing stronger evidence for Pope’s involvement in its creation and for its detailed layout. The accompanying curatorial statement summarises English Heritage’s research methodology and key findings.

Love Marble Hill have presented a research document which, we believe, is mostly flawed and muddled in its methodology and conclusions. Our curatorial statement and timeline takes account of their two useful findings – the identification of James Dorret as the draughtsman and surveyor of the c1749 plan, and their review of a dispute with Sarah Alton. We believe that these discoveries strengthen our case for the existence of Henrietta Howard’s garden and for its creation in the 1720s.

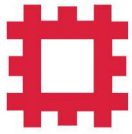
English Heritage is confident that its research provides a sufficient basis for the restoration and reconstruction of lost features. Our view is supported by the Gardens Trust, and many other 18<sup>th</sup>-century garden specialists who have been consulted through the development of the scheme.

## **2. Detrimental effects of the proposed landscape development**

*National Planning Policy, July 2018, Para 19. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm, to (or loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss.*

### *a) Loss of openness – the east-west vista*

Love Marble Hill argues that replanting the double avenues and open groves down to the Thames will change an open space that is a key part of the grade II\* registered park. In fact, Marble Hill’s outstanding historic significance, in designed landscape terms, is that it was designed with the involvement of Alexander Pope and Charles Bridgeman for Henrietta Howard in conjunction with the creation of her house.



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Marble Hill is unique in maintaining its historic boundaries within an urban location. The 18<sup>th</sup> -century landscape plan is still discernible except for the loss of the tree planting down to the Thames.

The project seeks to restore the arboreal architecture that linked the house and its landscape to the Thames. In weighing historic significances English Heritage values the benefits of enhancing the understanding and interpretation of this rare 18<sup>th</sup> century landscape. We have listened to concerns expressed by some local residents about the potential loss of east west views. Accordingly, along the North–South axis we will be planting the trees 12 metres apart (more than the length of a double decker bus). This will maintain East-West views and not ‘create a feeling of enclosure’.

b) *Compromising public safety*

The 12-metre intervals will ensure that good visibility is maintained and that public safety will not be compromised. Public safety is currently managed by EH through park wardens. This will continue to be the case, and in addition the proposed scheme will enhance public safety through increased natural surveillance, as more people enjoy experiencing the grassy areas within the groves.

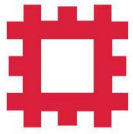
c) *Restricting views of and from the Thames*

This view will not be restricted. The open space between the two proposed new avenues is wider than the existing gap between trees on the park’s southern boundary. The present view to and from the river will be strengthened by the proposed new planting.

d) *Loss of historic woodland quarters and destruction of wildlife habitats*

This is a false premise. English Heritage’s plans will conserve, extend and enhance the historic woodland quarters, increasing and diversifying wildlife habitats, not the reverse. Full details of our woodland management proposals, including succession planting and habitat management, are contained in the Landscape Design and Access Statement and drawings by Landscape Architects J&L Gibbons.

A garden or designed landscape cannot be preserved by inaction. Dynamic and continuous activity is needed to ensure that it flourishes and that historical and ecological significances are maintained. For many years the woodland quarters have been managed only for tree safety, and have lost many of their large mature trees, through disease, storms (e.g. in 1987) and removal as they became un-safe. There has been no replanting or thinning to provide space for new specimen trees to grow and prosper.



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HERITAGE

The woodland quarters contain 607 trees, mostly of poor quality and of sizes ranging from less than 75mm to more than 350mm. We are proposing to thin 277 of these, retaining the best 330 specimens with improved space and light for them to grow and prosper. We will plant an additional 342 new trees across the park, a proportion of these in the woodland quarters, in order to increase diversity of the tree stock. The new tree planting will represent a net increase of 20% in the number of trees across the park, increasing the tree cover across the park 0.5 hectares.

The woodland quarters have poor shrub and field layers, due to limited sunlight. Selected coppicing and removal of low quality and young self-seeded trees will increase sunlight reaching the woodland floor, providing ecological enhancement by creating a richer and more diverse habitat.

The work will be phased over a 3-year period, to reduce the impact of disturbance to wildlife. The thickets in the two northern quarters will be restored in the first phase, to provide an important habitat for song thrushes. Two areas, shown on our phasing map, will be untouched during the project. Work here will be undertaken after the project, once new habitats have established. Any short term impact on certain habitats will be mitigated by our phasing, which will ensure the availability of alternative habitats. In the medium and long term there will be a significant improvement and greater diversity within the woodland habitats; increased light will enable a healthy ground flora, increasing insect populations and diversity, making Marble Hill a place of choice for a wider range of wildlife.

The woodland restoration will be undertaken outside the bird breeding season, with surveys and licenses sought when required from Natural England to ensure that both bats and badgers are appropriately protected from disturbance.

Prior to work around the Grotto there will be a further phase of archaeology to support a more accurate restoration of this complex area, and an archaeological watching brief as part of the restoration of woodland paths, to inform their accurate reconstruction.

The project, as well as providing improvements for cultural and natural heritage, will increase the diversity of green environments and access for park users. For the first time park users will be able to experience grassy areas under the newly planted avenues and groves of trees and within a new community orchard near to the house, and to enjoy the reconstructed 9-pin bowling alley and its shrubby enclosure, based on its archaeology and an historic survey. New paths will provide access to other parts of the woodland quarters, whilst leaving significantly large areas of dense shrubbery as both an attractive foil and cover for mammals such as badgers.



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The maintenance of the park has been incorporated into a new 10 year, costed, maintenance and management plan, which will guide the work of our new head gardener, apprentice and volunteers who will be responsible for its care.

In summary, the proposals seek to rejuvenate – and ensure the long term sustainability of –this important historic and ecological asset. We will provide an improved and more enjoyable experience for park users and will carry out a phased programme of habitat restoration, with the help of local volunteers, which will create a range of enhanced habitats to encourage species diversification.

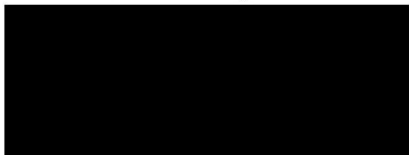
### **3. Impact on local parking availability**

The parking accumulations presented in the Transport Assessment were based on profiles of existing vehicle arrivals and departures to the site throughout the day for an average high season weekend day and an August weekend day. The majority of vehicles are associated with park visitors. However, the house visitor vehicle profile was adjusted to account for the increased duration of stay. The analyses were acceptable to the highways officer who concluded that ‘... the existing car park has sufficient capacity to accommodate the increased number of vehicles that will use the car park because of the proposed development’.

Subsequent sensitivity tests have been undertaken to specifically reflect the opening hours of the house and the results of these tests also show that the existing car park will have sufficient capacity to accommodate the likely demand. The results have been issued separately to the case officer. It is therefore considered that the level of parking proposed is appropriate.

We trust this provides clarity on the matters raised in Love Marble Hill’s letter to you. Should you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely



Anna Eavis  
Curatorial Director

## HENRIETTA HOWARD'S GARDEN AT MARBLE HILL: CURATORIAL STATEMENT

Henrietta Howard's garden at Marble Hill, designed in the mid-1720s, while she was building her house there, was influenced by some of the leading garden advocates of the period, men who were at the forefront of changing taste. It is a rare example of a garden drawing its inspiration from classical texts and the gardens of ancient Rome, as advocated by Alexander Pope. The significance of Howard's garden and its survival today are reflected in our proposals for the area between the house and the river.

### 1 RESEARCH APPROACH

Our research has been extensive, detailed and multi-disciplinary, including:

- a thorough review of published sources, including articles, books, poetry and engravings, produced over the last 300 years;
- in-depth archival research, including 18<sup>th</sup>-century letters, accounts, drawings, plans and contemporary descriptions of the landscape. This enabled us to establish how and when the garden was being laid out;
- a comprehensive landscape survey, undertaken by Historic England in 2016, using non-invasive techniques such as aerial photography, LiDAR, geophysics, analytical earthwork survey and tree stump identification;
- archaeological excavations to investigate individual features.

Our research has been conducted in partnership with others and peer-reviewed by the leading experts in 18<sup>th</sup> century garden design.

## 2 KEY FINDINGS

### 2.1 Henrietta's social circle helped create her garden

The evidence suggests that Henrietta Howard drew on the expertise, interest and advice of her vast network of friends and acquaintances to create the garden at Marble Hill:

- **Lord Ilay**, one of Howard's trustees, was involved in purchasing the land at Marble Hill on her behalf. He employed the same gardener as Howard, Daniel Crafts. As a garden enthusiast himself, it is likely that Lord Ilay influenced the design of the garden, although the extent and form of his involvement is not known.
- **Lord Peterborough** evidently thought he would be involved in the layout of the garden and in 1723 asked for measurements of the area of land purchased. Soon afterwards, however, he withdrew his services in the face of competition from other advisors.
- Another acquaintance, **Lord Bathurst** sent lime trees to Twickenham in 1724. However, they could have been destined for Alexander Pope's garden or Marble Hill, making his exact involvement elusive.
- **Alexander Pope** was involved in the garden's design:
  - In June 1724 Pope wrote to a friend saying he was thinking about Howard's garden and drawing up a plan for it.
  - Later that summer he met Howard and **Charles Bridgeman** (later royal gardener) at Marble Hill.
  - In a poem Jonathan Swift described Pope as the 'master' and 'contriver' of the gardens at Marble Hill.
  - The garden accounts for the period include items are completed 'by the order of Mr Pope'.
  - A plan showing a design for the garden at Marble Hill (not thought to have been implemented, now in the Norfolk Record Office) can be attributed to Pope. This attribution is based on handwriting analysis, stylistic resemblance and corresponding sketches drawn by him which reference a field name at Marble Hill.
- **Charles Bridgeman** visited Marble Hill with **Alexander Pope** in 1724 and later writes that he is drawing up a plan for the garden. This plan has not been found. No known documentary evidence survives to show his exact involvement but it is thought that Bridgeman took Pope's ideas and turned them into a workable design. Elements of the finished design are comparable to Bridgeman's designs in other gardens. Howard later recommended him to her friend the Duchess of Queensbury, demonstrating her knowledge and satisfaction in his work.



## 2.2 The garden layout was recorded in the 1740s

A plan of the garden exists in the Norfolk Record Office in two forms: a draft and a final version.

The schedule of land on the plan includes measurements for an area purchased by Howard in November 1749, but not for an area which she acquired in 1757, thereby giving a date window of between 1749 and 1757.

It has been attributed to James Dorret, a surveyor who published a map of Scotland in 1750. The reverse of the draft Marble Hill plan includes fragments of the Scotland map, suggesting that the plan was drawn before 1750, while the map of Scotland was being drafted.

Dorret was surveyor to the Duke of Argyll, who purchased land on Howard's behalf as her trustee in 1724 and transferred it to her in 1748. It is possible that the plan is a record of the estate when it was transferred to Howard in the late 1740s. This could explain why the whole estate is shown on the plan and why the land is measured in the plan schedule.

One further small piece of evidence supports the plan's earlier date. The balconies on the top floor of the house were removed in 1750/51 but are shown on the house drawn on the plan.

The detail on the plan including a scale, exact measurements, explanations of land holdings and the inclusion of elements such as the poultry yard and cow house (which would not usually be individually listed on a design proposal) also indicate that it is a survey rather than a design idea.

This is supported by the evidence of our landscape survey, archaeological investigations and documentary research:

- The **Ice House** survives today, is mentioned in a poem in 1727 and in a contract for maintaining the gardens.
- The **Ice House Seat** is probably one of the buildings recorded as being built in the garden in 1728, in 1781 repairs were carried out on an alcove seat.
- The **Green House** (not to be restored as part of the project) can be seen in an engraving from 1755 and in a photo from 1901. It is also mentioned in a letter to Howard in 1742 and is probably one of the buildings recorded as being built in the garden in 1728.
- The **Arbour** was revealed as earthworks (raised areas) in the landscape survey.
- The **Oval lawn** survives today and can be traced on maps all the way through from the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

- A contract for maintaining the gardens includes providing seeds and plants for the **Woodland/Pleasure Garden** and **Flower garden**. Poems and visitor accounts also mention plants and shrubs in the gardens. The layout and structure of these woodland areas survive today.
- Archaeological investigation revealed the **Ninepin Alley** surface which was made from clay and gravel.
- The **Grotto** survives today and archaeological investigations showed that it once covered a much larger area and was more complex. The grotto is mentioned in letters during Howard's ownership and in visitor accounts.
- The **Terraces** survive today and were commented on by the garden designer, Batty Langley in 1728. They are also shown in an engraving from 1749.
- The **Ha Ha** (not to be restored as part of the project) was revealed as an earthwork (dipped area) in the landscape survey and is mentioned in a visitor account in 1832.
- The **Groves** of trees down to the river are shown on an engraving of 1749 and on a map in 1786. They are also mentioned in visitor accounts and Howard's correspondence.
- A contract for maintaining the gardens includes keeping the gravel **Paths** in the **Woodland/Pleasure Garden** clean and rolled.

### 3 SIGNIFICANCE

Howard's friendship with Alexander Pope, Lord Bathurst, Lord Peterborough and Lord Ilay and their input into her garden design resulted in a garden influenced by some of the leading garden advocates of the period who were at the very forefront of changing garden fashions. It is a rare surviving example of a garden which drew its inspiration directly from classical texts and the gardens of ancient Rome, as advocated by Alexander Pope. Even more unusually, a plan survives showing exactly what it looked like in the lifetime of Henrietta Howard, its creator.

### 4 SPECIFICS

- **Why doesn't the Heckell engraving show the same layout as the c.1749 plan?**

The Heckell engraving shows the groves of trees and terraces which are key features on the c.1749 plan. Due to the angle and perspective of the engraving, and because of the enclosed trees, many of the features known to exist at this date are not shown. A good example of this is the grotto which survives today and which we know existed at this date as it is referenced in a letter in 1742. It would have been located in one of the wooded areas and is not depicted. Similarly, the Green House, also shown on the

c.1749 plan but not shown in the Heckell engraving can be glimpsed in a drawing by John Baptiste Claude Chatelain (engraved by Peter Paul Benazech) in 1755. Therefore, although the Heckell engraving is a useful piece of evidence of the garden's layout, we must view this critically as an engraving and alongside other documentary and archaeological sources of information. Archival research has identified a range of sources to support the c. 1749 plan and which, when taken together and critically analysed, support the assertion that this shows the landscape as it was laid out during Henrietta Howard's lifetime.

- **Did the avenues and groves of trees down to the river exist as shown on the c.1749 plan? They are not clear on the Heckell engraving.**

If we examine the evidence suggested by the John Baptiste Claude Chatelain engraving (1755), Sauthier plan (1786) and Rocque (1754 and 1757) surveys, these all show two straight avenues and groves leading down to the Thames as shown on the c.1749 plan. To add to this there are a number of contemporary references to the groves. A visitor account in 1760 records 'a fine green lawn, open to the river, and adorned on each side by a beautiful grove of chestnut trees'. In 1764 another visitor account describes 'a fine lawn descending to the water, & adorned with wood well-disposed...' Further evidence comes in the form of a complaint from one of Howard's neighbours in 1725. This describes Howard's planting of seventy-four trees in the lower end of the garden near the river, suggesting a substantial amount of planting in this area arguably not reflected in the Heckell engraving but clearly evidenced in the c.1749 plan. When all these sources are taken into consideration, there is strong evidence that the groves existed as shown on the c.1749 plan.

- **Why does the 1746 Rocque plan not show a garden at Marble Hill, when it shows lots of detail for other landscapes such as Whitton?**

The Rocque plan (1746) shows an avenue of trees and no detail relating to the garden, including large features we know were in place by this date such as the grotto and the Green House.

There are many reasons why the Rocque plan (1746) might not show the detail of the garden at Marble Hill. It may be that Howard did not allow the surveyors access to her land or it may be because she was not one of the subscribers, unlike many other landowners. It is notable that Marble Hill is not labelled and the owner is not recorded unlike many of the gardens shown in more detail e.g. Whitton is labelled and recorded as belonging to the Duke of Argyll. Interestingly two other plans by Rocque in the 1750s 'A Topographical Map of the County of Middlesex' including the City of London' in 1754 and 'A MAP of the

COUNTY of MIDDLESEX Reduced from An Actual Survey of Middlesex', published in 1757, although still small in scale, include more detail on the garden layout of the time and correspond to the c.1749 plan.

- **What does the 1749 dispute between Sarah Alton and Henrietta Howard tell us about the existence of a garden at Marble Hill?**

The dispute concerned Howard's enclosure of a right of way when she created her garden in the 1720s. A document from 1749 states that use of this land had been made by Howard for '*Twenty four years as part of her garden without any interruption*'. The same document states that reverting to the original right of way 'means destroying the gardens'. This clearly shows that Howard had enclosed this area by 1726 and had laid it out, to quote the document about the dispute again, as a 'pleasure garden'.

- **What was the role of the Duke of Argyll at Marble Hill?**

The Duke of Argyll was one of the trustees of Howard's settlement from King George II. He is often mentioned in relation to Marble Hill, as he acted on Henrietta's behalf in legal, personal and financial matters alongside her brother (Earl of Buckinghamshire). He often settled bills for Howard and he bought the land for Marble Hill on her behalf in 1724. It was not until 1748 that the land was finally transferred to Howard's name. However, all the other evidence relating to Marble Hill proves that Howard lived there and was involved in the design and layout of the house and garden from the 1720s with help from her friends. All contemporary references also describe Marble Hill as her house and garden.

- **When was the Sweet walk laid out?**

We do not know exactly when the sweet walk was laid out. However evidence does reveal it was during Howard's lifetime. An undated account from her gardener includes 'I Undertake to keep all the pleasure Ground about y<sup>e</sup> house that to say Grass and gravel Wilderness Quarters Trees & shrubs, to find all Labour Tools and Materials for carrying on y<sup>e</sup> same, The Sweet Walk Nursery and Plantations about Mumpiller Row, to Keep y<sup>e</sup> Same Clean and Hansom'. The sweet walk nursery is not shown on the plan from c.1749. This is perhaps not surprising as Howard only purchased the land next to Montpelier Row in 1748. A nursery was an area dedicated to the nurture of young plants prior to permanent planting elsewhere, at Marble Hill these young plants were probably used in the wilderness quarters, flower garden or plantations near Montpelier Row.

- **What is a haha and was there one at Marble Hill?**

Yes. In the accounts for Marble Hill in June 1725 there is a payment to Roger Morris for ‘12 oak pails at ye great gate Ditch, & nails’. Haha’s were created in a variety of forms in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and could include pailing (fencing) within a ditch, as implied by this payment. An account of Marble Hill in 1832 stated that the lawns ‘open down to the water and only divided from the walk in question, (‘that beautiful terrace running by the river’), by an ha-ha’. The remnants of the haha were also found during a recent earthwork survey.

- **Isn’t there a plan of the gardens from a Country Life article that show the layout of the gardens?**

A country life article from 1900 includes a plan of Marble Hill. The article describes the garden as ‘an arrangement of groves and gardens so overgrown as to be only traceable with difficulty’. The plan, therefore, is simply an interpretation of what the gardens may have looked like, rather than a record of what was on the ground at the time. Photos and maps from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century show no trace of the formal garden as shown on the plan.

## 5 REFERENCES

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Mavis Batey, *Alexander Pope: The Poet and the Landscape* (London: Barn Elms Publishing, 1999)

David Jacques, ‘Design History at Marble Hill’ (Unpublished report for English Heritage, 2005)

David Jacques, *Gardens of Court and Country: English Design 1630-1730* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2017)

Emily Parker, ‘The Taste of the Ancients’: The Garden at Marble Hill’ *Garden History Journal* (forthcoming)

**Marble Hill Timeline**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Events</b>	<b>Source</b>
Henrietta Lifetime		
Design and construction of landscape		
1723	The prince settled £11,500 worth of South Sea stock on her which allowed her to express her interest in architecture and develop an identity separate from her husband and from the prince and princess of Wales	DNB
1723 (June/July)	Lord Peterborough to Pope: 'pray doe me the favour to send me the breadth, & depth of the marble Field'	BM Add Mss 4809
1723 (Autumn)	Lord Peterborough to Pope: 'I intended to waite on Mrs Howard to day att Richmond...I was impatient to know the issue of the affaire, and what she intended for this autumn for no time is to be Lost either if she intends to build out houses or prepare for planting, I will send to morrow to know if you can give me any account & will call upon you as soon as I am able that we may goes together to Mrs Howards'	BM Add Mss 4809
1723, c.	Lord Peterborough to Howard: 'I dislike my rivals among the living ... must I yield to Lord Herbert and Lord Ilay if I had built the castle of Blenheim, and filled the land with Domes and Towers for I hear I am to be laid aside as an extravagant person fit to build nothing but palaces.... I can ever wish well to the house, and garden under all these mortifications, may every Tree prosper planted by whatever hand, may you ever be pleased & happy, what ever happens to your unfortunate Gardiner'	BL Add. MS22625, ff. 35-109, 111- 121
1724 (Summer)	Pope wrote to Martha Blount from Sherborne about his plans for Marble Hill: '... don' t let any lady from hence imagine that my head is so full of any Gardens as to forget hers. The greatest proof I could give her to the contrary is, that I have spent many hours in studying for hers & in drawing new plans for her'.	Sherburn , Vol.ii p. 240
1724, c.	A plan attributed to Pope is drawn	NRO MC184/10/3
1724 (August)	The Earl of Ilay wrote to Henrietta 'I thought it best to leave your friend Vernon to himself two or three days to see upon recollection he would be a little more christian I mean humane, instead of that he yesterday sent to me to know your answer, so that I am at the end of my string with him... you are really in love with your grounds he knows and therefore is so cruel. God forgive him for I never will'.	Lord Ilay to Mrs Howard (11 August 1724) Correspon- den- ce of Alexander Pope (ed. Sherburn, G., 1956), quoted in Urwin, op.cit., p.80

Date	Events	Source
1724	Alexander Pope and Charles Bridgeman visited Marble Hill in the company of Mrs Howard in September.	BM Add Mss 4809 f.141v
1724 (September)	On the 28th September, Bridgeman wrote to Pope saying that he had 'Sir / Since I waited on Mrs Howard & you at Twickenham, I have continually been abroad on business that I then knew not of; but of great Moment, & of which You shall know more when I have the Honr.to see You I came home on Fryday & had Your kind Letter [O]n Saturday morning I begun on the plann, & have not [lef]t from that time to this as long as I could see, nor shall [I] leave it till 'tis finish'd which I hope will be about tomorrow Noon, but the affair I mention to You above will not let me move from Home this fortnight, so shall be glad if Your affairs call you to Towne on Tuesday or any other day this week that I may a little explain it to you, or if not I will Send it to You by my man on Wednesday morning. I am /Sr Yor. Most obliged humb Servt. / Charles Bridgeman'	BM Add Mss 4809 f.141v
1724, c.	Alexander Pope to Charles Bridgeman 'I am sorry it is not possible to go to Lord Oxford's with you, so soon: for a hundred objections lye in my way just now. But pray and earnest desires to see him. I wish you a good journey, and total recovery of your health, being faithfully, dear sir, yours [Alexander Pope]. I hope you will fix that matter with Mrs. Howard. My Lord Bolingbroke received yours, and shall be glad to see you at your conveniency'	Sherburn , Vol.ii p. 327
1724 (September )	Pope to William Fortesque: 'My gardens improve more than my writings; my head is still more upon Mrs Hd. And her works, than upon my own'	The Works of Alexander Pope, Esq., with Notes and Illustrations ..., Volume 7 p.319
1724	In October, Lord Bathurst sent some lime trees to Twickenham, for Pope's villa or Marble Hill or both.	Sherburn, Vol.ii pp 262-3
1724/5	Bill from Roger Morris for: 'For a Pair of HIndges to ye gate at ye mount & nails' 'For a Garden Roll, stuff [?] work & Iron work by the order of Mr Pope' 'For 280 foot of Deal railing for ye yew Hedge at one penny per foot' 'For a Grindstone & trough pitch'd ironwork & rounding[?] by ye order of Mr Pope' 'For 12 oak pails at ye great gate Ditch, & nails'	NRO Hobart MSS NRS 8862 21 F4
1725	Bills for Thomas Reeves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 hundred of sticks f'or ye Gardeners att 4s each hundred</li> <li>• 120ft of deale railing cross ye Bolling Green x stickes[?]</li> <li>• Bricklayer bill for the mount wall &amp; on wells &amp; digging</li> </ul>	NRO Hobart MSS NRS 8862 21 F4
1725	In March two farmers surveyed the damage done to Mr Vernon's land by Mrs Howard' s newly planted trees: the 48 trees in the Wheat field caused two pence damage each and the 74 trees in the Ditch and Meadow caused a penny's damage each.	NRO Lothian Mss MC3, 608 516x8
1725 (July)	Lady Hervey writes to Henrietta saying: 'O shall certainly visitt both you & marble-hill for I long to see, what I'm told is the	Add MS 22628 f.13

Date	Events	Source
	prettiest thing of the Shire that can be seen'	
1725 (August)	Martha Blount to Howard: 'I've seen Pope as I believe you have or will very soon. He is come back very full of plans for buildings and gardens which I find is not owing so much to the beautys of Lord Cobhams as the desire he has of being serviceable to you at Marble Hill...I have already often seen your House & garden in that place and I have carryd my way of building so far that I have passed whole days with you so very agreeably that I hope the prospect of it is not at too great a distance as you imagine'	Add MS 22626 f.9
1725	Pope wrote to Lord Bathurst 'let him (as the Patriarchs anciently did) send flocks of sheep & Presents in his stead: For the grass of Marble Hill Springeth, yea it springeth exceedingly & waits for the Lambs of the Mountains ... to crop the same Till then, all Mrs Howard's Swains Must feed - no flocks, upon - no plains'.	Butt: Pope 2:292
1725 (September)	Pope writes to Fortesque: 'Mr Walpole swore by G-D, Mrs Howard should have the grounds she wanted from V---n'	The works of Alexander Pope, with notes and illustrations, by ..., Volume 7 p.322
1726	Pope wrote to Mrs Howard congratulating her 'upon the encrease of your family, for your Cow is this morning very happily deliver'd of the better sort, I mean a female calf...' Pope had celebrated this event with friends at Marble Hill: 'Mrs Susan offer'd us wine upon the occasion, and upon such an occasion we could not refuse it. Our entertainment consisted of flesh and fish, and the lettuce of a Greek Island, called Cos.'	Butt: Pope 2:435-6
1727	Henrietta fell out with Swift; she wrote: '... I never did desire you to talk of marrying me. I had rather you & I were dumb as well as deaf for ever than that should happen ... I have been a slave for 20 years without ever receiving a reason for any one thing I ever was obliged to do...'	DNB; BM Add Mss 4805 f160
1727	Jonathan Swift wrote his <i>Pastoral Dialogue between Richmond Lodge and Marble Hill</i> which contains a description of the estate. The rather bitter tone suggests it post-dates his falling out with Henrietta. It describes Pope as both the 'Master' and the 'Contriver' of Marble Hill,  "My House was built but for a show, My Lady's empty Pockets know: And now she will not have a shilling To raise the stairs or build the ceiling. ... No more the Dean, that grave Divine, Shall keep the Key of my (no) wine; My <b>Ice-house</b> rob as heretofore, And steal my Artichokes no more; Poor Patty Blount no more be seen Bedraggled in <b>my Walks so green:</b>	Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, Vol.5, 1735, P.451



Date	Events	Source
	<p>Plump Johnny Gay will now elope; And here no more will dangle Pope. ... Some South Sea Broker from the City, Will purchase me, the more's the Pity, Lay all my fine <b>Plantations</b> waste. To fit them to his Vulgar Taste; Chang'd for the worse in ev'ry Part My Master Pope will break his Heart. .... Then, let him come and take a nap, In Summer, on my verdant lap: Prefer our Villaes where the Thames is, To Kensington or hot St James's; Nor shall I dull in silence sit; For, 'tis to me he owes his wit; My <b>Groves</b>, my Echoes, and my Birds, Have taught him his poetic Words. We <b>Gardens</b>, and you <b>Wildernesses</b>, Assist all Poets in Distresses, Him twice a Week I here expect, To rattle Moody for neglect. An idle Rogue, who spends his Quartridge In tipling at the Dog and Partridge; And I can hardly get him down Three times a week to brush my Gown”</p>	
1727 Oct	For the coronation she managed Queen Caroline's clothes and jewellery, and later reminisced to Horace Walpole of her economy.	DNB
1727, Jun	The death of George I made Henrietta's position safer, and her husband was bought off by an annuity of £1200, paid by Henrietta but largely provided by the new king	DNB
1727, spring	Charles, encouraged by George I, attempted a reconciliation with Henrietta which would have entailed her departure from the princess's service and her retirement to the country; the king probably saw her as one of the ties that connected the Prince of Wales to the opposition. For several weeks she lived in fear of kidnapping after Howard procured a warrant for her arrest.	DNB
1728, Feb	Henrietta gets a legal separation from her husband.	NRS 22956 Z76
1728	Two receipts from Roger Morris for money received from Henrietta Howard: £200 in August and £200 in December for finishing the principle story, <i>two sweep walls and four buildings in the garden</i> .	NRO Hobart MSS NRS 8862 21 F4
1728	Batty Langley writes: 'observe the error in the slopes of the Garden of the Honourable Mrs Howard at Twickenham, being view'd at the river Thames at Richmond'	Batty Langley, <i>New Principles of Gardening</i> , (London, 1728), p. vii.
1728 or 1729	The house was finished. Marble Hill allowed her to entertain friends such as Pope and Gay who were unsympathetic towards the court. Other regular visitors included	DNB

Date	Events	Source
	the opposition politician George Berkeley and Charles Mordaunt, third earl of Peterborough, with whom for several years she conducted a written discussion on love. He hailed her as 'O wonderful creature! a woman of reason!', paying tribute to her as a woman who could make her own way in a man's world.	
1729, about	She did not enjoy her place as a servant to Queen Caroline, where her labours both physical and social were aggravated by her deafness.	DNB
1731	Henrietta and Swift's relations continued to be troubled. She wrote to him: 'You seem to think you have a natural right to abuse me because I am a woman and a Courtier; I have taken it ... with great resentment and a determined resolution of revenge ... Think to my joy to hear you suspected of folly ... I expect to hear whether peace shall ensue or war continue between us'	DNB; BM Add Mss 4806 f44
1731	Her husband became ninth earl of Suffolk, and so she was promoted to mistress of the robes, which reduced her duties but increased her salary, relieving her of the fear that she would have to sell Marble Hill and allowing her to spend more time there. She continued to attend court and maintained her relationship with the king, but, to the disappointment of her admirers, her political influence was minimal	DNB
1731 – 1767 (undated)	<p>Undated Gardeners' accounts:  <b>Estimate for keeping the gardens, N.d</b></p> <p>Estimates keeping the gardens</p> <p>A proposal of an agreement between my Lady Suffolk and Dan Craftes Gardner that he ye said Danl Crafts shall undertake to perform all ye work that is necessary to be done in ye gardens belonging to my Lady Suffolk at Marble Hill in the parish of Twickenham that is to say to mow ye lawns and all ye grass that is within ye gardens to keep the quarters all clean from weeds and gravel walks rold and Clean'd constantly to take all proper care of the Greenhouse Plants that is necessary, and to do every thing that is requisite to the fruit trees, to find all labour and utensils for the men, nails, sheds tools seeds, plants dung and every thing else that is necessary and to furnish my Lady Suffolk with the produce of the said Gardens when ever requir'd at her town and country house upon consideration that my Lady Suffolk shall pay or cause to be paid the said Dan Crafts the sum of one hundred and thirty pounds per annum to be paid quarterly and further that ye said Dan Crafts shall have the use of all the utensils that is now made use of upon ye premises according to an inventory that shall be made and he the said Danl Crafts further agrees that in Case my Lady Suffolk and he should part that anything as potts glasses or any other utensils &amp;c that should be broke or not Deliver'd according to ye inventory that he the said Dan' Crafts agrees to make good and he the said Danl Crafts further agrees that he shall not on any pretence take any of the wall or other fruits out of ye said gardens.</p> <p><b>Proposed articles to keep gardens in order, N.d.</b></p> <p>Articles proposed to a man to keep Lady Suffolks Gardens in the</p>	NRO Hobart MSS NRS 8862 21 F4

Date	Events	Source
	<p>following manner</p> <p>The kitchen garden is to supply the house with all sorts of gardening things that may be wanted. All Dung to be found by the Gardeners. All sorts of Gardening seeds to be supplied at the Gardeners expense. All tools and utensils for all the kitchen Gardens to be found by the Gardener &amp; he is to be answerable that those utensils &amp;c which are to be deliver'd to him shall be constantly kept &amp; repair'd by him, and to be made good in every respect in case Lady Suffolk &amp; he shoul'd part. All nails, sheds, brooms and every thing relating to Gardening in general to be at the Gardeners Expense.</p> <p>The pleasure Garden to be kept constantly well mowed and [the Gravel Walks clean &amp; constantly] roll'd and the Quarters in good order.</p> <p>Any new considerable work to be at Lady Suffolks expense any trifling alterations to be included in his</p> <p>Lady Suffolk will pay no bills from him of any kind whatsoever.</p>	
1733, Sep	Her husband, Charles Howard, died, so Henrietta's hard-won liberty was no longer under threat.	Complete Peerage; DNB
1734, Nov	She resigned from her position as mistress of the robes. Pope lamented this as the end of the intellectual court that had gathered around Caroline when princess of Wales	DNB; NRS 2114075X4, DNB
1734, Oct	The end of her relationship with George II. He had been annoyed by 'her constant opposition to all his measures', 'her wearying him with her perpetual contradiction' and found her less attractive with age, reportedly describing her as 'an old, dull, deaf, peevish beast'. His once nightly visits to her became less regular, and in October, on return from a trip to Bath, he ignored her completely.	DNB
1735, Jun	Henrietta married George Berkeley, MP for Heydon in Yorkshire, at Cranford, Middlesex, and enjoyed a close and emotionally satisfying relationship with him. Aside from visits to friends and continental Europe, the two divided their time between Marble Hill and her new town house at 15 Savile Row. She continued to keep up with changes in taste and bought a few paintings for the house, mainly architectural studies. It has been argued that she was the first woman significantly to encroach 'upon the gentlemanly pursuits of a connoisseur'	Complete Peerage; DNB
1738	Horace Walpole writes: 'of flowery Lime or Elm Tree green before some decent Villa seen, In seemly now: some yonder Seat Fair Howard's elegant retreat'	Lewis: Walpole
1739	Lady Suffolk wrote to Lord Pembroke 'I am at this time over head and ears in shells. I wish I had Ribs head and hands to assist me.'	Wilton MSS
1739	Roger Morris was paid £200 for unspecified work, possibly related to Lady Suffolk being 'head over ears in shells' that year.	Ashmolean Museum Gibbs Collection Vol.ii f91b
1739	Lady Suffolk's letter to Lord Pembroke in 1739 describes how her 'Cheney room will make you stare if not swear tho' I must tell you 'tis the admiration of the Vulgar'.	Lady Suffolk to Lord Pembroke (27

Date	Events	Source
		July 1739); Wilton MSS, as cited by Draper, Marble Hill House, p. 40.
1742	George Grenville wrote to Lady Suffolk sending his compliments 'to the inhabitants of the Grotto (which ... I hope goes on prosperously)'. 	BM Add. MSS 22628 £57
1742	George Grenville wrote to Lady Suffolk 'to those that lay their lazy limbs upon the delightfull [sic] sofa's of the Greenhouse' 	Hon George Grenville, Secretary of State, 1st Lord of the Treasury, etc: Letters to Lady Suffolk: 1742-1748', British Library, Add. MSS 22628 ff. 56- 60.
1745	Her son, Henry, tenth earl of Suffolk, died childless	
1746	Henrietta's second husband, George Berkeley, died	Complete Peerage
1748- 1767 (undated)	<p><b>An Estimation for the cost of maintaining gardens, N.d.</b></p> <p>An Estimation of the Lowest price it can be kept by ye year, to keep it as it ought to be kept</p> <p>5 men 3 quarters of a year at 8sh per week 75.0.0  9 Men the winder quarter at Do 15.0.0  An alowence for myself wages &amp; Boardwages 30.0.0  Load 30 Dung syths, brooms, stons, Nails, lusts[?] for wall  Trees keeping ye Glase in Repair Gardn earth pots, matts  Butts for ye house and other tools, to tidious to mention 10.0.0  130.0.0</p> <p>The icehouse Orange tubs &amp; repairing the fences excluded i.e. about the Grounds</p> <p>Proposels for Keeping the Gardens of the Rigt+ Honble Countess of Suffolk at Marble Hill By the Year</p> <p>I undertake to keep all the pleasure ground about ye house that to say grass and gravel Wilderness Quarters Trees &amp; Shrubs, to find all Labour Tools and materials for carrying on ye same, the sweet walk nursery and plantations about Mumpiller Row, to Keep ye same clean and Hansom, the nursery to be planted and stockd with what cuttings slips seeds, our own garden &amp; plant[at]ion will afford in there proper seasons</p>	

Date	Events	Source
	<p>Likewise to Water ye same as they require it</p> <p>Likewise to to find all flower seeds for the Boarders and to keep ye Boarder and plantations up, by putting in such plants as ye nursery will afford in propper places where they are wanted</p> <p>As also to leave her Ladyship tools in ye same condition I found them</p> <p>As likewise the Kitchen Garden to find all labour seed, tools, dung materials for the same. I will bind myself to put in 30 lo[a]d of Dung each year keep up ye frames and glasses for the sume of One Hundred and thirty pound per year to be pay'd quarterly, But all alterations new works for my Lady to stand to 'em her self only if she thinks propper I will see them exacuted to her orders by giving my attendance and advice to ye same as also to see her things took care of while absent or in Town al ye same as otherways when a hierd servant, as also if my Lady wants fruit trees planted either against ye walls or in ye ground to find them herself. But every thing also thats wanting in a Kitchen in there propper seasons to afford ye same.</p>	
1749	Engraving of Marble Hill from the Thames by Augustus Heckel published. This shows established trees.	
1749	<p>A dispute between Howard and Sarah Alton in 1749 (and earlier dispute with Plomer, another neighbour, in 1739) takes place about rights of way over the '12 foot track'. The track had been enclosed by Howard in the mid-1720s to form her garden.</p> <p>Documents relating to the dispute state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• '[Howard....] also upon the Faith of the said agreement further considerable expense take in to the intended garden the said tractway or Head Land and has Quietly enjoyed the same ever since'</li> <li>• 'the said Tract Way or Head Land so Purchased and Inclosed by your Orix [Howard] and now enjoyed by her upwards of Twenty four years as part of her garden without any interruption'</li> <li>• 'endeavouring to set up an original right from the sd Mrs Bartletts estate near the said tract to Secretary Lane and by that means destroying the gardens'</li> <li>• 'it the said garden being meerly a Pleasure Garden and not otherwise of any use'</li> </ul>	The National Archives CI 1/578/35
1749, c.	A plan of the estate of Marble Hill is drawn (attributed to James Dorret)	NRO MC/184/10/2-3

<b>After 1749</b>		
1750 -70	The Thames at Marble Hill became tidal between 1750 and 1770.	
1750-1	Alterations were made in the grounds by Matthew Brettingham, including: 1/2 day covering cespools of the drain at Marble Hill; making circular kerb for new well.	NRS 8862 21 F4
1750-2	Alterations were made in the grounds by Charles Ross 'Fo 2 ½ Days work putting new roof to privy in the Garden & boarding D° for slates & taking up & Relaying floor of D° & c' 'Fo Putting New Handle to the Gardeners Bell'	NRS 8862 21 F4
1750s	She took a large share of the responsibility for the upbringing of her brother's children from his first marriage. John Hobart (born 1693), who became second earl of Buckinghamshire in 1756, sought her advice on a wide range of matters; she helped to manage his domestic political interests following his appointment as ambassador to Russia in 1762, and represented his private concerns about the posting to the ministry.	DNB
1750s/56	A note records produce sent up to the Savile Row House from the kitchen garden and dairy at Marble Hill, including: green vegetables, herbs, grapes and walnuts.	
1751	On 29 June 1751, a payment is recorded for '2 ½ Days work putting new roof to privy in the Garden & boarding for slates & taking up & Relaying floor'	'Papers re Marble Hill, Twickenham (Mid.)', Norfolk Record Office, NRS 8862 21 F4.
1752	Henrietta's niece Dorothy Hobart, whom she had brought up, married Charles Hotham elder brother of William, first Baron Hotham. Their daughter, Henrietta Gertrude Hotham (1753–1816), was born the same year, and she was also involved with her upbringing.	DNB
1752	Bill for 'a China fence behind the beehouse'	NRS 8862 21 F4
1752	Bill for 'Fo materials for the beehouse'	NRS 8862 21 F4
1755	Letter from John Everard whilst touring gardens in London: 'Lady Suffolk's Garden's are pretty: Wildernesses, &[?] Shrubberies are the things which are the modern taste, there are extremes and will ever be in prevailing fashion: straight lines no longer please: now nothing is to be seen but curves go wherever you will.'	Everard 11 – Peterhouse Library, Cambridge
1755	In November 1755 Horace Walpole wrote 'The great elm which fell into the Thames at Marble Hill in the late hurricane, killed several fishes. It is new for gudgeons to be knocked on the head by a tree in their own element ... '	Lewis: Walpole
1757 c.	A document about the case of John Fridenberg, states ' About thirty three Years since, The Present Duke of Argyll purchased a Field call'd Marble Hill, upon part of which his Grace erected An House, and planned out the rest for a Garden continuing possessed thereof till the Year 1748, or	NRS 8899

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1757/58	'The Gothic Farm at Lady Suffolk's at Marble Hill, Twickenham, called the Priory of St Hubert's (from Hobart, her maiden name) was partly designed by Mr Bentley, particularly the spire, but she caused it to be executed too low. The south side of the imaginary church there was designed by Mr Walpole. The two square little towers were Lady Suffolk's own. The whole was executed in 1757 and 1758.'	Walpole Correspondence, Vol 35, p644:
1758	In 1758, Horace Walpole wrote that the Gothic Farm known as the Priory of Hubert was finished "My Lady Suffolk has at last entirely submitted her barn to our ordination.'	Horace Walpole, 'Horace Walpole to Lady Hervey 13 September 1757', vol. 31, p. 7 at <a href="http://images.library.yale.edu/hwcorrespondence/">http://images.library.yale.edu/hwcorrespondence/</a> (accessed 21 September 2017).
1760	'The Countess of Suffolk's is most properly stiled <i>Marble Hill</i> , for such it resembles, in a fine green lawn, open to the River, and adorned on each side by a beautiful Grove of Chestnut Trees; the House is as white as Snow, a small building without wings, but of a most pleasing Appearance; the Garden is very pleasant; there is an Alley of flowering shrubs, which leads with an easy Descent down to a very fine Grotto; there is also a smaller Grotto, from whence there is a fine view of <i>Richmond Hill</i> '.	Anon ?Henrietta Pye (1760) <i>A Short Account, of the Principle Seats and Gardens, In and about Twickenham.</i>
1764	Description from river tour: 'But among all the Villas of this neighborhood, Lady Suffolk's, wh we sail past, on the left, a little below Twickenham, makes the best appearance from the river. It stands in a woody recess, with a fine lawn descending to the water, & adorned with wood well-disposed ... '.	Gilpin Mss p.25 1764 V & A
1764	A poem about Marble Hill is written by Anne Chambers it reads: ' And strait to Marble-Hill repair: Arriv'd, before they go to rest They seek the spot will suit them best, To tune their notes to fragrant May, And joyous hop from spray to spray. The grotto is the place, they cry, The fittest for our melody: There orange trees sweet odours send, With flowers their loaded branches bend; The scatter'd blossoms friendly meet, To make a carpet for the feet; The myrtle and the laurel green With roles beautify the scene;	Anne Chambers, <i>Poems by Anne Chambers, Countess Temple (Strawberry Hill, 1764)</i> , pp. 12-13

	The jasmin and the lilac too Deserve and justly claim, their due; In delicacy never beat, They make the charming scene compleat: Flow'rs of each hue in knots around Diversify th' enamel's ground: The rustic grot, tho' nam'd the last, Adds beauty by the fine contrast: Huge trees, and rocks conjunctive rise, To hide thus spot from vulgar eyes.'	
1765	Henrietta Hotham, Lady Suffolk's great niece, whilst staying at Marble Hill wrote to her parents saying that she had "Worked so hard in the Grotto and Rock that it is fear'd I shall damage my fingers ... '	Pickering: Hothams
1767	Walpole wrote: 'I have been very unfortunate in the death of my Lady Suffolk, who was the only sensible friend I had at Strawberry. Though she was 79, her senses were in the highest perfection and her memory was Wonderful... [she] had financial difficulties towards the end but she only mentioned them to Lord Chetwynd and H.W. Neverich'	Lewis: Walpole
1767, Jul	Henrietta died at Marble Hill. Probably her closest male friend in her later years, William Chetwynd, third Viscount Chetwynd, was with her at the time. Her wealth at death has been estimated to be a maximum of £20,000	DNB; TNA:PRO, PROB 11/933, sig. 390
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