

Cannon Hall Park

Restoring the Glory
Revealing the Secrets

Historical Report
Heritage Lottery Fund (Round 2)

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Black Radley

Cannon Hall Park

Historical Appraisal

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I Summary

Cannon Hall Park is an eighteenth century park created to adorn the site of a much older house. It was formed in the earlier eighteenth century but the current form and that of its gardens is the result of the laying out in the 1760's of Richard Woods for John Spencer and the enlargements and modifications by Spencer's nephew, Walter Spencer Stanhope.

The park is one of the earliest to be attributed to landscape architect Richard Woods and understanding of its development is aided by a substantial if patchy archive. It is a good example of his work and present landscaping of the park is representative of his intentions. This contributes to the significance of the landscape. The form of the pleasure grounds survives, though the planting is largely representative of the nineteenth century. The walled garden is in good repair and has the merit of being in full use, with several garden structures in historic positions, though there have been modern alterations to the layout.

Under Walter Spencer Stanhope the park was enlarged and developed in the nineteenth century into a typical Victorian Estate.

Although the wider historic landscape is now in divided ownership, it retains much of its visual cohesion, and recent planting has mitigated the impact of mid twentieth century open-cast mining.

The house and southern landscape has been in the possession of Barnsley MBC for more than sixty years and it has become a cherished asset of the local and wider community.

The purpose of this report is to inform and justify proposals to restore elements of the historic landscape.

2 Chronology

Date	Event	Notes	Reference
1650	Manor, farmland and capital messuage of CH sold by Sir William Hewitt to Robert Hartley for £2900	CS Arch.p11 Furse 2001 p xiv	
C1650	Robert Hartley passes it to his daughter Margaret	CS Arch.p11	
1656	Death of Robert Hartley of Cannon Hall		60317
1658	John Spencer I marries widow of Robert Hartley and rents CHP from his daughter in law	CS Arch.p11 Furse 2001 xiv	
C1660	John Spencer buys CHP from daughter in law Margaret	CS Arch.p11	
1674	Hearth tax CHP 5 hearths	CS Arch.p11	
1680	John Spencer II m Ann Wilson		Settlement 60316/3
1681	D. John Spencer I		60314/2
1698	Hall remodelled/rebuilt	Articles of agreement 1698-9	60342

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1715	William Spencer m Christiana Ashton (d.o. Benjamin). (who brought Derbyshire (Hathersage) estates to the family)		SP ST 60282-92 (cat); 60289
1719	Fruit trees supplied by Perfects		60673/1
1720	Sketch of Cannon Hall by Samuel Buck	Furse 2001 xiv	
1729	D John Spencer II; William Spencer inherits		
C1729	Farm buildings around courtyard and new formal garden SE of house	Furse 2001 xiv	
1733	Yew hedges planted		60673/2
1735	Fruit trees supplied by Perfects		60673/3
1756	D. William Spencer; John Spencer III inherits	CS Arch.p1 I	60314
1756	John Spencer starts planting. Richardson visits August-Sept-Dec.		JS 1756 diary
1757	Richardson presents plans Feb		JS 1757 diary
1757	Planting In Quarry Royd		JS diary March 1
1758	Planting in Raynes		JS diary at end
1759	Portrait of John Spencer by Wilson Planting at Cathill	Furse 2001 xiv	JS diary Feb 3
1760	Proposal plan by Richard Woods New pinery New Kitchen garden		
1760-62	Midden built		Sp St 60674
1761	New road begun		JS diary
	New bridge by Mill begun		JS diary Oct 23 and 26
	Park wall begun		JS diary, 23 March, 2 April
1761	Planting in front of pinery and before garden wall		Diary, March
1761	Ha ha completed		Diary, October
1761	Planting of flower garden an shrubbery		JS diary October
1762	Eastern part of the terrace made behind the ha ha.		
1762	New bridge parapet set		JS diary 22

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			June
1762	First cascade and piece of water		JS diary June 29, Oct
1763	Pheasant courts made		Letter Thomas Peach 20 May. 60537/66
1763	Second cascade		JS diary Oct 30; TP letter 60537/66
1763	John Carr starts plans for extending house		JS diary Aug 17
1764	Plans for house settled		JS diary Jul 17
1764	New piece of water and Palladian Bridge		JS diary Feb 25, March 7, 14, July 11, Nov 1
1765	Architect John Carr begins work. 2 single storey wings either sides of Hall	CS Arch.p11	
1767-8	Finishing work on interior of house and furnishing		JS diaries
1768	Two ponds in park filled		60686/25e
1769	Tower cottage built.		
1775	John's nephew Walter Stanhope inherits (Walter Spencer-Stanhope)	CS Arch.p11	60315
1778-80	John Carr remodels hall	CS Arch.p11	60686/25e Voucher bundle 1779
1779	First mention of ice house		Sp St 60686 Bund 4 pt3
1787-9	Extension to the park on west. New drive to new north lodge; more direct drive to entrance front; removal of menagerie; moving of bleaching yard.		Sp St 60686 Voucher bundle 4 pt 2 (1787) Sp St 60674 (1789)
1794	Further alterations to house overseen by Thomas Johnson; addition of second storey to wings.		1794 vouchers
1800-2	Rebuilding stables, building cart house, supervised by Thomas Johnson		Vouchers 1801-2
1801	Boat house built		1801-2

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			vouchers
1806	Beet House brought into park		1806 vouchers
1807-8	New stove built; glazing of peach house and vinery revised		Vouchers
1807-9	New walled garden west of house		Vouchers
Between 1809-1839	Present Deer shed built		Map evidence
1809	New garden house		Vouchers
1810	Old stove (pinery) dismantled New greenhouse built. Architect Thomas Johnson		Vouchers 1810-11
1814	New hot walls for peach house and vinery architect Thomas Johnson		Vouchers 1814
1821	John Spencer Stanhope (2 son of Walter) inherits	CS Arch.p11	
1873	Walter Spencer Stanhope inherits	CS Arch.p11	
c1895	Ballroom added by Sir Walter Spencer Stanhope		Listed building description
1911	Death of Walter Spencer Stanhope John Montagu Spencer-Stanhope inherits	CS Arch.p11	
1920	Margaret Elizabeth marries George Fraser.		
1926	Swimming baths built near Cliff Hill		Jackson p.194
Before 1929	Cricket pitch, golf course and swimming pool in south park		Map evidence
1940	Army training camp in south of park		Jackson p177
1944	John Montague Spencer Stanhope d. Margaret Elizabeth Spencer-Stanhope inherits.	CS Arch.p11	
1946-1952	Army camp becomes polish soldiers resettlement camp		
1947-1955	Open cast mining in Cawthorne, includes parts of Cannon Hall park		Jackson p193
1951	Barnsley Corporation buys hall, walled garden and 90 acres	CS Arch.p111761	
1955	Cannon Hall Park reinstated from mining		Jackson p194
1955	Bungalows built on part of the former camp at Tivydale		

1976	Cannon Hall listed Grade II* and parkland registered at Grade II		
1976	Kitchen garden redesigned for public access. Dipping pond removed. Rectangular pond made		

3 Pre-park history

The Cannon Hall estate goes back to mediaeval times, but was never a manorial property. The manor house of Cawthorne was elsewhere and the Spencers and Spencer Stanhopes never owned the manor and its rights.

It was owned in the C13 by the Canum family, from whom it took its name. It came into the hands of the Hartley family in 1760.

The house did not historically have a park. No park is shown here on the early eighteenth century county maps.

4 Ownership and chronological descriptions of the estate

Cannon hall came into the possession of the Spencer family in the mid-seventeenth century by marriage to the widow of the previous owner and subsequent purchase from her daughter the heiress.¹ The family had come to prosperity through iron founding. Their prosperity increased as they became involved in an increasing number of enterprises. A new house was built at Cannon Hall in 1698. Information about the landscape is sparse, but there is a bill for fruit trees bought for three sides of what must have been a walled garden, bought from John Perfect in 1719.²

4.1 William Spencer 1691-1756 (inher. 1729)

William Spencer inherited in 1729 and increased the size of the walled garden as is revealed in a list of fruit, bought from John Perfect in 1735 for the west and south aspects of a new wall in the kitchen garden, for the upper end of the Long Walk and for the Long Garden.³ In 1733 he had bought a hundred and ten yew hedge trees and paid the supplier for planting them. It may be that he was responsible for creating the areas of “park” north and south of the house and he is found actively engaged in the purchase of trees and tree seed up to the end of his life. He was also prepared to investigate new theories of cultivation at the prompting of his son, turning to Philip Miller’s dictionary of Gardening for advice on what to do with the lucerne seed he had sent. He died at the beginning of 1756 and his son John inherited

4.2 John Spencer 1719-1775 (inher. 1756)

William Spencer is said to have expressed the view that his work on the grounds of Cannon Hall had brought them to completeness, but the rapidity with which John Spencer set to

¹ This section derives from the extensive researches of Jane Furse in her 2001 report.

² Sp St 60673/1

³ Sp St 60673/3

work shows that he was not of that view, and must already have been planning further work when his father died.

John Spencer had been born in 1719 and was sent to school at Winchester, followed by university at University College Oxford. His father then encouraged him to train in the law at Middle Temple. Correspondence from his father shows that he considered this expensive education to be an investment, particularly so that he would be equipped to manage the growing estates and defy attempts to cheat the family as he felt that he had been over rights in his father's estate. He told him that if he did not undertake a legal training, there was no point in his spending protracted periods in London, and might as well return home and live the life of a countryman. He encouraged him to keep a diary and accounts, which John did, using printed almanacs, with a space for expenditure and bound with interleaved blank sheets to make up for the tiny spaces allocated for events. Through their brief entries these diaries give a view of the man and his interests as well as revealing something of the work which was to proceed at Cannon Hall.

From the beginning of February until the end of June was usually spent in London. These extended absences also generated letters from his steward, Benjamin Dutton, though, unfortunately, several years of these are absent from the record. As a single man, he had lodgings. His mail was nearly always sent to the same coffee house. Life was fairly uneventful, with dinner most often in the same establishment with the same group of friends. There were frequent visits to auctions; his diary shows that purchases were the books which must have been part of the incentive to extend the house by adding a library. At home, he was interested in country pursuits, fishing in the many lakes and pools. These were carefully managed, with notes of the regular "letting" (presumably the local term for draining or drawing) to count the fish and move them around. In the early autumn he went birding on the moors, catching partridges and grouse, most often using the nets whose provision and repair periodically appears in the estate vouchers. The diary often laconically records "went a setting"

In the winter the principal interest was hunting, going out two or three times a week. In the earlier years of his diary this seems to have been mainly for hares, sometimes specifying that they went on foot. Gradually the interest changed to fox hunting. This may simply have reflected that this was becoming the more fashionable occupation, but perhaps also his increasing affluence, able to afford to keep more and different sorts of dogs, and more hunters in addition to his carriage and riding horses.

Throughout his life, John Spencer was also interested in horse racing. He went to Newmarket for a week every year from London, and to Wakefield from Cannon Hall, or sometimes to York from a visit to his youngest sister, Alicia Greame, at Sowerby near Scarborough. Other race meetings were visited in a single day from Cannon Hall.

These interests, then, will have fed into the management of the estate. Tree planting in particular was undertaken on an estate-wide basis, to provide timber and cordwood for the iron furnaces, landscapes with hunting interest and improvement of views. Nurseries were set up in various parts, and some plantations were overplanted not merely for protection but to furnish young trees to be moved around later.

John Spencer inherited Cannon Hall in February 1756 at the age of thirty six. He had gone to London as usual in late January, even though his father had suffered a stroke not long before, but within days the news of his death on 30 January caused his return. In between dealing with his father's affairs, John gave a series of instructions for tree planting. On 10 February he "ordered Watson to stake the Dean Hill pond and set out some trees to go down" and on 22 February he "rode out into the fields and set out trees to go down".

On August 2 there is the first mention of the presence of Mr Richardson looking over the grounds in order to plan for alterations. The contact with Richardson seems to be through his lawyer friend West, a frequent visitor to Canon Hall, as he had also been in his father's time, and a resident of Cawthorne.⁴ Two of the references to Richardson in John's diary refer to him as Mr West's draughtsman. Richardson was back on September 15 to plan the house and grounds and in December he was paid firstly £10 and then £50 through Spencer's banker. On February 9th 1757 he arrived with the plans and they spent the following day looking at them.⁵

It is difficult to assess how much of Richardson's plan was proposals and how much the current condition of the parks and gardens. An analysis by Spencer of the expenditure on improvements at Cannon Hall up to the end of 1772 (Figure 132) shows that in 1756 £106 was spent, around £450 in 1757, just over £300 in 1758 and just over £100 in 1759. Most of this was incurred by the steward Benjamin Dutton. Unfortunately there is little correspondence from Dutton to his master for these years. Certainly there is evidence of planting, at least some of which can be reconciled with information on Richardson's plan. (See below, 5.1)

Spencer's diary suggests, without saying, that he was disappointed in the proposals. He does not mention Richardson again⁶ and there is none of the feeling of excitement which attended the arrival of Richard Woods. Richardson came with the plans on 9 February, and returned the following day to be seen after Spencer had spent the day hunting. The following day Spencer set out trees in the nursery to be planted in Hugset Wood (see section on planting) and on March 1 he set out the clumps to be planted in Quarry Royd and firs to be planted in Dean Hill nursery, then went to London on March 3 to stay until the end of June. The following year Spencer returned to his earlier pattern of going to London early in February, returning in mid-June and the year after that following the death of his brother in law, Watty's father, but having done little towards the park, he did not go to London until early April, returning correspondingly later at the end of August.

It is evident, then, that some of Richardson's recommendations were implemented. (See section 5.1) Spencer's memorandum of what he has spent on his improvements shows that considerable sums were spent during these years. (Figure 132)

This is in great contrast to his response to the young and vigorous Richard Woods. He was evidently impatient to proceed with more radical works in the spring of 1760.

During the three years that followed Richardson's plan he must have advanced his own thinking about what he wanted to do, recording in his diary in January 1758 that he spent all day looking over his grounds. He perhaps heard a recommendation of Woods towards the end of 1759. He seems by then to have decided how he hoped to extend the park beyond what had appeared in Richardson's map.

The first reference to Richard Woods in his diary was on Tuesday April 1 of 1760, when he records "Mr Woods came to Cannon Hall to plan my ground, park, etc." The speed with which work was put under way makes it unlikely that this was the first time that the two men had met and discussed Spencer's requirements. Between the 2nd and 4th April they rode over the grounds, viewing and planning, and on Saturday 5th Spencer had a meeting with "Mr Smith" to discuss moving the road up the western side of the park in order to take in more

⁴ JS III always refers to him as West, but letters signed Jonathan West from Cawthorne are in SP ST 60537, and some of his bills for legal work are in Benjamin Dutton's estate vouchers, 60686 Bunds 1-3. West died in 1795

⁵ John Spencer's diaries, 1756 and 1757 Sp St 60633/9 and 10

⁶ This is confused by the fact that at that time a Mr Richardson was debtor to Spencer for a sum of money. It is unlikely that they are the same person.

ground.. Although the formal issue of a writ for an *Inquisition ad quod damnum* which would be hoped to deliver this objective was not to take place until October 1761, this fact-finding discussion probably furnished a fairly clear idea of what would be regarded as acceptable to Spencer's neighbouring fellow magistrates and grand jurors and probably informed the presumptions in Woods's later proposals map.⁷

After a Sunday break, Woods returned on the Monday, and on the Tuesday a deal was struck with a bricklayer and a carpenter to build a pinery, the brickwork to be finished at the beginning of August. Woods gave them plans and directions. The following day, the position of the kitchen garden was determined and Woods then left. For the rest of 1760 Spencer did not go to London at all, pursuing his normal Yorkshire interests, but also busying himself with observing progress, even though Woods or one of his supervisors was overseeing the contract.

The following year John Spencer did go to London, but not until mid April and only for two months, though he did return by a circuitous sight-seeing route, to arrive home on July 1. Some of this curtailment may have been in the knowledge of his future return for the impending coronation of George III, which took place on 22 September and for which he had evidently secured a ticket. He left Cannon Hall on 16 September, did some sightseeing of the scaffolding in Westminster Hall, Westminster Abbey and in the streets, and conducted some business before going home on 3-4 October. His first activity on return was, as ever, to look over his grounds and the following year (1762) he again did not go to London.

These were obviously the most intensive years of activity and in succeeding years, although the routine of the London season was re-established, the duration of his visits was modified; leaving home later in the year allowed him to be present for more of the planting season. In 1763 and 1764 they were from mid- to late March to early to mid June. In 1765 he spent three weeks travelling with Watty, including visiting London. Watty by now was evidently not only John Spencer's heir by the will of William Spencer (d 1756)⁸ but also would be the heir to Horsforth following the death of his unmarried uncle, John Spencer's friend.

In 1766 Spencer's visit to London was also curtailed (from mid-March to late June), probably in the knowledge that he would be taking Watty to settle him in to his own old college of New College Oxford, in November.

Thereafter, Spencer returned to a slightly shortened version of his old calendar, spending March to late June or July, principally in London, though incorporating a long sight-seeing trip in his journey home in 1768

With the arrival of Richard Woods in 1760 the park and gardens took priority over most things. As Spencer stayed at Cannon Hall throughout this year his diary makes continual reference to progress, though in contrast there was no need for the longer, if less well written, letters from his steward.

This year concentrated more on structural changes, the kitchen garden and pinery being set in train in April. In September "Mr Wood's man", Thomas Peach, came. He was probably put in charge of setting up the kitchen garden and pinery, and may have also overseen earth shaping and filling hollows, as the following January 18 (1761) Spencer and his farm manager looked over the "new made ground." The masons started on the park wall in March, though

⁷ Spencer recorded the membership of the Quarter Sessions meeting in Knaresborough in his diary for 12 October 1761. The High sheriff was his neighbour Sir John Kaye, Mr Reper the undersheriff and his friend and neighbour, West, attorney; Mr Wentworth (shortly to inherit Bretton Park and adjacent land to Cannon Hall from Sir Thomas Wentworth) as foreman of the jury.

⁸ It is not immediately apparent that this is the case from careful study of the complex will of William Spencer, and it may be that it was in John Spencer's gift to nominate his heir.

the contract was not actually let until April 2 “to finish by Christmas”. It is not yet clear which part of the wall this was, as it seems unlikely that Spencer would have wished to pre-empt the outcome of the application to move the road. The building work on the garden wall and hothouse was signed off the same month and Woods did some more surveying and setting out. By the end of April, Spencer allowed himself to go to London, returning at the beginning of July.

Progress on the park wall was in part dependant on negotiating for a source of stone, but also, permission was not received for the road running up the west side of the park to be moved until 12 October 1761. Spencer had been working on assembling the land during the year, starting by changing the lease of a tenant whose land was needed. A Mr Green agreed to exchange some land, though the matter was not fully resolved for a year. Sir William Wentworth needed careful handling, and Spencer enlisted the support of his son, Thomas Wentworth. Sir William dined at Cannon Hall, not a frequent occurrence, in April, and approved the proposed alterations. It was fully a year before Spencer brought himself to write to Sir William about his hope of acquiring some of his land, after consultation with his son Thomas, but all moved very slowly and, it was a dear transaction, a valuation of forty years’ purchase being put on some land in the West Field, a piece of waste between the Mill and Beet House, the conveyance not completed until March 1762, though the contract for making the new road had been let a week after the *Inquisition ad quod damnum*.

From then on work proceeded rapidly on moving the road, creating a new boundary, building a new bridge and creating the series of cascades and “pieces of water” on Daking brook. Planting took place in the pleasure grounds and a menagerie was built to house Spencer’s growing, though not large collection of fancy game birds and poultry. The development of these features is discussed in the relevant sections below.

The relationship with Woods may have ended with some ill-feeling. Though Spencer only record laconically in his diary the date of settling up. Two versions of his final account, covering 1762-5 survive, the second for a rather smaller sum. Originally Woods had charged for his time both coming and going; Spencer was only prepared to pay for one of those days on each visit. There was also disagreement on charging for Woods’ clerk and some forgetfulness about a payment received. Whether this really soured the relationship, or whether both regarded it as one of those things is impossible to know. But Spencer was clear in his own mind of his own input into his scheme. A piece of paper associated with some of the bills relating to this work bears in his own hand “And were all executed by me from the designs of Mr Wood The Park with the river running through it and the new bridges over it were also finished under my inspection all the plantations were set pit planted buy my own direction the several expenses as will appear on the other side”

But the time Woods’ work was finished, the extension of the house under John Carr of York was the main preoccupation. Some planting continued after Woods’ departure, but, although not old, Spencer’s health was poor. An attack of gout in 1768 almost made him give up hunting: a friend said he hunted too hard, but he was recovered by the end of the year.⁹ However, his correspondence shows that health was an on-going worry (perhaps it was for most Georgian gentry and nobility) and there is the impression that he was running out of steam. By the end of 1774 the gout had really mastered him and he did this time dispose of his hounds and hunters. He died less than two years later, aged only 56.

4.3 Walter Spencer Stanhope 1749-1821 (inher. 1775)

Walter Spencer Stanhope inherited the Spencer estate in 1775, having already inherited Horsforth from his uncle, John Stanhope (d. 1770) his father’s brother. This meant that he

⁹ General correspondence, Sp St 60537/118-9

had considerably greater means than John Spencer, though an additional estate to maintain, and, once married, a London house. The Stanhope fortune was probably regarded as “older” money as well. Having lost his father in childhood, his upbringing had been guided by his mother’s brother, John Spencer. His education echoed Spencer’s, University College, Oxford, his old college where his uncle delivered him and settled him in and admission to the Middle Temple, where Spencer paid the fee. He also had a continental journey, not long or far enough to be termed a real Grand Tour, but probably something his uncle regretted not having had. He also managed to wangle an extended stay in Paris to improve his French.

He therefore was embarking on his adult life a little more advanced socially than his uncle had been, with well developed tastes and a good knowledge of the estate. He had often visited Cannon Hall, particularly with his mother after his father’s death. In 1758, when Watty was about nine John Spencer wrote “Watty is to bring his fishing rod. he has free leave to fish in what ponds he please, not even excepting the tench pond” He had probably also helped plant one of the clumps in the park, for in 1774 John Spencer ordered the places to be filled of the dead trees in Stanhope’s plantation

Like his uncle before him, he had evidently already decided on some plans of action.

His early years at Cannon Hall were preoccupied with building work, but in 1789-90 he diverted the road on the west side of the park yet again, to its present line. This enabled the moving of the drive and gave scope for more plantations and an additional kitchen garden. He married in 1783 Mary Pulleine, thirteen years his junior and she produced a tribe of children for him. As an MP he spent time in London in more scattered periods than his uncle’s single long stay in the year and acquired a London house to which produce from the estate was sent in a weekly box. From 1794 there seemed to be a continuing series of improvements underway: extending the house for the growing family, rebuilding stables and farm buildings, extending the glass houses in the kitchen garden and replacing the old pinery with a stone-fronted Greenhouse. These changes were accompanied by the arrival of new plants like rhododendrons and new tender plants like pelargoniums.

4.4 John Spencer Stanhope 1787-1873 (Inher. 1821)

On Walter’s death in 1821, the estate was inherited by his second son, the eldest being considered unfit to manage an estate, being probably an epileptic. He in any case died in 1832.

John had travelled widely abroad having eventful journeys through Europe during the Napoleonic wars and published an admired work on the ruins of Olympia. He was both a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the society of antiquities. He presented a piece of the frieze of the Parthenon to the British Museum and then returned home and wrote a couple of pamphlets on agriculture.

His tenure of the estate spans half a century. He was widely admired and respected, but producing little change to the landscape.

He was succeeded in 1873 by his son Sir Walter Spencer Stanhope, and he in 1911 by his son John Montagu Spencer Stanhope. On his death in 1944 his daughter Margaret Elizabeth Ida (married to Hon George Fraser) inherited and it was she who sold the Hall and southern park to the borough of Barnsley.

5 Character areas

5.1 North Park



Figure 1. The north park 1756, Francis Richardson. Marked with field names used in the text.

The earliest plan of Cannon Hall is that of Richardson, surveyed in 1756. It presents the difficulty that it is a proposals plan, so it is not known what is actually present and what is proposed.

The plan is labelled as being of the Park and Gardens, suggesting that all of the area shown on the north of the house was considered as the Park, or proposed to be the park. The heavily planted hedges in some places suggest an embellished landscape with a park-like character provided by clumps. If the park were to be enclosed by a wall, as appears to have been the intention, a very considerable diversion of the road would have been needed to contain all the land mapped. This may well not have been acceptable to the local people and would in any case have involved considerable expense both for wall and road. Lightly sketched lines perhaps indicate proposed points of contraction of the whole. The first is across the southern end of Quarry Royd and Hollins. In the event a slightly larger part of Quarry Royd was incorporated. The balance of Quarry Royd may also have been considered as part of the park, separated by a sunk fence (which was removed in 1789). The others points of contraction were beside the north east boundary of Raynes, and across the middle of what appears to have originally a single field at Lower Dandliff. Raynes did not become part of the enclosed park, but did continue to be embellished.

The road north to Hoyland appears on this map to cross diagonally on a straight causeway or cutting north of the Hall, and then, lined on both sides with trees, between Delf Hills and Quarry Royd, and up the east side of Upper Spring. The very straight section seems improbable, except as a clumsy proposal for a diversion, but leaves the question unanswered as to where the old road did go if it was not here. The description of the road to be closed in 1761 is unhelpful in that regard. It seems more likely that the causeway already existed at this time, and perhaps represented an earlier diversion.

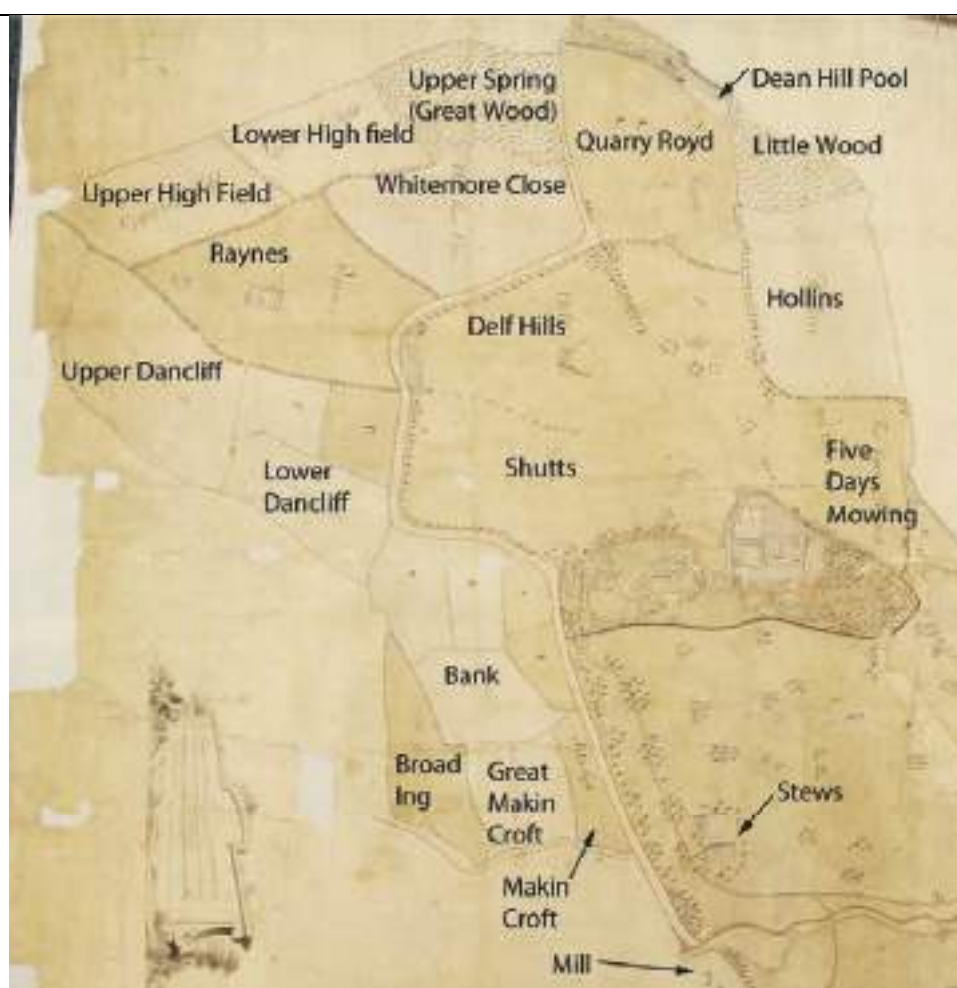


Figure 2. North park extension, Improvements plan c1766 Marked with place names found on the key. North at top

The plan of alterations made, dating from around 1766 shows the course of the new road looping round the western side of Delf Hills and Shutts, to join the original course at the bottom of Quarry Royd. The presence of a line of trees evidently marking a hedge line between Delf Hills and Shutts, and suddenly ending, suggests that the straight road had in fact been an existing feature which the hedge line had respected.

The existing heavy hedge lines suggest that the setting of the Hall to the north had been earlier dressed to give a treed landscape without actually creating a park. The planting in Raynes, (of 1758) almost as proposed by Richardson, and later the decorative stable which is now Tower Cottage, by John Carr in 1769¹⁰ continued the process of ornamenting the landscape beyond the park.

¹⁰ Estate letters, Sp St 60543, 1769 April 10 and April 15.



Figure 3. Cannon Hall Park c1800, Sp. St. Maps, 106 North at top

The plan of c1800, (Figure 3) though contributing nothing to understanding of the planting of the park, shows the further stage in expanding it. This may have begun in planning as early as 1780, the date of an estimate for moving the park wall from Beet house gate, taking in new plantations by the mill - a relatively modest alteration. As it appears in the 1783-4 voucher bundle, the work must have been completed around then. A more radical alteration took place in following 1787, the year when damages arising to a tenant for losing land into the new road were assessed. No direct references have been found to moving the public highway to pass along the lane to Jowett House and up the back of Makin Croft and the closes which had only been identified on the 1766 map by key letters. The appearance of that land on the plan of the park suggests that the idea was already forming for this second diversion.

The new sections of road off Jowett House Lane, and then continuing from the top of Shutts straight towards and through Upper Spring must have already taken place when more road making took place, this time to create new estate roads within the park, in 1788-90. As always, the use of place names which were perfectly understood by the writers and readers at the time can cause bafflement today. However, in conjunction with the map of c1800, it is possible to identify a new road from the fold gate [behind the farm buildings] to where it joins the old road leading to Upper Spring as being a new back drive, and a new road from the fold gate to the smithy¹¹ being a re-alignment of Woods' entrance drive. All the old road (i.e. Woods' drive) was taken up and sown with grass seed, its surface used to form the bed of the new one. In 1790 a bill for wall stone for the porter's lodge seems to refer to the north lodge and stone for a new gateway in 1803 to the same location or to the south lodge.¹²

¹¹ The smithy appears in both the 1761 diversion and in various accounts of road or wall making and appears to have been where the current south lodge now is.

¹² Sp St 60674 time sheets; 60686 Bund 9 pt 1, Vouchers 1803

This land is in separate ownership, so its later development will not be considered further.

5.2 The South Park



Figure 4. The deer (south) park, 1756, Francis Richardson. North at top.

The South park consists of two parts: that labelled “the Deer Park” on the schedule to the 1766 map, and the southern meadows.

The western boundary of the deer park as shown in 1756 was the lane which led from the place which is still called Raw Green in the far south, up past the Beet House on its west and to the bridge by the mill. This part of the road was called Mill Lane (or Jowett House Mill Lane). It then passed a place called Kettle Royd (not yet identified) to the end of the short drive which led to the house. At some point the lane became Cannon Hall Lane.¹³

The south park as shown by Richardson takes no account of the proposal to move the public road and presumably shows the western park boundary as it then existed. Some of the planting shown must be presumed to represent his proposals. Unlike the planting in the north park there is no evidence on whether any of it was carried out, though several of the clumps south of the brook seem to occupy similar positions to those shown after Woods had finished his work there. (Figure 5)

The western boundary ran close beside the old stews which are probably of some antiquity. An extension of the mill pool seems to have crossed the road into the park. A narrow belt of trees edged the western and southern boundaries, some of which may actually have been present, as there are records of trees being taken out of Mill Lane when the road was moved.¹⁴ A drive leading to Cawthorne across the bridge at Gilroyd was edged probably by

¹³ The wording of the quarter Sessions Order to close it is “highway from Raw Green over lands in Cawthorne called Miln Lane (or Jarrett House Mill Lane,) to Kettle Royd and Canon Hall Lane to a lane in High Hoyland called Hoyland Lane” Sp. St. 60683.

¹⁴ Diaries, December 1761

a hedge with trees and then led in an avenue eastwards along the boundary, into the village via Dark Lane or Cliff Hill Lane.

On the south east of the house and gardens was a series of pools. The lower of these extended half-way to the brook and, considering the fall of the land, its dam must have been a very prominent feature in the park



Figure 5. The south park, annotated with names mentioned in the text. C1766. Sp St Maps 102. North at top

In recognition of the work that had already been done in the north park, Woods' proposals were restricted to the southern part of the estate. Woods' first two summers at Canon Hall were occupied on the kitchen garden and pleasure grounds. After the public road was moved work was able to begin on Daking Brook (See Section 5.3) and planting in the south park.

The replacement road skirted the rear of Beet House, and from there much of the old road was used as the course of the new drive. A new bridge was built to carry the road, closer to the mill, while the drive swung away to cross Daking Brook to give a view of the the first cascade. The location of the two old stew ponds gives an indication of how far the road was moved.

The drive continued to follow the line of the old road, swinging out towards the boundary in order to cross the ha-ha.

On the eastern boundary, the earlier drive and its hedge had been removed and it was re-directed to the outside of the two Gilroyds. Crossing the brook on the new bridge on the site of the earlier one, it again turned westward, skirting the boundary of Spencer's ownership into Cawthorne on the route which had been shown by Richardson.

In the deer park (the part which lay between the house and the brook) where Richardson had shown only odd trees, which were probably already present, Woods had arranged a

number of clumps, and an arrangement on the boundary consisting of a number of V-shaped clumps (See Section 5.1)

The meadows south of the brook had a number of rather regular clumps more or less in positions indicated by Richardson so may have actually been planted following his proposal. The boundary, however, did not have a perimeter belt once it had left the road, but three clumps spaced along it.

The mapping of this meadow area is interesting in giving the names of individual former closes. One is “waste”, bought by Spencer from the lord of the manor, Sir William Wentworth in 1762.¹⁵ The presence of the other names, nearly all watery in their connotations, suggests that this land had only recently been incorporated into the park and been drained by canalising the brook.

It is unclear whether there were deer at Cannon Hall before 1760. In May 1761 Spencer wrote to his neighbour at Gunthwaite asking leave to turn some deer into his park. Was he removing his own deer while the work was being done on creating a new boundary, or had he acquired some which he was not in a position to house? However, very soon after moving the road, deer started arriving, from gunthwaite, Mr Parker, Sir George Armitage, and from Sprodborough. These were listed by sex and age in his diary for the first week in February 1762.

The most significant change to the deer park immediately following the conclusion of Woods’ contracts was the removal of the two large pools below the pleasure gardens. Earth was taken from the cascades for this and the work occupied 341 man-days and cost £20 14s 10d¹⁶. By removing the large dam, the view down the park towards Cawthorne and back have been greatly improved.



Figure 6. The south of the park c. 1800. Sp St. Maps 106

¹⁵ Diaries, 1762 March 27

¹⁶ 60686/25e.

The map of around 1800 is problematic in not being dated. It has no planting information, but shows the changed road system including new estate roads of 1789-90. It marks an already existing South Lodge, perhaps converted from the previous “smithy” which descriptions of road making and wall building suggest was in this location. It does not show the north lodge, built in 1790-1, but perhaps this was because it was not required for the purposes of the map.

The fact that this map encompasses all the land in the township, often with the owners’ names overwritten and with numbers relating to a now lost schedule, suggests it may have been produced for purposes of calculating tithes. Such a need may have been triggered by changing land uses of the land newly incorporated into the park.

The map also pre-dates the formation of an additional kitchen garden to the west of the house and south of the public road which had now become part of the drive. This, like the north park, Tower House and the Catihill plantations is outside the ownership of Barnsley MBC, but its construction is relevant to the development of the walled garden within the park.

In 1805 there is a reference in the accounts to the “New garden by the nursery.” The nursery is evident as a small plantation on the c 1800 map (ref 842) and a precursor of the new garden is possibly represented by no 843. However, in the vouchers for the years 1806-9 there are extensive bills relating to building the garden walls, drains, the central bason, and the ha-ha which formed the southern boundary of the garden instead of a wall. The garden was levelled and “sparrowgrass” beds were built. This layout, together with the gardener’s cottage which accompanied it is clearly shown on the plan of 1839. (

Figure 7)

On the east side of the park, the map of c 1800 shows that the drive to Cawthorne had resumed the more direct route shown on the Richardson map. Although the land between the park and the village was now all shaded pink to indicate Spencer-Stanhope ownership, the drive still entered the village via Cliff Hill Lane and Dark Lane.



Figure 7. South- part of the park, 1839. Sp St Maps 124.

The same map shows how the earlier (1761) road had been appropriated as a drive to the house from the south, now entering the park at the present Main Lodge. The previous entrance drive (pre 1761 public road) is shown with its avenue of trees surviving. This is not shown as a drive but this may be because the surveyor had identified a width or a standard of surface to merit being shown. A drive is also not shown crossing the western part of Daking Brook within the park, although a constriction by the first cascade indicates where a crossing may have been, or indeed probably was.

The map also shows that, south of the Rustic (Cascade) bridge, the road had now been moved westward to take in the curtilage of the Beet House, which had been shown previously on the west of the road. The old road is shown as a drive running beside its rear boundary, emerging at the top of Raw Green. This may have arisen in 1806 when the estate's mason charged for shifting part of the park wall by the gates at Raw Green.

On the eastern boundary, although a drive is still shown leading from Gilroyd between its avenue of trees, to the top of Cliff Hill Lane, another branch now leads more directly towards Tivydale. To the west and east of this new drive, land that had been shown as separate closes in 1800 is now seen as incorporated into the park, though with perimeter planting defining both spaces and perhaps suggesting independent uses like the later cricket ground.

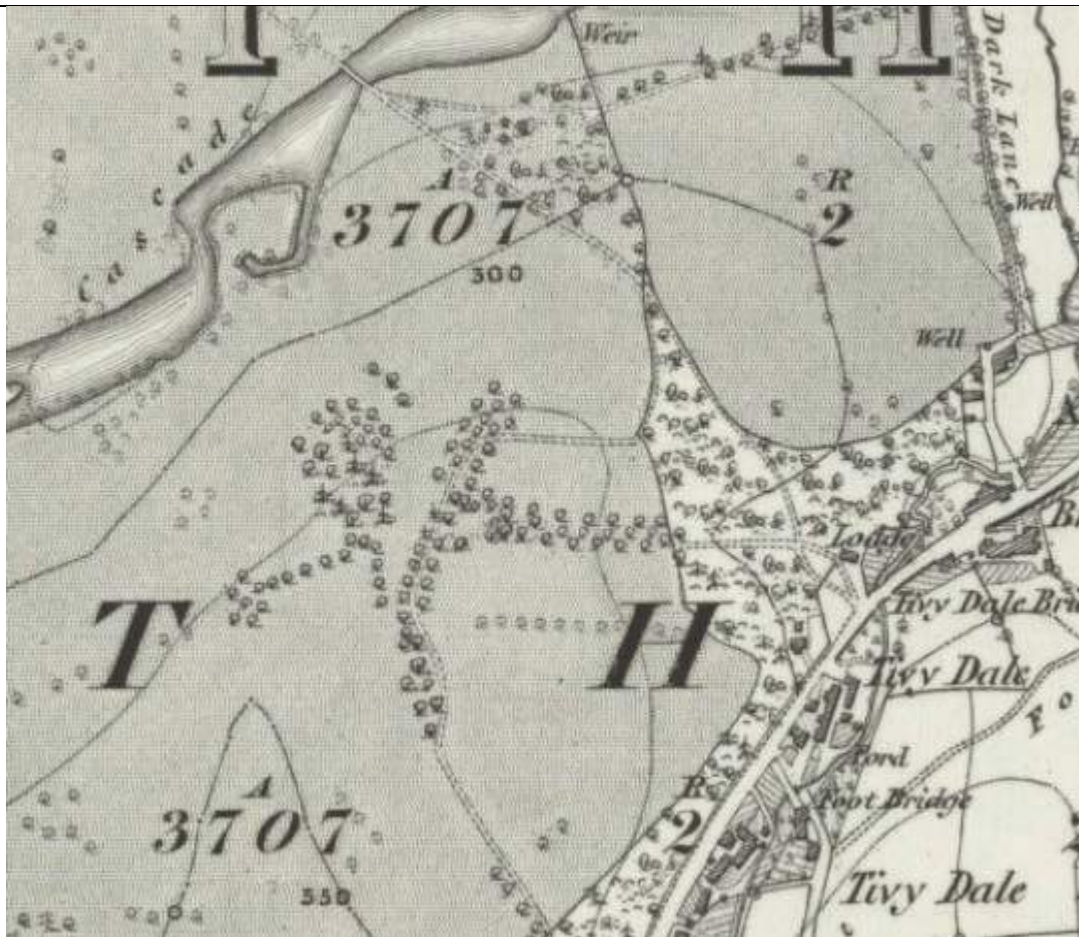


Figure 8. South east part of the park, OS survey 1850-2, pub 1854. 6 inch (not to scale) Sheet 274.

The first edition of the Ordnance Survey of 1850 confirms the information from 1839, but, while indicating with a grey wash the land considered to be part of the park, also shows fences or hedges dividing the land up for ease of management. (See Figure 8 and Figure 16)

In the south east the drive to Tivydale is shown passing through a block of woodland to an entrance lodge at Tivydale Bridge. A branch swings along an avenue to the southern corner.

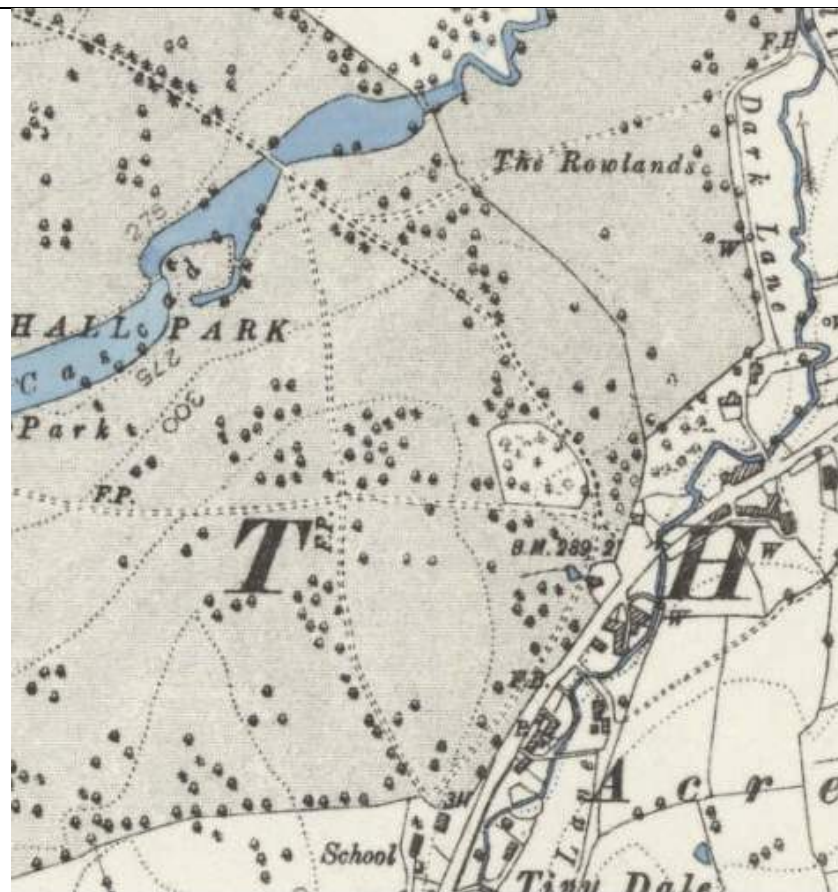


Figure 9. South east part of the park, OS survey 1891, published 1894. 6 inch (not to scale) Sheet 274

The 1891 survey shows that the planting in the south part of park had been opened up. The blocks of trees, belts and avenues that had existed forty years earlier had become open groups. The branch drive and its avenue had disappeared, being replaced by a more direct footpath from the bridge to the school. Another one is shown from the Cascade Bridge to the new South Lodge.



Figure 10. East part of the south park, 1904 (published 1907) sheet 274 six inch (not to scale)

By 1904 the parkland notation had been extended eastwards over another line of fields. This was perhaps connected to the addition of a further weir on the Serpentine Turns during the same interval.



Figure 11. East part of the south park, 1929 (published 1933) sheet 274; Six inch (not to scale).

By 1929 (Figure 11) some formal recreation use had come to the south east corner of the park. The cricket ground which is first shown then is likely to represent the successor to long-standing permissions granted to the village or estate cricket teams. There had been a village cricket club since 1843, which probably always played on a level field within the park. By 1874 the concession was of long standing, when Colonel Walter Spencer Stanhope threatened to withdraw the privilege if standards of order and conduct did not improve.

A golf course shown on the Gilroyd fields on the east of the drive to Cawthorne reflects a growing popularity of this sport as well as a moving down the social scale of its participants during the 1920's. A swimming pool near the Cliff Hill ford shows the same trend. It is said to have been built by striking miners in 1926.¹⁷

All these facilities are said to have gone out of use (or to have been denied to the community who were debarred from the Tividale gate) when the southern meadows were requisitions for an army camp by the War Office in 1940, followed by the open cast mining of 1947. In fact, all three are shown on the revised OS map of 1948 (Figure 12). Furse (2001) records that the swimming pool was not actually finally closed until 1976.

The military camp is said originally to have been set up to receive forces evacuated from Dunkirk. During the war it was used for training of different regiments and nationalities. After the war it was one of 300 resettlement camps for Polish soldiers who did not wish to return home.¹⁸ This period is a cherished part of the community's recollections.

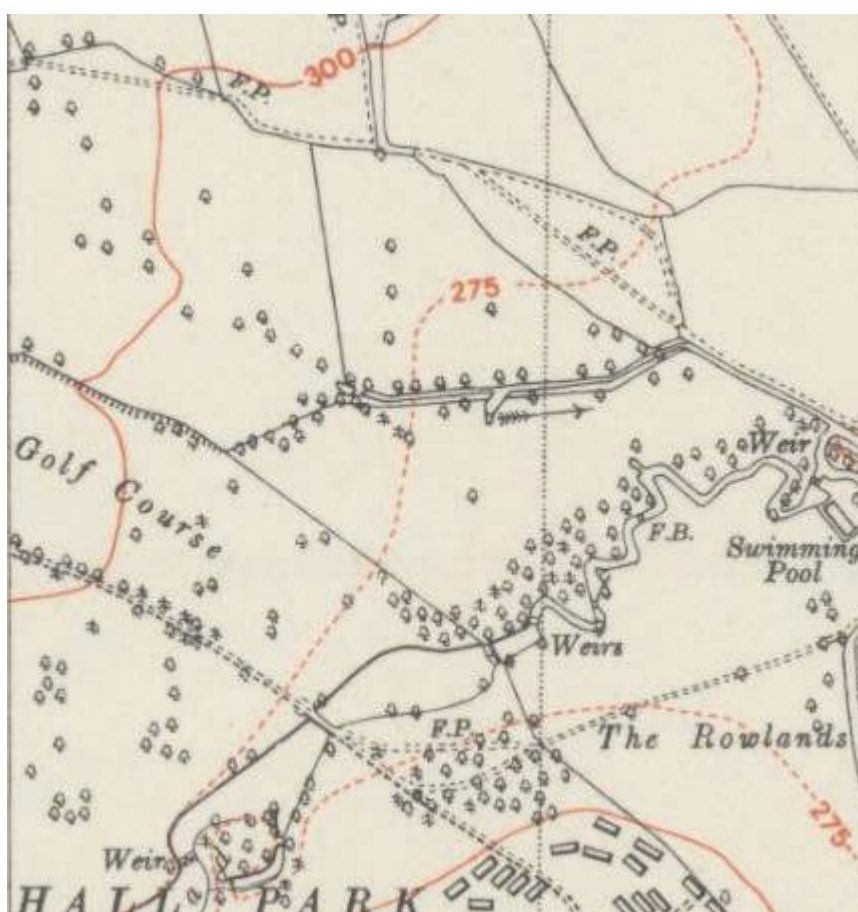


Figure 12. South side of Deer Park, 1948 (published 1949)

¹⁷ Barry Jackson, *Cawthorne 1790-1990*, (1991) 147-8, 194.

¹⁸ <http://www.cawthorne.org.uk/cannon-hall-military-camp---polish-resettlement-camp.htm>

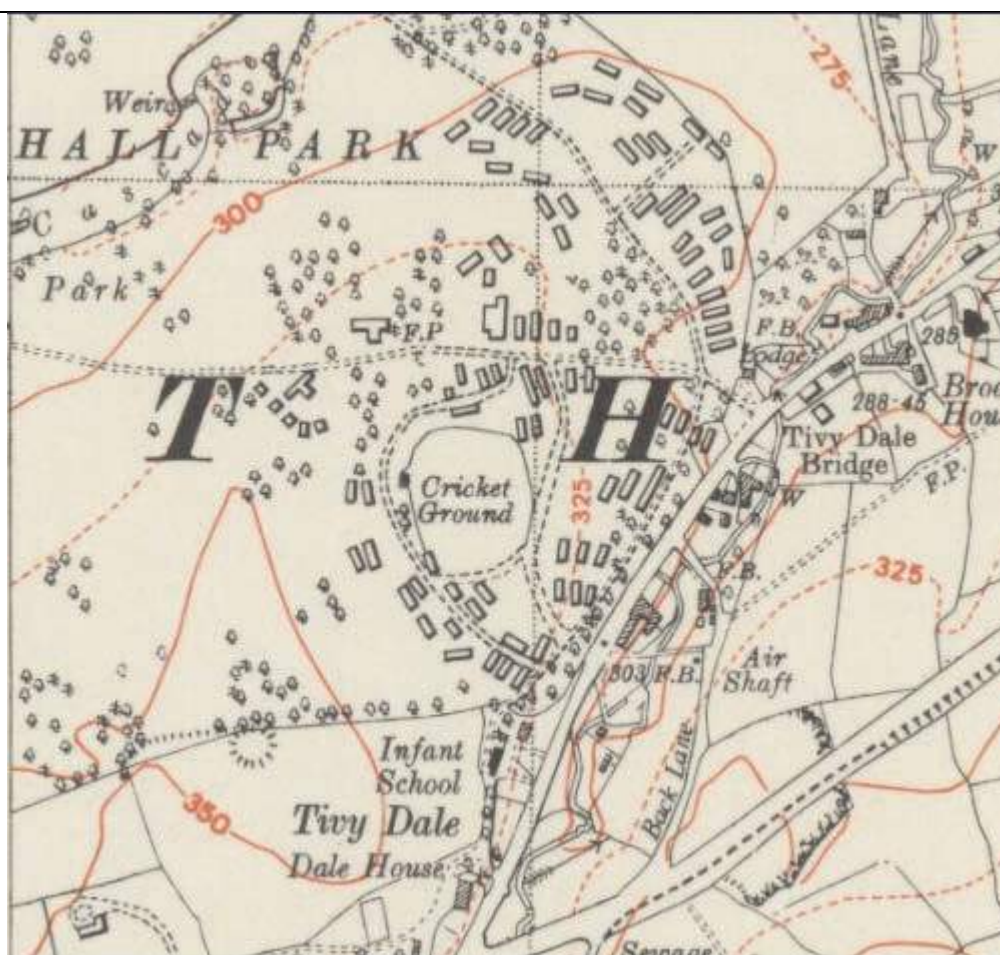


Figure 13. Ordnance Survey, 6 inch (not to scale) 1948, published 1949 showing the military camp



Figure 14. Sketch plan of military camp 1940-52. <http://www.cawthorne.org.uk/cannon-hall-military-camp---polish-resettlement-camp.htm>

By the time the camp was demolished, open-cast mining had started in the parish. It is said that 60% of the open land was mined. Reinstatement was delayed, but was finished in 1955. The extent of the park which was dug up has not been ascertained. An aerial photograph of 1966 (Figure 15) shows the re-instated park. A sports pitch had been re-established on a different location near Cliff Hill. This land had been reinstated as a level area for the purpose by the Coal Board. A series of striations near Tividale may be the remaining signs of the camp, part of which had been redeveloped as a residential street. The combined impact of war-time pressures and the mining had removed most of the planting from the open ground in the southern meadows, although the un-built area had still had a good number in 1948.

The western side of the Deer Park had been similarly denuded of trees by 1966, although (allowing for some removal to make the golf course) there had still been a reasonable number in 1948.



Figure 15. Aerial photograph, 1966. Barnsley archive.

The division of ownership since 1951 has required the reinstatement of a hedge, now very substantial, next to the ride to Cawthorne. The land to its east is now under management of the Cannon Hall Farm and is pasture.



Figure 16. South west of the park, OS survey 1850-2, pub 1854. 6 inch (not to scale) Sheet 273

The layout on the west side of the south park is also confirmed by the survey of 1850. (Figure 16). It is of interest that the land taken into the park in c 1790 is not annotated as part of the park in this survey.



Figure 17. South west part of park OS survey 1891, published 1894. 6 inch (not to scale) Sheet 273



Figure 18. Detail of west side of south park Ordnance Survey 1903 revision., published 1907 Sheet 273

On the west side of the park, there were few changes recorded on the Ordnance Survey mapping. In 1903 the land south of the new walled garden was notated as parkland, perhaps just pointing out a quirk in the previous edition.

Footpaths now led from the main lodge and the south side of the Cascade (Rustic) bridge into the southern meadows. Although this does not suggest a right of way, it does mean that there was use by the public, since the family would have no need of them. There was therefore a growing enjoyment of the park if only by Cawthorne villagers. Accounts of community events held in the park tell the same story.¹⁹

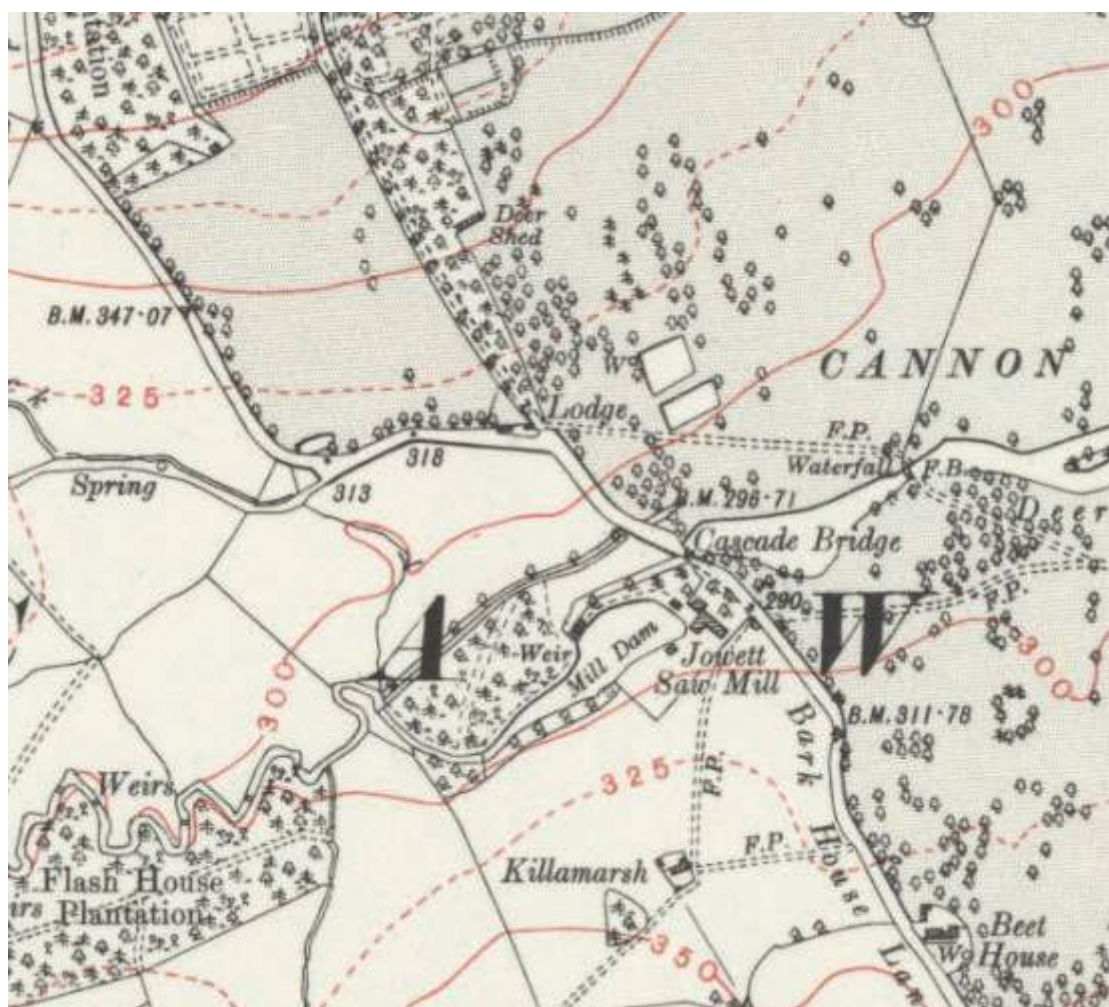


Figure 19. Detail of west side of South Park. Ordnance Survey 1929 revision., published 1932 Sheet 273

Even less change occurs up to the 1929 revision apart from the intrusion of a fence line down the park.

By then the park was still well timbered. Under the council ownership a footway following the line of the original (pre 1762) road has been introduced, a car park between the stews and the south lodge and a visitor centre adjacent.

5.1 Park Planting

The extent of planting in the park prior to the inheritance of John Spencer in 1756 is difficult to estimate without further research into the records of William Spencer and his father,

The earliest mapping of the estate, in the proposals map of John Richardson, surveyed in 1756 and delivered in February 1757 shows, within the area of the parks or proposed parks, areas apparently of ancient woodland at the Rookery (labelled Little Wood on the 1765 map) and part of Deffer Wood. This was labelled Great Wood in 1765. Not mapped on these estate maps, and outside Spencer's ownership were, immediately north of the

¹⁹ Several such are described or illustrated in Barry Jackson, *Cawthorne, 1790-1990*.

Rookery and Dean Hill farm Margery Wood and Sir William Wentworth's Cawthorne Park. Outside the area identified as part of the park was a much larger part of Deffer Wood. About two miles south east of Cawthorne, between Silkstone and Higham the Spencers also owned Hugset Wood. Dotted across the landscape, a number of smaller woods also defined the views from Cannon Hall.

These woods were evidently carefully managed as is evidenced by the survival of wood accounts from 1698 into the nineteenth century,²⁰ and by the consternation among neighbouring landowners when one of their number decided to change the manner of offering his woods for sale.²¹ Much of the product of these woods was coppice or cordwood sold to the furnaces and forges of the ironworks. The name "Spring" applied to parts of some woods to this day is evidence of this.

The estate letters and the diaries give ample evidence of planting in the time of William Spencer, but in many cases it is not possible to determine where it was taking place. In other cases it was evidently in woods all over the estate, including the Derbyshire estates. With regard to the park, there is little firm evidence. Furse says that William inherited or planted an elm avenue (now limes) running eastwards from the then public road, towards the house. (For more on this see 5.2) She also relates that he commissioned his son John to buy sweet chestnuts in London for him in 1746.

Before the death of his father, John Spencer was evidently developing a keen interest in planting on the estate and participating in its planning. In 1754 William was writing to John, who was in London, that Mr Perfect, the family's favoured nurseryman over several years, reported that supplies of both beech mast and chestnuts had failed this year. Perhaps chestnuts and beech did set seed near Pontefract, but not reliably, or perhaps the Perfects normally sourced them further south but there was a general shortage in that year. A month later, John had sent up from London seeds (presumably of these) and cuttings from plane trees; William reported that a piece of ground had been cleared to sow seeds of the sorts that had not come the previous year, including beech mast, oaks and chestnuts. John had also sent lucerne seed but without instructions. William had looked it up in (Phillip) Miller (Dictionary) but awaited instructions. John had evidently been learning the beneficial results of improving pasture by growing leguminous crops. Again, later the same year, William reminded him to send instructions when he sent seeds, so that the gardener could observe his directions.²²

Much of the tree planting would be silent in the records, particularly in regard to variety. Because of the huge numbers of trees involved, parkland planting in the eighteenth century mainly consisted of native species, propagated by paying small boys to collect acorns, beech mast and ash and sycamore keys. It was then customary either to augment existing woods and plantations by planting the seeds directly, or by establishing a nursery, from which young trees could be transplanted when needed. The correspondence with the Perfects shows that seeds were bought from them of varieties which could not be obtained locally.

When John Spencer inherited, there was already a nursery at Dean Hill, north of the Rookery. It was not mentioned by name when Spencer recorded planting in the nursery on 29 October 1756, nor when trees there were identified to plant in Hugset Wood the following February. However, the location is definitively identified on March 1 when "firs" were planted there. There appear to have been other nurseries too, as in August he records looking over the nurseries with Mr Rich.

²⁰ Sp. St. 60660-8

²¹ John Spencer's diary, 1772 May 5. A memorial to Lord Montagu on this subject Sp St 60633/23.

²² Sp St 60537,/ 36, 37

A record of forest trees planted in Hugset Wood at the end of Spencer's 1757 diary lists beeches, Dutch elms, Wych elms, and Sycamores from Dean Hill, chestnuts, beeches, ashes Dutch elms, wych elms, firs and sycamores from Barnby Hall, 889 oaks from the Mill nursery (not identified), and 200 chestnuts from the garden. The latter suggests that John thought his father had been over-enthusiastic about this tree, but it may be that the place identified by William for John's seed purchases in 1754 was in the garden. Although not strictly relevant to the planting of the park, this record demonstrates the level of resources and range of trees available on the estate when the time came. Hugset may also have been overplanted to serve as a nursery, for in 1762 when much planting was taking place in the park, trees were lifted from there as well as from Barnby Hall.²³



Figure 20. Land north east of Little Park c1765. Sp St Maps 102. North at top

The following year, 1758, the back of the diary records planted in Raynes 192 elms 26 sycamores, four chestnuts and four transplanted elms from the Avenue. Raynes was not in the area of the park enclosed by the new road of 1761 nor any of the subsequent road diversions though it seems to have been planted as part of the parkland landscape. The Richardson map of 1756 shows three clumps to be planted there (Figure 1) and that of c1765 shows two of them, one a rectangular grid of trees in the middle of the field, perhaps intended to be a nursery, and a clump in the western corner. The remains of both of these were still evident on the Ordnance Survey map of 1890.

Planting took place in 1756. The diary is silent on the location at the time, but in October 1757 vacancies were filled in the clumps planted “last year” in Quarry Royd as well as in the lines in the nursery. It is possible, of course that Spencer actually meant the previous planting season, rather than the previous year as there are much firmer references to clumps being planted on Quarry Royd in spring 1757. The clumps shown on the 1765 map are small and few, hardly justifying planting over two seasons.

The same month “firs” were planted in the Dean Hill nursery. Quick-growing conifers were often planted as nurse plants, with the intention of removing them when the intended trees

²³ Diary 1762 April 14

were large enough not to need their protection any more. However, it will be seen that a number of conifers appear on Richard Woods' proposals plan.

By the time of the first mention of planting in 1757, Richardson's proposals plan had been presented in February. It is difficult to tell whether any of his proposals were implemented as it is not known what was present before. He shows a number of hedges thickly planted with standards, almost certainly the result of William Spencer's work. He shows several clumps, especially in the land south of the river. Some of these appear to consist of Lombardy poplars (*populus nigra italica*) a tree which both Hillier and Mitchell say was only introduced in England in 1758²⁴ so probably not these. The alternative is some other fastigate tree, or even Italian cypress, though these would not have been considered hardy. No such trees appear actually to have been planted.

Richardson also shows a number of clumps north of the house. Three were in Raynes, of which two seem to have been planted in 1758 as mentioned above, three were in Quarry Royd which also were planted and in a few in other locations where nothing is shown on the map of c1765.

Apart from enlarging or thickening up Hugset Wood, John Spencer has another planting project in the vicinity. In 1759 he records finishing planting 1400 firs in the clump at Cathill, and in 1761 finishing planting the ashes at Cathill foot.²⁵ There was more planting there in 1763. From time to time Spencer rode out to view the plantations.²⁶ He had a small estate at Cathill, bought in 1758. It is just west of Hoylandswain and he is also seen improving its value by exchanging pieces of land in the fields. The planting was probably also to bring value to some unproductive hill-top land, but it is visible from Cannon Hall and it is likely that the intention was to create another knob of trees on the skyline, possibly even the purpose of buying it.²⁷

Another planting project was north west of Cannon Hall at Bagdon. He bought a half share of "Bagden" and an eighth share in Bagden Wood in 1762 (perhaps already having the remainder?) and in October began planting in "Highbridge Wood" which seems to have been part of the property or near it. The following year his steward told him the gardeners had moved on from Cathill to planting at Bagden Bank, which is across the road from Highbridge Wood. As Bagden was behind Deffer Wood it is less likely that this was to create a sightline from Cannon Hall, but it could be that it was to improve the view on the approach.

The licence to move the road in October 1761 enabled a start on making the new one, building the park wall on that side and planting a boundary belt. A week later the contract was let for making the new road. In December trees were removed from Mill Lane and planting started.²⁸ It is unclear from the note whether some of the planting consisted of the removed trees or not.

Woods' planting style was very different from that of Brown, as the analysis by Cowell demonstrates. The intricacy of the pleasure ground tended to flow into the park and this was the case at Cannon Hall. She notes his lavish use of firs, pines and other conifers, which documentary evidence, particularly that from Cusworth, where it is plentiful, shows that he did not intend as nurse trees, but as a feature in their own right. The use of different species would give variety of shape and colour.²⁹ It is unclear what species of conifer were used.

²⁴ Hillier's *Manuel*, 1981 edition; Alan Mitchell, *Trees of Britain* (1996)

²⁵ Diary, 1759 Feb 3 and 1761 Dec 8. Agent's letters 60543 1763 Nov 7.

²⁶ 1762 May 29, 1765 August 7, 1768 Nov 9.

²⁷ Bought for £1800, in a list of purchases in Yorkshire in the front of his 1772 diary.

²⁸ Diary 11 and 12 December 1761

²⁹ Cowell, 41-4.

Spencer just refers to them as “firs” regularly used at that time for Scots Pine as well as spruce.

Woods’ proposals map, which only covers the gardens and the central part of the park (the Deer Park), shows conifers as the principal tree along the new park boundary, and also plentifully planted by the eastern bridge (referred to at that time as Gilroyd Bridge).

The form of planting has some similarities with a diagram given to the foreman at Cusworth which shows planting in a zigzag. At Cannon Hall triangular clumps were spaced along the boundary, and a little way in, a row of clumps was placed opposite the thin points.

The number of conifers used was considerably less than indicated on the proposal map. This may have been because Spencer wanted it that way, but could equally be because there were not enough firs to be had. We know that firs were planted in the nursery at Dean Hill in 1756, but substantial numbers had already been planted at Cathill, and information is patchy because of the random survival of estate agent’s letters and equally random entries in Spencer’s diary. There is no information on the purchase of trees at this date, nor of the gift of saplings from friends. In 1770 at Irnham, Woods cheerfully changed his planting scheme to accommodate the trees available in the nursery there, and though age may have made him more compliant, the same may have been the case at Cannon Hall.³⁰

1762 started with unspecified planting near Gilroyd Bridge. In April firs were planted there, where they are seen on the plan of 1765. (Figure 21 and Figure 22) In March, as the wall beside the new road progressed, from the Beet House to the mill goit (leat) was planted with oaks, (spruce) firs, beech and chestnuts. This mixed planting is also visible on the plan of 1765. In April evergreens were planted at Beet House, and in the park near Beet House. These can also be identified on the plan of 1765, a large group in the south west corner, three more groups along the southern boundary and three clumps within the parkland. (Figure 26).³¹ Not mentioned, but possibly part of this planting are the three weeping willow trees on the island upstream of the Palladian Bridge, and three fastigate trees in the centre. (Figure 22)

In October, more firs were taken from Barnby Hall nursery and were planted by the bridge on the new road. These are also seen on the 1765 map. (Figure 23 and Figure 24)

Also in that year beech were planted in the upper part of the park and large sycamores and chestnuts in the park without specifying where, and near the end of the year “planting and removing” large trees.

The following year, (1763) planting on the west side of the park continued in the spring and autumn, elms, beech and firs being mentioned in Spencer’s diary. This may be when the section between the bridge and the drive to the house was planted. Although intended to be firs, the 1765 map shows that the planting along the boundary and in the park here was mainly deciduous. From here on there is less information on planting, though there was clearly a lot going on. Spencer’s slightly later departure for London than before he began his improvements means that he was present for much of the spring planting as well as in autumn, but the references in his diary are mainly to planting generically and carrying trees, while letters from the agent or gardener simply refer to watering new planted trees.

In 1765 there was more planting on the east side, beech, elm and fir, and at “Gilroyd park gate” in February and March and in November, generally in the park and pleasure ground and by the river, and in December, at the corner of the house, and to cover the back shed, and the back fold.

³⁰ Cowell, 42,

³¹ All these references from the Diary.

At some point an unidentified character called Beaumont appeared on the scene. He seems to have been a supplier of trees and perhaps also a planter, possibly the neighbouring landowner who was engaged on a similar project, (A later reference links him with Bretton, so he may have been employed by Sir Thomas Wentworth, lent or having a side-line) In February 1769 he went with Spencer over the grounds to set out what wood was to be taken down in the spring, but in 1771 John Brooksbank (possibly the gardener) wrote in exasperation that on Beaumont's return from an absence, he had not the number of trees he had promised and was only able to supply 200 small beeches, 100 small oaks and a few chestnuts. He asked leave to be excused from planting on "the mount" as he had forgotten the instructions. The deficiency was to be made up with scotch firs got from Boswell.³² This is the first occasion for which evidence of purchase of trees is found, though it is most likely that other purchases were made from time to time.



Figure 21. Proposed planting at Gilroyd Bridge Sp. St. 101. North at top

³² Diary entries for dates cite; correspondence 60537/173 (1771 April 19)



Figure 22. Actual planting at Gilroyd Bridge. Sp. St. Maps 102. North at top



Figure 23. Proposed planting Mill Bridge. (South at top) Sp. St. 101



Figure 24. Proposed planting between the pleasure grounds and stews. (South at top) Sp. St. 101

The plan of alterations (Sp. St. Maps 102) has been speculatively dated 1766 as this was the year after Woods finished at Cannon Hall. In 1768 the two large ponds in the park, beneath the garden, were removed, so it cannot be later than that. It therefore cannot show the full extent of John Spencer's planting. His diary records giving instructions for planting in the park in 1773, thinning existing plantations to plant elsewhere, and just planting.³³ In the last spring of his life, the gardener reported to him, that all the young trees planted last season were pushing out their leaves and looking very promising.

³³ Diaries, 1773 Jan 4; 1774 Sept 30, Oct 20, Nov 2. A plantation was being made at Bargh (or Bark) Bridge, which he viewed on December 19



Figure 25. Actual planting on west side of the park. Sp. St. Maps 102. North at top



Figure 26 Actual planting south of the brook. Sp. St. Maps 102. North at top

In considering Spencer's planting, it should be noted how much attention was given to maintaining views, both within and out of the park. Features particularly valued were Cawthorne church and the clumps on Cat Hill, while within the park, views of the bridges and the stretches of water and, after its repositioning, the middle cascade should all be taken into account.

Walter Spencer Stanhope seems to have continued the planting almost without a break. In 1776 he sent a parcel of trees up from London, for which the gardener requested instructions when collected from Wakefield.

The taking of more land into the park gave more opportunities for planting, and in the 1790's there are bills for a considerable number of trees. The keeping of a nursery seems to have declined to produce only a very small proportion of the trees needed and seedlings of only one or two years old were bought in great quantities. In 1796 £10 10s was paid for 20,000 larch seedlings at that time a very fashionable tree to plant for timber. The following year it was 10,000 2-year old scotch firs as well as 200 evergreen privet, probably for under storey planting. In 1799, from the short-lived firm of John Callander, 1600 oak, 4000 larches and 2000 elms, all seedlings were bought 200 Weymouth pined (a favourite decorative tree of Richard Woods) were bought together with 50 sweet briars and one Rodey Dendaron, possibly a trial of this new import.

In 1802 more seedling birches were bought and 22,00 larches. These numbers are so large that it must be assumed that most were not destined for the park itself.



Figure 27. Planting in the park 1839. Sp. St. Maps 124.

The map of 1839 shows the changes since 1765. The road of 1761 had become the drive, but a double row of trees where the drive had been in 1765 must have been planted as an

avenue for it before it was superseded in 1789. The planting on the former boundary had been consolidated as a belt, probably also before it ceased to be the boundary, and the then drive had a row of trees on its other side.

Some of the parkland planting appears more sparse than in 1765, but that is probably a function of the smaller scale of the map in 1839. Land had been acquired beyond the south of the park, enabling a new drive from Gilroyd Bridge directly into Cawthorne,



Figure 28. 1890 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 (not to scale)

5.2 Western approach, Menagerie and Bleaching yard



Figure 29. Menagerie and bleaching yard site. 1756, Francis Richardson (SP. ST. Maps 100) North at top

Richardson's map of 1756 shows the drive to the house leaving the old road and running with only a gentle curve to the entrance (north) front of the house. There are two groups of trees on either side and a larger plantation with under-storey filling the gap between them and the old road. However, although it is evident that this is a proposals plan and that some of them, particularly in the northern park were later implemented, the nature of the original planting is very unclear. The balance of probability is that Richardson is showing his proposal here, and that in fact there was an existing Avenue stretching west from the house.

There are several references to an avenue at about this time, most often with no indication of where it was. Certainly there was a "line of elms" extending westwards from the house which marked the northern edge of the new terrace made by Woods in around 1762.³⁴ The plan of 1760 shows a double line of trees standing a little forward of the line of the south front of the house apparently where there is a lime avenue today, and a further line north of it. The plan of 1766 shows only two single lines of trees, widely spaced, the northern one and one of the former avenue. (Figure 29, Figure 30 and Figure 31) A record of trees at the end of Spencer's 1757 diary lists 182 elms in four groups in the Avenue, from which four were moved to new locations the following year. The close planting of the present lime avenue only contains around 30 specimens, so the trees counted in the diary must be either a different avenue, or have continued across the road and across the countryside in the manner found in many early eighteenth century landscapes

By the time of the map of 1839 (Figure 33) there is clearly an avenue in the present location, forming a walk through the shrubbery. It continues to be found on the 1850 and successive Ordnance Survey maps. No indication has been found on when the line of elms became an avenue of limes.



Figure 30. Menagerie and drying yard. 1760 proposals plan. Richard Woods. Sp St Maps 101. North at top

³⁴ The only surviving contract with Woods, undated, but probably that year. Sp. St. 60686/23e



Figure 31. Menagerie and drying ground. C1766. Sp St Maps 102. North approximately at top

The moving of the public road was not envisaged in Richardson's proposal. The two maps associated with Woods' work show how it enabled much of the old road to be adopted as the main entrance drive. The sense of approach was enhanced by taking it further north than the old one and then swinging down into the carriage sweep at the entrance to the house. The drive was screened from the plantations, drying yard and menagerie within by a wall, shown as a red line on the 1766 map.

5.2.1 "Bleaching yard"

At the north end of this space was what Woods described on his proposal as a bleaching yard. (Key letter D: "The Bleaching Yard or might be a bowling green" Both the eighteenth century maps show a grid of line posts with their shadows and their lines. (In reading this feature, it has to be remembered that the first map was intended to be viewed with south at the top and the second with east at the top, rather than following the modern convention.) There seems no reason to associate this with the production of woollen cloth. At a time when laundry was a hot, steamy and laborious task, the affluent could reduce the frequency of wash days by owning prodigious quantities of bed, table and drying linen as well as the underwear, shirts and chemises which meant that the expensive fabrics of outerwear were most often only brushed and spot cleaned. Consequently there had to be ample provision for drying the outcome of these mammoth washes. A house like Cannon Hall would expect to have a high-ceilinged drying loft where laundry could dry in poor weather, but the greyness from indoor drying could be restored to whiteness by bleaching in the sun, on lines or spread on the turf or bushes.³⁵

By 1839 (Figure 33) the drying area had gone, perhaps moved to another courtyard or fenced area. In 1788-90, following the extension of the park and second moving of the public road, the old looping drive was dug up and sown with grass and replaced by another which

³⁵ Christina Hardymont, *Behind the scenes; domestic arrangements in historic houses*, (National Trust, 1997)

partly used a stretch of the former road, and partly struck a more direct line to the entrance court. (See section 5.1)

5.2.2 Menagerie

South of the drying yard Woods proposed the Menagerie. This hobby was becoming increasingly popular with gentry as well as noble families. The concept and the design derived from the seventeenth century menagerie at Versailles which, though largely neglected by the French royal family by this time still attracted many visitors and served as a model for the number of large and small menageries made in England in the Georgian period.



Figure 32. The menagerie at Versailles.

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b6/Versailles_M2.JPG

In its grandest form a building permitted the viewer to look down on the surrounding enclosures where the birds and animals were housed. They could also be viewed from ground level from a central enclosure. A central viewing building such as those built for the earls of Halifax and Craven or Robert Childe at Horton House, Coombe Abbey and Osterley was probably a feature of only a small proportion of the menageries which became very fashionable in the mid eighteenth century.

Woods described his proposal at key letter A as “the pheasantry, a Lawn in the middle adorned with some evergreens. Round it are different courts for the Sand Partridge etc. At the upper end an open fir grove in which may be a gothic alcove”. This was representative of many such features at that time. It derived from the Versailles exemplar in having five enclosures arranged around half of a circle with a path around the front of the pens. Another enclosure was within the central area of garden. Each had a small building to house the inhabitants. (Figure 30) What was built was a little different, though not substantially. Four longer and narrower enclosures occupied the circumference, again with the single one in the central garden, which was now larger and apparently less planted. (Figure 31) The change was probably the result of Spencer’s further research after giving Woods his original instructions. For instance, in April 1760 he had gone to see Lord Strafford’s menagerie at Wentworth Castle.³⁶ His times in London would have given him the information from examples of friends and their friends. The restricted space in the printed almanacs in which the diaries are entered means that he seldom reports on things learned in conversation.

³⁶ Diary 1760 April 23.

From the evidence we have, it seems that the menagerie was constructed in 1763, or perhaps begun in 1762, but largely completed the following year. In one surviving letter on May 20 of Thomas Peach, the foreman of Woods, or perhaps the contractor for that year's work, he reports that he had "Finished one more of the pheasant courts and the others shall be got forward as fast as possible."³⁷ Spencer's diaries suggest that Peach had been Woods' foreman from 1760 when he arrived in that capacity in September. In 1762 the ground work of "the new piece of water" had been let to him in June and in 1763 he "took instructions for the new work" in February.³⁸ Spencer left for London at the end of March and it seems likely that at least one previous letter had been sent in which earlier progress was reported.

Most of these eighteenth century private menageries were actually the home of birds; even the magnificent Versailles seems only to have received exotic animals later. Certainly, even if small animals, monkeys and chipmunks for example, were acquired, only the very rich or eccentric would have had larger animals. Thus the term "pheasantry" used by Peach seems accurately to represent the use of the menagerie to house birds, as was the case with the much grander Osterley with its over 97 species.

Spencer's chosen supplier was Joshua Brookes, whose great grandfather had come to England with William of Orange as his falconer. He rose above the ranks of itinerant and small birdmen to have much grander premises in Grays Inn Road, soon moving to the New Road at Tottenham court. Taking advantage of the increasing trade with the East Indies and America, he advertised a wide range of birds and some animals too.³⁹

Spencer's interest in and purchase of birds from him preceded the acquisition of his pheasantry. His diary records a payment to Brookes in 1759 of £5 10s for birds and cages.⁴⁰ These may be the "sand partridge referred to in Woods' proposal. In April 1762 more birds were bought. These may have been put in whatever temporary accommodation had been provided for the first consignment, or perhaps in the first pen of the new menagerie. These were a pair of dun birds (15s) ⁴¹ a pair of "Canady geese" (£4 4s) and a bustard (£4 4s). As with later bills, there were additional payments for coops, corn and in the case of the bustard, a basket. Whether the coops afforded the permanent accommodation for the birds or were simply for travelling is not clear.

In 1763, evidently with the expectation of soon having of more pens, he bought another Canada goose, three golden eyes (15s 6d) and a pair of silk fowl (£2 2s) and in April three silver pheasant and a "parroquet" for £11 11s.⁴² In May he records paying two more bills which have not survived, one for four Portugal partridge, followed by a "pair of large fowls" and a "curious pea hen" (£4 4s) billed together with a coop for a red legged partridge and in June a white Dutch turkey cock and a Carolina duck. In November the steward reports collecting more bustards from Wakefield and sending to Barnsley to meet more fowls.⁴³ In May the following year he bought a small cockatto (£5 5s) with a strong cage for it, 3 silk fowls, three Hampden fowls a Canada goose and a pair and a hen of silver pheasants. This was after a previous purchase for which the bill does not survive, which Spencer recorded paying in April 1764. The total amount spent was therefore considerable.

The acquisition of these birds was accompanied by letters of instruction to the Steward with notes on their care, and by reports back by him on their progress. There are notes on their

³⁷ Gen correspond. **60537/66** 1763 May 20

³⁸ Diary entries

³⁹ Christopher Plumb *Georgian menageries, Exotic animals in Eighteenth Century London* (2015)

⁴⁰ Diary 1759 June 20

⁴¹ OED : potchard, much sought after in the London bird markets

⁴² All appearing on a single bill, paid on March 7. 1763 vouchers 60686 bund 1-3.

⁴³ Letters of Benjamin Dutton, 1763 Nov 21.

laying, their deaths, and thefts of eggs and birds.⁴⁴ The letters also give more information on other birds not mentioned in the surviving bills, some of which had obviously been bred there. Pennsylvania pheasants, pekings (bantams) and woodcock.

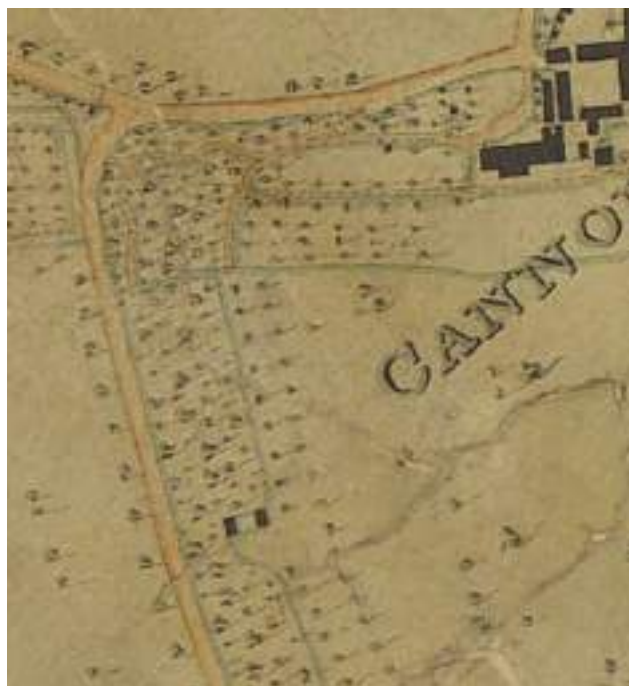
As with the deer and the pineapples, there was exchange and gifts of birds with friends and neighbours. A reported visit to Lord Straford's in April 1763 does not make it clear whether the advice of the woman who looks after the fowls to delay sending for a while referred to a gift to or from Spencer. In 1767 a letter from Lord Strafford makes it clear that he had been sent some of Spencer's silks.⁴⁵

It becomes increasingly difficult to determine whether all the poultry whose laying, illness and deaths are reported continued to be kept in the menagerie or pheasantry. The menagerie was the subject of 30 man days of carpenter's work in 1779⁴⁶ and steward John Howson comments on the laying of the "Pinsel" pheasants and the swan in 1794. As Walter Spencer Stanhope maintained a home in London, in contrast to John Spencer's bachelor lodgings and eating house dinners, there are frequent references to sending parcels of produce, including guinea fowl and woodcock together with the potatoes, cucumbers, beans and fruit from Cannon Hall, though in 1795 there is the warning that there will be no more guinea fowl as only four pairs are now left.

5.2.3 Woodland approach

The 1839 map (Figure 33) shows the menagerie, like the bleaching yard, gone. By then the space had been laid out as a shrubbery, perhaps already containing some of the rhododendrons which had already started to appear in nurserymen's bills. (1799 bought from Mr Callander 1 Rody Dendaron)

Walks wound through the shrubs and one led from the top of the avenue where the pre-1762 road had gone and turned down what is today the lime avenue. It is not apparent how the ha-ha was crossed here, though by 1891 (Figure 35) a section of it appears to have been dismantled and a gate made.



⁴⁴ 60543 1763 April 23, May 15, Nov 2, 1769 Ma.; 1769 April 4rch 10; 60537 1767 May 20 1768 May 3

⁴⁵ 60537 3 Nov 1767

⁴⁶ Vouchers 1779

Figure 33. The western entrance and former menagerie, 1839. Sp. St Maps 124. North at top.



Figure 34. Woodland walks. 6 in OS surveyed 1850-1, pub. 1854. Sheet 273. Not to scale

By 1850 (Figure 34) there was a small building, perhaps a summer house in the top corner. By 1891 part of the shrubbery had been opened out, possibly for a tennis or croquet lawn and there was a fountain



Figure 35. The menagerie. 1891 Ordnance survey, Sheet 273:8, 1:2500 (not to scale)

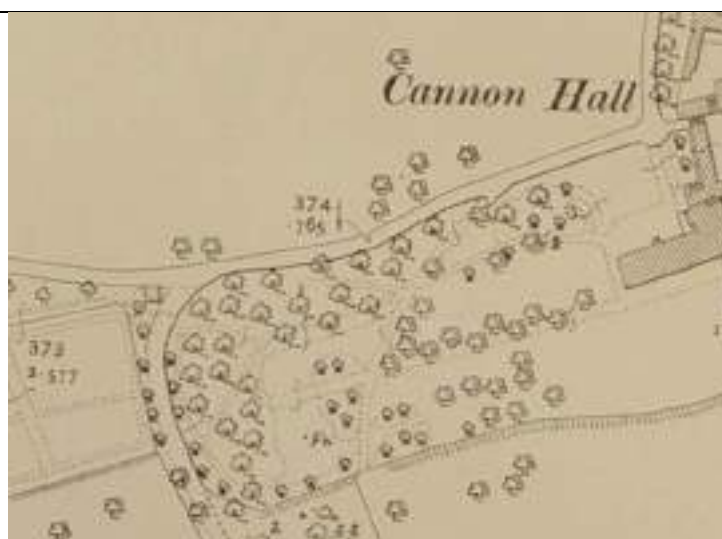


Figure 36. Woodland walks 1904. Ordnance survey, Sheet 273:8, 1:2500 (not to scale)



Figure 37. Woodland walks, 1929. Ordnance survey, Sheet 273:8, 1:2500 (not to scale)

By 1929 a two-tier lawn had been levelled in front of the ha-ha which remains today. Its original purpose is not known, but it may have been intended for croquet or bowling.



Figure 38. Lawn on the western approach. C 1920 (Private album)



Figure 39. Levelled lawn in front of the former menagerie area.

5.3 Daking Brook cascades

The Daking Brook, both upstream of Jowett House Mill and downstream of Cliff Hill Bridge, describes a sharply twisting course as it flows down through the narrow valleys from the surrounding hills. The valley opens up as it crosses the park, but it is likely that the brook was also much more circuitous before the creation of the park. The former field names of the land in the southern meadows are indicative of islands and meadows (Figure 5), suggesting it had earlier been crossed by several small watercourses.

The brook falls by more than thirty feet between Jowett House Mill and the ford near Cliff Hill Bridge⁴⁷ and there must have been some early attempts to contain its flow even before the park. Richardson's plan of 1756 shows the mill pool intruding into the park boundaries, and then two cascades before the site of Richard Woods' "handsome bridge" and two more beyond it. (See Figure 4 and Figure 40) They create a smoother line and wider expanse of water than would have been the brook's natural state, but evidently devoid of the visual interest which John Spencer required. It cannot be judged, without further evidence, whether this was a proposal of Richardson (or his anaemic response to John Spencer's requirements) or whether it represents the state of the brook already at that time.

The work which John Spencer proposed for had two objectives. The first, was evidently to produce fine pieces of water, to beautify the park and add interest with new cascades. The second was to provide sport and possibly revenue from the fish.

Spencer was an enthusiastic angler and his diaries give several references to his fishing one or other of the ponds on his estate. Not all of these pools were within the park. There was one at Hugset Wood, and another, possibly two at Barnby Hall, the Furnace pond, Mill Nooks Pond and the pond above the mill (perhaps the mill pond.). Ox Close pond has not been identified, but then within the park or the later designed landscape there are Dean Hill pond, the "lower pond in Shutts" (though only one is shown there) a pond in Raynes (Reins) the stews (probably the two square ponds just inside the park near the mill) Delfin's pond (perhaps on Delf Hills, though none is shown there), the Carp Pond, the lower and upper tench pond and the Great Pond, which seem likely to be the largest in the chain of pools south east of the house. (Figure 2)

⁴⁷ In 1904 a figure of 297.3 ft is given for a bench mark on the west side of the Cascade Bridge, while the 1850 6inch Ordnance Survey has 257 for the ford. As the former may be ten feet or more above the water level, the figure has to be only approximate

In 1756 and the years following his inheritance Spencer did some housekeeping and we find him draining the pools to count, re-locate or sell some of the fish. The fish would be graded by size, being put in some places to breed and in others to fatten. Most commonly mentioned are tench, then carp and eels, trout and occasional mentions of pike. These scattered pools could be liable to theft. Large carp were reported stolen from Reins pond in 1759 and over 900 fish from Mill Nooks in 1760 and all but 40 pike from Dean Hill Pond.⁴⁸ The correspondence with the steward, Benjamin Dutton, shows some of the checking and reorganising of the pools taking place during Spencer's absences.

These records occupy most of the references to the fishing in the diaries, but we do also see Spencer fishing on his own, or inviting friends to fish with him. In 1757 he wrote to his sister Stanhope to send young Watty with his fishing rod; "he has free leave to fish in what pond he please, not even excepting the tench pond,"⁴⁹ One location which he was fishing in 1757 but which was to become a favourite was the "Serpentine turns," the convoluted course of the brook at the eastern side of the park, which was not to be straightened.



Figure 40. Daking Brook, 1756, Francis Richardson (Sp. St. Maps 100) North at top

Central to the improvements to the brook proposed by Woods was the moving of Bark house Lane (which appears to have been also called Mill Lane). The writ of *ad quod damnum* granted in 1761 permitted work to begin on October 23 in taking down the old bridge and moving the mill and some of the trees along the lane.⁵⁰

Work proceeded over several seasons, progressing downstream. By April the bridge was ready to receive its keystone and in June Woods was setting out the first piece of Water.

In June 1762 as the balustrades were being put on the bridge, Woods came to set out "the piece of water below the bridge." The contract for the groundwork was let to Thomas Peach, who had been Woods' foreman for the previous one. On the last day of October, Spencer saw the cascade play for the first time.⁵¹

⁴⁸ These references from the diaries

⁴⁹ Letter book Sp St. 60540

⁵⁰ Diaries, 1761 Oct 12, Oct 23, Dec 5,

⁵¹ Diaries, 1762 June 22-29, Oct 30



Figure 41. Daking Brook, west side. 1760 proposals plan. Richard Woods. Sp St Maps 101. North at top



Figure 42. Daking Brook west side, c 1766. North at top

This extensive piece of water must have been designed not only to ornament the park but also to impress from the public road. It is the largest of the pieces of water created on Daking Brook, though silting has narrowed it somewhat from the original.

It appears to have been completed according to the proposals drawing. Both its shape and the location of the cascade correspond in both maps (compare Figure 41 and Figure 42). Neither map shows how the water was to be disposed upstream nor how it was to serve the mill. However, by May, Peach was reporting that part of the new pond above the bridge was finished and filled, the remainder was staked out and he had transferred 46 fine trout into the Great Pool.⁵² This mill pool is first seen on a map around 1800 (Figure 44), though it is not entirely clear how it worked. The plan shows the mill building at the end of the mill pool, with the main stream leaving the north side of the pool over a weir. The tail race is

⁵² Sp St 60537/66

not shown, so was presumably culverted under the mill buildings directly back into the stream.

At some time between 1850 and 1890 the mill became a saw mill. It is not known whether it was ever converted to or assisted by a steam engine nor when it ceased to operate. It was still working in 1948.⁵³ The 1930 ordnance survey (Figure 49) shows an overflow channel from further upstream passing under the road.. This remains the case. Since 1948 this stream has been given a rather crudely designed waterfall before it connects to the main river channel.



Figure 43 Overflow channel and waterfall, 2016



Figure 44. Cascades west, c 1800. Sp St maps 106.

⁵³ Jackson, p 70



Figure 45. Daking Brook, west side, 1839.



Figure 46. 6 inch Ordnance Survey c1850 (not to scale)



Figure 47. 1890 Ordnance Survey 1:2500. (Not to scale)



Figure 48. Daking Brook, west side. Ordnance Survey 1904 revision 1:2500 not to scale



Figure 49. Daking Brook, west side, Ordnance Survey 1930 revision.(not to scale)



Figure 50. Daking Brook, west side, Ordnance Survey sheet 273, 1948 revision (Published 1949)

A little way downstream of the first cascade (I) Woods proposed his “Palladian” Bridge. The carriage drive is shown sweeping across the stream, but close examination of the map of 1766 shows that there is not an indication of a bridge as there was at the two other places, so it may well be that it was always a ford. There are certainly no references in the accounts, correspondence of John Spencer’s diaries to suggest that it was built.

The intermediate maps are short of fine detail. Both 1800 and 1836 show the drive on the eastern side of the park and its bridge, but no drive or crossing here, possibly because it was not surfaced, or had been reduced to a footpath. By 1850 (Figure 46) the crossing was immediately above the cascade, where there is a footbridge. The earlier maps have a distinct narrowing here which suggests it was already the crossing point by 1800. A crossing downstream of the cascade would be expected, so that it could be admired while making the circuit of the park. This is what was proposed and originally created. It is not known how long the crossing above the cascade existed.

By 1890 (Figure 47) a footbridge is shown immediately below the cascade, as it is now. It is not known whether it has always been a clapper bridge or whether it was originally timber. Immediately below the footbridge, the paved surface of the ford can clearly be seen. That indicates that this location was also driven or ridden across.

Some consideration should be given to the possibility that it was the cascade that was moved. It would require careful scaling to establish this, but it seems unlikely.



Figure 51. The ford, 2016.



Figure 52. First cascade and footbridge.

The top of the dam has a lip, allowing a curtain of water to fall across almost the whole width. It is then tiered, with larger rocks breaking the water into a number of separate falls.

On either side of the cascade, the abutments are paved to the width of about two metres, the work on the north side of the brook being very recent. It seems unlikely that it would originally have been finished in this way. Revealing the structure of the dam behind the cascade would not have been considered desirable and was often masked by planting. Woods only shows a small amount of planting on one side, and this seems not to have been done. (Compare Figure 41 and Figure 42) the current ramp may have given access to the earlier footbridge, or be part of work to stabilise the dam at an earlier or more recent time.

While Peach was working on the mill pool in 1763, he was also digging the foundations for the next cascade.⁵⁴ The chronology of the work here becomes more difficult. The records are in many ways incomplete but only three cascades are mentioned. Both the proposals plan of 1760 and the plan of c1766 show five cascades or waterfalls between the road bridge and the bridge at Gilroyd (Handsome Bridge) and a further one beyond it. These are marked 1-6 on Figure 5. Numbers 2 and 5 appear to be quite substantial, while 3 and 4 are much slighter.

It is possible that the dams or weirs shown on the Richardson plan were already there and were retained or embellished by Woods, leaving little imprint on the records. However, they do not seem to be in the correct places for this to be an option. It may be that the less substantial features did not require extensive ground works and so were less remarked in the records.



Figure 53. Daking Brook centre. 1760 proposals plan. Richard Woods. Sp St Maps 101. North at top

The second phase of work mentioned was in 1763. Thomas Peach took the instructions for in February and by mid May he was writing of his progress. He was still working on the new millpond and it had been filled, the banks seeded and the fish transferred. He was already digging the foundations for the next cascade, which was also ready to play for his admiring guests for the first time a year after the first.⁵⁵

The reporting of ferocious rain in November brings attention to the fact that the course of the Daking Brook had been changed. The new course had been constructed with clay walls, which were broken down as the river sought its original channel.⁵⁶ Work on repairs had to wait until the water subsided.

In 1764 Spencer contracted with Woods for work on completing another new piece of water and constructing a Palladian bridge and a head at the park wall. The work was to be

⁵⁴ Sp St 60537/66 1763 May 20

⁵⁵ Diaries, 1763 October 30.

⁵⁶ Letter of Steward Benjamin Dutton, 1763 Nov 7. Sp. St. 60543BD

completed in twenty weeks time. By the end of August they were together attending to adjustment of the grate at the pond head.⁵⁷

The central section of the brook, between the ford and the Palladian Bridge (Handsome Bridge on Figure 5) is shown on Woods' proposals map as having a wide cascade, or perhaps rapids as there does not seem to have been a dam, after which the river was turned to form an island, with a small weir at its approach and a larger one after it, which would be seen from the Palladian Bridge. (Figure 53 Figure 54)



Figure 54. Daking Brook, centre-east. 1760 proposals plan. Richard Woods. Sp St Maps 101. North at top



Figure 55. Daking Brook. Centre, C1766. Sp St Maps 102. North at top

The plan of the completed work is different only in the first “rapids” being somewhat narrower. (Figure 56) by around 1800 there had been a change. The back channel around the island had been allowed to silt up. The cascades themselves are not shown, apart from one, on the side of the former island.

⁵⁷ Diaries, 1764 Feb 25. August 20.



Figure 56. Daking Brook centre, c. 1800. Sp St. Maps 106



Figure 57. Daking Brook, central, 1839. North at top

The plan of 1839 makes the progression more clear. Where the “rapids” had been was now an island, and the former island is also shown to have a cascade at the side of it. This suggests a substantial re-working of the hydrology. Furse hypothesises, with some justification, that the central section of water features was not very visible from the house or on approaching down the park. The cascade which had been viewed from the Palladian Bridge had been removed, the change in level had been moved upstream to the side of the island, and a cascade had been made there, where it faced the house. That view has now been lost through vegetation.

It is not easy to determine when this work was done. There are several references in the accounts to removing sludge from the cascades, apparently leaving it on the banks to dry before removing or spreading.⁵⁸ The “middle” cascade was the most troublesome. If this was the “rapids” a decision may have been taken to allow it to fill with silt and become an island. There were also references to repairs and alterations. The middle cascade was enlarged in 1777 and in 1785 the side of the uppermost cascade was lowered and the lower cascade head was puddled.⁵⁹ None of these bills suggests a radical change in the location and orientation of the cascades, but they do convey the comparatively high maintenance they required and offer a reason for simplifying them as well as improving visually. If repairs and

⁵⁸ Estate letters 60543, 1775 May 15.; 60584 1777 April 14; Estate vouchers 1783-4, 1785, 1786, 1808.

⁵⁹ Estate vouchers for those years.

alterations continued in this way during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it also seems probably that the original form of these features was rather, or even very, different from today.



Figure 58. Central cascade, 2016.



Figure 59. Middle cascade, c 1920 (Private album)

The present middle cascade consists of large slabs of rock stacked horizontally, some of which stand higher so that the water is divided into about three sections.



Figure 60. Bridge and beginning of Serpentine River. 1760 proposals plan. Richard Woods. Sp St Maps 101. North at top



Figure 61. Second part of Serpentine River. 1760 proposals plan. Richard Woods. Sp. St. Maps 101. North at top

Below the Palladian bridge which carried the drive to Cawthorne, Woods proposed a further cascade, which his agreement with Spence said was to be at the end of the park wall. The map of 1766 shows it to have actually been constructed a little inward of the edge of the park, though the later Ordnance Survey mapping does place it in line with the original park boundary. Its dam creates a substantial body of water, though much of this is now full of reeds.



Figure 62. The Palladian bridge from the east, 2016



Figure 63. Eastern cascade, 2015

The cascade itself appears to be higher than the others and is constructed of sheets of stone laid on edge. The water initially flows over a lip, dropping freely to tumble down the stones below. Occasional larger stones break up the flow of water, possibly by design or else because they have come adrift from the mass.



Figure 64. Serpentine River. C1765. Sp St Maps 102. North at top



Figure 65. Daking Brook 1839. Palladian Bridge and serpentine turn. SP ST Maps 124

Beyond the bottom cascade, the brook still adopts its serpentine course. Woods proposed creating a further island in one of the turns and a further small cascade.(Figure 61). The map of c1766 shows this not to have been done.

On the north side it was thickly planted, screening that leg of the park (The Rowlands) from the agricultural land on the north. This was not so dense by 1891 (Figure 67) and was of less importance if the land to the north was also considered to be parkland, as it was notated in 1904 (Figure 68). And 1929 (Figure 69)



Figure 66. Daking Brook, east side. 1851 Ordnance Survey (publ 1854) Sheet 274



Figure 67. Daking Brook, east side. 1891 Ordnance Survey (publ 1894) Sheet 274



Figure 68. Daking Brook, east side. 1904 Ordnance Survey (publ 1907) Sheet 274



Figure 69. Daking Brook, east side. 1929 Ordnance Survey (publ 1933) Sheet 274

By 1929 a number of weirs had appeared on the Serpentine Turn. These were perhaps connected with providing stream water for the swimming pool at Cliff Hill.

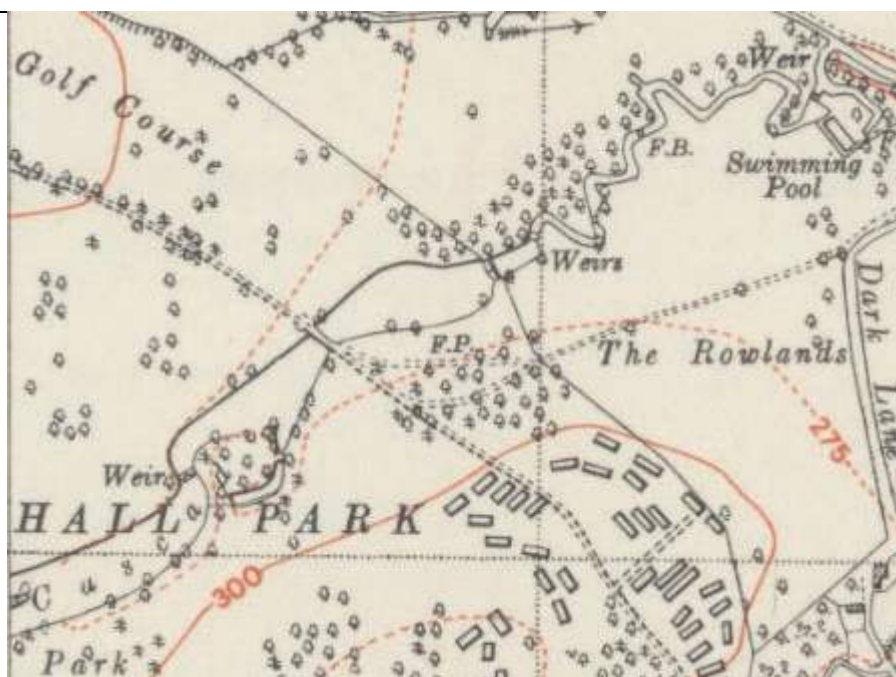


Figure 70. Daking Brook, east side. 1948 Ordnance Survey (publ 1949) Sheet 274

The creation of these “pieces of water” and the already existing serpentine turns gave Spencer the satisfaction of a number of fishing opportunities which he recorded in his diary. He also seems to have engaged by the idea of boating, a pastime taken up with enthusiasm in the Georgian period, even on the most unlikely sized pools. In 1763, preserved with other bills is an estimate for a pleasure boat. Although not receipted, it is likely that it was bought. It was 17 ft long and 6 ft 4 in wide at the greatest, fitted with with rudder, tiller, washboards and lockers in the inside and neatly painted. for 12gns. The boat could also be furnished with masts, sails, oars, anchors, etc if desired at the usual prices given to each respective workman.

There is no sign of a boat house until 1801 when George Swift, the mason billed for building one. As it seems to have been stone, it probably is the same as the one shown on the 1850 Ordnance Survey maps up to 1907, though it had disappeared by 1929. It lay just to the east of the first cascade and ford. (Figure 46, Figure 47, Figure 48)

Spencer also built for himself a fishing cave. This was built as part of the same contract as Tower House, the stables in the paddocks, let to estate mason John Marsden in 1769. The drawings of the two projects are found together, but although it is certain that Tower House was designed by John Carr, there is no evidence on who is the author of this one.⁶⁰

There are drawings of two grottos in the collection. Those of the more elaborate are crossed through, so it must be supposed that the one illustrated here was executed. Furse (2001) observed a possible rendition of such a building on the edge of the proposals plan at the end of the Serpentine turns (not apparent on the photograph (Figure 61) which matches later referenced to “the cave by the river.” This seems a reasonable proposition.

⁶⁰ Diaries, 1769 March 1.

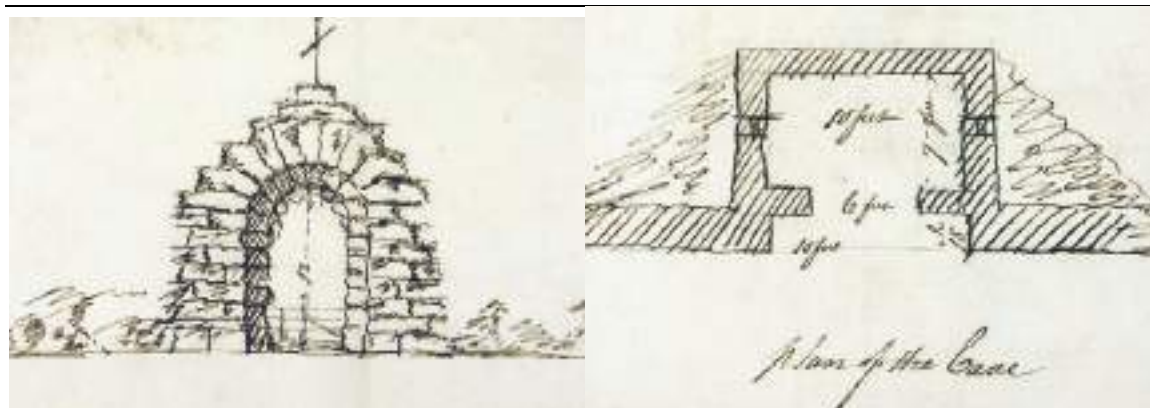


Figure 71. Drawing for the cave at the river. Sp St 60674/6a

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5.3.1 The Rustic (Cascade) Bridge

A Rustic Bridge was proposed by Woods to carry the new road. Dismantling the old bridge started on October 23 1761, a week after Spencer received permission for the diversion. The mason was Spencer's usual choice of John Marsden and he seems to have worked under the oversight of the steward. His work began on October 26th and Spencer reported that the keystone was laid on April 3 and the balustrade set on June 23, 1762. The mason was paid by measured work and the calculations for this and his other work at this time survive. Included are the stewards own expenses for scaffolding and centring, materials and carriage of them. He then apportions to this job part of Woods' bill for plans. There can therefore be no doubt that the architect was Woods himself.⁶¹



Figure 72. The Rustic Stone Bridge 1984. Photo: Fiona Cowell, published Cowell, p.100.

⁶¹ Notebook in Sp St. 60674.



Figure 73. The Rustic Bridge, c 1920 (private album)

An earlier private album image also exists, c 1920, apparently taken from upstream

The design of the bridge, with its vermiculated rustication has much in common with an unexecuted design by him for Wardour in 1769, which borrowed heavily from Isaac Ware.⁶² Considering the bridge, it is easy to see the possibility of the same designer contributing the plans for Gibbs surround to the walled garden gates, and the door of the Midden.



Figure 74. The bridge seen from upstream, 2016.

Today, overhanging trees and bank side vegetation render the bridge virtually invisible from the park on either side.

5.3.2 Palladian Bridge

A Palladian Bridge featured in Richard Woods' proposals in 1760 to cross the Daking Brook carrying the western of the two drives up through the park. A Palladian Bridge was built in

⁶² Cowell, 98-101.

1764, forming part of a contract for Woods “to complete my new piece of water, form the ground adjoining to it as described by a line of stakes, form a Palladian Bridge and a head at the Park Wall to raise the water for 330 ft to be completed in 20 weeks time”.⁶³ As this was the last contract for the cascades, it seems that the bridge was not in the originally planned location, but was rather to carry the drive down the eastern side of the park.

There seems already to have been a bridge at the east side of the park. The Richardson plan shows a bridge here and a drive then leading on to Cawthorne via Cliff Hill Lane. The Woods proposals plan shows the same route for the drive, as does the plan of 1766. Although careful correlation of the diary entries and other records indicates that more of Richardson’s plan was implemented than might have been supposed, the balance of probabilities in this instance is that this was a pre-existing line for the drive. (See section 5.3) Planting took place around the bridge location in 1762⁶⁴ when it was described as Gilroyd Bridge.



Figure 75. The Palladian Bridge, c 1920. Private album.



Figure 76. The “Palladian Bridge”

It has not been discovered what was the original appearance of this bridge. It seems unlikely that it was ever a Palladian bridge as commonly understood, with a superstructure as at Prior Park or Stowe. Cowell describes it as probably simply “classical”. No archive

⁶³ Diary 1764 Feb 25

⁶⁴ Diary 1762 Jan 30, Feb 1, Ap 5

illustration of it has so far been identified. The current iron railings which replaced the original balustrade seem to predate c 1920 (Figure 75) , a date rather arbitrarily ascribed to a private album whose copies are in Barnsley Records Office. There are also photographs of it in around 1950⁶⁵



Figure 77. Cannon Hall seen from the Palladian Bridge, 2016

The Hall can be viewed from the Palladian Bridge, so the bridge was presumably visible from the Hall, a reason for the requirement that it be “Handsome”. Although the views across the park are still open, vegetation around the bridge make this no longer possible.

5.4 Main Hall/Arrival Forecourt

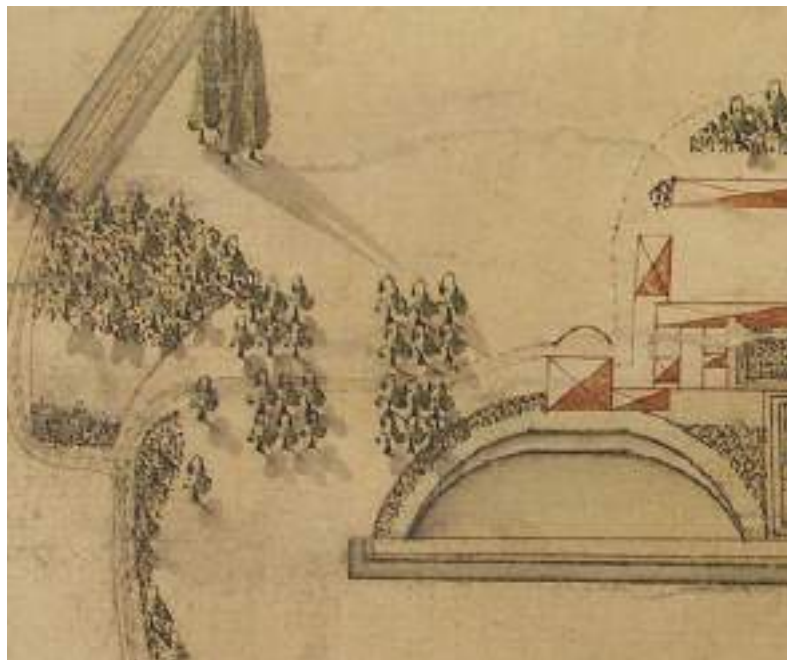


Figure 78. The house and entrance court. 1757, Francis Richardson. North at top

The entrance front of the house is on the north. As with everything relating to the plan of Francis Richardson, it is impossible to decide what are proposals and what is the current situation. He shows a drive coming in from the public road which seems to have been

⁶⁵ Jackson, p. 178

variously called Cannon Hall Lane, Mill Lane and Bark House Lane, and arriving at a relatively small entrance, too small to be called a carriage sweep. On the east were the offices: stables, and farm buildings and the view from the front door would have been across the Little Park and down the valley towards Dean Hill.

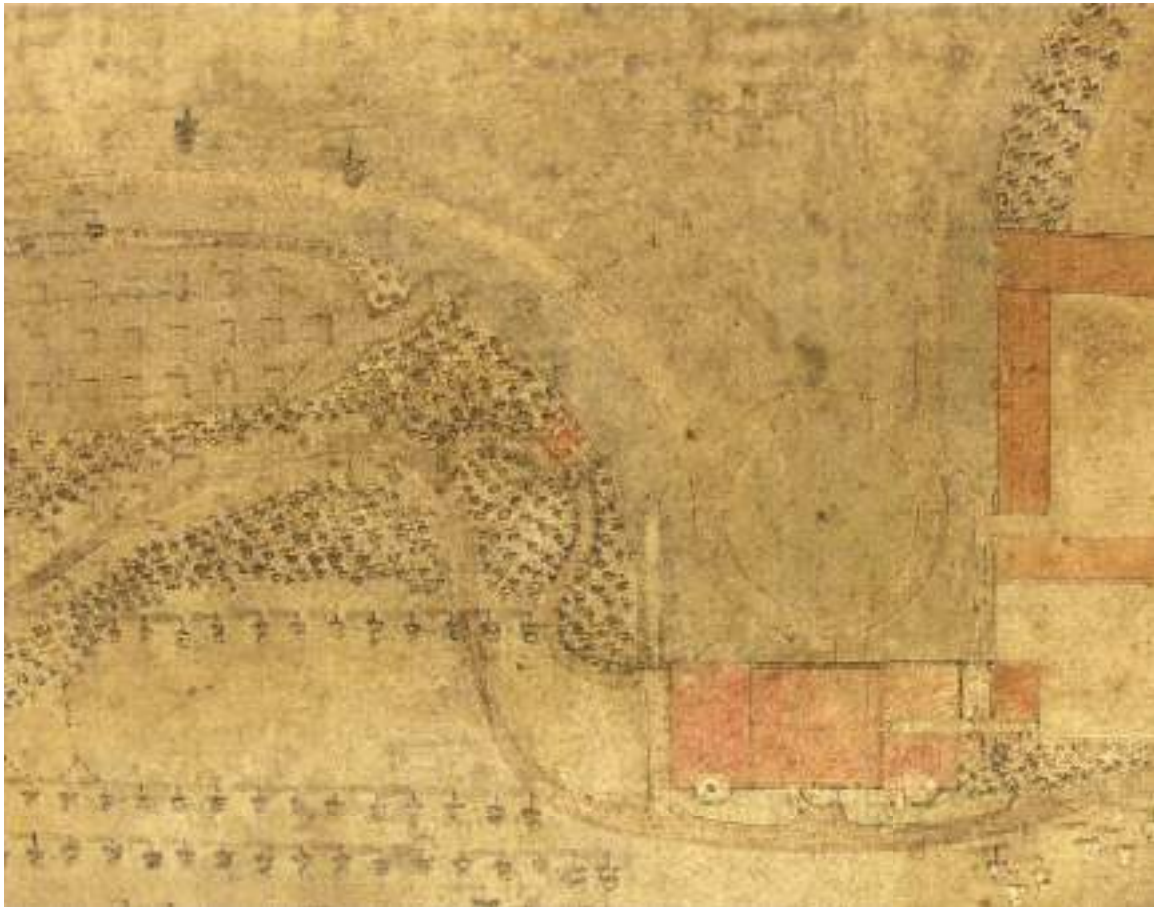


Figure 79. The house and entrance court. 1760 proposals plan. Richard Woods. Sp St Maps 101. North at top



Figure 80. The House and entrance court, C1766. Sp St Maps 102. North at top.

Woods proposed a looping drive from the new road, enclosing the bleaching yard and the menagerie and separated from them by both a wall and a shrubbery. It arrived at an ample carriage sweep, turfed in the centre, usually called the Ovil by workmen. An exit then led around the top of the farmyard, the back of the walled garden and down the outside of the wall of the Pleasure grounds to a gate which led to the drive to Cawthorne.

This feature seems not to have formed part of any of Woods' contracts. In 1766, contractor James Pinkerton wrote to report on progress. The great north court was all finished except the trurfing, all the holes had been made for the chain fence and most of the posts and chains had been set.⁶⁶ We know from the bills presented over the years by painters that the "post and chains were painted green.

In 1787-9, following the further extension of the park by making what is still called the New Road, Walter Spencer Stanhope made a new and less elaborate drive. (See Section 5.2) this could be entered up the former road near the lodge, swinging around at the top, or more directly from the New Road. On the inside there was now a thick shrubbery. The carriage sweep had gone and instead entry to the house was down the side of the offices (which were screened by a shrubbery) to a modest gravelled area. As previously, the back drive continued round the top of the farm yard and walled garden to the Cawthorne drive. The new drives in 1787-9 had included a new drive up from Hoyland, through the north lodge, which joined the other two at the apex of the walled garden



Figure 81. The main approach, 1839. Sp St. Maps 124.



Figure 82. Main approach, 1850, six inch Ordnance Survey, sheet 273, not to scale

The treatment of the approach did not change significantly between 1839 and 1850, but by 1891 (Figure 83. Main approach, 1891 OS 1:2500. Not to scale) there was a wider hard standing facing what appears to be open lawn. Successive revisions show the same layout

⁶⁶ Sp St 60537/84

(not all shown; 1948 is Figure 84). Under the council's management, with a small amount of widening of the space for car parking, this remains the situation today (Figure 85)



Figure 83. Main approach, 1891 OS 1:2500. Not to scale



Figure 84. Entrance, 1948 OS 6 inch (not to scale)



Figure 85. The entrance court c 2010. Bing Maps.

5.5 South terrace and formal lawn

Nothing is known about the gardens of Cannon Hall before 1756, apart from the existence of the two walled gardens and their planting with fruit trees from Perfects of Pontefract. (See section 5.7)



Figure 86. The terrace and lawn. 1756, Francis Richardson. North at top

The map of Francis Richardson is difficult to interpret; in front of the house is a curved feature which could be a terrace, backed by planting and with an infill of plants to distract the eye from the garden wall. There is possibly another terrace below it. They enclose what is likely to be a lawn and then, probably a straight terrace, over perhaps a ha-ha or perhaps another terrace extending from the west side of the house in front of the walled gardens. Unless some documentation is found relating to this area before 1756 it is impossible to tell whether this is what was there already, or whether it is Richardson's proposal. The view then is down the park, with little interruption, to Daking Brook. On the west, the eye would soon have encountered the park boundary and the stew ponds, and to the east, at more distance, a chain of pools, with Cawthorne on the hill diagonally opposite.



Figure 87. The terrace and lawn. 1760 proposals plan. Richard Woods. Sp St Maps 101. North at top

The proposals presented by Richard Woods have a much more fluid effect. The removal of the front walled garden (see section 5.7) meant that the structure no longer obstructed the view to the east and a path was able, meandering slightly, to cross the front of the house, and drop down to go in front of the remaining old walled garden and the new pinery. The

lawn gave an uninterrupted view down the park, which, of course was to be wider, and with more incident, both in planting and the new bridges and cascades.

There was now to be a ha-ha, possibly a little further forward than Richardson's terrace, which curved slightly, and extended from the back of the pleasure grounds to the far side of the pheasantry.

The ha-ha was not only to continue to bring the view across the valley into the garden and keep the deer out, but also to create a more nearly level terrace for the lawn and pleasure grounds. Spencer records in his diary in October 1761 that the ha-ha was completed, but in fact that was only part of the job. The space behind had to be packed and rammed before being finished off with soil and grass seed. The first part of that work seems to have taken place in 1762 and consisted of the terrace in front of the Pinery extending round the flower garden. It was planted up and the plants paid for by July 1762. The only contract of Woods to survive relates to the raising of the second part of the terrace behind the ha-ha, probably in 1763. It extended from the present new work in front of the house and on to the old road. Unfortunately, either the weather or the activity of ramming down the fill resulted in part of the ha-ha collapsing, causing delays to the work while additional stone was located.



Figure 88. The terrace and lawn. C1766. Sp St Maps 102. North at top

Woods was required to remove the earth to form the lawn on the south front of the house and use it to join the new work according to heights of stakes set out. Then he was to “lay, ram, form and finish” the piece of ground in width from the old kitchen garden wall and front of the house to the ha-ha. Then he was to form and finish the ground from there, the width being from the line of elms to the ha-ha. That suggests that the ground did not need to be made up as much as it had been in front of the house and kitchen garden. Finally, he was to finish the terrace walk, marked by a line of stakes. It was to be eight feet wide and a foot deep. “To have the materials brought upon the place” the work would cost £9.

Presumably this means that Spencer was to find the materials on the estate, which was a common practice. The length of this second part of the walk was 45 rods (247.5 yards)

Woods was to plant all the parts of the work that were to be planted, Spencer finding the plants, and sow the lawn with hay seeds, Dutch clover and trefoil. The edges of the walks were to be turfed, presumably for harder wear and instant effect.

A letter from the steward in June 1763 reports that Thomas Peach, the superintendent, had made up the ground before the house to the summer house, which must refer to this work. The summer house, not shown on the maps, must have been somewhere along the terrace to the west of the house. He was having trouble with the seeded areas as the fowls kept scratching it up and basking, so he was going to turf it instead.

Successive surveys show the formal lawn retaining its open character.

5.6 Service wing and courtyard

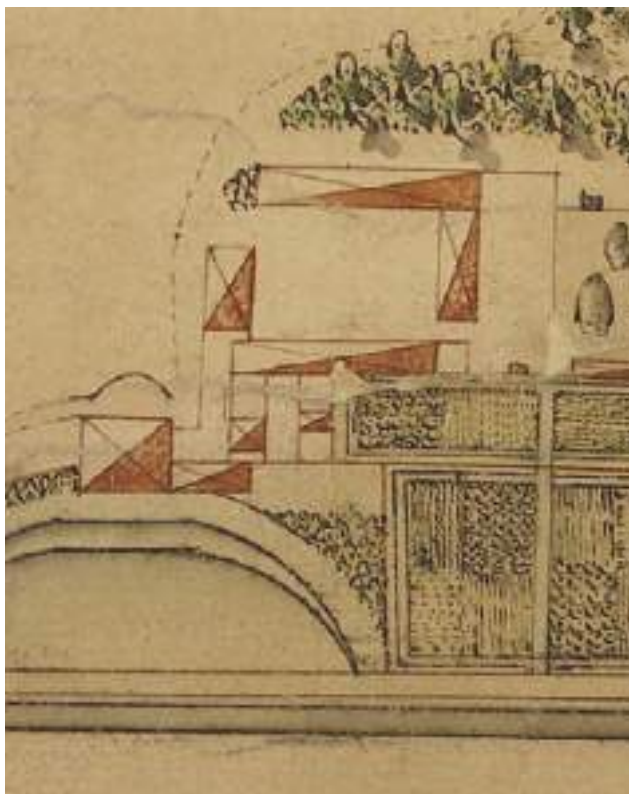


Figure 89. Service wing and courtyard, 1756, Francis Richardson (SP. ST. Maps 100). North at top

New stables and offices were built in the 1720's and this is presumably what is represented in Francis Richardson's plan. The service yard had two long ranges north and south and two shorter ones east and west, those on the east and north forming an L. Possibly Woods (and Spencer) had in mind improving these buildings as they appear differently on his proposals plan (Figure 90) However, the plan of what had been carried out reverted to what Richardson had shown and nothing seems to have been done to these ranges for some time.

Cannon Hall was the centre of a working farm so these buildings would not only have housed the Spencers' riding, hunting and driving horses, and their carriage, but also stock and farm implements and possibly also the home of the farm manager. Behind Richardson's representation of the buildings is what can only be interpreted as hay ricks in the rick yard

This was displaced by the new walled garden and so had to be replaced to the north. The original proposal seems to have been an open yard with a central pool with open-fronted shelters on two sides. What was actually built added two further enclosed yards. (Figure 91) This area seems to have become known as the fold yard.

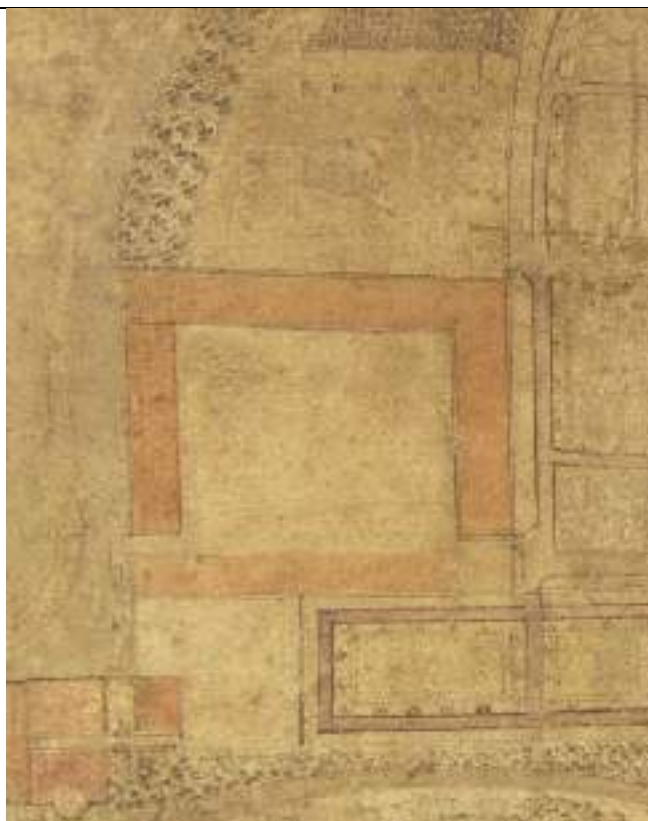


Figure 90. Service wing and courtyard. 1760 proposals plan. Richard Woods. Sp St Maps 101. North at top



Figure 91, Service wing and courtyard. C1766. Sp St Maps 102. North at top

Between 1800 and 1802 there is evidence in the accounts of substantial work on the service buildings. Certainly new stables were built and a cart house and lime house. This work was also supervised by architect Thomas Johnson.

By 1839 (Figure 92) the number of buildings here had increase. It is not clear how reliable this map might be in representing buildings, but it looks likely that the southern and western ranges shown on the c 1766 plan had been replaced with blocks of different dimensions, and that there were now two parallel ranges to the west. The fold yard behind now had more buildings, with a further yard and buildings wrapping round the top of the walled garden.



Figure 92. Service ranges and gardens in 1839 Sp St maps 124.



Figure 93. Service ranges 1850 OS Six inch sheet 273 (not to scale)

By 1850 the parallel western ranges had been replaced by a single wider range which was linked to both the south range (and the Hall) and an extended north range. One block of buildings in the farm yard to the north had been replaced by a large one of different configuration.



Figure 94. Service ranges 1890, OS 1:2500. (Not to scale)

The current farm buildings in separate ownership are now all modern, but the historic service ranges (independently listed) remain in good condition,

5.7 Walled gardens/pinery

There was a walled garden at least from 1719, when John Perfect of Pontefract supplied John Spencer II with a number of fruit trees which were disposed along the south, west and east aspects. The garden was enlarged or had new walls built probably in 1735, as Perfects supplied a larger number of fruit trees in January 1735/6 for “the new wall in the kitchen garden” (west and south aspects), for the long walk (upper end) and the Long garden (north) These were all dwarf or standard trees, apart from six espalier Brassolet apricots, but the list is labelled “wall trees planted by Mr Perfect at Cannon Hall.

This was probably the walled gardens surveyed by Richardson in 1756, though allowance must be made for the possibility that he is showing proposals.



Figure 95. The house, stables and walled garden, 1756. Francis Richardson SP. ST. Maps 100). North at top

The plan shows two adjacent areas of walled garden. That to the north was long and narrow; that to its south was shorter and wider. Each had a perimeter path and a central path ran north-south through them both. It appears that the entrances were at the ends of this path. The notation indicating planting beds is probably conventional and it is unlikely that there were no further paths quartering the space. Backing on to the north wall are two small square buildings and one long one. Behind it the notation perhaps indicates a rick yard, entered on the north side by a farm gate. Part of the long garden backed against the southern range of the farm and stable yard.

A shrubbery curved around the east side of the farm and walled garden assemblage, screening it from the park on the east and north.

The development of the kitchen garden and pinery was evidently at the forefront of Spencer's mind when Woods came on 1st April 1760. A week after his arrival, contracts were issued for the bricklayer and carpenter who were to build it. The following day (April 9th), the position of the kitchen garden was agreed and 3 days later, the bricklayer's contract for the walled garden was let to a different bricklayer/mason. The rate was 2s 6d per rood (16 ft 6 in) for plain brickwork and 3s per rood if backed with stone. Then followed negotiation with Sir William Wentworth for the right to take clay from Cawthorne Heath and with the brick maker he employed to make the bricks.

Spencer does not actually record the receipt of the plan for the alterations which has come down to us, but the work on the pinery and kitchen garden must have already begun before this fair copy was drawn, though there was evidently a plan for the former, and perhaps stakes for the latter.

The existing Kitchen garden was sited close to the farm and stable ranges, as recommended in Miller's Dictionary of Gardening,⁶⁷ so that the dung could be readily brought for use. In some cases, Capability Brown often moved the kitchen garden further from the house, to keep it out of important views, but, in many cases there was little room for choice in the matter, or reluctance completely to remove what had gone before. It is also apparent that, when an owner took an active interest in his garden, as John Spencer did, he would want to display his own taste and his gardener's prowess by showing it to his friends, so it would be an advantage for it to be situated conveniently not only for the stables and fold yard, but also for the circuit of the pleasure grounds.

⁶⁷ William Spencer possessed a copy of the 1735 edition and refers to consulting it when writing to his son. The edition of 1763 which is most often cited today, would not, of course yet have been available.



Figure 96. Walled garden. 1760 proposals plan. Richard Woods. Sp St Maps 101. North at top

The proposals drawing shows only the western half of the northern narrower garden retained. The larger, probably older, garden was taken out completely to allow the pleasure grounds to extend along the front line of the house and to give uninterrupted views across and out of the park.

Cannon Hall is the only the third landscape to be securely attributed to Woods. The first was Sir Robert Throckmorton's Buckland, which appears to have had no walled garden, and the next was Hartwell House in Buckinghamshire (1758-60). Here he designed the greenhouse and pinery and a flower and kitchen garden, some distance from the house on land which had not previously been part of the gardens.⁶⁸

At Hartwell are seen the first traces of what was to become something of a trademark: an abandonment of the rectangular or lozenge shape and the increasing use of curved walls to minimise dark corners and maximise the heat of the sun.⁶⁹

The southern boundary of the new garden was formed by the pinery, with gateways into the garden on either side of this. A path behind the pinery, was to lead to a circular pool, and behind that, what was probably proposed for a frame yard. Behind that was a free-standing wall, which later information tells us must have been a hot wall. A horseshoe shaped path followed the inside of the outer wall, marked as lined on the inside with trees, as were the first two cross-paths. The poor condition of the map makes it difficult to detect later thoughts, but the large pond in the centre of the eastern half of the garden may possibly have been added later.

⁶⁸ Cowell, pp25, plan p58, p204

⁶⁹ Cowell discusses these pp131-137.



Figure 97. Walled garden and pinery, as built. C1766. Sp St Maps 102. North at top

The undated map showing Mr Woods' improvements (Figure 97) shows some changes of mind from the proposals. The western side had been squared off, reducing the size of the small part remaining from the earlier garden. The small pool behind the pinery had not been made, and the putative frames are not shown. This could be because the level of detail in this case is less. The standard fruit trees are not shown either. The free-standing cross-wall now spanned nearly the whole of the garden, following some adjustments to the beds.

Two gardeners' gates led into the slip garden on the east, where there was a bothy or back building that had not been proposed; a gardener's gate on the west led into the farm and stable yard. The large pond was the most prominent feature in the northern part of the garden.

No glass is shown. There were certainly melon frames as melons are reported in a steward's letter in April 1763 and the fruit continues to be mentioned regularly after that. There were also vines, fruiting by 1767. These were in a hot house, but this was probably in one of the wings of the pinery.

In April 1761 Woods returned and measured the work on the kitchen garden and pinery of T Bowers (named as contractor for the walls the previous year), John Marsden (not mentioned in the diary notes on contracts, but who was by then working, or about to work

on the bridge, cascades little house and park wall) and Robinson (?) The two former were paid in full £33-18-0.

The principal gates into the garden are described in the listed building description of the Camellia House as having Gibbs surrounds. Furse (1998) considered them rather old fashioned for 1760 and speculated that they had been re-sited from the old garden.



Figure 98. Outside (left) and inside (right) of principal garden gates.

Gibbs surrounds remained fashionable throughout the eighteenth century, and though these do not exhibit some of the extreme features of some of the later examples, it does seem likely that they could come from the pen of the designer of the Rustic Bridge and from the hands of the builder of the Midden and that this was the work for which Marsden was paid in April 1761.

The agent's letters (rather sparse for this decade) make reports on the progress of the pines as well as the other expensive produce: the melons, vines and wall fruits. Spring weather was always reported on anxiously during flowering and the formation of the young fruit.

The management of hot houses and hot walls required a gardener of some skill. In this respect, there are glimpses of a less generous side of Spencer's character. Through his diary and particularly the agent's correspondence, it is evident that there was a fair turnover of gardeners. This seems not to have been uncommon, if this writer's randomly selected case studies are at all representative. They might misrepresent their abilities, over-reach their brief, drink themselves to death⁷⁰ or stir up trouble among the other servants as one of Spencer's did.⁷¹ In 1769 there is a clear indication of parsimony. Spencer asked William Perfect to find a new gardener. He did, sending Henry Bannister, who was "brought up at Charles Leigh's at Adlington near Macclesfield where there are good stoves, hotbeds, firewalls and neat pleasure grounds always kept in good order", but with the comment that "the chief objection is the smallness of the wages, only £15 pa. I have prevailed on him to

⁷⁰ These three examples all occurring among the gardeners of the Earl of Warwick in only three years 1772-4

⁷¹ Diary, 1757. Henry Bolton came to replace a deceased predecessor 5 Jan, discharged Sept 11 "for occasioning disturbances amongst and raising false reports of the other servants,"

try it for a year. I suppose he is to be washed in the house, otherwise will need 30s for his washing. If you are determined to part with your old gardener, I hope this person will make you a good servant.”⁷² A year later, the gardener was someone else.

William Perfect's reference for William Banister must be reflecting Spencer's priorities: stoves, hotbeds, firewalls and neat pleasure grounds. The consulted records give only glimpses of the way the walled garden was run. In 1766 the steward was reporting on the glazing of the firewall which had not been done well. Evidently it had been decided to give it protection by glass lights leaning against it, to protect the forced blossoms from early frosts, a problem which figured frequently in letters from the gardeners or stewards.⁷³

There is no visual evidence for the organisation of the garden until the plan of 1839, though there are many references to stoves and frames.

Melons would probably have been consigned to the slip garden as they depended on prodigious quantities of dung, whose decomposition was generally considered offensive in a garden regularly visited by the owner and his friends.

Few records on the running of the garden survive for John Spencer's time. Letters sent to him in London by the steward or gardener refer to the successful setting and progress of the wall fruit, vines and melons. This was an on-going concern, but it could be that vegetables were produced with so little fuss that they did not need to be worried about. Certainly, the survival of long lists of vegetable seed bought from Perfects' in 1770 and 1771 confirms that such purchases were made even if the records were not preserved.

There is better survival of evidence after the succession of Walter Spencer Stanhope in 1775. Perfects were still the suppliers chosen for both plants and seeds; long lists of vegetable seeds bought survive more frequently. They may also indicate a desire for experimentation with varieties and extending the repertoire in order to send a weekly box of produce to London.

There are suggestions that the ample space and care from the gardeners did not actually produce as much as the household needed. In 1783 there was large scale purchase of walnuts, "common nuts" and apples bought by the peck, later also cherries and plums figured in this annual purchase, sometimes specified that they were for preserving. By the mid 1790's there were also pears of various sorts, damsons blackcurrants (450 cucumbers in 1795)

More glazed buildings appeared after Walter Spencer Stanhope inherited. Glass was becoming cheaper and less brittle and he had a growing family (and the concomitant additional staff) to feed. There are also indications of the addition of heating to the existing garden walls. In 1779 a flue was built for a peach tree and in 1783, flues were cleaned in the vine wall. This raises speculation on whether vines were grown against the original hot wall, or whether this was another additional hot wall

A bill of the glazier in 1782 refers to glazed melon frames, hotbeds, grape frames as well as the pinery. In 1783 A little stove indicates a small glass house had arrived and the same year an estimate was given for repairs and alterations to the vine wall sashes. By 1785 this was called the "vine wall stove" and had 15 upright sashes to the front. There was also a "melon stove" as well as forcing frames. "Forcing walls" glazed in 1787 may have been one of the structures already mentioned, or a new one.

⁷² 1769 August 19 William Perfect. Sp St 60357/141

⁷³ SpSt 60543, 1766 Jan 22 Benjamin Dutton to John Spencer; See Susan Campbell, *A History of Kitchen Gardening* (2005) 58-62

There is evidence of more glazed structures having arrived by 1796, the painter scraped and cleaned the vine stoves and the vine wall stove with its upright front sashes, but there were also peach frames which had 28 sashes; even if each bay of construction consisted of a front and a roof sash, this was potentially a sizeable building.

By the end of the eighteenth century then, it can be deduced that the garden contained a minimum of the original hot wall, with 15 tall sashes leaning against it for a vinery, and other walls more recently heated and glazed for peaches and for forcing melons and other produce. There was also a little stove (glasshouse) and melon beds

In 1805 was the beginning of a considerable quantity of repair and renewal. The vinery was repaired and re-walled, and given new flues and the flues in the walls and in the stove in the garden (?the little stove). The following year new hotbed frames were made

A new stove was built with stove lights delivered from Manchester in 1807. J & W Crawshaw of the Wakefield foundry provided 15 frames with double doors, fitting and ironwork; 15 frames with single doors, fitting and ironwork. The painter's bill of 1808 lists great quantities of top bottom end and partition lights to the "new stoves", though the plural seems simply to refer to the separate sections of a single long building which had 16 lights at top, centre and bottom of the ends (?8 lights each end) and twelve in the centre.. Stone and slate were bought, the slate perhaps for roofing the back sheds or as copings for the walls: "the handsomest colour that comes into this country £38 12s"⁷⁴ and wooden trellis was put on the back wall.

The vinery now also had front and top lights; 40 sashes on top and 20 in the front, suggesting that the wide top had two sliding sashes for each bay. The "little stove" still existed and had new sashes. Thomas Johnson, though not as visible as on the building of the new greenhouse was evidently giving supervision to this work.

Further painting in 1811 paints new stoves and the old vinery again and 28 sashes to the peach house, and the melon stove and a number of melon frames.

In 1814 an additional phase of the work saw Johnson overseeing new brick work at the peach house and vinery, which seems to have virtually rebuilt the hot wall against which it sat. It include 25 ½ rods of 2 ½ brick flued wall⁷⁵ and 83 ft of flue around the vinery, with manhole arches to the flues and walling them up and settling four furnaces. It was normally considered that one fire house would heat up to 40 ft of wall, and they were usually sited in pairs, each heating half of an 80ft length of wall.

⁷⁴ Bill of builder Puckering 1808 New Stove building.

⁷⁵ If taken as linear measure This amounts to 420 ft or 126m. This seems excessive, so should be compared with the size of the existing building.

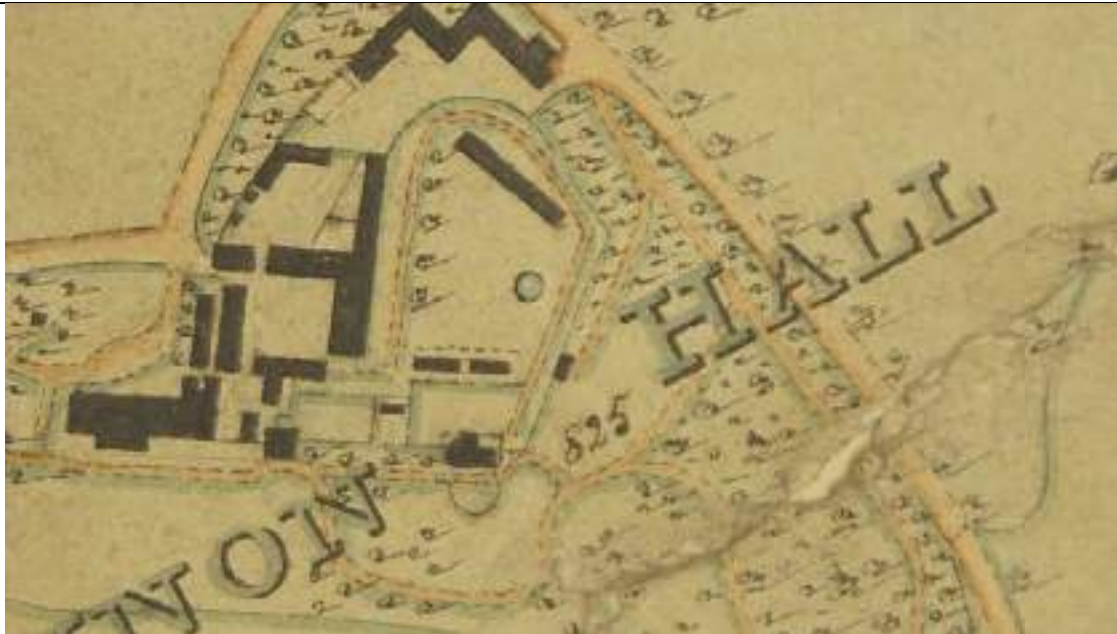


Figure 99. 1839 plan showing walled garden. SP St Maps 124. North at top,

When considering the plan of 1839 (Figure 99) it is therefore possible to deduce that the long range of glass at the top of the map is the new 3-section stove built in 1807-8.

The two buildings situated where the original hot wall had been are the vinery and peach house. both had originally been formed against the hot wall, the vinery starting with long lights leaning against it, and both later being given roofs and walls consisting of three lights for each bay at around the same time. The new greenhouse stands in front of the garden. A structure in the slip garden is likely to have been melon frames.

A wall separates the front of the garden (behind the Greenhouse) from the area which had been part of the old walled garden and it contains a small building which was probably the “little stove”



Figure 100. 1850/4 Ordnance Survey, (6 inch to mile only) Walled garden.

The Ordnance survey of 1850 shows the central section of the large glasshouse standing forward of the two side wings. This may have been the situation when it was first built, but outside the detail presented on the 1839 map. In front of it there are additional probably frames, not high enough to obstruct the light. The vinery and peach house are as before, but there is an additional structure in the south of the garden and another in the slip garden. This survey does not differentiate glazed buildings, so the new arrivals may not all be glass.

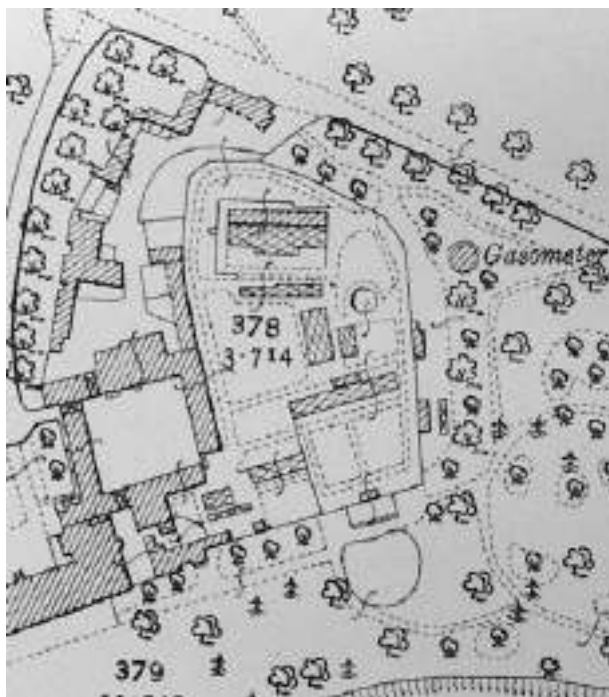


Figure 101. 1891 Ordnance Survey. Walled Garden 1:2500 (not to scale)

The 1891 survey, available at a larger scale shows that the back sheds of the top glasshouse extended for its full length, as they do today. That of the original hot wall occupies only a small proportion of its length. It is seen that the two separate peach and vine houses had now become one. Frames still occupy an area in front of the top glass house and two more glazed structures lie near the pool. There are two wider and one narrow glazed structures in the old walled garden on the right



Figure 102. 1930 Ordnance Survey. Walled Garden

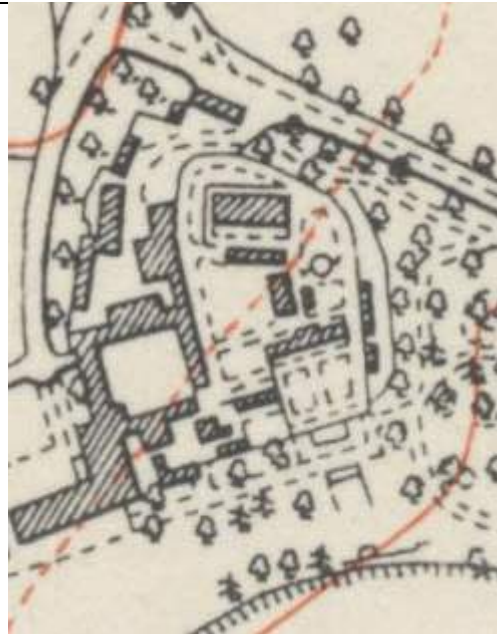


Figure 103. 1948 Ordnance Survey, 6 inch. Walled Garden.

The survey of 1930 shows little change from 1890, as does that of 1948.



Figure 104. Walled garden c 2010. Bing Maps

The walled garden today retains three glass houses in historic locations, though with considerable changes in some cases to the glazing. The dipping pond, integral to any walled garden, fed from a reservoir in Shutts disappeared under council ownership and the layout has undergone several changes. There is now no gardening, or structures in the slip garden.

5.7.1 The Cannon Hall Grape

The Cannon Hall grape is a significant historic feature of the garden. It is said to have been grown from a pip brought back from his continental travels by John Spencer Stanhope. It

enjoyed considerable fame in the nineteenth century, and a search for Cannon Hall in on-line libraries turns up a quantity of pieces of advice on its propagation and cultivation. The original plant, or one of its progeny still grows in the vine house in the walled garden.

5.8 Pleasure grounds

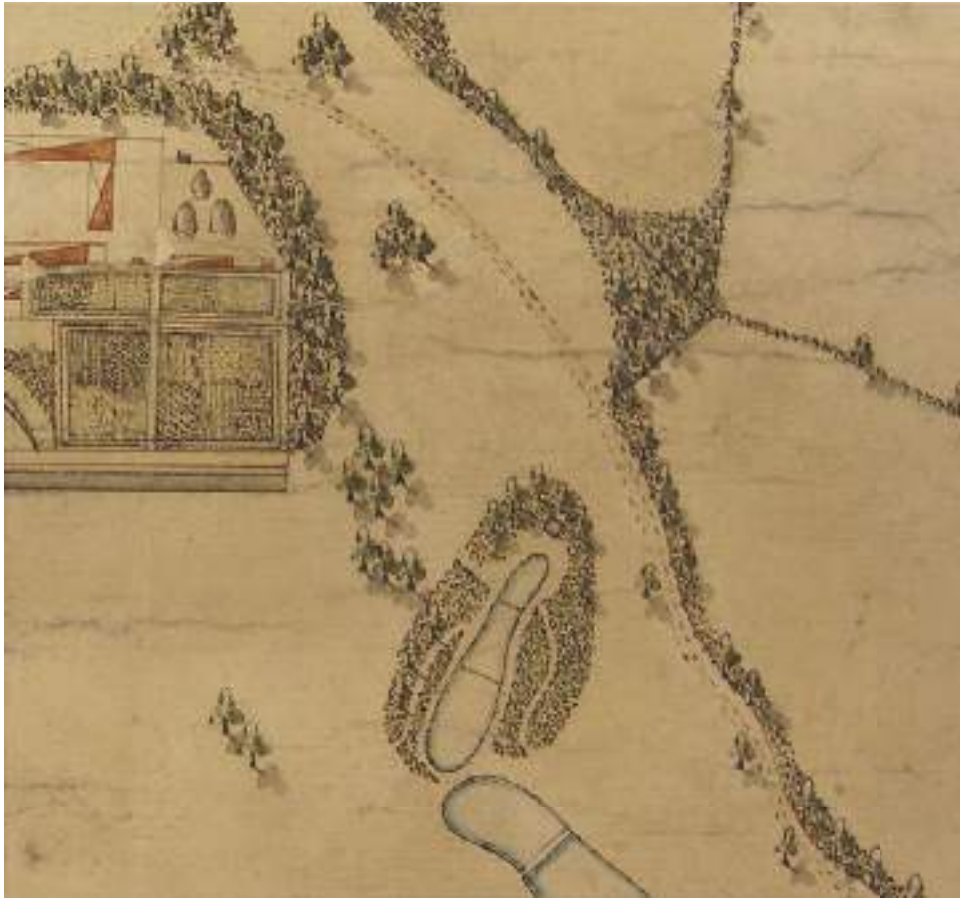


Figure 105. Site of pleasure grounds. 1756, Francis Richardson (SP. ST. Maps 100) North at top

As has been said in reference to the Lawn, there is at the moment, little to inform on the pre-1756 gardens. What is shown on the Richardson plan of that date might equally be the current situation or his proposals. It would be expected that there would be some sort of formal garden in addition to the walled gardens, but no information has yet been found on this subject.

Richardson shows the walled gardens and what appears to be a rick yard behind it and the farm and service buildings, screened from the rest of the park by a belt of planting. (Figure 105). Somewhat forward of it, the higher of the group of great ponds is given a shroud of planting, screening them from view from the house and the (?proposed) terrace. A couple of clumps of planting link these two screens and attempt to break up the block of the pools screen.



Figure 106. Pleasure ground. 1760 proposals plan. Richard Woods. Sp St Maps 101. North at top

Removing the forward walled garden enabled a terrace to be constructed, with a walk along its full length in front of the mansion and the ha-ha enabled a pleasure ground to be constructed, still sloping, but less so than the natural topography.

In front of the Pinery (key letter H) Woods marked an oval feature “the Ballon in front of the pinery to be richly adorned with the choicest flowers and low growing shrubs” and to its east (Key letter I) The shrubbery or flower garden adorned with clumps of greens and shrubs and beds and borders of roses of all sorts of common and sweet flowers, the single scattered may be some standard fruit trees and hardy exotics”. The first of these is shown as a circular feature dotted with a few plants and surrounded by what was probably beds of shrubs or herbaceous plants. In the knowledge of the topography, it seems probable that the circle was partly excavated into the slope, as the present rectangular feature now is, and the choice flowers were planted round the sides.

The “shrubbery or flower garden consisted of an oval contained by a path. Within it, serpentine beds followed the line of the path and within that were dotted trees or shrubs, a shrub bed lay towards one side, and various beds and single flowers were scattered around it. The plan of c 1766 shows that this was more or less implemented in that form, with allowance to be made for the smaller scale of the plan. More shrubbery crept up the back of the slip garden, screening it from the pleasure ground. The top of the garden was screened from the back drive to Cawthorne by a wall.

Spencer clearly had an intense interest in the process of planning and planting these gardens, enough to wrench him away from his normal social habits. In 1760, when the pinery and ha-ha were under construction, he did not go to London at all, and Mr Perfect the nurseryman was among visitors he noted in his diary.⁷⁶

The Perfect family had been conducting a business in Pontefract from early in the century and their bill for fruit sold to John Spencer in 1719 is one of their earliest to survive. More

⁷⁶ Diaries, 1760, august 17.

fruit and vegetable seeds were bought from them in 1733-5. The company was one of the most significant nurseries in the north, so it is hardly surprising that John Spencer turned to them again now. John Perfect had almost certainly visited to advise on the plants he should sell for the new layout.



Figure 107. Pleasure ground. C1766. Sp St Maps 102. North at top

By the following spring the land in front of the pinery was ready for planting and in March Spencer recorded planting flowering shrubs there and by the garden wall. More planting was done in April and in October he planted shrubs in the shrubbery along with Mr Woods. Although Spencer had cut his first pineapple a year before, he only now records that the hot house was being completed. This was presumably the two side wings where other exotic plants were to be housed. On October 24 he went to Wakefield to fetch them, probably sent there by John Perfect.⁷⁷ More planting in the shrubbery was followed in December by turfing there.

Amidst a rather poorly preserved set of estate vouchers, the catalogues of plants provided by the Perfects were carefully preserved, more evidence of the importance which Spencer and his descendants attached to this phase of the creation of their new landscape.

The lists of shrubs give a good idea of the composition of the shrubbery, but unfortunately there is no list of flowers. Among stock shrubs, bought in quantity (laurel, laurustinus and alaternus), and numerous different types of honeysuckle, broom, jasmines lilacs, sweetbriar and daphnes, Spencer had ordered various varieties of leaf form or colour, of similar plants, as well as a number of exotics in smaller numbers, as well as very many varieties of rose.⁷⁸ John Perfect's bill, amounting then to £52 was paid in July 1762, when he visited in person, perhaps to check that the plants had been satisfactory and to offer any advice needed by the gardener. More plants were supplied later, though it is unclear whether they had already been included in the "catalogues".

More planting continued in the shrubberies in October 1762 and more again in 1763 after sections of the terrace had been finished. There are no further references to the purchase of more plants after the end of Woods' contracts in 1765, though the survival of evidence is poor, so this should not be discounted. The two surviving bills for see bills from this period

⁷⁷ Diaries, 1761 March 9, April 7, Oct 24, Oct 26, Dec 22. Most of the items purchased from a distance, like the birds were sent to Wakefield from where they were collected by Cannon Hall staff.

⁷⁸ The choice of plants made for Cannon Hall by Woods and Spencer is discussed in Mark Laird, *The Flowering of the Landscape garden*, (1999) pp303-6.

include parcels of annual and perennial seeds, presumably mixtures assembled by the nurseryman,

After the succession of Walter Spencer Stanhope, there is better survival of evidence. Some of the plants may have been getting tired. And roses and jasmine were bought in small numbers in 1783.

Soon Walter was experimenting with different nurserymen who had come on the scene. The list of plants bought from George Brown in 1783-4 includes many of the standards bought from the Perfects twenty years before, but not so many of the truly curious. (See Appendix)

There was more gardening activity as Walter's children became older and perhaps they were a spur to do new things.

In 1793 there was the first mention of a feature called the Bower. It seems to have been a small building of some sort. In 1793 steps were made up to it and pug holes put in the wall for a trellis. It was used as a reference point for new planting in the pleasure grounds near it, and in 1795 the mason worked a stone to set up in it for a monument.

It was still there in 1813 when the walls and trellis in front were painted green, the cornice stone coloured and the outside of the doors, white. Immediately after this in the painter's bill were mignonette boxes painted in green varnish and five flower baskets the same. It is tempting to believe that they were in the Bower, but they could also have been for the newly completed greenhouse.⁷⁹

Nothing has yet been found to identify where this building was. The building which is now a flower shop appears to be later, but there was a structure there on the 1839 plan. This may have been a predecessor of that.

Although many of the purchases in the 1790's were forest trees there are signs of new interests. A single rhododendron bought in 1799 must have been a trial to see what it would be like, a presage for the wide plantings which came later.

A new nurseryman to the estate, John Littlewood of Handsworth near Leeds sold a number of oranges in pots in 1797: china oranges, Seville orange, gold striped leaved and a lemon tree together with a variety of single examples of a variety of peaches and nectarines, followed by more fruit trees and a number of roses. He provided even more roses on 1802 together with a peck of potatoes, flowering acacia and 1000 two-year old birches.

In 1811 a new garden was created by Ann Stanhope, then aged 21. She ordered from two separate nurseries, flower plants, roses, Aristolotea sippo, evergreen roses climbing spindle tree, evergreen honeysuckle, Bignonea Radicans or hardy climbing begonia and Campanula Maima, double larkspur, cistus formosa, Ocricothera fruticosa, white marshmallow, campanula carpatica, lythea salvaria everlasting peas, white anomus, and 53 Painted Carnation. This is probably for the garden for which the gardener charged for setting out the flower garden the same year. The garden seems to have been laid out in a fashionable Regency style, with bulging flower beds contained by basket work; a painting bill in 1813 includes the basket work in Miss Anne's garden in green varnish and the willow gate to Miss Anne's garden also green.

The location of this garden is also not known. It may have been in part of the flower garden, or a re-working of Woods' *Ballon* in front of the new greenhouse. It could equally have been part of the area known as Fairyland.

⁷⁹ All from the vouchers for the stated years.



Figure 108. The pleasure gardens in 1839.



Figure 109. The pleasure grounds in 1850. 6 inch Ordnance Survey , Sheet 273. (Not to scale)

The maps of 1839 and 1850 are both restricted by the level of detail which they show. That said, it is apparent that by the mid C19 it appears that the area around the *Ballon* and the flower garden of Woods were gradually becoming converted to shrubbery. The *Ballon* is shown on both plans as then a feature with a curved edge on the downhill side, and a straight edge fading in to the path in front of the greenhouse. Since the land slopes strongly away to the south, this is difficult to interpret, as a retaining wall would have been needed on the north side.

The circuit path of Woods' flower garden was still present in 1850 (though not so clearly represented in 1839) but the shrubbery notation is invading its interior. Copious purchases of roses in the years 1795-1810 suggest that the spirit of Woods' design was being maintained, though it must be remembered that roses were often planted within walled gardens to beautify it for the visits of the owners and their guests and for cutting. Miss

Stanhope's garden of 1811, mentioned above, could well have occupied the *Ballon*, Woods' flower garden or some other then neglected area of the pleasure grounds.

An important piece of visual evidence is the un-dated and unattributed painting of the pleasure grounds now on view at the Hall. (Figure 110) Given a speculative date of mid C18 in the catalogue it clearly has to be much later than that. This view could not have existed before 1760; even though the nature of the previous planting is unknown, this is too naturalistic for that date and includes mature planting from Woods' time. It is likely to date from a considerable time after the planting of the trees and shrubs around Woods' flower and shrub garden. It shows an open grassed circle, without internal beds, and a gardener tending the planting round the perimeter. The painting illustrates how key views had been kept open between the maturing trees.



Figure 110. “Cawthorne church from the [Cannon Hall] Park. British School, Cannon Hall Museum, mid C18. http://artuk.org/discover/artworks/cawthorne-church-south-yorkshire-from-the-park-68680/search/locations:cannon-hall-museum/page/5/view_as/grid



Figure 111. The pleasure grounds in 1891. 1:2500 Ordnance Survey. (Not to scale)



Figure 112. The pleasure ground in 1906

The Ordnance Survey mapping of 1891 and 1906 show further diminution of Woods' open circle. The eighteenth century conifers, some of which still remain are seen defining the area.

In the interval between these two maps, the partially sunken garden, successor to Woods' *Ballon* has been reconfigured as a rectangle, as it is today.



Figure 113. The pleasure ground in 1929. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 (Not to scale)



Figure 114. The pleasure ground in 1948. Ordnance survey, six inch (Not to scale)

The mapping between 1929 and 1948 shows the continued gradual change of character of this area. The historic path layout remains, but open ground is further diminished. There is also more tree planting in front of the walled garden.



Figure 115. The pleasure garden c2012. Bing Maps

Aerial photographs of today show the pleasure ground now to be an area of mature trees with a shrub under-storey. Tree planting in front of the walled garden now makes the former *Ballon* a discrete area, with its sunken garden and surrounding flower beds.

5.9 Fairyland

The area now known as Fairyland has a distinctive character from the remainder of the pleasure grounds. It utilises the water course which had filled a series of large pools in earlier times. They occupied a visually critical situation to the south of the house and would have substantially affected views across the park, particularly that towards Cawthorne church. They formed two sets of three pools, the upper ones being much smaller. The dam which retained the lower pools would have needed to be substantial, considering the slope of the ground, and it is surprising that Woods did not recommend its removal. It may be that Spencer was reluctant as it served as a store pool for fish. The success of the large “pieces of water” on Daking Brook may have convinced him that he could do without it.

Richardson (Figure 116) shows the upper set of pools surrounded by trees at the north and shrubs at the south and possibly some of these were already present in 1756 when he made his survey.



Figure 116. The Fairyland site, 1756, Francis Richardson (SP. ST. Maps 100) North at top



Figure 117. Fairyland site. 1760 proposals plan. Richard Woods. Sp St Maps 101. North at top.

Woods proposed keeping the top two pools within the pleasure grounds. The ha-ha was to terminate at each side of the dam above the third pool, which was to be topped by a fence. (Figure 117) this appears to have been done (Figure 118) although the fence is not shown on the plan of c 1766. He also proposed making a rocky gorge of the valley leading to the

pools, and to make the upper pool rectangular, apparently for bathing. It is seen, surrounded by a paved area, with paths leading to it from above and below.

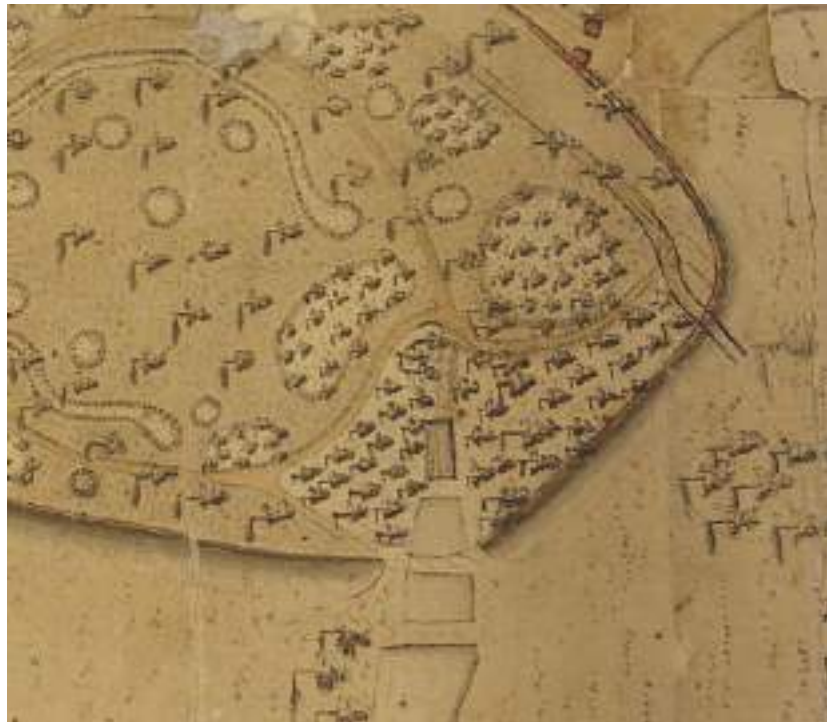


Figure 118. Fairyland site. C1766. Sp St Maps 102. North at top

This seems to have been more expense and effort than Spencer was prepared for, and what is shown in 1766 is a path leading only from above and the proposed shrubbery area around it was taken right up to the pools. The shading suggests that a bathing place was made, protected by a building. However, there is no mention made of this work in the surviving documents, and Spencer does not mention the place, or bathing in his diaries.



Figure 119. Fairyland site, 1839. Sp St Maps 124. North at top

This was a place that invited tinkering, and this appears to have happened. The head gardener's account of 1785 includes "partly making stew pond at pleasure garden bottom"⁸⁰ There may have been other work afterwards. By 1839 the pools had reached more or less the form they have today. They consisted of a single tear-shaped pool, with a path crossing a dam which formed a smaller pool above. The ha-ha had been extended to encompass the whole. There is no piece of water outside the ha-ha, but this may be due to the limitations of the survey.

The 1850 Ordnance Survey (Figure 109) shows a further pool below the ha-ha and a more intricate pattern of paths. By 1891 the present ornamentation of architectural fragments is likely to be in place, but being essentially two-dimensional, they do not appear on any of the Ordnance Surveys. The pieces of column and church windows are reputed to have come from the churches at Silkstone and Cawthorne and there seems to be no reason to dispute that. Such re-use of carved stonework in gardens is not unknown elsewhere and its value for re-use in buildings would have been slight. Both these churches were extended in the later nineteenth century, Cawthorne being later, in 1875. This means that "Fairyland" was created in its current form soon after that.



Figure 120. Church window at the south end of "Fairyland", c 1920. Private album.

It is popularly believed to have been the invention of the artistic nieces of Sir Walter Stanhope and nothing has been found to discredit that.

The planting around the pools is now denser than it seems to have been historically, probably to reduce opportunities for falling in. The bottom internal pool seems to have been used for bathing, having steps down to it. Bathing in garden pools together with water weeds and fauna was popular in the late Victorian and Georgian periods.

⁸⁰ Vouchers 1785 SP St 60686 bund 4 pt 3



Figure 121. Fairyland c2012. Viewed from the east. Bing maps.

Current aerial photographs show the density of tree planting and the water plants which now almost fill the pool below the garden.

6 Buildings

6.1 The mansion

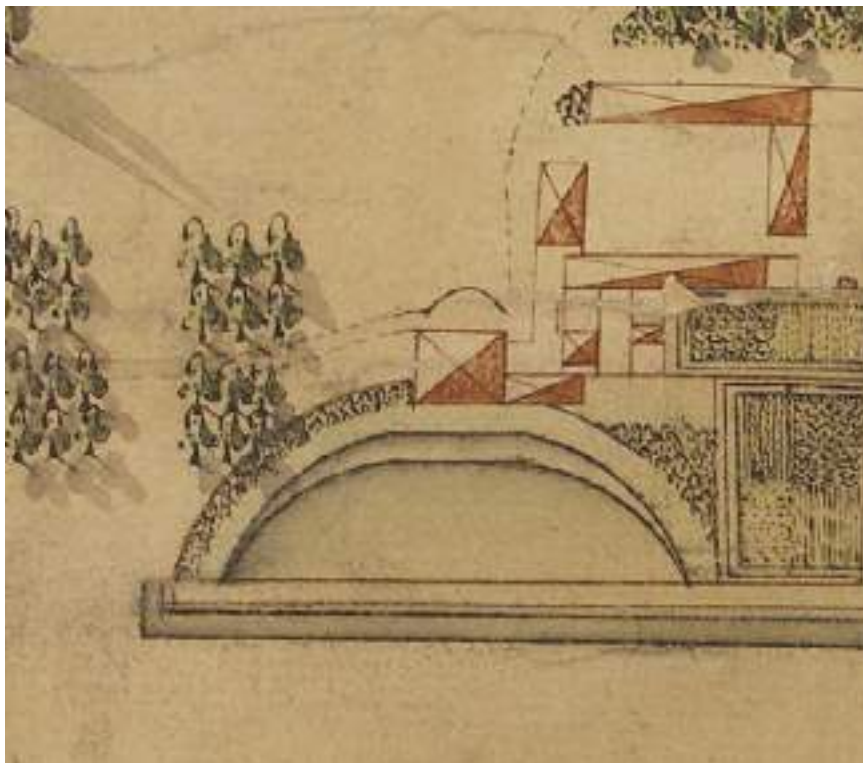


Figure 122. Francis Richardson: The mansion, 1756. North at top

As the building phases of the mansion are only obliquely relevant to a landscape survey, only the general phases of development will be mentioned here.

The mansion is shown on Richardson's plan as a square building, with a narrower range at the east, which was presumably the kitchen wing. Behind that, was a small square building probably another household office such as a brew house or wash house, which was preferable to keep separate from the main building. This building appears to have remained for some time, but was probably removed during one of the later improvement campaigns

Spencer's diaries show that he was contemplating additions to his house while this work was going on. He started to discuss this with "young Carr the architect in 1763 with further meetings and the receipt of plans in 1764. The contract for the mason work was let in January 1765.⁸¹ Over the following four years Carr supervised the work, moving on from the fabric to the interiors. During this time Spencer decided that he would only have single storey extensions, providing a new library and dining room. A rear wing provided new kitchens, separated from the front wing by a narrow open air passage.

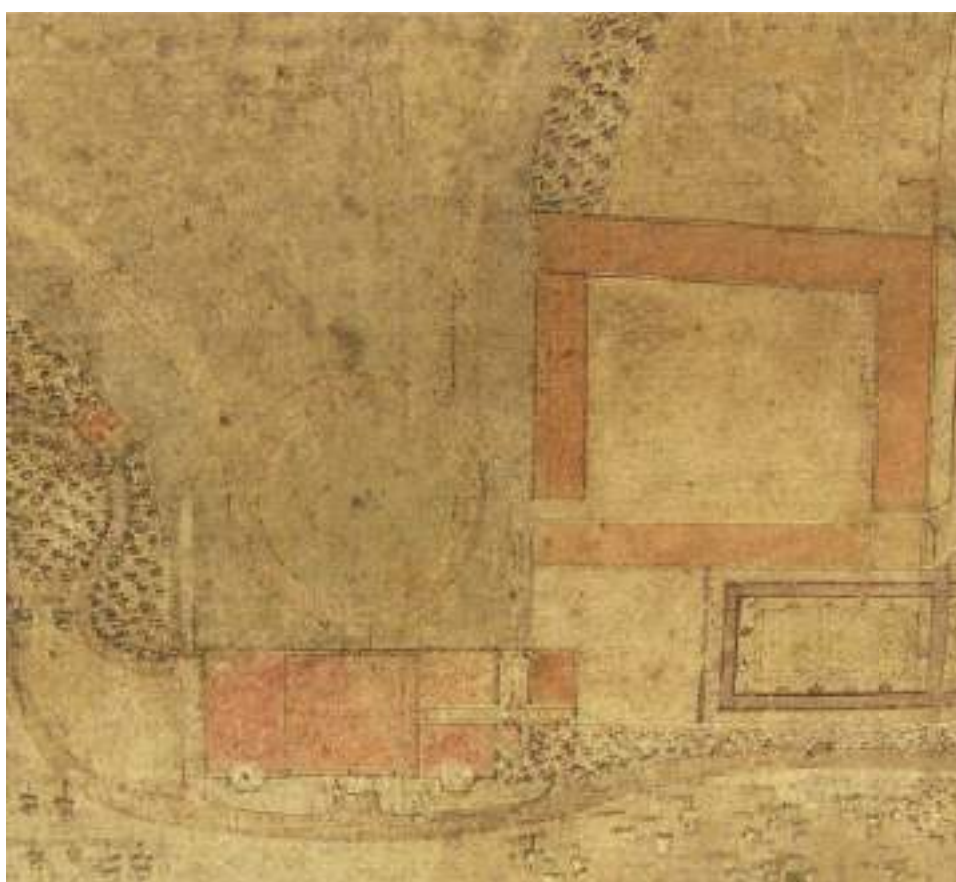


Figure 123. The house, entrance court and yard. Proposals plan 1760. Richard Woods. North at top

A smudged alteration to Woods' proposals plan shows these extensions and the addition of bow windows on the front. These alterations were shown on the plan of finished work (c 1766) and that is presumably how they turned out.

A further round of alterations to the house took place very soon after Walter Spencer Stanhope inherited and John Carr was brought back. The detailed estimate for improvements to the internal arrangements survives, together with another estimate by Thomas Johnson for raising the height of the two wings in 1794.⁸² If the bow windows were

⁸¹ Diary entries, 1763 august 17; 1764 July 5, 17; 1765 Jan 2.

⁸² Sp St 60686/25e

ever built, it seems that they did not survive both of these building campaigns to be drawn or photographed in the nineteenth century.

The listed building description and the Cannon Hall guide book ascribe this third phase of work to John Carr. While his involvement cannot be discounted, it is indisputable that the work was overseen by Thomas Johnson, who presented his estimate for raising the wings in 1794. This work is also represented in the estate vouchers, where Johnson is regularly encountered instructing workmen and measuring work to pass it for payment. He continued to be employed on the stables, new glasshouses and finally the greenhouse which replaced the pinery.⁸³

Johnson's raising of the wings of the house is also represented in the estate vouchers, together with a series of purchases of interior fittings such as fireplaces.

The next major extension to the house was in the 1890's when a ballroom was added on the northwest to the design of Sir Walter Spencer Stanhope.

6.2 The Pinery

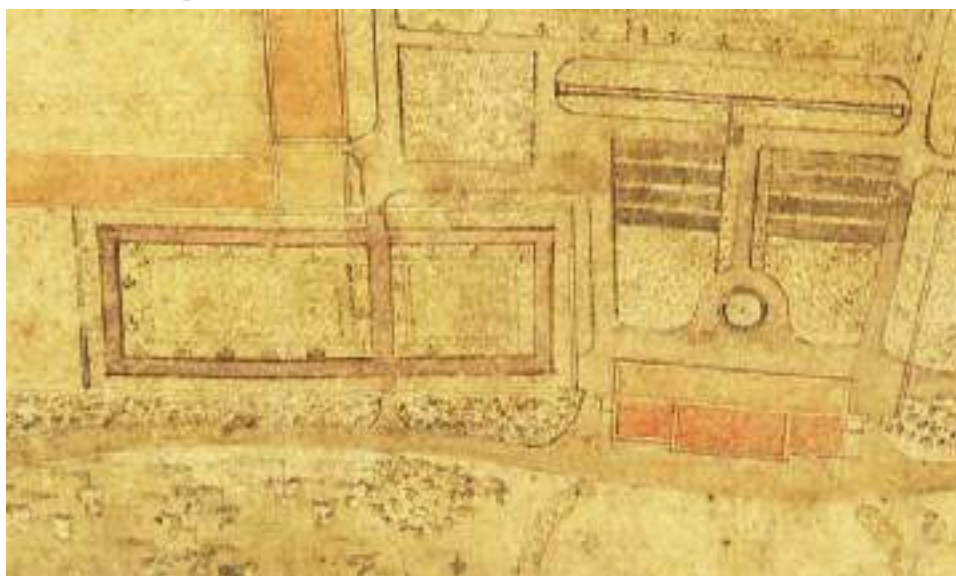


Figure 124. The pinery. 1760 proposals plan. Richard Woods. Sp St Maps 101. North at top

Woods had already built a pinery at Hartwell when he came to Cannon Hall. This and the walled garden were evidently at the forefront of Spencer's requirements and it was drawn in the proposals plan and the contract to build it was let a week after Woods' arrival in 1760. Starting on April 8th, it was expected to be finished at the beginning of August. It was to occupy a prominent position between the two public entrances to the walled garden. It was a glazed timber structure on brick walling.

⁸³ Johnson (c1762-1814) was a pupil of James Wyatt and was architect of the Leeds Library building completed 1808. He was also involved in the development of the Albion street/Commercial Street area. He may have worked on the south west wing of Temple Newsam House. http://www.theleedslibrary.org.uk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=33:thomas-johnson&catid=23:architects derived from Howard Colvin, *A biographical dictionary of British architects 1600-1840* (3rd edition, New Haven and London, Yale University Press, 1995), p. 552



Figure 125. The pinery. C1766. Sp St Maps 102. North at top



Figure 126. View of Cannon Hall and the pinery. C1770. Painting at Cannon Hall, published Cowell, p136.

The building appears to have consisted of a wider, and presumably higher, central section, flanked by two narrower. This would have been, as with Phillip Miller's recommendations for glass houses,⁸⁴ (Reproduced below in Appendix, section 9.3) to provide different conditions for different types of plant. The painting still at the Hall (Figure 126) shows the pinery to have had a vertical glazed front and mono-pitched roof, with the rear wall apparently extending some distance above. The smaller side wings are not readily discernible. Behind the wall must have been the back sheds which may have housed the fireplaces, but would also have been a storage space for tools.

⁸⁴ Philip Miller, *The Gardener's Dictionary* (1735 edition) unpaginated. Entry for "Stoves"

The work did not proceed as fast as Spencer had hoped. On August 29th he announced to his diary “I reared my pinery” by which he presumably meant that it was roofed in. A larger than usual group of friends came to dinner to see it. The preparation and maturing of the tan beds must have been hastened below the time recommended by Miller, and in early October plants from Lord Strafford (Wentworth Castle), Sir William Wentworth (Bretton), from Holmfirth, from John Stanhope of Horsforth and from his friend Mr Radcliffe were duly installed. The desire to see some profit from his new interest must have led to mild cheating, with the installation of some plants with already developing fruit (moving them in that condition was warned against by Miller) and he cut his first fruit on 23rd of the same month. Tips to the servants of these gentlemen in the last week of October and first week of December are probably related to these gifts.⁸⁵

The whole of the pinery was not all ready, as is shown when, in October the following year he says he has been busy about completing it. This must refer to the two side wings, which were to be used for the exotic plants which he had just collected from the Perfects’ dispatch to Wakefield. The long list of “exotic plants for a stove” which they provided gives a good idea of what Spencer expected to plant there. (See appendix, 9.2)

Experimentation with different sources of plants continued though was little remarked upon in Spencer’s diary in later years. In 1769 a friend offered some suckers which another friend had obtained from Tortola in the West Indies. He offered cultivation advice: in their first year they fruited at their own will, but could later be manipulated to fruit to the owner’s requirements. A haunch of venison was suggested as a suitable recognition of the favour.⁸⁶

The pinery continues to appear in the accounts, particularly in relation to the bills presented by the painters and the glaziers as the woodwork was regularly painted and broken panes replaced. Where detailed gardeners’ accounts survive, there are also the costs of buying and turning bark. This was the “tan” spent from tanning, whose fermentation provided the long steady heat needed to warm the pineapple plants. It was bought in large quantities, 61 loads in 1779, 19 loads in 1785 and 37 in 1787, frequently from Dean Hill. Turning such large quantities to even out the fermentation was laborious and there are frequent accounts for ale given to the men. These are often recorded laconically as “ale for the stoves” but the final identifiable occurrence is in 1805 when “allowance for turning pine pits” is mentioned.

The bills of painters and glaziers refer to the pinery up to 1787. Thereafter, the building, when mentioned seems to be “the old stove.” Pineapples were still being sent to the London house if ready at the end of the eighteenth century⁸⁷ but by now there were other stoves which might accommodate them. The decision to remove the old pinery and replace it with a modern and decorative greenhouse fits in with evidence of the influence of Walter Spencer Stanhope’s wife and daughters, particularly Anne (b.1788), which can be seen in other aspects of the development of the gardens.

Bills relating to the replacement of the pinery with the building which stands today begin in 1810 with the purchase of Swedish deals, the demolition of the old building and salvaging of the bricks (and even the mortar which seems to have been burned for re-use), salvaging the glass and timber, the making of over 200,000 bricks, building the structure, setting out the dentilled cornice, carving the five ionic capitals and plastering the inside and (probably) colouring it white, sage and yellow. The flues, foundations and arching of the firewall are mentioned, glazing and staging for pots and wirework on the walls.

It is not possible to be sure of all the work done as the bills are mixed with work on the new stove in the new walled garden and improvements to the stoves and melon frames in

⁸⁵ John Spencer’s diary

⁸⁶ From Frank Hall, 1769 July 20. Sp St 60537/139

⁸⁷ Letter of steward John Howson, 1797 March 7, Sp St 60586/16

the old one. What is certain is that the work was carefully presided over by Thomas Johnson,⁸⁸ who briefed the craftsmen and signed off their bills.⁸⁹

The purpose of this building was very different from its predecessor. John Spencer had wanted to show off his ability to keep up with his social equals and superiors with his skilful gardeners producing fashionable plants. The new building was a Greenhouse, not a novel concept, but using smart architecture to preserve and show off the tender ornamental plants which were coming from around the world in increasing numbers. Such plants are appearing in the extensive purchases being made at this time.



Figure 127. The Greenhouse from the lawn.



Figure 128. The Greenhouse 2015.

Over the years the greenhouse became expensive to maintain. Ordnance Surveys from 1890 onwards show it as an outline only, as if it had no roof. (See Section 5.7) so its current state may date from the late nineteenth century. Oral sources and photographs need to be consulted to verify this. The masonry still stands lacking roof and windows.

6.3 Deer shed

The Deer shelter does not appear on either of the eighteenth century maps. It would have been expected to be needed, but maybe John Spencer improvised for a time after his

⁸⁸ Cowell p.186 ascribes the building to Thomas Allason (b 1790) who would have been too young. In any case, Johnson's signature is very clear and legible and he had been involved with building alterations at Cannon Hall since 1794.

⁸⁹ Sp St60686 Bundles 10 and 11, vouchers for 1810-1812

acquisition of his 89 deer in 1762 so that they did not appear as a permanent structure in c1766. It would not be expected to be on the outline map of c 1800, (Figure 3) but is present in 1839.

At the end of 1768 John Spencer discussed with John Carr a building by the plantation by the stew ponds, at the same time as he first mentions the new building (of a stable – now Tower House) in Raynes. However, nothing more is known about that. The location is, however, not far from the present one on the walking approach to the Hall. In 1779 carpenter James Beaumont submitted bills firstly for 63 man days and later 10 more for work on the deer house, and Jonathan Broomhead for thatching it⁹⁰. The location is not known, but such uses, once settled, often stick in the same place.

In 1801 and 1803 estate mason George Swift charged for walling the pillars of the dear shed, and walling the deer shed.⁹¹ None of these can relate to the present building, as John C Nattes drew the deer shed between 1807 and 1809⁹² showing it in a very different form. There the building is shown standing on square brick or stone piers, with an L-plan, one side of which was thatched and the other apparently shaded by wooden logs.



Figure 129. Nattes, the Deer shed, 1807-9. Published in Jackson.

It is seen again on the map on 1839. (Figure 33) It there appears as two enclosed buildings connecting an open or open-fronted shelter. As this is only a single range, there must have been a rebuild since 1807. A similar building is visible, and labelled, on the 1850 Ordnance Survey and again in 1891. The building now has a similar plan to that shown since 1839 though this cannot guarantee that it is the same one rather than rebuilt on the same plan. The five central bays are supported on yew trunks and the enclosed end bays have pointed arched windows and doorways with carved heads.

⁹⁰ Vouchers 60674 /Bund 4 pt3 1779.

⁹¹ Vouchers 1779, 1801, 1803

⁹² Barry Jackson, *Cawthorne, 1790-1990*, (1991), pp 2 and 15.



Figure 130. The Deer shed, 2015

The supporting yew timbers are in common with the summer house on the edge of Deffer Wood. Both are likely to have been commissioned by the same person, but no clearer date has so far been identified.

6.4 Ice House

The ice house is poorly documented.

Richard Woods did build at least three ice houses, and drawings and instructions by him for the one at Lulworth survive.⁹³ However, it seems unlikely that he was responsible for the one at Cannon Hall, since it does not feature on his proposals drawing, nor on the plan of what was achieved in his time there. Additionally there is no mention of an ice house in John Spencer's diary. The storage of ice was fraught with anxiety. Firstly, the construction of one would be something which an estate mason might only meet once in his career.

Consequently, advice was frequently sought, from friends or contractors. Even then the ice did not always store until the time when it was needed. Secondly, the collection of the ice required a long enough spell of cold weather to produce the ice and then rapid work by a substantial gang of men breaking it up on the surface of the pond and pulling it to the side, smashing it up to the consistency of salt grains and loading it into the icehouse, and tamping it down until it was a solid block of ice again.⁹⁴

The local climate would mean that there would be unlikely to be the anxiety expressed in the letters of Ann Robinson from her sister's home at Saltram to her brother in the 1780's,⁹⁵ However, as John Spencer's visits to London after 1760 tended to begin in March, he would have been home for the normal period of ice gathering in January or February and would surely have mentioned it in his diary if it had been happening in his lifetime.

It therefore seems more likely that the ice house was installed by Walter Spencer Stanhope.. The labour of filling was usually managed by the gardener, and this appears to be the case at Cannon Hall. However, the accounts are erratic, both in survival and perhaps also in the keeping. The first mention of the icehouse is in 1779 when the gardener lists a cost of 5 men at 1s 6d and 6s for ale. The number of men is rather small; at Warwick Castle twenty to thirty men were employed on the task, though the ice house was possibly larger, commensurate with the household. The high day rate must reflect the strenuousness of the

⁹³ Cowan, 90-92.

⁹⁴ C Hodgetts, Historical report on the Compton Verney Ice House (2009)

⁹⁵ An A2A search reveals a series of letters in the Wrest Park, (Beds CRO), Morley of Saltram and Parker of Saltram (Devon CRO) collections reporting with relief that the ice-house had been filled.

job, though this was not always the case. The real indicator is the ale, a reward for particularly difficult or unpleasant work. At Cannon Hall, similar reward was given for filling and turning the tan beds for the pineapples.

Often, the labour costs were subsumed in lists of man days without explanation, but the cost of the ale might still appear. In the range of vouchers searched, filling the icehouse is also mentioned in 1782 (February 18), 1784, 1796 and 1799.⁹⁶ The timing of the first mention in 1779 points at the strong probability that it was built under the direction of John Carr. Further examination of papers connected with his extensions to the Hall might give more information.

6.5 The Midden

The Midden is the current local name for a pre-water-closet privy near the carriage circle in front of the Hall.⁹⁷ Normally used to refer to a waste heap (or pit) it has not been met with this meaning by this researcher. The key to the Woods proposals drawing indicates “the two little houses”⁹⁸ referenced GG, only one of which has been identified on the map, at the now location of the “Midden”. It is possible that a second G might be found on this very rubbed map, or that one was subsequently erased. In the event, only one was constructed in the first round of landscaping. The building of the “Little House” is among the masonry work of John Marsden in 1760-2 which was measured and the value calculated in those years, together with the road bridge, first cascade and a large part of the park wall. Individual items listed are the door head, window heads, coping and corbels, making it almost certain that this is the building referred to.⁹⁹

The building is neatly constructed, externally of dry stone walling construction, with the doorway a rustic version of the Gibbs surrounds to the principal doorways of the walled garden. Long slabs of stone form the window heads and the coping of the roof, which is of stone slates.



⁹⁶ Sp St 60686 Bund 4 pt 3, Bund 4 pt 4, Bund 6 pt 1, Bund 7, pt 2.

⁹⁷ . This is not a sense listed by the Oxford English Dictionary

⁹⁸ This term is still used in Wales (ty bach) for a detached earth, or, latterly, water closet at the end of the garden. The OED says originally a Scottish term, the most recent occurrence cited being in F. Thompson *Lark Rise* (1939). It had reached at least as far south as Warwick by 1752 when one was built at the lodge in the park (carpenter's voucher)

⁹⁹ Sp St 60674 is a record of work measured for payment 1760-62. It was presumably made in 1762 and moved from project to project to measure, rather than being in date order. Some of the other work can be more closely dated from additional sources, but not this.

Figure 131. The Midden.

By the end of the eighteenth century, and possibly some time earlier, the hall was equipped with water closets; the plumber notes repairs to both the old and the new in 1795¹⁰⁰. However, the “Little House” continued in use, possibly until the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. The problem of smells seeping back from water closets made earth closets often a more attractive proposition and this building was stylish enough to be used by the family in the garden as well as servants. Painters’ bills provide on-going information. In 1794 the Necessary was painted stone colour, in 1808 there were three necessities in the pleasure grounds being painted inside and the doors outside, and in 1811 the seats in the necessities were painted green.¹⁰¹

6.6 Tower cottage

Tower cottage, though not part of Barnsley council ownership, and not strictly within the park, was built originally by John Spencer as an incident in the landscape and deserves a short note here.

It was built in 1769, after consultation with Mr John Carr, with whom a final reckoning up on the new building at the Hall had taken place. Spencer records that the settlement included plans for the intended building in the Reins.¹⁰² Correspondence with the steward reveals this to be a stable. This was probably intended for the estate horses. Carr returned in March to give advice on the intended erections in the Reins, and was back several times that month to settle the plan and the price of the buildings. The instructions were that it should be finished very quickly and in April the mason, Marsden was permitted to remove some of his hands from work at Bretton Hall in order to expedite the work here. In mid April the steward reported the concerns of William Sadler (? The manager of the carts and horses) at wanting doors into the stone horses’ stable, but according to the drawing, none were intended, but a few days later he was able to reassure that there could be doors or not, as chosen.¹⁰³

Sketches survive of the building, easily identified, because it was sited straddling the point where the hedge of Raynes met the hedge dividing the two paddocks. The drawing, which must be a sketch retained by Spencer, rather than the final drawings, is pretty much what was built. The drawing refers to a summerhouse, with instructions on where the cornice, fascia and window soles were to be placed. There is also a note that there are “buildings against the high building”. However, it is a three cell building, where each cell opens into a different field and there is no connection between them. It could be that, as with many follies, an upper room could be used to enjoy the view and perhaps picnic, though no staircase is shown. Or it could be that Carr referred to a summerhouse as a generic term for a decorative small building, the term folly not yet having been invented. (See Appendix, Section 9.4)

7 Sources**7.1 Illustrations**

John Spencer unknown artist, Barnsley Museum and Heritage Service. 1719, Oil on canvas, 103 x 83 cm (estimated). Barnsley Museum and Heritage Service, Cannon Hall Museum
Cawthorne Church, South Yorkshire, from the Park, British (English) School

¹⁰⁰ Sp St 60686 Bund 5, 1795

¹⁰¹ Sp St 60686 Bund 5 and bund 10.

¹⁰² Diary 1768 Dec 3.

¹⁰³ Estate correspondence Sp St 60543 , 1769 March 10, March 20 , April 10, April 15, April 26.

Barnsley Museum and Heritage Service, Oil on canvas, 100 x 80 cm

Barnsley Museum and Heritage Service, at Cannon Hall.

Scan from <http://www.bbc.co.uk/arts/yourpaintings/paintings/cawthorne-church-south-yorkshire-from-the-park-68680>

Landscape of Cawthorne Village, South Yorkshire by Benjamin Hold (1858-1917)

Barnsley Museum and Heritage Service Oil on canvas, 44.2 x 59.7 cm Collection: Barnsley Museum and Heritage Service, Cannon Hall Museum

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/arts/yourpaintings/paintings/landscape-of-cawthorne-village-south-yorkshire-68773>

Landscape of Cawthorne Village, South Yorkshire by Benjamin Hold, Barnsley Museum and Heritage Service, Oil on canvas, 60 x 44.2 cm, Collection: Barnsley Museum and Heritage Service, Cannon Hall Museum, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/arts/yourpaintings/paintings/landscape-of-cawthorne-village-south-yorkshire-68774>

Canon Hall Park River Landscape, South Yorkshire by Benjamin Hold. Oil on canvas, 22 x 37 cm Collection: Cawthorne Victoria Jubilee Museum Trust, Cawthorne Victoria Jubilee Museum, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/arts/yourpaintings/paintings/canon-hall-park-river-landscape-south-yorkshire-68990>

Canon Hall Park River Meadow with Church, South Yorkshire by Benjamin Hold Oil on canvas, 22 x 37 cm Collection: Cawthorne Victoria Jubilee Museum Trust Cawthorne Victoria Jubilee Museum <http://www.bbc.co.uk/arts/yourpaintings/paintings/canon-hall-park-river-meadow-with-church-south-yorkshire-68983>.

Scan of private album held by Barnsley Records Office. Undated, but possibly c 1920 (private album). For the purpose of this report this album has been ascribed a date of c 1920 without any scientific justification. The only figures appearing in it are males in unfashionable clothing. It is most unlikely to be post-1939, but may well be (just) pre 1900.

7.2 Maps

C.1760. A Survey of Cannon Hall the Seat of John Spencer Esq. in the County of York with Improvements by Richard Woods (BLS Ref. Sp.St.102)

1756 A General Plan of the Park & Garden at Cannon Hall the Seat of John Spencer by F Richardson. (100)

1760 A design for the improvement of the park, gardens and water at Cannon Hall in Yorkshire, the seat of John Spencer. (101)

C1765 A survey of Cannon Hall, the seat of John Spencer Esq. in the County of York. The improvements by Ric. Woods. (102)

1799-1806 Plan of the Estate (BLS Sp St 106). This is undated, but after the road was moved in 1789 and before the new walled garden mainly built in 1806.

1836 Plan of the manor of Cawthorne. (Sp. St. 124)

1853 A plan of Mr John Landley's Estate in the Manor of Cawthorne

7.3 Documents

The records for Cannon Hall are at once voluminous and incomplete. They are all laborious to read and yield only small amounts of information for time spent.

Diaries of John Spencer 60633

Consulted 1755-75, volumes 8-26 1770 and 1771 missing

The diaries of John Spencer are well kept and revealing, but he spent four months of the year in London and seldom mentions events in Yorkshire while he is there.

60543 Estate correspondence (Benjamin Dutton)

60584 Correspondence from steward John Dutton

60586 Correspondence from steward John Howson

The correspondence from the stewards is patchy. Letters would in any case only be needed when Spencer was in London, or the Steward was at one of the other estates, particularly Hathersage. It is not always possible to tell whether he is reporting work there or in Cannon Hall. In any event there are clearly gaps.

Stewards' letters have been read up to 1793.

60537 General correspondence to John Spencer

General correspondence to John Spencer has been read. This includes a few stray letters from his father. The separate class of William Spencer's letters has not been read. The general correspondence also includes a few letters from Woods and Thomas Peach.

60674 time sheets relating to building work

60686 Vouchers general series

60686/25a vouchers relating to building work

There is an extensive series of vouchers, but not all years are represented and there are some inconsistencies. At some times the gardener gives a thorough account of his activities and the expenditure generated. At others the gardener is barely represented. There seems to have been some sorting of the vouchers, probably by a woman in the nineteenth century. Some of the bundles are tied with strands of cotton or embroidery wool; some of the vouchers have been separated, mainly those representing significant work on the house or grounds. The vouchers have been examined up to 1816

8 Bibliography

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(Furse 1998) Jane Furse, *Cannon Hall: A report on the 1760 walled Garden* (Report for Barnsley MBC, 1998)

(Furse 2001) Jane Furse, *An Historic Survey with Heritage Landscape restoration Proposals* (Report for the SW Fraser 1992 Settlement Trust, 2001)

(Furse 2007) Jane Furse, report on the history of tree planting within the deer Park at Cannon Hall.

Harvey, John, *Early Gardening Catalogues*, (Phillimore, 1972)

(Jackson) Barry Jackson, *Cawthorne 1790-1990*, (1991)

(Miller) Phillip Miller, *The Gardener's dictionary*, 3 Volumes) 1764 edition (Google books)

[illegible]

110

An Estimate for making a part of the Garden at Cannon Hall
 viz from the end of the present new Walk at the Line of Stake marked
 N^o 1 To a Line of Stake marked N^o 2 by the wall at the side of the
 Old Road

Article the first
 To remove the Earth in order to form the Lawn on the South Front of the
 House and from that to join the new Walk above mentioned according
 to heights of Stake set for that purpose, this will take about 4000
 cubic Loads of Earth to remove which Expence of Horse Labour
 will come to ————— 56. 1. 6

Article the second
 To lay, Drain, Form, and Finish in a good and Workmanlike manner
 the Piece of Ground in Length from the Line of Stake marked N^o 1
 to another Line of Stake marked N^o 2 and in Breadth from the
 Old Kitchen Garden Wall and Front of the House to the Kitchen
 this Piece of Ground is 100 Perches to the Walk in a proper
 will be worth 5th P^{er} Perch and will come to ————— 57. 12. 0

Article the third
 To Form and Finish in a Workmanlike manner all the ground
 from the Line of Stake N^o 2 to the Line of Stake N^o 3 and in
 Breadth from the Line of Elm to the Kitchen this Piece of Ground
 is 200 Perches. This Work is worth 5th P^{er} Perch and will come to 62. 12. 0

Article the fourth
 To lay and finish this terrace walk on the side by a Line of
 Stake upon the Ground and by a stoned Line upon the Plan
 This Walk is about 100 Perches long to be made 8th wide and deep
 which to have the materials brought upon the place this work is
 worth 5th P^{er} Perch and will come to ————— 9. 0. 0

Figure 133. Estimate and contract of Richard Woods Probably for 1763. Sp St 60686/25e

Memorandum of an agreement between J^{ts} Spencer Esq^r
 And Rich^d Woods Surveyor &c.
 The said Rich^d Woods agrees to undertake and execute in a proper and
 Workmanlike manner, all the Groundwork above-mentioned and contained
 within the limits of the lines of the above-mentioned Survey, viz to be understood
 that he is to Plant all such Parts of the Ground as are intended to be Planted, the
 said J^{ts} Spencer Esq^r to find and provide all Plants for that purpose. He is
 also to lay out the said Ground with English Dutch Elm and Sycamore all such
 Parts of the Ground as is to be sown except near the sides of the walks which he
 is to lay with turf & not with stone. And J^{ts} Spencer Esq^r agrees to find and
 provide carts and horses and whithersoever for the carrying on the said work
 And that all carpenters, Bricklayers, masons and what the work is now
 judged in these particulars but all such to be done when it may be wanted
 at J^{ts} Spencer Esq^r expense — It is further agreed that in carrying out or
 improvement should be made by the order or approbation of J^{ts} Spencer
 And that such alterations or additions should be made the Work to be more
 expensive. That in such case all additional work is to be measured and
 valued and P^d for over and above this agreement.
 The Foreman who is to superintend the Work to have his Bed and Board
 during the execution of the Work.
 The Money to be P^d at 2^d at a time as it becomes due to Pay
 The Labourers

Figure 134. Estimate and contract of Richard Woods Probably for 1763. Sp St 60686/25e

9.2 Plant Lists

Bill of John Perfect for fruit trees sold to John Spencer, 1719 (Sp St 60673/1)

Jn Spencer Esq. Bought of John Perfect Febr. 9th 1719

	No. Trees	£	s	d
for South Aspect				
No.: 1- Roman Nectrins	2	0	4	-0
2- Newington Nectrin	1	0	2	0
3- Early Newington Peach-	1	0	2	0
4- Old Newington Peach-	1	0	2	0
5-Minion Peach	1	0	2	0
for West Aspect –				
1- Summer (?) peprine pears	2	0	2	0
2- Winter Sevains? Egge-	1	0	1	0
3- Round Bergamot	2	0	2	0
4- Bethel peare	1	0	1	0
5- Large black hart	1	0	0	9
6- Large Duke Cherry	1	0	0	9
for East Aspect				
1- Morrella Cherry	1	0	0	9
2- Orleans plumbe	1	0	0	9
3- Early Crop Blanquet Pear	1	0	1	0
4- Blacke Worcester peare	1	0	1	0
5- Red Spanish Warden	1	0	1	0
6- Carnation Cherry	1	0	0	9
7- Meissire Jean	1	0	1	0
8- Apricot plumbe	1	0	0	9
For 2 Apples Nonparele and Golden pippin		0	1	0
Standards for 1 Black and 1 White Hart Cherry		0	2	0
For 4 Stript Hollys		0	6-	0
		1	15:	6

Feb 9th 1719 Then recvd. of John Spencer Esq. By the hands of Mr. Jon: Parkinson The full sum of one pound fiveteen shillings and sixpence in full for this Bill all Accts paid, John Perfect

A catalogue of fruit in the garden at Cannon Hall, 1761 (with additions of 1771) Sp St 60673/4

A Catalogue of Fruit in the Garden at Cannon Hall	
Peaches	33 Carnation
1 Smiths Newington	34 Morello
2 Old Newington	Plumts 35 Janichative
3 Parie Admirable	36 Blue Premordian
4 Portugall	37 Violet
5 Catharine	38 Matchless
6 White Magdalen	39 Red Queen Mother
7 Red Magdalen	40 White Little
8 Royal George	41 Crab Tree
9 Nobles	42 Blue Perdrigon
10 Belchard	43 White Perdrigon
11 Red Roman Nectarine	44 Green Gage
12 Late Admirable	45 La Royal
13 Purple Alberge	46 Materclaus
14 French Mignon	47 St Catherine
15 Bellicpe	48 Inseparatrice
16 Bonnon	49 Plum Claud
17 Red Roman	Pears 50 Precors de Tours
18 Newington	51 Chaumontelle
19 Scarlet	52 Virgolue
20 Old Black Newington	53 Colmar
Apples	54 St Germain
21 Orange	55 Crasane
22 Prognan	Vines 56 White Muscadine
23 Turkey	2 Black Little
24 Jordan	3 White Sweet Water
25 Algiers	4 Millers
26 Brussels	5 Purlake
Cherries	6 White Fromoniac
27 Early May	7 Black Little
28 May Duke	8 Gristly Little
29 Late Duke	9 St Peters
30 Green	10 Red Reason
31 Bleeding Heart	11 Red Hamburgh
32 White Heart	1771
	Peaches 21 Bourge
	22 Bourdine

A catalogue of stove plants at Canon Hall 1761 Sp St 60673/5



A catalogue of flowering shrubs. Sp St 60473/6



2 Surgeson	3 1/2 Red Mexirian
3 1/2 Red Dubaut	1 1/2 white D.
1 1/2 Early Red	12 Candy cane Myrtol -
4 Late Red	2 Scarlet flower Maple
30 long blowing	2 Sugar maple
10 Toward white	1/2 Ash leaved maple
4 Late white	2 white Malbaris
2 striped leaves	2 black D. standard
4 Upright black leaved	
4 Upright red leaved	
10 Carolina Juncos	
12 Hypocissum Thunberg	6 American scarlet Oak
3 1/2 striped Hollis	6 Alaster
2 Hop horn beam	2 striped leaves Oak
50 green Hollis	20 scarlet Oak
30 striped	
2 Ethiopian Hartweg	2 passion flower tree
	2 St. pomegranate
38 white Japanese	22 purple tree -
1 Japanese Japanese with	50 pink with -
glow flowers	6 Malbaris -

30 Common Juniper	6 Kalmianus
1 Jacobaea Lily	2 Blue flowered Prachon
12 Barford Indica	6 Sherry plum
20 yellow Japanese	2 Persian plum
2 Large Spanish Jasmine	20 tree Pillygoe
2 Gold Striped D.	30 Pyracantha
2 Arabian Jasmine	6 ft. Petrus wort
2 White flowering Provian D.	2 fringe P. magnolia
2 yellow indian D.	
250 Laurel Trees	12 Rhamnus nipa
158 Laurestinus	Buck Thorn
4 Portugal Laurel	4 Damask Rose
20 purple Laurel	1 Dutch hundred leaved D.
10 Laburnum standard	1 Maidenblow D.
20 Dwarf Laburnum	8 monthly Rose
10 white	8 Provian D.
10 purple Lilac	8 Mop Provian D.
10 Blue	8 The Velvet D.
2 Lotus or Helle Tree	2 Virginian Helle D.
2 Striped Lavender	2 The Mistle D.
	6 Red Belgie
	6 Blue Belgie D.
	6 Chiding
	6 Blue hundred leaved

1 Rosa mundi	2 moss Troscels
6 Hb. marbled Rose	2 Chinese Thorns & Palmaria
4 Hb. white Rose	10 Upright Tustan
4 blush province d	20 spreading Tustan
6 great Royal d	4 Virginia Tulip Tree
6 Hb. yellow Rose	2 Tacamahaca
6 single yellow	4 Azaroth Thorn
4 Austrian Rose	4 Hb. leafy Thorn
4 Virgin d.	2 Glastonbury Thorn
15 Virginia flower Rose	2 yellow berry d. Thorn
20 golden Rose	2 Lord Mayo's Thorn
10 Virginia golden Rose	2 Crocus Thorn
6 Blue & white Rose	10 French Parnassia
	10 German d.
10 striped leaved Apricot	15 weeping Toxicodendron
2 Staff Tree	5 Upright d.
27 Broad leaved Sap Tree or	10 Rumpet Thorns
Platanus major	
5 Narrow leaved d.	
24 foreign pines	

20 ft one long 200
 10 ft long 200
 25 ft long 200
 5 dwarf 200
 10 Red Ber 200
 5 White Ber 200
 30 Red 200
 5 smooth red tufted d.
 5 smooth yellow tufted d.
 5 Bush 200
 5 Mint 200
 2 White 200
 10 200

Plants bought from George Brown, 1783-4 (Sp St 60686 Bund 4 pt 1)
Partial transcript

22 apple trees,
10 large cherries,
5 score gooseberries;
2 moss province roses
4 bladder nuts with 5 leaves 4 with 3 leaves,
4 silver edged box trees ;
1 ramnoides,
3 currants with gooseberry leaves
2 diervilla
1 female dog wood;
4 elders parsley leaved
6 hypericum feutox,
12 junipers,
6 laburnums standards,
6 portugal laurels,
5 laurustinus,
10 lilac blue,
1 do white,
6 privet evergreen
6 spirea feutox
6 sumack virginina
6 Taccamhacca 6 ft
6 Butcher's broom, prickly leaved
2 sage tree or phlomis Major
10 Mountain ashes
1 Arbour vitae
5 Persian jasmine
6 Virginia golden roses
5 Trainee shrubs
Long blowing honeysuckle
30 roses of sorts
20 large Filbert trees
300 Lombardy Poplars
30 gooseberry trees

Plants bought from John Littlewoods of Sheffield 1800

Sp St 60686 Bundle 8 part 1 1800 bundle

(1797 March 28)

2 china oranges in pots @ 7/6
1 Seville orange do
1 gold striped leaved do
1 lemon tree
1 Millette Minion Peach dwarf
1 red roman nectarine dwarf
2 nonpareil apples dwarfs on Paradise stocks
(1797 Jan 3)
1 trained red roman Nectarine tree

1 trained dragon peach tree
1 trained Milleto Minion peach tree
1 trained Belliso Peach tree
1 Red Magdalen peach tree dwarf
2 Royal George Peach Trees dwarf
1 Bourdine Peach dwarf double wrought
1 Violet Hative nectarine dwarf
1 Temples nectarine dwarf
5 Morella cherries dwarfs
½ oz Battersea cabbage seed
½ oz green turkey cucumber

Dec 1799 4 pecks seed potatoes
1800 March 25
12 Moss Provence roses
4 rose Unique or white Provence roses
4 Blush cluster 4 maidens blush roses
6 common Provence roses
2 double velvet 2 blush hundred leaved roses
2 tall burgundy roses
2 blush belgic roses
2 Maj duke cherries dwarf
1 red Magnum bonum
1 green gage plum dwarf

9.3 Stoves

Philip Miller, The Gardener's Dictionary (1735 edition)

https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=dRYAAAAAQAAJ&source=gbs_navlinks_s

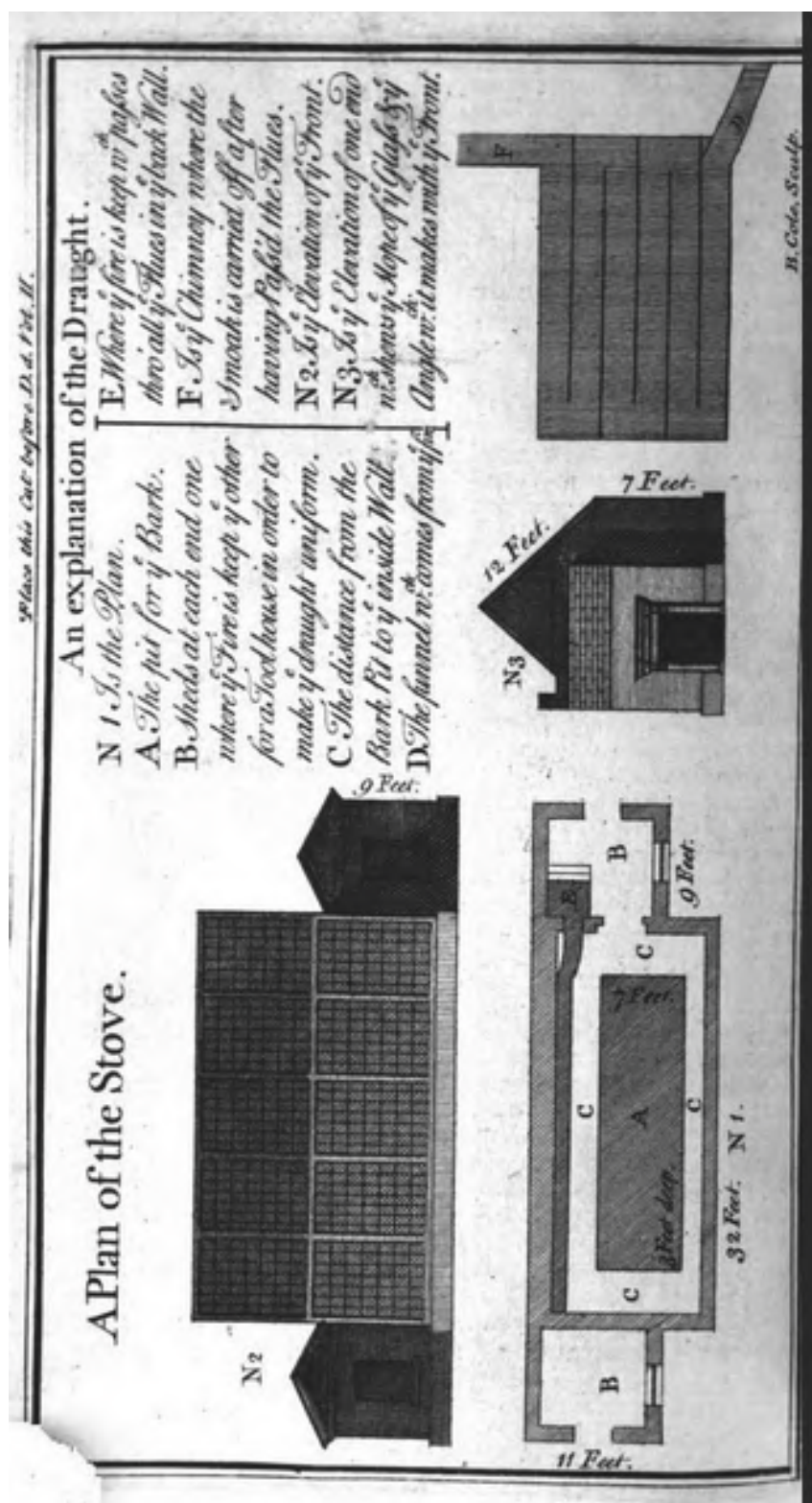


Figure 135. Plan of a bark stove, 1735 edition

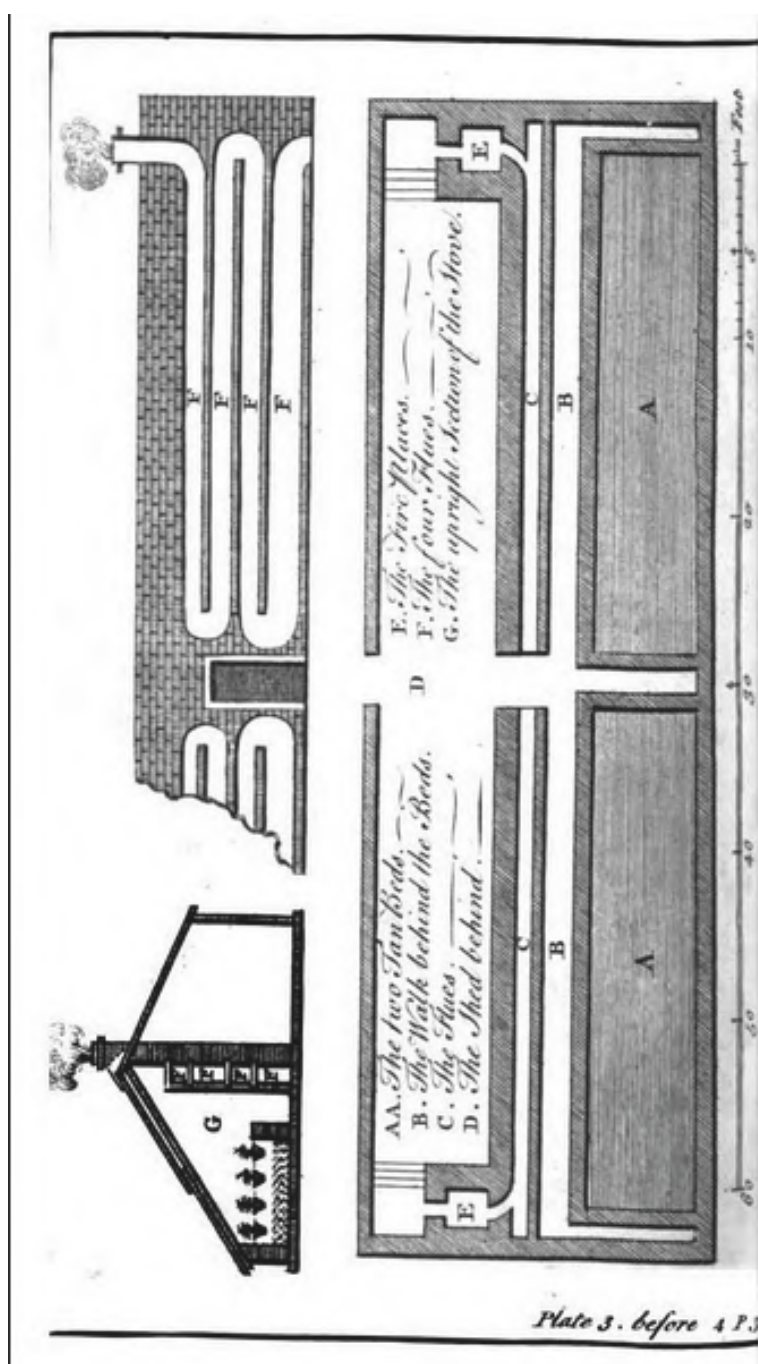


Figure 136. Plan of bark stove, 1754 edition.

S T

as many different Heats, by making the House warm enough for some Plants; others, by having too much Heat, are drawn and spoil'd.

The other Sort of Stoves are commonly call'd Bark Stoves, to distinguish them from the Dry Stoves already mention'd. These have a large Pit, nearly the Length of the House, three Feet deep, and six or seven Feet wide; according to the Breadth of the House; which Pit is fill'd with fresh Tanners Bark to make an Hot-bed; and in this Bed the Pots of the most tender Exotic Trees, and herbaceous Plants, are plunged: the Heat of this Bed being moderate, the Roots of the Plants are always kept in Action; and the Moisture detain'd by the Bark keeps the Fibres of their Roots in a ductile State, which in the Dry Stove, where they are placed on Shelves, are subject to dry too fast, to the great Injury of the Plants. In these Stoves, if they are rightly contriv'd, may be preserv'd the most tender Exotic Trees and Plants, which, before the Use of the Bark was introduced, were thought impossible to be kept in *England*: but as there is some Skill required in the Structure of both these Stoves, I shall not only describe them as intelligibly as possible, but also annex a Plan of the Bark Stove hereto; by which it is hoped every curious Person will be capable of directing his Workmen in their Structure.

The Dimension of this Stove should be proportion'd to the Number of Plants intended to be preserv'd, or the particular Fancy of the Owner; but their Length should not exceed forty Feet, unless there are two Fire-places; and in that Case it will be proper to make a Partition of Glass in the Middle, and to have two Tan-pits, that there

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may be two different Heats for Plants from different Countries (for the Reasons before given in the Account of the Dry Stoves); and were I to erect a Range of Stoves, they should be all built in one, and only divided with glass Partitions, at least the half way toward the Front; which will be of great Advantage to the Plants, because they may have the Air in each Division shifted by sliding the Glasses of the Partitions, or by opening the Glass-door, which should be made between each Division, for the more easy Passage from one to the other.

This Stove should be rais'd above the Level of the Ground, in proportion to the Driness of the Place; for if it be built on a moist Situation, the Whole should be placed upon the Top of the Ground; so that the Brick-work in Front must be rais'd three Feet above the Surface, which is the Depth of the Bark-bed, whereby none of the Bark will be in Danger of lying in Water; but if the Soil be dry, the Brick-work in Front need not be more than one Foot above-ground, and the Pit may be sunk two Feet below the Surface. Upon the Top of this Brick-work in Front must be laid the Plate of Timber, into which the Wood-work of the Frame is to be mortis'd; and the upright Timbers in Front must be placed three Feet asunder in the Clear, or somewhat more, which is the Proportion of the Width of the Glass-doors or Sashes: these should be about six Feet and an half, or seven Feet long, and plac'd upright; but from the Top of these should be sloping Glasses, which should reach within three Feet of the Back of the Stove, where there should be a strong Crown-piece of Timber placed, in which there should be a Groove made for the Glasses to slide into.

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into. The Wall in the Back-part of the Stove should be at least thirteen Inches thick; but eighteen Inches is still better; because the thicker the outside Wall is built, the more the Heat of the Flues will be kept in the House; and carried up, about nine Feet above the Surface of the Bark-bed; and from the Top of this Wall, there should be a sloping Roof to the Crown-piece where the Glasses slide in. This Crown-piece should be about sixteen Feet high from the Surface of the Bark-bed or Floor, which will give a sufficient Declivity to the sloping Glasses to carry off the Wet, and be of a reasonable Height for containing Plants of a moderate Size. The Back-roof may be slated, cover'd with Lead, or tiled, according to the Fancy of the Owner: but the Manner of this outside Building is better express'd by the annex'd Plan, than is possible to be described in Words.

In the Front of the House there should be a Walk, about eighteen or twenty Inches wide, for the Convenience of walking; next to which the Bark-pit must be placed, which should be in Width proportionable to the Breadth of the House: if the House is twelve Feet wide, which is a due Proportion, the Pit may be seven Feet wide; and behind the Pit should be a Walk eighteen Inches wide, to pass in order to water the Plants, &c. then there will be twenty-two Inches left next the Back-wall, to erect the Flues, which must be all rais'd above the Top of the Bark-bed: these Flues ought to be one Foot wide in the Clear, that they may not be too soon stopp'd with the Soot; and the lower Flue, into which the Smoke first enters from the Fire, should be two Feet deep in the Clear; and this may be covered with broad Tiles; over this

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the second Flue must be returned back again; which may be eighteen Inches deep, and covered on the Top as before; and so in like manner the Flues may be returned over each other three or four times, that the Heat may be spent before the Smoke passes off. The Thickness of the Wall in Front of these Flues need not be more than four Inches; but it must be well jointed with Mortar, and plaster'd withinside to prevent the Smoke from getting into the House; and the Outside should be plastered with Mortar, and covered with a coarse Cloth to keep the Mortar from cracking, as it is practis'd in setting up Coppers: if this be carefully done, there will be no Danger of the Smoke entering the House, which can't be too carefully guarded against; for there is nothing more injurious to Plants than Smoke, which will cause them to drop their Leaves; and if it continue long in the House, will intirely destroy them.

The Fire-place may be made either at one End, or in the Middle, according as there is most Convenience; for where-ever it is plac'd, it should have a Shed over it, and not be expos'd to the open Air; for it will be impossible to make the Fire burn equally, where the Wind has full Ingress to it; and it will be troublesome to attend the Fire in wet Weather, where it is expos'd to the Rain.

The Contrivance of the Furnace must be according to the Fuel which is design'd to burn: but as Turf is the best Firing for Stoves, where it can be had, because it burns more moderately, and lasts longer, than any other Sort of Fuel, and so requires less Attendance, I shall describe a proper Sort of Furnace for that Purpose.

The Whole of this Furnace should be erected within the House, which

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which will be a great Addition to the Heat ; and the Front Wall on the Outside of the Fire-place, next the Shed, should be three Bricks thick, the better to prevent the Heat from coming out that Way. The Door of the Furnace, at which the Fuel is put in, must be as small as conveniently may be to admit of the Fuel ; and this Door should be plac'd near the Upper-part of the Furnace, and made to shut as close as possible ; so that there may but little of the Heat pass off thro' it. This Furnace should be about twenty Inches deep, and sixteen Inches square at Bottom ; but may be stop'd off on every Side, so as to be two Feet square at the Top ; and under this Furnace should be a Place for Ashes to fall into, which should be about a Foot deep, and as wide as the Bottom of the Furnace : this should also have an iron Door to shut as close as possible ; but just over the Ash-hole, above the Bars which support the Fuel, should be a square Hole about four Inches wide, to let in Air to make the Fire burn : this must also have an iron Frame, and a Door to shut close when the Fire is perfectly lighted, which will make the Fuel last the longer, and the Heat will be more moderate.

The Top of this Furnace should be nearly equal to the Top of the Bark-bed, that the lowest Flue may be above the Fire ; so that there may be a greater Draught for the Smoke ; and the Furnace should be arched over with Bricks : but you should be very careful, where-ever the Fire is plac'd, that it be not too near the Bark-bed ; for the Heat of the Fire will, by its long Continuance, dry the Bark, so that it will lose its Virtue, and be in Danger of taking Fire ; to prevent which, it will be the best Method to continue an Hol-

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low between the Brick-work of the Fire and that of the Pit, about eight Inches wide ; which will effectually prevent any Damage arising from the Heat of the Fire ; and there should be no Wood-work plac'd any where near the Flues, or the Fire-place, because the continual Heat of the Stove may in time dry it so much, as to make it take Fire ; which ought to be very carefully guarded against.

The Entrance into this Stove should be either from a Green-house, the Dry Stove, or else thro' the Shed where the Fire is made, because in cold Weather the Front-glasses must not be open'd. The Inside of the House should be clean white-washed : because the whiter the Back-part of the House is, the better it will reflect the Light ; which is of great Consequence to Plants, especially in Winter, when the Stove is obliged to be shut up close.

Over the top Sliding-glasses there should be either wooden Shutters, or Tarpawls fix'd in Frames, to cover them in bad Weather, to prevent the Wet from getting thro' the Glasses, and to secure them from being broken by Storms and Hail ; and these outer Coverings will be very serviceable to keep out the Frost ; and if in very severe Cold there is a Tarpawlin hung before the upright Glasses in the Front, it will be of great Service to the Stove ; and a much less Fire will preserve an Heat in the House.

In the warmest of these Houses or Divisions should be placed the most tender Exotic Trees and Plants ; which are Natives of very warm Countries : these should be plunged in the Bark-bed for the Reasons already assign'd ; and upon the Top of the Flues may be set the Melon-thistle, the tender Sorts of Cercas's, and Euphorbiums, with other very

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tender

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tender succulent Plants, which require to be kept dry in Winter.

As in this Stove are plac'd the Plants of the hottest Parts of the *East* and *West-Indies*, so the Heat should be kept up equal to that mark'd *Anana* upon the Botanical Thermometers, and should never be suffered to be above eight or ten Degrees cooler at most; nor should the Spirit be rais'd above ten Degrees higher in the Thermometer during the Winter-season; both which Extremes will be equally injurious to the Plants.

But in order to judge more exactly of the Temper of the Air in the Stove, the Thermometer should be hung up at a good Distance from the Fire; nor should the Tube be expos'd to the Sun; but on the contrary, the Back hung thereto; because whenever the Sun shines upon the Ball of the Thermometer but one single Hour, it will raise the Liquor in the Tube considerably, when, perhaps, the Air of the House is not near so warm; which deceives those who are not aware of this.

In the Management of the Plants placed in the Bark-bed, there must be a particular Regard had to the Temper of the Bark, and the Air of the House, that neither be too violent; as also to water them frequently; because when they are in a continual Warmth, which will cause them to perspire freely, if they have not a constant Supply to answer their Discharge, their Leaves will decay, and soon fall off. As to the farther Directions concerning the Culture of the particular Plants, the Reader is desired to turn to their several Articles, where they are distinctly treated of.

The other Sort of Stove, which is commonly call'd the Dry Stove, as

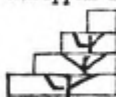
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was before said, may be either built with upright and sloping Glasses at the Top, in the same manner, and after the same Model, as the Bark Stove; or else the Front-glasses, which should run from the Floor to the Ceiling, maybe laid sloping, to an Angle of 45 Degrees, the better to admit the Rays of the Sun in Spring and Autumn: the latter Method has been chiefly follow'd by most Persons who have built these Sort of Stoves: but were I to have the Contrivance of a Stove of this Kind, I would have it built after the Model of the Bark Stove, with upright Glasses in Front, and sloping Glasses over them, because this will more easily admit the Sun at all the different Seasons; for in Summer, when the Sun is high, the top Glasses will admit the Rays to shine almost all over the House; and in Winter, when the Sun is low, the front Glasses will admit its Rays; whereas when the Glasses are laid to any Declivity in one Direction, the Rays of the Sun will not fall directly thereon above a Fortnight in Autumn, and about the same time in Spring; and during the other Parts of the Year they will fall obliquely thereon; and in Summer, when the Sun is high, the Rays will not reach above five or six Feet from the Glasses: besides, the Plants which are plac'd toward the Back-part of the House will not thrive in the Summer-season for want of Air; whereas when there are sloping Glasses at the Top, which run within four Feet of the Back of the House; these, by being drawn down in hot Weather, will let in perpendicular Air to all the Plants; and of how much Service this is to all Sorts of Plants, every one who has had Opportunity of observing the Growth of
Plants

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at both Ends, or in the Middle, carry'd up in the Thickness of the Brick-work of the Back-Wall, so as not to appear in Sight in the House: the Flues should be first cover'd either with iron Plates, or broad Tiles, and then a Bed of Sand over them about two Inches thick; upon which the plain Tiles should be laid to correspond with the rest of the Floor. This Thickness of Cover will be full enough to prevent the too sudden Rise of the Heat from the Flues.

But if the Furnace is plac'd under the Floor, the Thickness of Sand between the iron Plate which covers it and the Floor, should not be less than four Inches; so that the Bottom of the Furnace should be sunk the lower: and if from the Fireplace to the End of the House, the Flues are laid a little rising, it will cause them to draw the better; but this Rise must be allow'd in the placing them lower under the Floor next the Fire, because the Floor must be laid perfectly level, otherwise it will appear unsightly.



In this Stove there should be a Stand or Scaffold erected for placing Shelves above each other, in the manner annex'd, that the Plants may be dispos'd above each other; so as to make an handsome Appearance in the House; but these Shelves should be made moveable, so as to be rais'd or sunk, according to the various Heights of the Plants; otherwise it will be very troublesome to raise or sink every particular Plant, according to their Heights, or every Year as they advance.

In placing the Feet of this Stand, you must be careful not to set them too near the Fire, nor directly upon

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the Top of the Flue, especially at that End next the Fire, lest by the constant Heat of the Tiles the Wood should take Fire, which can't be too much guarded against; since such an Accident would go near to destroy all the Plants, if the House escaped being burnt. This Stand or Scaffold should be plac'd in the Middle of the House, leaving a Passage about two Feet and an half in the Front, and another of the same Width in the Back, for the more conveniently passing round the Plants to water them; and that the Air may freely circulate about them. In disposing the Plants, the tallest should be placed backward, and the smallest in Front; so that there will not be Occasion for more than five or six Shelves in Height at most: but the Scaffold should be so contriv'd, that there may be two or three Shelves in Breadth laid upon every Rise whenever there may be Occasion for it, which will save a deal of Trouble in disposing of the Plants.

In the Erection of these Stoves, it will be of great Service to join them all together, with only glass Partitions between them, as was before observ'd; and where several of these Stoves and Green-houses are required in one Garden, then it will be very proper to have the Green-house in the Middle, and the Stoves at each End, either in the manner directed in the Plan of the Green-house exhibited in that Article, or carry'd on in one strait Front.

By this Contrivance in the Structure of these Houses, a Person may pass from one to the other of them, without going into the open Air; which, besides the Pleasure to the Owner, is also of great Use, because there will be no occasion of making a Back-way into each of them, which otherwise

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otherwise must be, since the Front-glasses of the Stove should not be open'd in cold Weather, if it can possibly be avoided on any Account; otherwise the cold Air rushing in, will greatly prejudice the very tender Plants.

But besides the Stoves here described, and the Green-house, it will be very necessary to have a Glass-case or two, where-ever there are great Collections of Plants. These may be built exactly in the manner already described for the Stoves, with upright Glasses in Front, and sloping Glasses over the Top of them, which should run within four Feet of the Back of the House. The Height, Depth, and other Dimensions, should be conformable to that of the Stoves, which will make a Regularity in the Building. These may be plac'd at the End of the Range on each Hand beyond the Stoves; and if there be a Flue carried round each of these, with an Oven to make a Fire in very cold Weather, it will save a great deal of Labour, and prevent the Frost from ever entering the House, be the Winter ever so severe: but the upper Glasses of these Houses should have either Shutters to cover them, or else Tarpawlins to let down over them in frosty Weather; and if there is a Contrivance to cover the upright Glasses in Frost, either with Mats, Shutters, or Tarpawlins, it will be of great Use in Winter, otherwise the Flue must be used when the Frost comes on; which should not be done, but upon extraordinary Occasions; because the Design of these Houses is, to keep such Plants as require only to be preserved from Frost, and need no additional Warmth; but, at the same time, require more Air than can conveniently be given them in a Green-house: in one of

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these Houses may be plac'd all the Sorts of Ficoides, *African Sedums*, *Cotyledons*, and other succulent Plants from the *Cape of Good Hope*. In the other may be plac'd the several Kinds of *Anemone*s, *perma's*, *Jacobaeas*, *Dorians*, *Alaternoides*, and other woody or herbaceous Plants from the same Country, or any other in the same Latitude.

Thus by contriving the Green-house in the Middle, and one Stove and a Glass-case at each End, there will be Conveniency to keep Plants from all the different Parts of the World, which can be no otherwise maintain'd but by placing them in different Degrees of Heat, according to the Places of their native Growth.

The Stoves before described are such as are usually built to maintain Exotic Plants, which will not live in *England*, unless they enjoy a Temperature of Air approaching to that of the several Countries from whence they are brought; therefore whoever is inclinable to preserve a large Collection of Plants from different Countries, must contrive to have two or three of these Stoves; each of which should be kept in a different Temperature of Warmth; and the Plants should be also adapted to the several Degrees of Heat, as they shall require, to preserve them: but as the far greatest Number of Stoves, which have been erected in *England*, are design'd for the Culture of the *Ananas* only; so I shall add a Description and Plans of two Sorts of Stoves, of the least Expence in Building for this Purpose; so that whoever are inclinable to erect a Stove for ripening of the *Ananas*, may, by attending to the Plans and Descriptions, direct the building and contriving such Stoves as they are desirous to have; or according to the Number of

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of Fruit proposed to ripen annually.

The first Sort of Stove is that which is design'd for the Plants which produce the Fruit the same Year; for as the Plants do not generally fruit until the second Year from their being taken from the old Plants, whether they are Suckers from the Side of the Plants, or Crowns taken from the Fruit; if they fruit the succeeding Year, the Fruit will be small; therefore when they are properly managed, they will not produce their Fruit until the second Year; by which time they will have obtained Strength to produce large Fruit, in which their greatest Value consists: for altho' there are several Varieties of this Fruit, which differ in Degrees of Goodness, as in most other Fruits; yet they may all of them be improved in the Size, without diminishing of their Excellence in Taste; tho' I know there are some Persons of a contrary Opinion, and who believe, that the small Fruit are always better flavour'd than the large; but from long Experience I can assert, that the larger and better nourish'd this Fruit is, the higher will be its Flavour, supposing the Sorts are the same; therefore every Person who cultivates this Fruit, should endeavour to have it improved to the greatest Perfection; in order to which, it will be proper to have a small Stove, in which the young Plants may be placed to bring them forward for fruiting; and afterward they should be removed into the larger Stove for ripening: but I shall return to the Description of the larger Stove. The Length of this must be proportionable to the Quantity of Fruit desired in one Season; for, as to their Width, that should not be much varied; the Tan-bed should never be narrower than six, nor should it be more than seven,

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Feet wide; and if there is room enough on each Side of the Bed for a Walk a Foot, or at most a Foot and an half, broad, it will be sufficient for Persons to water and do every thing which is necessary to the Plants: and as these Places are not design'd for walking in, it is to no Purpose to have broad Walks, which will take up too much Space; and the Fires must be larger, in proportion to the Space of the House; otherwise the Air cannot be kept in a proper Temperature of Warmth. If the Stove is made thirty-six Feet long in the Clear, then the Tan-bed may be thirty-three Feet long, and a Walk left at each End a Foot and an half wide; which will be sufficient to walk round the Bed to water and attend the Plants; and such a Tan-bed will contain an hundred fruiting-plants very well, if the Bed is seven Feet wide; and this Stove may be very well warmed with one Fire; but if the Stove is built much larger, there must be two Fire-places contrived, one at each End; otherwise the Air of the House cannot be kept in a proper Temperature of Heat. The Quantity of Fuel which will be wanting for a Stove of thirty-six Feet long in the Clear, is about three Chaldron and an half of Coals, or in such proportion for any other Sort of Fuel, where Coals can be had reasonably: it is the best Kind of Fuel; and the Pit or Scotch Coal is preferable to the Newcastle Coal, because the latter is very subject to melt, or run into Clinkers, when the Oven is very hot: which the Pit-coal never does, but always burns away with a white Ash, making but little Soot: so that the Flues will not require to be so often cleaned, as when the other Coal is used. The next best Fuel for Stoves is Peat, where it can

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can be procured good. There are some Persons who burn Wood in their Stoves; but this Fuel requires much greater Attendance than any other; therefore is not very proper for this Purpose: but in the building of the Stoves, the Ovens must be contrived for the Sort of Fuel which is to be used in them: but these will be afterward described; and the Places where they should be situated are delineated in the Plan.

The Stoves design'd for ripening the Fruit of the *Ananas* should have upright Glasses in their Front, which should be high enough to admit a Person to walk upright under them on the Walk in the Front of the House; or where this cannot be admitted, the front Walk may be sunk one Foot lower than that on the Back of the Tan-bed; so that the Surface of the Bed will be a Foot above the Walk, which will be rather an Advantage, as the Plants will be so much nearer the Glass; and a Person may with great Ease water and attend the Plants, when they are thus raised above the Walk; therefore when a Stove is so situated, as that the raising of it high above-ground, might be attended with Inconvenience, the Walks quite round the Tan-bed may be sunk a Foot or eighteen Inches below the Top of the Bed; which will admit of the Stove being built so much lower; for if there is Height for a Person to walk under the Glasses, it will be as much as is required: but as the Floes, when returned four times against the Back-wall, will rise near seven Feet; so the Bottom of the lower Flue should be on the same Level with the Walk, to admit of room enough for the Whole under the Roof. Over the upright Glasses there must be a Range of sloping Glasses, which must run to join the

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Roof; which should come so far from the Back-wall, as to cover the Floes, and the Walk behind the Tan-pit; for if the sloping Glasses are of Length sufficient to reach nearly over the Bed, the Plants will require no more Light; therefore these Glasses should not be longer than is absolutely necessary, which will render them more manageable than when they are longer: but the annexed Plan will render this more intelligible than any written Description can do.

The other Sort of Stove, which is design'd for raising of young Plants, until they are of a proper Size to produce Fruit, need not be built so high as the former; therefore there will not be wanting any upright Glasses in the Front; but the Frames may be made in one Slope, as in the annexed Plan: indeed, of late Years, many Persons have made Tan-beds, with two Floes running thro' the Back-wall, to warm the Air in Winter: and these Beds have been covered with Glasses, made in the same manner as those for common Hot-beds, but larger: these were contrived to save Expence, and have in many Places answered the Intention: but to these there are several Objections: 1. That of having no Passage into them; so that the Glasses must be taken off, when the Plants want Water, &c. 2. The Damps very often rise in the Winter-season, when the Glasses are closely shut, which often proves very injurious to the Plants: 3. There is Danger of the Tan taking Fire, where there is not great Care taken that it doth not lie near the Floes; so that altho' the small Stoves here proposed require more Expence in their Building; yet being greatly preferable to those Pits, and the after Expence being the same, they will be found

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So much more convenient, as to render them more general where this Fruit is cultivated.

Where there is no Danger of the Wet settling about the Tan in Winter, the Bark-pit may be sunk two Feet deep in the Ground, and raised one Foot above the Surface: the only Walk which is necessary in these Stoves, is that on the Back of the Tan-bed, which may be on the Level with the Surface of the Ground; so that the Tan-bed will be raised one Foot higher; and the Flues beginning from the Walk, there will be room to return them three times; which will warm the Air much more with the same Fire, than when they are carried but twice the Length of the Stove.

But in wet Land the Tan-bed should be wholly raised above the Level of the Ground, in order to preserve the Tan from being chill'd by Moisture; and in such Places the Walk on the Back should be raised near two Feet above the Level of the Ground; because the Tan-bed should not rise much more than one Foot above the Walk; for if it is higher, it will be more difficult to reach the Plants when they require Water: the Brick-wall of the Pit, on the Side next the Walk, need not be more than four Inches thick, so far as rises above the Walk; but below that, it should be nine Inches thick; the Reason for reducing the Wall above, is to gain room for the Walk, which would otherwise be too much contracted; and if there is a Kirb of Oak laid on the Top of the four-inch Wall, it will secure the Bricks from being displaced, and sufficiently strengthen the Wall; which, being but one Foot above the Walk, will not be in any Danger of falling; and on this Kirb there may be two or three upright iron

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Bars fix'd with Claws, to support the Crown-piece of Timber, which will secure it from hanging in the Middle, which, in a great Length, is very often the Case, where there are no Supports placed under it: there may be more or less of these Bars, according to the Length of the Stove; but if they are at about ten Feet asunder, it will be near enough: if these iron Bars are one Inch square, they will be strong enough to answer the Design.

But as it is hoped, that the annexed Plan of this small Stove will convey a clear Idea of the whole Contrivance; this will render it unnecessary to add any farther Description here.

STRAMONIUM, Thorn-apple.

The Characters are;

The Flower consists of one Leaf, shap'd like a Funnel, and cut into several Segments: out of the Flower-cup rises the Pointal, which, when the Flower decays, becomes a roundish Fruit, arm'd, for the most part, with sharp Thorns, and divided into four Cells form'd by a Partition, dispos'd in the Figure of a Cross, furnish'd with four Placenta's, or nutritive Membranes, to which several kidney-shap'd Seeds adhere.

The Species are;

1. STRAMONIUM fructu spinoso rotundo, flore albo simplici. Tournef. Thorn-apple with a round prickly Fruit, and a single white Flower.

2. STRAMONIUM fructu spinoso oblongo, caule & flore violaceo. Boerb. Ind. Thorn-apple with a longish prickly Fruit, and violet-colour'd Stalks and Flowers.

3. STRAMONIUM serot. Boerh. Thorn-apple with very long sharp Prickles.

4. STRAMONIUM Americanum minus, allekenzi folio. Tournef. Lesser American

9.4 Drawings for Tower Cottage.

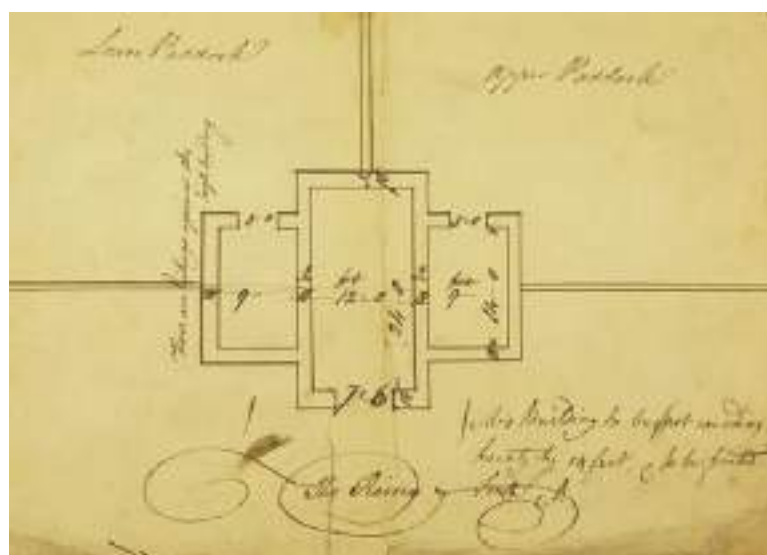
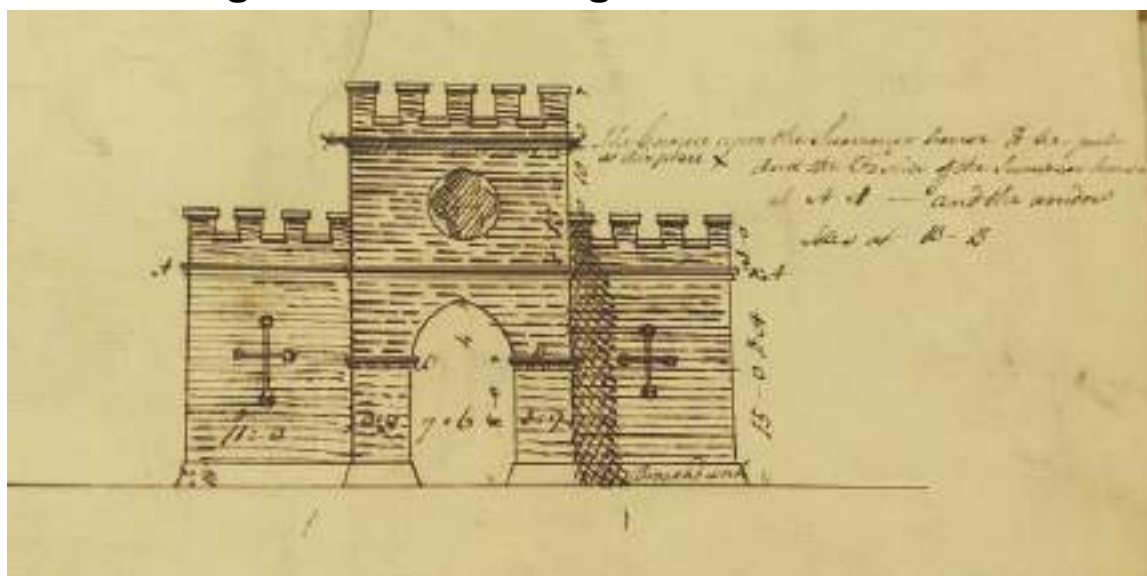


Figure 137. Drawings for Tower Cottage by John Carr, Sp St 60674/6a/3