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THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DETACHED SEA-FACING VILLA ALONG THE SOUTH COAST c.1740–1800

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INTRODUCTION

From the 1740s, wealthy people built detached, sea-facing houses to appreciate the sea view and to enjoy seaside activities. By the 1780s, the label ‘marine villa’ commonly described these substantial houses. When seeking to sell these houses, agents sometimes called them both marine villas and *cottages ornées* in newspaper advertisements. Most of these villas were large, stood in their own grounds and had stabling and gardens. Those outside towns normally had bigger gardens and land which was used for pasture or for further landscaping.

By 1800, sea-facing villas were scattered along the south coast of England. The purpose of this article is to draw attention to their large number (the original purpose of some that survive may be obscured by later development) and to the reasons they became so popular. Their number is all the more noteworthy as they were occupied by their owners only for the short sea-bathing period in the autumn.

From the 1820s, many of the early sea-facing villas were demolished because the land was useful for terraces. Some have survived, having been incorporated into terraces. In Brighton the task of identification is greatly helped by Amon Henry Wild’s *Panorama of the western side of the resort*, published by W.H.Mason in 1833 and annotated with the names of former villas.

THE SEASIDE VILLA COMES INTO FASHION

Seaside villas had Roman antecedents. In 1728, Robert Castell published *Villas of the Ancients*, in which he attempted to reconstruct Pliny the Younger’s large Laurentian seaside villa near Ostia from Pliny’s descriptions. Pliny wrote enthusiastically about the combination of seaside views and sounds and the villa’s rural setting. The reconstruction can be assumed to have influenced the design and layout of English seaside villas of the eighteenth century.¹

Spectacular villas along the banks of the Thames were encouraged by ease of water travel and by the opportunity they offered to show off wealth by facing the Thames. Seaside villas in prominent positions along the coastline followed, partly for the same reasons. Yet building near or beside the sea for the pleasure of looking at it was uncommon before the mid eighteenth century. In 1519, William Horman advised against so doing.² The draughty windows and the lack of heating in most rooms of early houses made this sensible advice. Encombe in Dorset was one of the few country houses that had a sea view, but even there only a glimpse. From the 1740s, remodelling of Encombe took place which might have been intended in part to take advantage of this now increasingly fashionable prospect.³

THE SOUTH COAST

The south coast of England offered the Georgian visitor a variety of landscapes and microclimates but stretches of the coastline had a long history of being unsafe. The eastern end suffered from the risk of invasion by the Dutch and French until the early eighteenth century. There is plenty of evidence that both pirates and privateers threatened the lives and livelihoods of crews of fishing and trading boats working in the English Channel until the 1740s. Petitions to the Privy Council survive from coastal communities such as Brighton about the need to make the Channel safer. More investment in the Royal Navy and in particular the development of naval bases along the south coast made the coast far safer and encouraged leisure travel. The succession of European wars of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries resulted in the stationing of garrisons for long periods along the southern coastline. Though this might have been thought to advertise insecurity, in reality the effect was to reassure visitors and encourage civilian settlement. In spite of their vulnerable locations in bays with shallow waters, Georgian seaside resorts in Sussex such as Brighton and Hastings grew fastest between 1790 and 1815 when the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars resulted in huge local garrisons and the enlargement of the Navy.⁴

THE VILLA AND THE SEASIDE RESORT

The seaside resort developed from the 1730s when several declining coastal towns began to host wealthy visitors in search of diversion. By then the spa was beginning to bore their more adventurous visitors who sought both cheaper and more unusual places to drink and to dip in saline waters. The entrepreneurs of declining coastal towns such as Brighton, Hastings, Margate and Weymouth copied the spa routines with which most wealthy visitors were familiar. Some even hired their Masters of Ceremonies from a spa. Brighton hired William Wade from Bath in the 1760s.⁵

As seaside resorts developed, the idea of building fashionable detached sea-facing houses also became popular. They laid the foundations for the development of long lengths of the English coastline for recreational use and for retirement housing.

The builders of villas split into two groups, the urbane visitors who could afford a villa beside or close to a resort with easy access to its entertainment and those who preferred rural coastal villas with more land. Both groups took an interest in sea-based activities but sales advertisements in the newspapers suggest that the lifestyle of the 'rural' villa was more sport-based, for they usually refer to shooting rights and enhanced stabling.

Yachting illustrates the difference in role between the two locations. Visitors to Brighton and to other resorts along the south coast enjoyed watching yachting regattas and especially the so-called 'tugs-of-war' between yachts, to which reference is made in *The Sussex Weekly Advertiser* in the 1770s and 1780s. The owners of the yachts appear to have sailed them, or had their crew sail them, to the resorts for part of the season but to have kept them elsewhere. Yachts at Brighton were mostly kept farther west, near Littlehampton, along the Solent and on the Isle of Wight where there were many sheltered spots. The coastline west of Littlehampton became very popular for yachting.

Charles II and James II helped to establish the fashion amongst wealthy people for keeping a private yacht. This practice became more widespread as the seaside became fashionable and yachts smaller. In about 1665, Samuel Pepys regarded Colonel Wyndham as an unusual landowner because he sailed on the sea for pleasure. The Duke of Richmond (of the Stuart, not Lennox, line) owned a yacht in 1668, on which he consulted Pepys⁶. By the 1730s, the Courtenay family of Powderham Castle in Devon owned pleasure yachts big enough to cross the Channel. By the 1750s there was a market for yachts in south Devon and races were organised along that coastline from 1776.⁷ In the 1770s, yacht



Fig. 1. East Cliff House, Hastings, photographed in 2006. *Sue Berry*

owners went on day trips in the English Channel from the vicinity of the Solent. Yachts were also used to tour; Fanny Sharp describes such a trip along the east coast in 1777.⁸ The Welds of Lulworth also used their yachts to tour.⁹

As yacht racing became popular, so clubs formed to organise it and these were normally based at a seaside resort. Races in the Solent were organised at Cowes before 1776 and from Southampton, then trying to develop as a resort, from 1790. The Solent became such a popular location for yachting that in 1815 forty-two members of White's (the London club) formed the Royal Yacht Club at Cowes. By 1817, the Prince Regent was also taking an interest in sailing around Cowes. He had the Royal George, a yacht of 320 tons, built at Deptford and bought a house on the parade east of Cowes Castle. George also visited people with holiday homes on the island such as Nash (in 1817) and Lord Henry of Seymour, of Norris Castle (in 1819). His yachting attracted the same type of satirical cartoons as did his expenditure on houses and mistresses.¹⁰

Many of the owners of seaside villas were also fond of horse racing and hunting and some used the sea for treating their horses' legs; therapeutic treatments of this sort are still used for horses today. The Lennox family had a villa called Itchenor House

on an inlet near Chichester Harbour, where the family kept their yacht. Horses were also stabled there and in 1783 a riding house designed by Wyatt was built.¹¹ The horses were bathed nearby in the saline water of the Horse Pond, the remnants of which survive. In 1802, Bourgeois painted grooms riding their horses in the sea at Brighton. These horses were probably the race-horses owned by the Earl of Egremont, for the painting hangs at Petworth House in Sussex. The topic was popular enough for prints of the oil painting to be made.¹²

WHERE FIRST?

Old seaside towns became the first resorts as they had basic facilities and could attract wealthy visitors to sea bathe by adding simple additional amenities such as bathing machines and seasonal libraries. Assembly rooms and other expensive facilities could be added once there were enough visitors to support them. Brighton, Hastings, Margate, Scarborough and Weymouth attracted wealthy people to sea bathe in the 1730s and were the first old towns to become resorts. In his pioneering article published in *The Georgian Group Journal* in 1998, Professor Michael Hunter suggested that Hastings was the first resort to

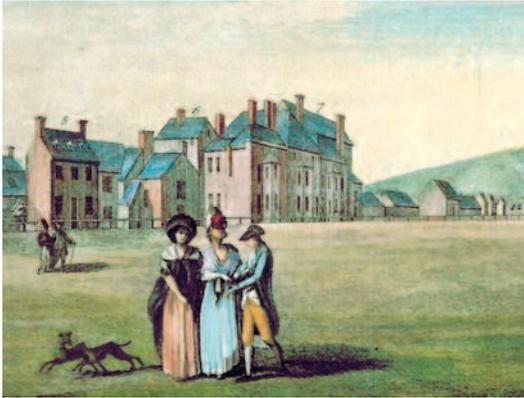


Fig. 2. View of the Steine at Brighthelmston from the south end, showing the Castle Inn. *J Donevell, 1778.*

have a sea-facing villa. Edward Capell, the deputy inspector of plays and a Shakespearean scholar, built East Cliff House there in the early 1760s (Fig. 1).¹³ This is one of the few early sea-facing villas to have survived.

Since Professor Hunter published his article, two earlier sea-facing villas have been identified in Brighton. In the 1740s, Nathaniel Brooker built a large villa looking down the Steine (a large open area) to the sea. In the early 1750s, he sold it on to Samuel Shergold, an innkeeper, who developed it as the Castle Inn. Shergold might have recognised the value of the prominent position of the house on the Steine and its sea views for visitors.¹⁴ Before 1765 and possibly before 1760, Shergold built a large detached house to let which looked across the main promenade to the sea (Fig. 2). The Duke of Marlborough bought the house in 1771, having been a visitor to Brighton for almost a decade. His heir bought a new site north of the Pavilion for a bigger villa and sold this earlier one to ‘Single Speech’ Hamilton who employed Robert Adam to give it the façade it has today (Fig. 3).¹⁵ The Royal Pavilion was the last sea-facing villa to be shoehorned along the east side of the Steine. Henry Holland enlarged a



Fig. 3. Marlborough House (left) as refronted by Adam; and Mrs Fitzherbert's house (right, with balcony). *Aquatint c.1805.*



Fig. 4. The Marine Pavilion belonging to the Prince of Wales at Brighton. *The Ladies Magazine*, 1799. The second Marlborough House is to the north of the Pavilion.

lodging house for George, Prince of Wales, and transformed it into the Royal or Marine Pavilion in 1786 (Fig. 4).

From about 1773, villas were built on farmland on the fringes of Brighton. German (Jermyn) Place was standing to the east of Brighton by 1782 but surrounded by development in the 1790s.¹⁶ A member of the Neville family of Oxfordshire built East Lodge outside the town in about 1790 and sold it to Lord Egremont in the early 1800s.¹⁷

From about 1790, villas sprang up along the coastline to the west of Brighton. Francis Hanson, a wealthy Londoner, probably built Belle Vue House soon after 1793.¹⁸ By 1800 a group of villas faced the sea which are shown clearly on both Cobby's Map of 1800 and Marchant's map of 1808.

The 'marine villa' which stood at Wick in Hove was probably built in the 1790s. Havell's aquatint, *A Coasting View of Brighton in 1824*, captures some of them before the area became a network of squares and streets as the resort rapidly grew in the later

1820s (Fig. 5). There may be more villas lost or hidden in this way around other resorts.

Margate had ease of access from London afforded by Thames sailing vessels called hoys and might have had more early sea-facing villas than historians have so far identified.¹⁹ Once a small port, this resort had good views of vessels passing the North Foreland as they entered and left the Thames. Resort facilities had developed by 1760. This, combined with the views and access to London, attracted Henry Fox, first Baron Holland of Foxley (1705–1774), who bought land and buildings at Kingsgate, near Margate, in c.1762.²⁰ Here he had access to the sea down a gap cut into the chalk cliff by local residents.

Lord Holland might have chosen the spot because of the health-giving properties of sea air, but he had also just lost his post as Paymaster General of the Army.²¹ Sir Thomas Wynn (later Lord Newborough) might have been the architect, assisted by John Vardy²² and again it is conceivable that Pliny provided



Fig. 5. 'A Coasting View of Brighton in 1824', detail of diorama by Robert Havell Jr., aquatint 1824.

the inspiration.²³ Holland expected to use Kingsgate for the summer and spent the summer of 1766 building follies, most of which were incomplete at his death.²⁴ His son, Charles James Fox, later sold the villa.²⁵

After Kingsgate, more villas were built close to Margate and to other resorts in Kent. Belmont, near Ramsgate, was in the Gothic style with views of the sea and of the French coast. In 1800, when the owner died, there were eleven acres of grounds within which stood an ornamental fort. An arch in a high wall led to a staircase down to a landing stage by the sea where seawater was also pumped up to the house.²⁶

Stone House was another marine villa in this locality. The two conservatories, one on each wing of the house, offered valuable shelter against the prevailing winds. Standing in twenty acres on the North Foreland, it had views of the sea, the French coast, the Downs and its shipping and the hills of East Kent. It was also accessible to London by boat.²⁷

Ease of access to Brighton and the attractiveness of the Downs to the north resulted in the development of the new town of Worthing. Before 1785, and while there was little at Worthing by way of tourist facilities

and housing, John Luther, a gambler, built a villa described in advertisements as '200 yards from the shore' and with twelve acres of meadow. When Luther died the villa was sold. Bought in 1789 by the Earl of Warwick, it became known as Warwick House. In common with many other villas it then changed hands again quite quickly. On the market in 1794, it was sold in 1796 to J.W. Commerell and then in 1801 to Edward Ogle, who worked with J.B. Rebecca to build on the surrounding land. The villa was thus overwhelmed by development, suffering the same fate as many that were close to expanding resorts.²⁸

Villas were slower to appear at Weymouth, where the Duke of Gloucester built Gloucester Lodge in about 1780. From 1790, four terraced houses were added the Lodge to accommodate the royal household.²⁹ Belfield House, a charming classical villa designed by John Crunden before 1778, was the second villa.³⁰ Weymouth's distance from large centres of population probably contributed to its slow development.

Seaside tourism in south Devon was evident in the 1750s but the lack of easy access to other parts of the nation resulted in tourism developing relatively slowly here as well. Some stretches of the coast were

popular for sailing and Plymouth, a large naval dockyard, provided ready-made crews. Exmouth had bathing machines in 1759 and Teignmouth by 1762. Sidmouth, Dawlish and Ilfracombe had machines in the 1770s.³¹ In Salcombe, John Hawkins, the wealthy second son of Philip Hawkins of Pennans near Grampound in Cornwall, began The Moulton in 1764 but died that year and it was finished during the 1780s.³² In 1800 a villa which stood on the Dart in Devon was described as a marine villa. In the grounds a cave by the sea was used for sea bathing and the site was also thought to be suitable for the berthing of a yacht.³³

Some villas were built beside coastal towns which struggled to become resorts. One example is at Littlehampton, where Frederick Augustus, 5th Earl of Berkeley, built Berkeley Villa before 1790. It became Surrey House when acquired by the Earl of Surrey.³⁴

THE 'COUNTRY & COAST' MARINE VILLAS

Early villas and seaside retreats were scattered along the coastline. The majority of the coastal villas stood in less than fifty acres of land and few advertisements for their sale or letting mentioned hunting. Some of the properties with small estates were described as marine villas or *fermes ornées*.³⁵ Only the coastlines around the Solent (including the Isle of Wight) acquired a distinctive cluster of rural villas, some of which remain. Yachting seems to have been the main link between their developments. Many villas along the coastline of east Dorset, Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, West Sussex and south Devon would have been landmarks for the yachtsmen.

Some of the 'country and coast' villas were the summer retreats of local landowners and were built on stretches of coastline that belonged to their estates. Although many of the examples cited here come from the south, there can be no doubt that



Fig. 6. Castle Goring in the early nineteenth century.
Drawn by C. Wild and engraved by Holles.

examples existed along northern and eastern coastlines and wait to be discovered.

Some of the villas were designed to attract controversy. The Shelleys of Field Place (near Horsham in Sussex) built Castle Goring in the 1790s just west of the infant resort 'new town' of Worthing. Biagio Rebecca produced a design which reflected the two main styles in which such villas were built; the south front is classical and the rear is Gothic (Fig. 6). Not far away stood another 'marine villa' with four acres of land.³⁶

Some wealthy owners employed architects and landscape architects. Adam, Brown, Soane and Wyatt certainly worked along the coastline of west Sussex and south Hampshire. In *Sketches for Country Houses, Villas and Rural Dwellings* (1800)

John Plaw makes coy references to the locations of two villas, one on the Hampshire coast and the other near East Cowes, and so might also have been employed.³⁷

The third Earl of Bute probably employed Robert Nasmith to build Highcliffe in 1771 in a rural location, with all of its main rooms looking towards the sea. Capability Brown worked on the landscaping. One of the wealthiest men in Britain, Bute extended the house so that it had thirty rooms before he died in 1792. Bute was a keen botanist and planted not only trees but also rare plants around the villa. His fourth son inherited the estate and decided to sell it. A Mr Penleaze bought and remodelled the house and then sold it on. The new owner did not keep it long before he too sought to sell it.³⁸ Highcliffe Castle stands on the site but the lodges and some of the garden wall survive.

Most rural villas were more modest than Highcliffe. Between 1775 and 1778, 'Capability' Brown and Henry Holland designed and built a marine villa for Robert Drummond (of Drummond's Bank) at Cadland which he had purchased in 1772. By 1778, Brown had received £12,500 from Drummond for the work and more was due. The cost included a fishing lodge on the edge of the Solent and its landscaping. By 1791 the landscape had started to mature and impressed Gilpin.³⁹

Mrs Agneta Yorke (the stepmother of Philip Yorke of Hamels in Hertfordshire) employed Sir John Soane to design Sydney Lodge, her villa which stands in grounds that slope down to the Solent. Soane worked on this villa between 1789–96. The Lodge was built of the local yellow Beaulieu brick, Portland stone and mathematical tiles. Soane's work on the house and the block containing the kitchen and the stables cost Mrs Yorke £4, 586.2s.6d.⁴⁰

Some of the villas did have limited shooting facilities. A villa on Hordle Cliff, five miles from Lymington, had 106 acres of land stocked with game and picturesque views over the sea and views of the Needles and the Isle of Wight. There were also

bathing machines only some three to four hundred yards away.⁴¹ Not far away from there, former salterns with the prospect of sea views were on offer for building land. This reclaimed land had no other use.⁴²

At Exbury, the Mitford family of Pitshill in west Sussex owned a small park and villa with sea views. The site became the core of the Rothschilds' house and grounds. Gilpin, the parson of nearby Boldre, might have influenced William Mitford in his choice of this site for his villa. Gilpin published *Remarks on Forest Scenery* in 1791 and Mitford, a former pupil, was by then his patron.⁴³ Mitford used the Isle of Wight as his picturesque background by framing Carisbrooke Castle with planting.

The building of villas along this stretch of coastline continued after 1800. Hamblecliff at Hamble, a Gothick Villa of 1809, overlooked the Solent on a site which impressed even Pevsner.⁴⁴

The Isle of Wight was also attractive for the builders of sea-facing villas. Described as a *cottage ornée* and as a small villa, Steephill was the first. Hans Stanley (who owned the Paulton Estate in Hampshire) built this small house in 1770 on the south side of the island with views of the English Channel and so started a fashion. A politician, in 1764 Stanley became Governor of the Isle of Wight. He resigned from the post and was then reappointed to it for life (in 1776). As Governor, Stanley could use a state yacht to reach the island. Stanley entertained several ambassadors there. The Hon. Wilbraham Tollemache owned Steephill in 1790. John Morley describes the style of the house as it then looked as 'primitive classicism'. The site is now Steephill Castle.⁴⁵

During the 1780s and 1790s, more villages and *cottages ornées* appeared in the Isle of Wight but these were on the warmer, more sheltered south-east coast. Niton Cottage was built in a rustic ornamented style but Mirables, built and fitted up in 1794, was a classical marine villa. Puckaster, on the Undercliff, was probably built in 1793; the design was published in 1794 by Lugar in his *Villa Architecture*.⁴⁶ This



Fig. 7. Norris Castle, the seat of the Rt Hon. Lord Henry Seymour. *Gendall*.

group was joined by Orchard Cottage at Niton, built by James Mckenzie as a country retreat overlooking the sea away from his main home in Cowes. John Nash worked on this house in about 1808.⁴⁷ In 1794, Norton Cottage near Yarmouth was described in terms which suggest that it was also a villa.⁴⁸

Cowes also attracted holiday residences. Rear Admiral Sir Hugh Christian owned a villa on the edge of Cowes with views over the island and the western channel of the Solent.⁴⁹ John Wilkes kept Sandham Cottage, described in 1798 as a marine cottage villa, until he died.⁵⁰

The Isle of Wight attracted John Nash, a successful and wealthy country house architect by the time he first visited in 1793. Humphry Repton gave Nash his entrée into commissions on the Island. In 1796, Edward Simeon purchased an estate called St John's. When Repton landscaped the park between 1797 and 1799, Nash may have

designed a pair of rustic cottages at the new entrance to the park.⁵¹

In 1797, Nash bought 30 acres from Lambert Fochier de Lambert at East Cowes in the parish of Whippingham and this became the site of East Cowes Castle, just a thousand yards from Norris Castle (Fig. 7) which Wyatt built in 1799 for Lord Henry Seymour.⁵² Nash's choice of design seems to refer back to work he had done in Wales.

In 1774 Payne Knight had added turrets, towers and battlements to Downton Castle, his country home that overlooked the River Teme. Payne Knight's work influenced Nash's later designs, including East Cowes Castle. The prominent location chosen by Nash is not unlike the rocky outcrop at Aberystwyth where, in 1791, Richard Payne Knight commissioned Nash to build Castle House, a striking symmetrical and triangular Gothic villa.⁵³

While the building of East Cowes Castle slowly



Fig. 8. East Cowes Castle, seat of John Nash. *Drawn and engraved by Geo. Brennan, 1824.*

progressed, Nash bought more land. Only part of the Castle was occupied in 1802 (Fig. 8).⁵⁴ Nash continued working on East Cowes while working on other commissions and ran his business from the Castle as well as from London.⁵⁵ Probably the Castle's prominent site and design served as an advertisement for his architectural business.

The Georgian sea-facing villa reached its *apogée* about this time; by 1800, the villas of west Brighton ran along more than a mile of coastline. But they depended on good sites and good views, and naturally these became scarcer as development continued. The majority of villas were sold on after only a few years and the exclusiveness of the sea-facing villa was lost in the 1830s when the

development of railways and cheaper, more reliable steam ferries greatly improved communications from inland towns to the sea and along the coast. Fanny Oglander commented in 1836 on the number of houses standing between Ryde and Fairy Hill and observed that she had heard of complaints from residents about the loss of peace and quiet; the beauty that attracted them in the first place had fallen victim to the sheer number of seaside homes.⁵⁶

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to P.J.Berry, J. Harris, A. and H. Glass and J. Lank.

NOTES

- 1 I am grateful to Mr. J. Harris for this point. Castell, R., *Villas of the Ancients* 1728, Balsdon, J., *Life and Leisure in Ancient Rome* Phoenix Books 2002 198–205, Hunt, J.D., *The Picturesque Garden in Europe* Thames and Hudson, 2003, 20–21 discusses the importance of Castell’s work.
- 2 Cited in Airs, M., *The Tudor and Jacobean House; a building history* Bramley Books, 1995, 25.
- 3 Pevsner, N., *Dorset* 1972, 201–202. Undated by Pevsner, Encombe was revamped over several years by John Pitt whose father bought him the estate in 1734.
- 4 Rodger, N.A.M., *The Command of the Sea 1649–1815* Allen Lane, 2004, 88–90 piracy; the early part of the book is substantially about gaining control of the English Channel.
- 5 Berry, S., *Georgian Brighton* Phillimore, 2005, 37.
- 6 Cusack, J., ‘The rise of yachting in England and South Devon revisited 1640–1827’ in Fisher, S., *Recreation and the Sea* Exeter University Press, 1997, 103. The term yacht for a pleasure craft was in use in 1643 and became a common term to describe them after 1660, also popular in south Devon. Cusack cites Devon RO D742/N/2/29 Earl of Dartmouth yacht 1683.
- 7 Fisher 123–127.
- 8 Gloucestershire Record Office D3549/16/1/1.
- 9 Dorset Record Office, D/WLC/C8.
- 10 For example: *The Royal George Afloat* by Lewis Marks 1820, showing George embracing Mrs Nash, alluding to speculation that they were having an affair. *Royal Congratulations*, showing George on the Royal George with Lady Hertford off the Isle of Wight. With thanks to Andrew Barlow, Keeper of the Royal Pavilion, Brighton.
- 11 Worsley, G., *The British Stable* Yale, 2002, 202.
- 12 Beevers, D., *Brighton Revealed* Brighton Pavilion Museum and Art Gallery 1993, 55–56. The original is in Petworth House. The Earl was a keen supporter of the racing at Brighton and owned a villa there, so these were probably his horses.
- 13 Hunter, M., ‘The first seaside house?’ *Georgian Group Journal* VIII, 1998, 135–142.
- 14 East Sussex Record Office SAS BRI *Manor of Brighton Court Books 1740–1770*. Sales of copyhold land were often recorded some time after they had happened and the details of development on the land might not be noted until the next sale. In this example, Shergold seems to have bought the land some time before 1765.
- 15 Berry, S., *Georgian Brighton* Phillimore, 2005, 40. The Duke of Marlborough moved to a villa, north of the Royal Pavilion, which was demolished when Nash extended the Royal Pavilion. The name Marlborough House reverted to the first villa.
- 16 Berry, S., 115.
- 17 Berry, S. op. cit., 46–55, 115, 122.
- 18 Belle Vue, ESRO AMS 6454/55, ‘Marine villa at Wick in Hove to let’ *The Times* 17th May 1796
- 19 *Margate and Kentish Post or Canterbury Newsletter* 17th July 1736. Whyman, J., ‘The use of the Hoy to Margate’ *Archaeologia Cantiana* CXI, 1993, 34–41.
- 20 (E P reprint) E Halsted *The history and topographical survey of the county of Kent* 1800, 362–363
- 21 Luff, P., Henry Fox, Lord Holland of Foxley Smith, E.A., *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* Oxford 2004, accessed on-line 11 June 2006.
- 22 Colvin, H., *Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600–1840*, Yale, 1995, 1134.
- 23 Mr J. Harris pointed out that Halsted, 62 was wrong to claim that it was Tully’s seaside villa at Baiae. Kent Record Office R-U1063/E8 and E1, purchase of land and sale by son. Honour, H. *Country Life* 10th Dec 1953. Colvin 1133. Jessup, R., ‘The Follies of Kingsgate’ *Archaeologia Cantiana* LXXI, 1957, 1–13.
- 24 Tillyard, S., *Aristocrats* Vintage, 1995, 253, 281.
- 25 Newman, J., *North and North East Kent* Penguin, 1976, 363. Kent Record Office R-U1063/E8 and E1, purchase of land and sale by son.
- 26 *The Times* 18th Jan 1800. The owner is named as Ruse but no other information about him is given.
- 27 *The Times* 1790s.
- 28 West Sussex Record Office Add Mss 46179, *Sussex Weekly Advertiser* 21 June 1794, 18 Aug 1794. Elleray, R., *A Millennium History of Worthing* Worthing Library 2000, 38. Evans *Guide to Worthing* 1805 has a picture.
- 29 RCHM Dorset II Southeast pt 2 MCMLXX RHCM, 355.
- 30 RCHM Dorset II Southeast pt 2 MCMLXX 340–41.
- 31 <http://www.devon.gov.uk/etched> in Devon’s memory.
- 32 Cherry, B., & Pevsner, N., *Buildings of England*:

- Devon* 2004, 709. Work was completed during the 1780s and then remodelled in the early 1800s.
- 33 *The Times* 16th July 1800.
- 34 *The Times* 18th Aug. 1800.
- 35 *The Times* 18th July 1796 2 miles from Lymington.
- 36 *The Times* 4th Sept 1794.
- 37 Plaw, J., *Sketches for Country Houses, Villas and Rural Dwellings* London, 1800, 15–16. Plates 21–24.
- 38 I am grateful to Mr J. Harris who suggested Nasmith and this reference. Russell, F., *John, Third Earl of Bute: Patron and Collector* Merrion, 2004, 175–179. *The Times* 14th June 1797 onwards; unsold 26th June 1798. Schweizer, K.W., Stuart, John. Third Earl of Bute (1713–1792) *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, accessed on-line 7th June 2006. Stroud, D., *Capability Brown*, Faber and Faber, 1984, 179 thinks that Brown worked on the house and cites fragments of building accounts.
- 39 Hedley, G., and Rance, A, ed., *Pleasure Grounds Milestone*, 1987, 15, 59. Colvin 167, 503. Cadlands was demolished. The current house is in a different location.
- 40 Pevsner, N., and D. Lloyd, D., *Hampshire and the Isle of Wight* Penguin, 1973, 4, 267. Dean, P., *Sir John Soane and the country estate* Ashgate, 1999, 179. Darley, G., *John Soane: an accidental romantic* Yale, 1999, 64–65. This villa is still standing.
- 41 *The Times* 7th Sept 1791
- 42 *The Times* 21st Nov 1791. Salterns near Lymington.
- 43 Hedley and Rance 43–44.
- 44 Pevsner, *Hampshire*, 269. *The Times* continues to advertise them 16th August 1804 with 90 acres.
- 45 Boynton, L., ‘The Marine Villa’ in Arnold, D. ed., *The Georgian Villa*, Sutton, 1998, 118–129. Morley, J., *Regency Design 1790–1840* Zwemmer, 1993, 109 has a picture. The date of 1770 is confirmed in Courtney, W.P., revised Smith, E.A., ‘Hans Stanley’ *Oxford Dictionary of Biography* 2004, accessed online 8th June 2006.
- 46 Temple, N., ed., *G A Repton’s Sketchbook* Scholar 1993 Reproduction with commentary of sketchbook in care of Fine Art Dept, Royal Pavilion, Art Gallery, 77–78.
- 47 Temple 78–9.
- 48 *The Times* 4th June 1794.
- 49 *The Times* 31st May 1799, sale on the death of the Rear Admiral.
- 50 *The Times* 6th April 1798.
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