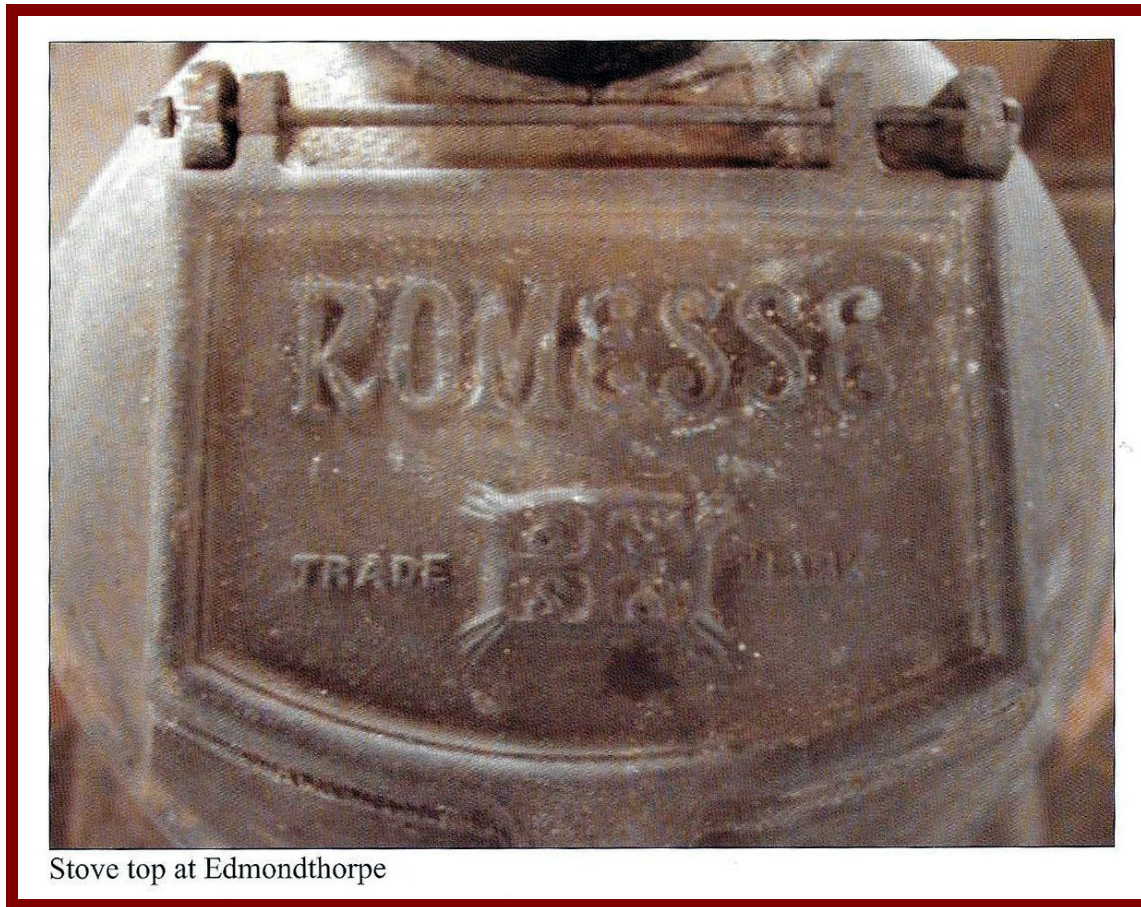


# British Heating Stoves-1



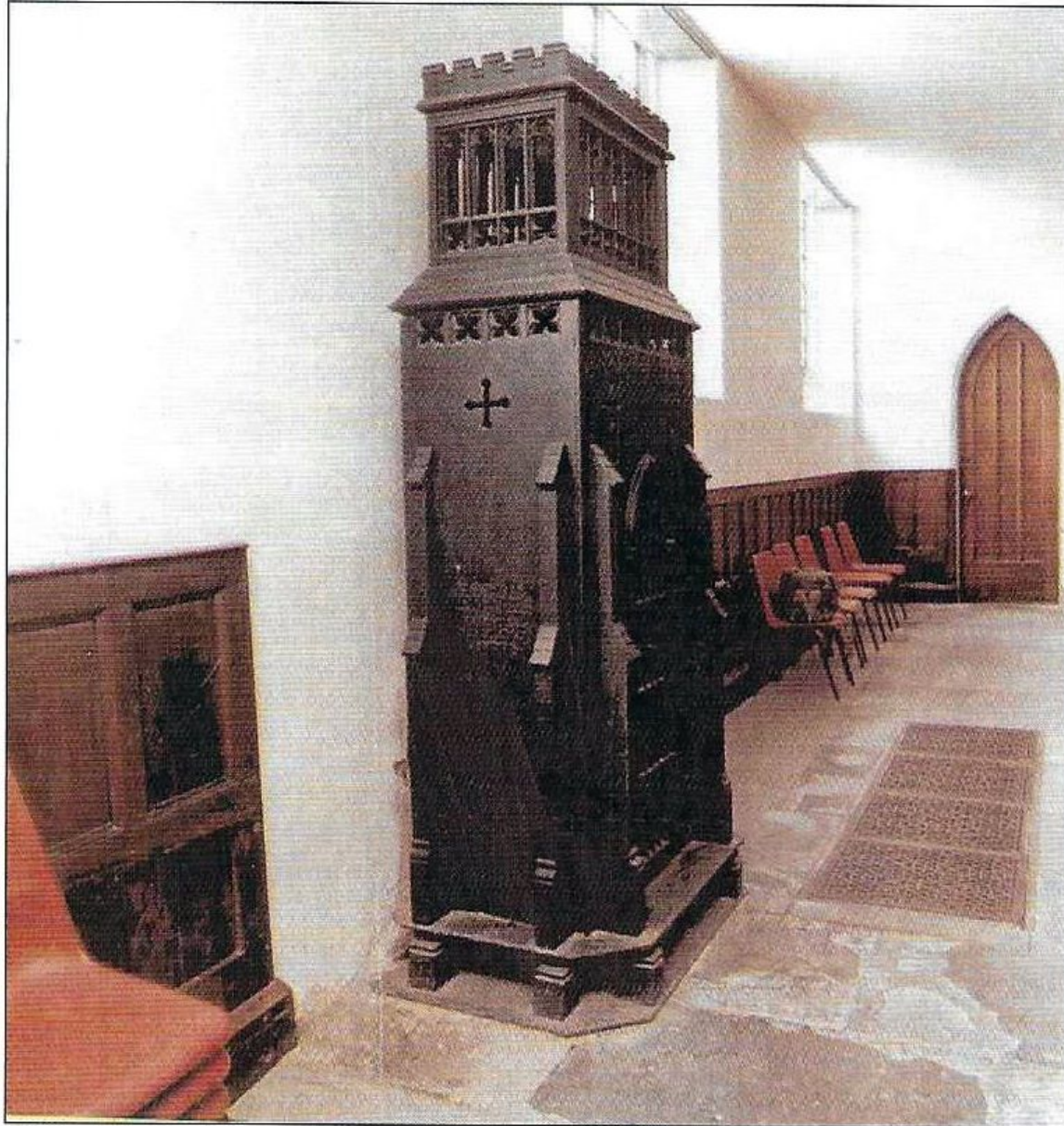
Stove top at Edmondthorpe

**Examples from BUILDING SERVICES HERITAGE  
Brian Roberts, CIBSE Heritage Group, 2003**

St Andrew's Church,  
Ombersley, Hereford &  
Worcester, 1825-29

The architect Thomas Rickman designed St Andrew's in the 14<sup>th</sup> century manner so outside, it resembles a medieval church. The inside, according to John Betjeman, looks like a Nonconformist meeting-house. It has a remarkable warm-air iron stove in High Gothic style bearing the inscription: *Robert Howden, Inventor and Patentee, Old St Road, London*. Also, in the church, is a highly decorative fireplace.

*ST ANDREW, OMBERSLEY*



Howden Gothic stove



St Andrew's fireplace



Knole house in Kent has a Buzaglo in the Orangery

**Examples of BUZAGLO STOVES from the CIBSE Heritage Group**



Restored Buzaglo Stove in the Orangery at Knole House

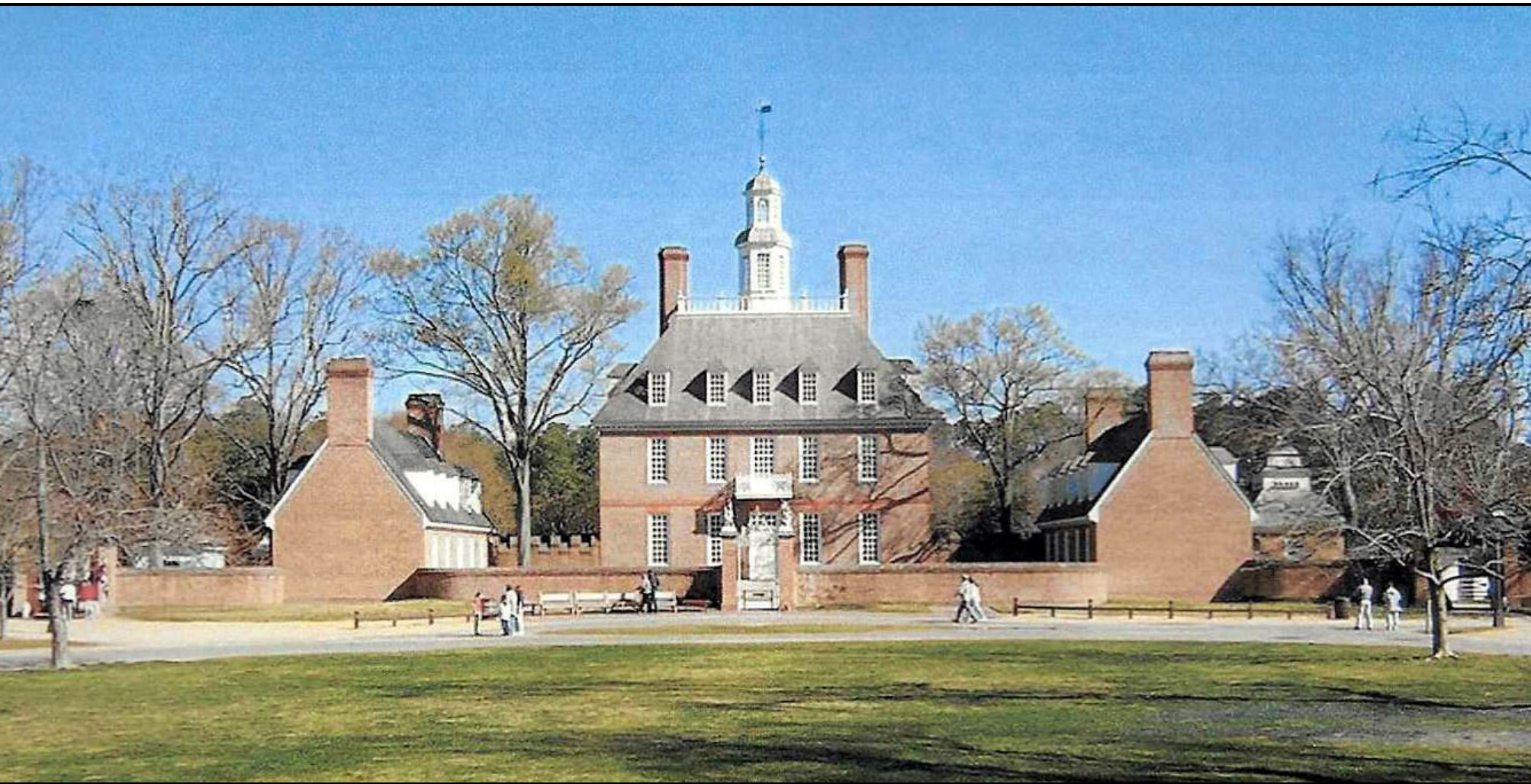


The Knole House Buzaglo in storage before restoration



Detail of the Knole Buzaglo, built in 1774





The Governor's Palace in Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia has a Buzaglo dating from the 1770s



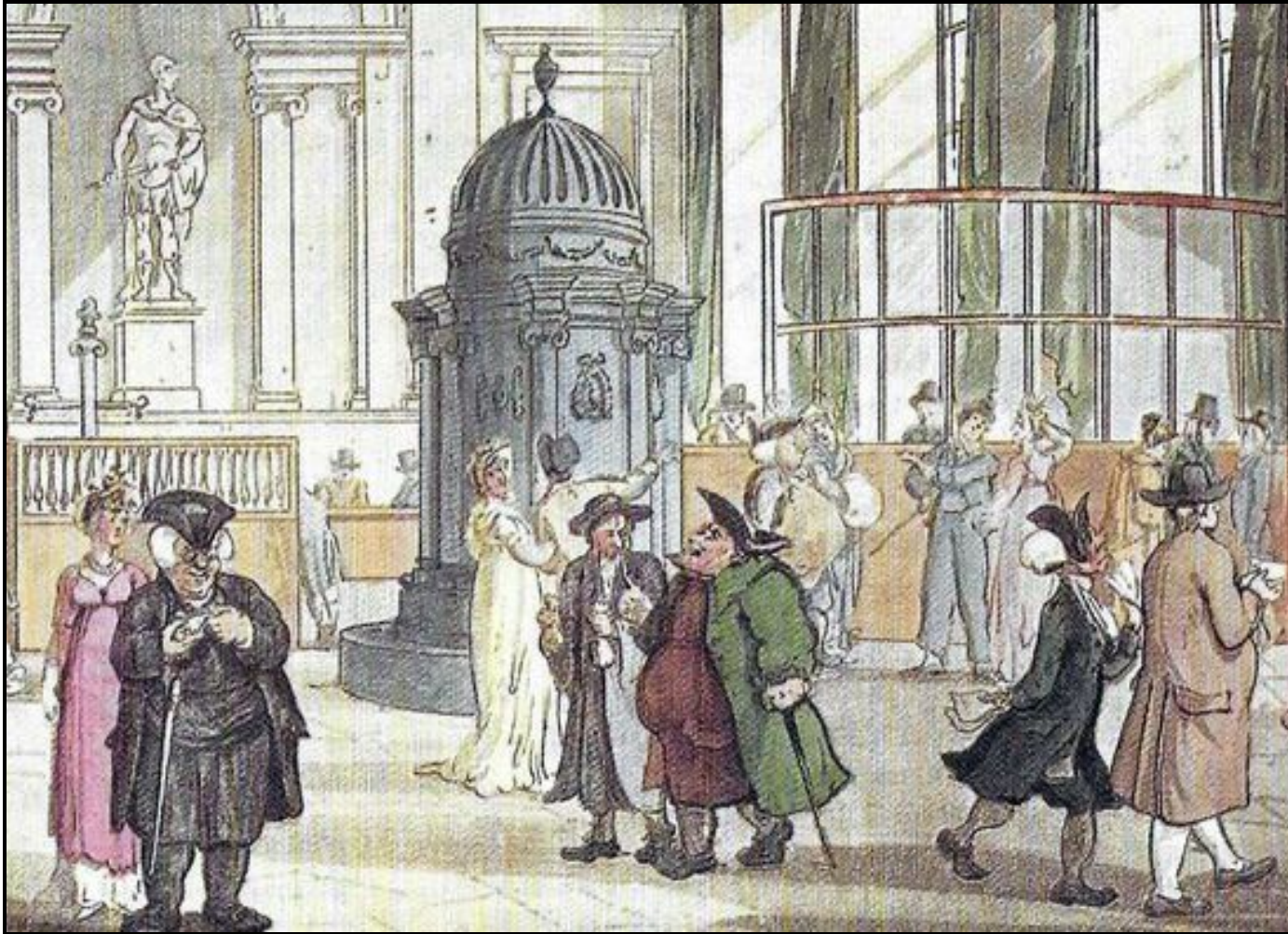
The Williamsburg Buzaglo

A letter dated 7 July 1773, headed “Stoves for Public Buildings” and written in London by Dr Benjamin Franklin refers to the use of large ornamental stoves then at the Bank of England and in Lincoln’s Inn Hall. Looking at the drawings which follow indicate these were not Buzaglos. However, it is known that a Buzaglo stove was ordered by Lord Botecourt, then Governor of Virginia, as a present to the House of Burgesses in Williamsburg. This particular stove was described by Buzaglo in his letter of 15 August 1770 to My Lord, “it excels in grandeur any thing ever seen of its kind, and is a Master piece not to be equalled in all Europe.” The accompanying instructions are for “putting up the New Invented Warming Machine,” which was despatched in seven cases.

*Here with capacious bulk, profound  
As Falstaff’s paunch, as Plymouth’s round,  
A vast Buzaglo, day by day,  
Shall chase the noxious blasts away*



Detail of the Williamsburg Buzaglo



Giant heating stove in the Bank of England

**Examples of HEATING STOVES at London Landmarks**  
**From ACKERMANN'S ILLUSTRATED LONDON, Fiona S Aubyn**  
**Reprint of book dating from about 1810**

## COURT OF CHANCERY

From 1773 onwards the Court of Chancery also sat at the fine Old Hall in Lincoln's Inn. Proceedings at the Court of Chancery were notoriously slow, and it was at Lincoln's Inn that the famous long drawn-out case of *Jarndyce V Jarndyce* in Dicken's novel *Bleak House* took place.

*The Court of Chancery is represented in the plate during the sittings in vacation, which are held here by permission of the honourable society. This hall, which is a fine Gothic structure, is sixty-two feet long by thirty-two feet wide. It was built in the time of Henry VII about the year 1506: the lantern was added anno 1602. It is a noble, well-proportioned room: at the upper end is a painting by Hogarth, which represents St. Paul preaching before Felix.*

*The windows and panels are ornamented with the arms of several law dignitaries and others who have been eminent members of the society of Lincoln's Inn.*

*In term-time, the business of this court is transacted in the Court of Chancery at Westminster Hall. The lord high chancellor is the sole (i.e. supreme) judge. It has its name Chancery, "Chancellaria", from the judge, or cancellarius, who presides.*

From the 14th century — when the Chancellor and his Chancery were no longer part of the royal court — until the end of the 19th century — when the British legal system was transformed,

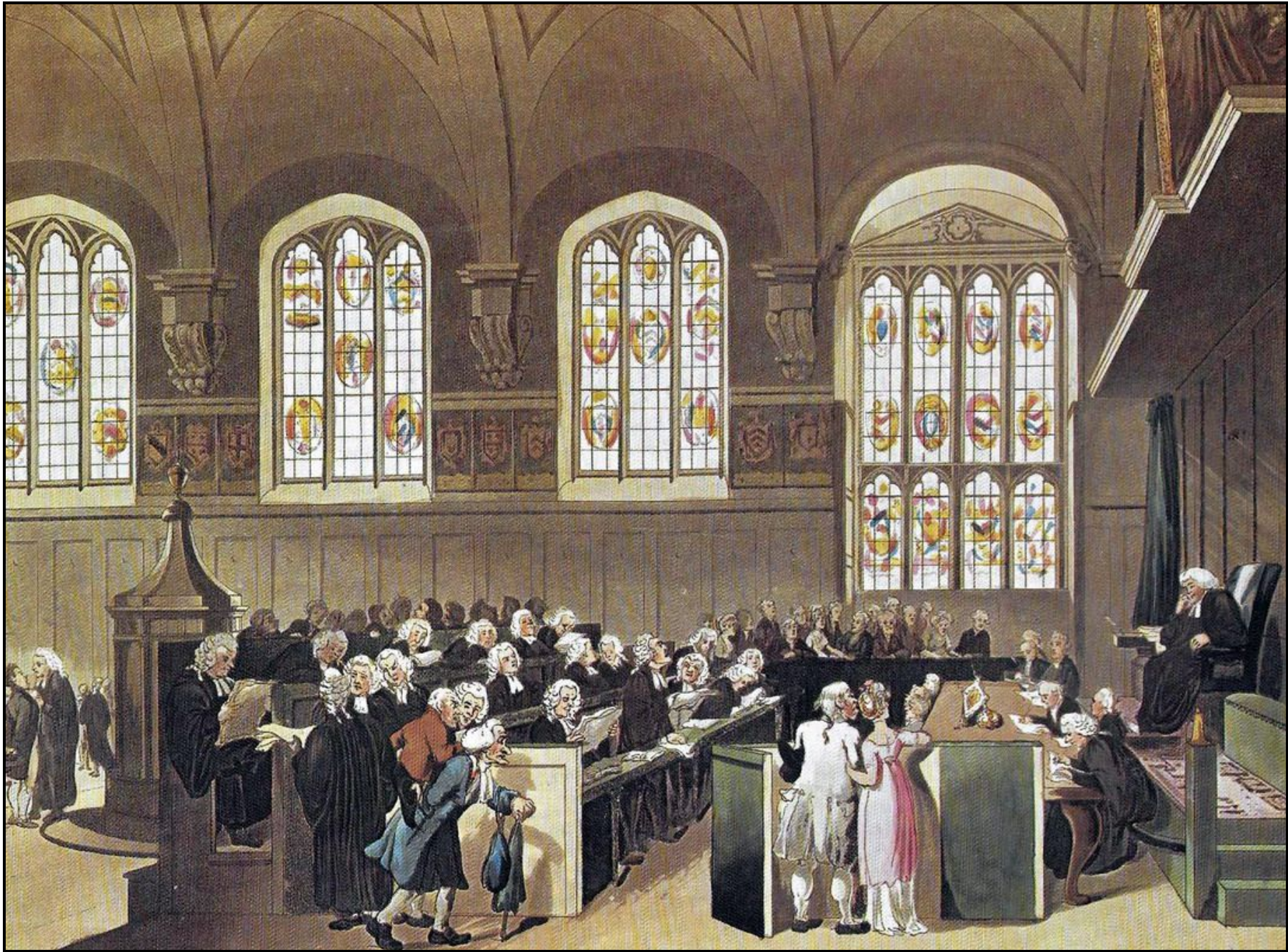
the Court of Chancery was the principal court of equity. This meant, in theory at least, that judgements were based on the ethics of fair play instead of on the legal precedents and procedure that dominated the common law system used at the Court of Common Pleas, King's Bench and for the most part at the Court of Exchequer. And these two systems (common law and equity) operated independently from each other until they were consolidated under the Act of Judicature in 1873.

The Act of Judicature was, for England and Wales, the first great landmark in modern law. For it swept away the old courts of law and equity as well as the probate and divorce courts and the Court of Admiralty, and united them instead into today's Supreme Court of Judicature. This now consists of the Court of Appeal and High Court. The latter comprises the Chancery (of which the Lord Chancellor is president although he never sits), the Queen's (or King's) Bench and family divisions.

In 1882 the newly instituted courts moved to the Law Courts in the Strand which had been built for the Supreme Court of Judicature by G.E. Street, and completed in 1882 after the architect's death, by Sir Arthur Blomfield and A.E. Street.

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*The judges, whilst they sit upon the bench, have presented to them every day large nosegays, and these supply the place of the perquisites which these magistrates receive in other countries.*



Court of Chancery

# THE BANK OF ENGLAND

**T**he Bank of England, popularly nicknamed 'the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street', has been the central bank of the United Kingdom since it was incorporated as the Governor and Company of the Bank of England by Royal Charter in 1694. The company was established at the instigation of William Patterson, a wealthy businessman, and in return for the Royal Charter, the proprietors subscribed funds to help finance the war which William III was fighting against France. The public were invited to invest in the company and £1,200,000 was soon subscribed to what became known as Bank of England stock. This century the bank was nationalised and the capital stock, then totalling £14,533,000 was transferred to the treasury.

*The annexed print represents the hall in which bank notes are issued and exchanged: it is a noble room, seventy-nine feet by forty, and contains a very fine marble statue of King William the Third, the founder of the Bank. The various groups of figures in this hall are well conceived, and the busied and careful countenances of the monied interest, well contrasted with the countryman's gaping face of astonishment, and the gaiety of the sailor and his chere amie.*

The Bank of England is the Government's banker and on its behalf manages the National Debt, administers the Ex-

change Control regulations and acts as Banker to banks in Britain and overseas. It is the only bank in England and Wales authorised to issue paper money (the profits are paid to the Chancellor of the Exchequer), and its vaults hold the country's gold reserve.

A Governor, a deputy Governor and 16 directors appointed by the Crown are in charge. The first Governor was Sir John Houblon, and the gate-keepers and messengers still wear long-tailed pink coats and scarlet waistcoats which was said to be the livery of his servants.

The Bank actually started out in Mercer's Hall, Cheap-side, but moved to Grocer's Hall, Princess Street soon afterwards. Finally in 1734 George Sampson built the Bank's own premises on Threadneedle Street, which was enlarged by John Soane in 1788 to encompass the present three and half acre site (illustration). The Bank was Soane's masterpiece but in the interest of expansion it was rebuilt and enlarged this century by Sir Herbert Baker (1924-1939), and only Soane's massive outer wall offset by Corinthian columns, remains.

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*The Bank of England may be considered as the main spring . . . by which the commercial payments of this country are transacted . . .*





The Bank of England

# ST. MARTIN'S IN THE FIELDS

**S**t. Martin's in the Fields, the masterpiece of James Gibbs at the north-east corner of Trafalgar Square, has been relatively unaltered since the present church (as shown opposite) was built in 1722-1724. A church has stood here at least since 1222. Gibbs' building replaced an earlier church designed for Henry VIII in 1544.

The 18th century interior, with its ceiling by Artari and Bagutti, has a font (1689) from the previous church on this site and an ornate 18th century pulpit brought here after 1858. In the chancel, the Admiralty Box and Royal Box face each other, for St. Martin's in the Fields is both the parish church of the Admiralty (whose white ensign is flown on state occasions) and of the sovereign, as most of Buckingham Palace is included in the parish.

*This church is of stone, and among the most stately buildings of this metropolis. In the west front is an ascent by a long flight of steps to a very noble portico, the design of which was taken from the ancient temple at Nimes, in France. It is composed of six Corinthian columns, and the royal arms, in alto-relievo, enrich the pediment.*

*An handsome balustrade conceals the roof; and the spire, though it does not vie with those of Sir Christopher Wren,*

*possesses a secondary degree of excellence.*

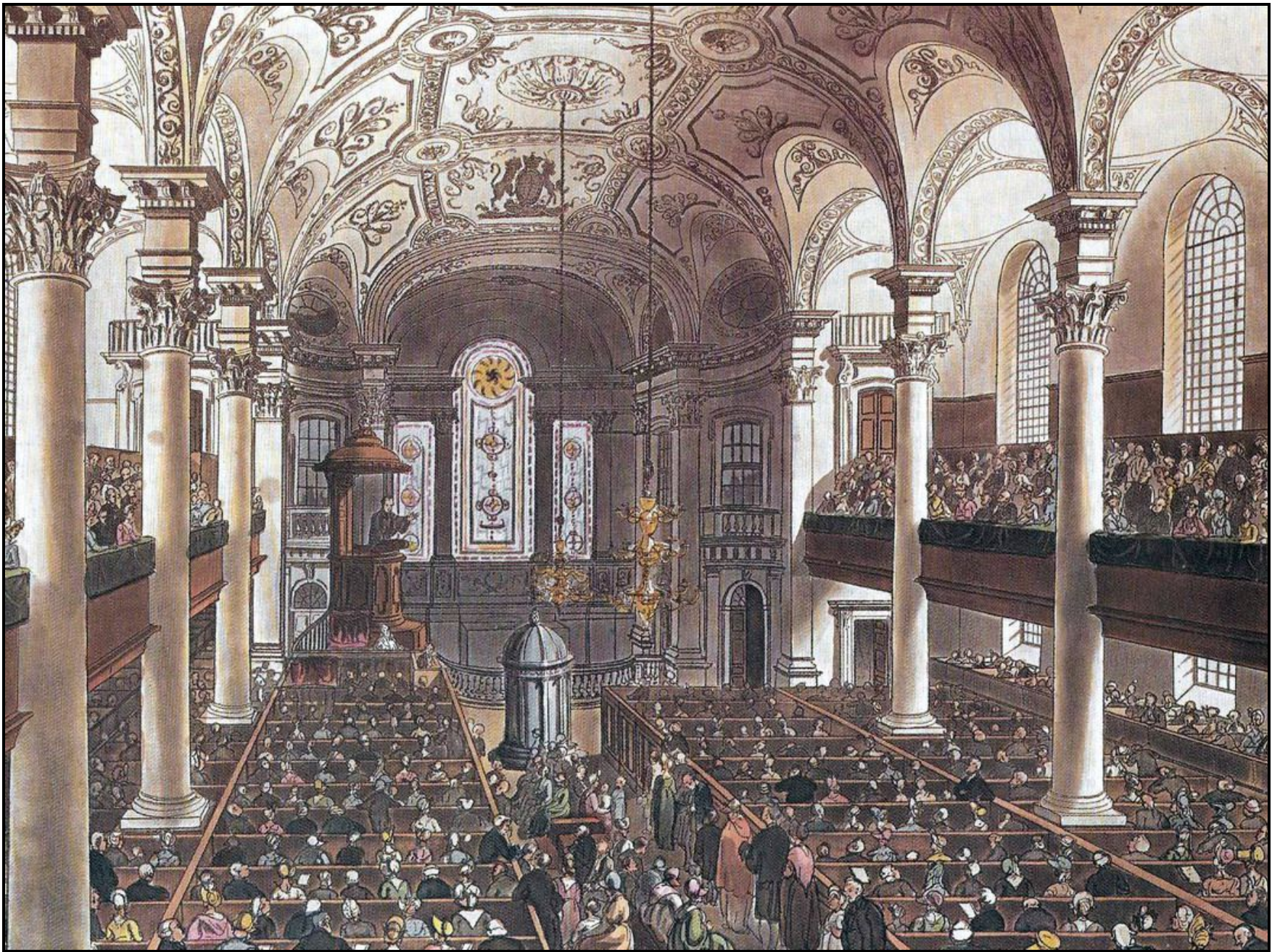
*The interior decorations have great merit. The roof is enriched with a beautiful fret-work; while the roof and galleries are supported by a double range of Corinthian columns, with their distinct entablatures.*

The crypt was originally a burial vault, and Nell Gwynn (1687) and Thomas Chippendale (1779) are buried here. From 1930-1945 the crypt served as a shelter for the homeless, and it is now used as a meeting place for different groups. Leading from the crypt is the Dick Sheppard Memorial Chapel (1954), a memorial to the vicar who in 1914-1927 began the tradition of social service continued through the years by the church.

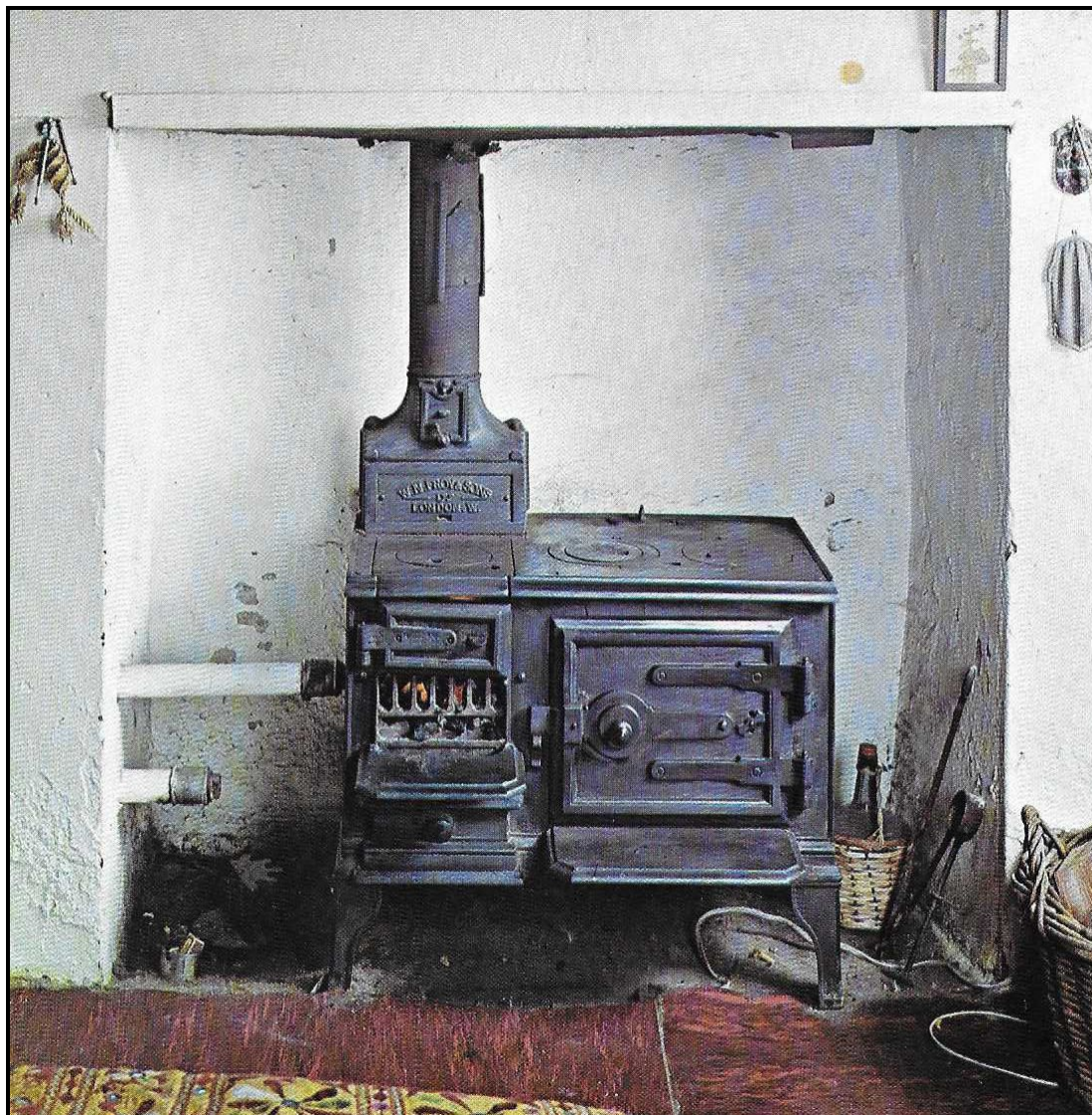
Of interest are the church registers which record the baptism of Francis Bacon (1561) and Charles II (1630) and the marriage of Benjamin West (1765) and John Constable (1816).

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*The parish . . . has so increased in houses and inhabitants that it is become one of the most populous within the bills of mortality . . . upwards of five thousand houses are contained in it.*



St Martin's in the Fields



English rectangular cooker, W N Froy & Sons, London, c.1890

**Above stove and those which follow from STOVE BOOK, Jo Reid & John Peck, 1977**



English rectangular cast-iron stove by Moorwoods (Brightside Group), Sheffield, c.1890



English "Tortoise" stove by C Portway, Halstead, c.1920



English institution stove by Tangye of Birmingham, c.1920