

Fig. 7 Christopher Saxton, *Atlas of England and Wales, Kent* (1575)



Fig. 8 Philip Symonson, *Map of Kent* (1596)

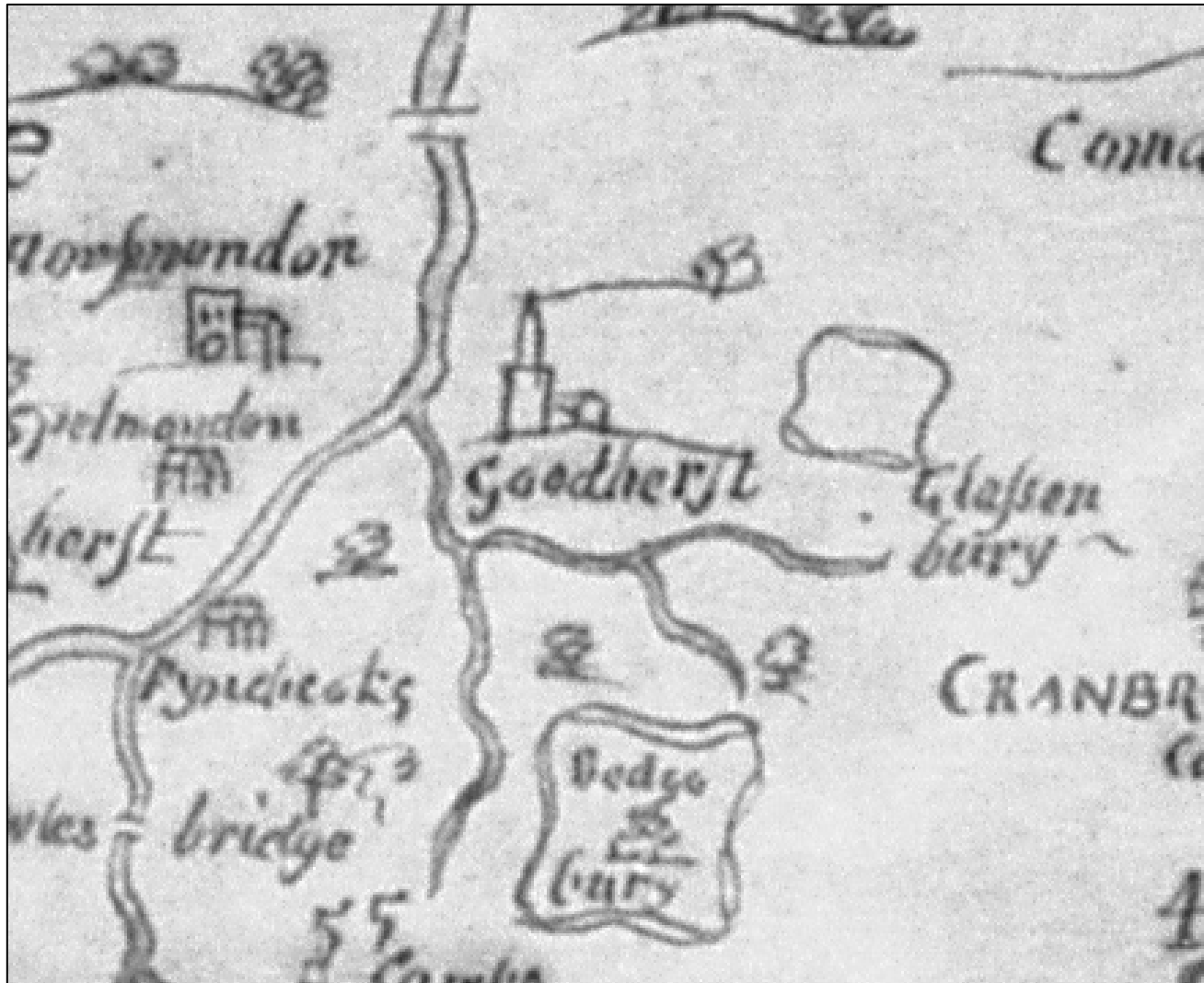


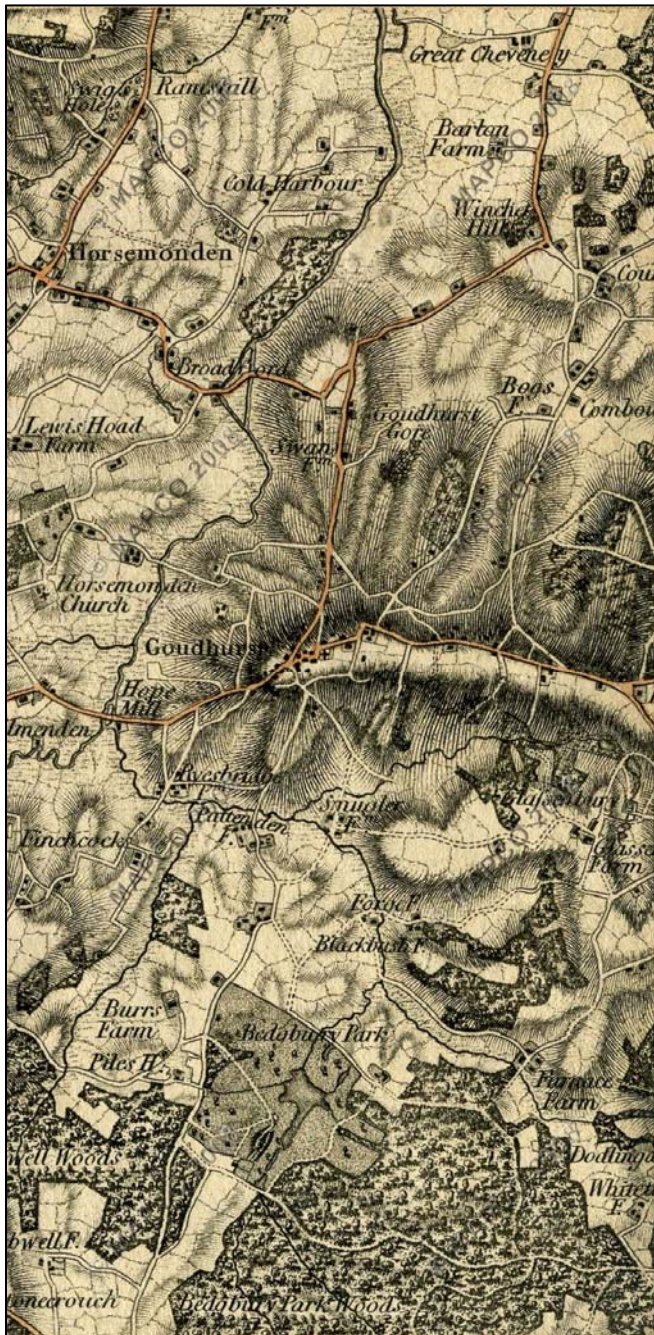
Fig. 9 J. Andrews, A. Dury and W. Herbert, *A Topographical Map of the County of Kent in Twenty Five Sheets* (1769)





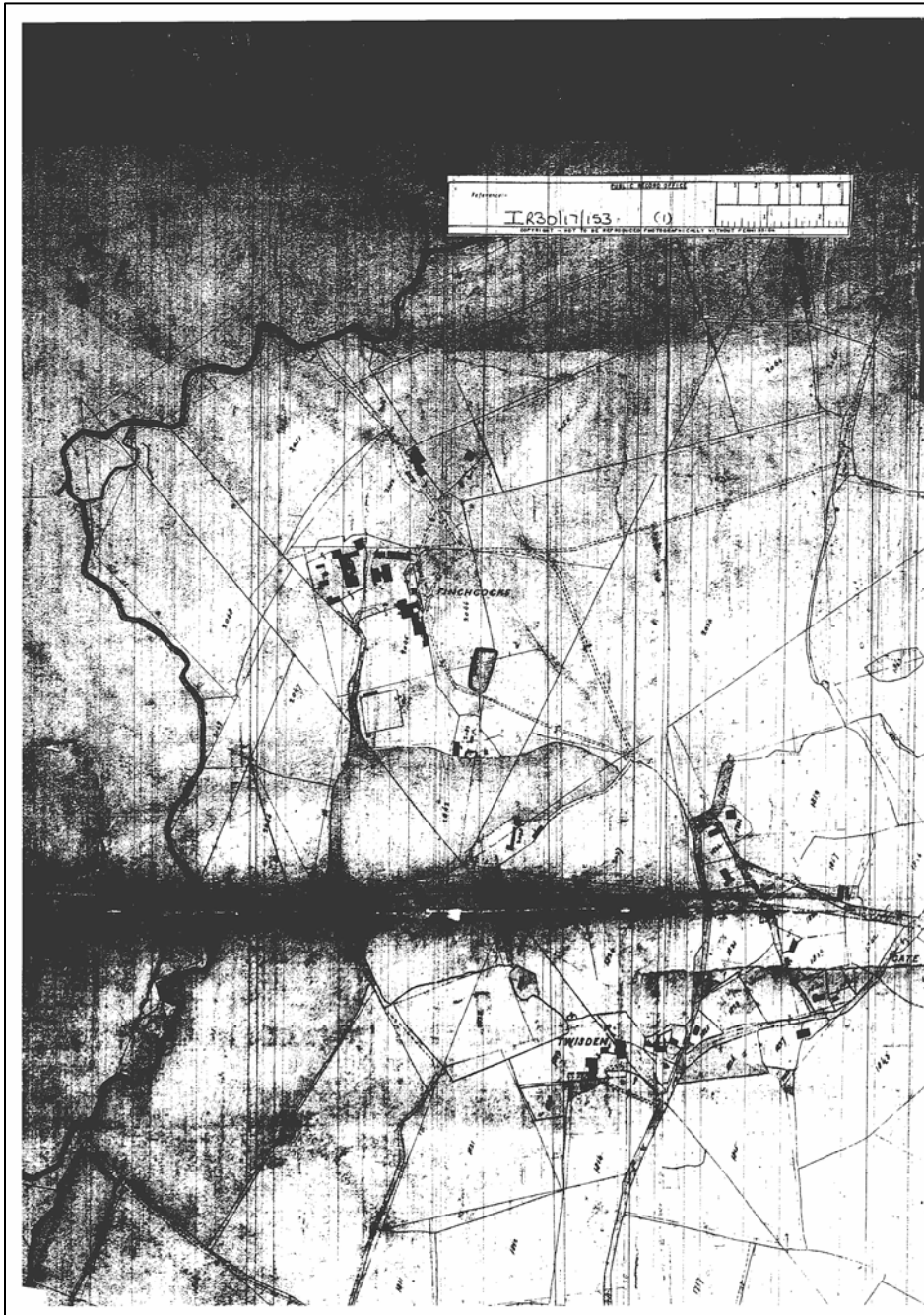
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Fig. 10 William Mudge, *An Entirely New and Accurate Survey of the County of Kent* (1801)



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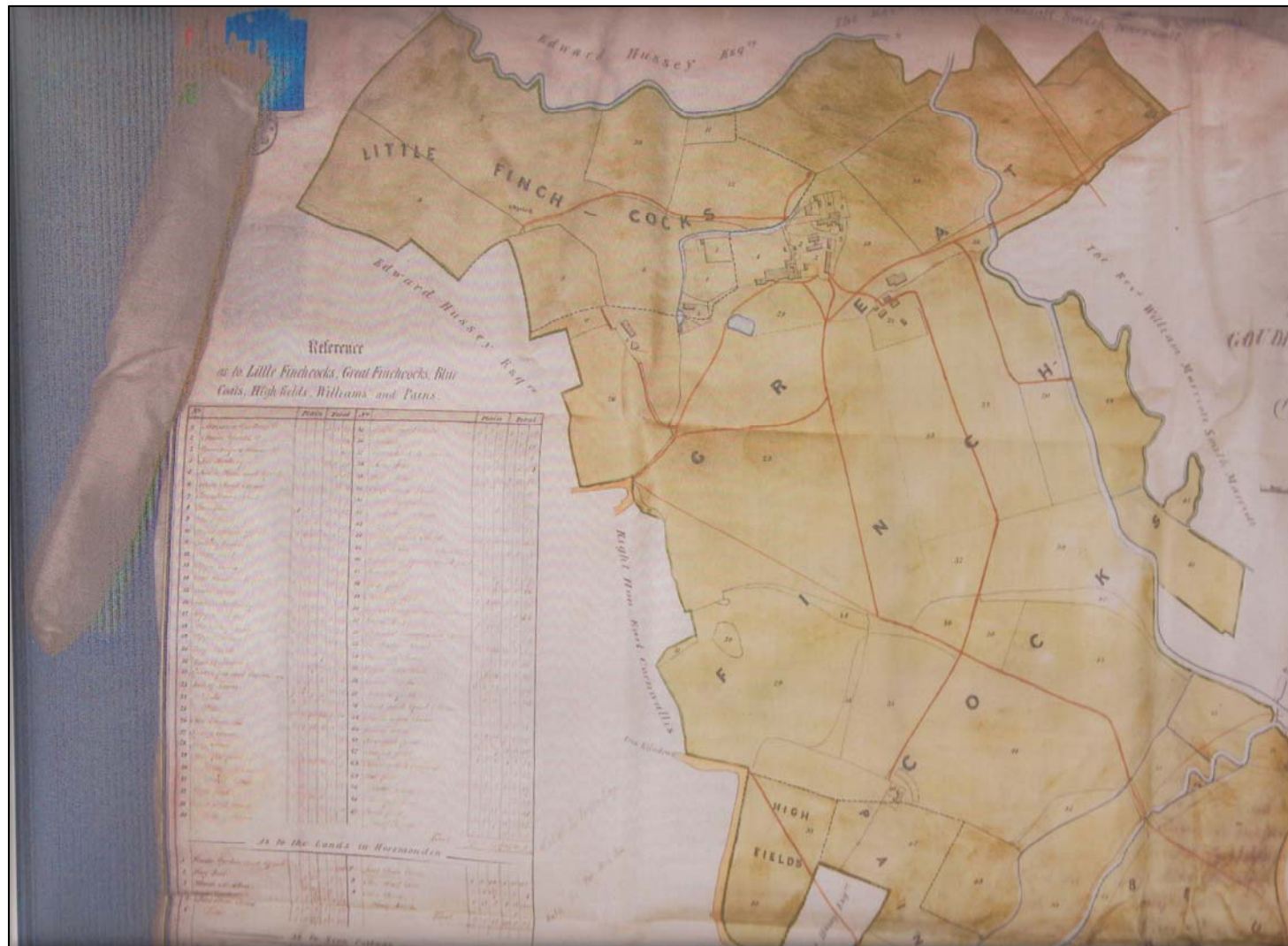
**Fig. 11 Tithe map. Goudhurst Parish (1840). Centre for Kentish Studies ref. IR30/17/153(1)**





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Fig. 12 Estate map (1849)



**Fig. 13 Plan of Finchcocks Estate from Sales Particulars (1863)**



WEST FRONT OF MANSION



Fig. 14 Ordnance Survey 1st edn 25" map (1870)

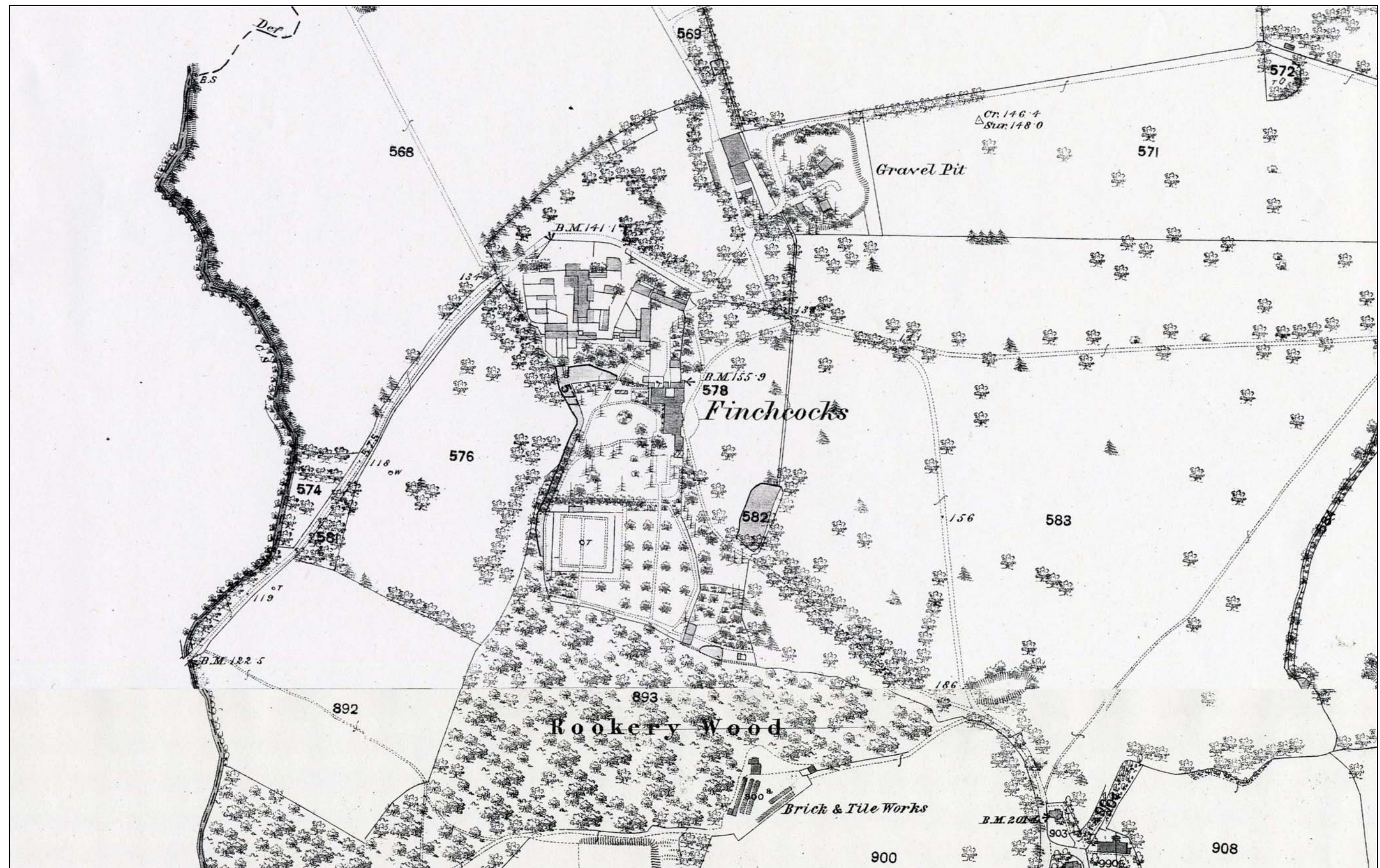




Fig. 15 Ordnance Survey 2nd edn 25" map (1895)

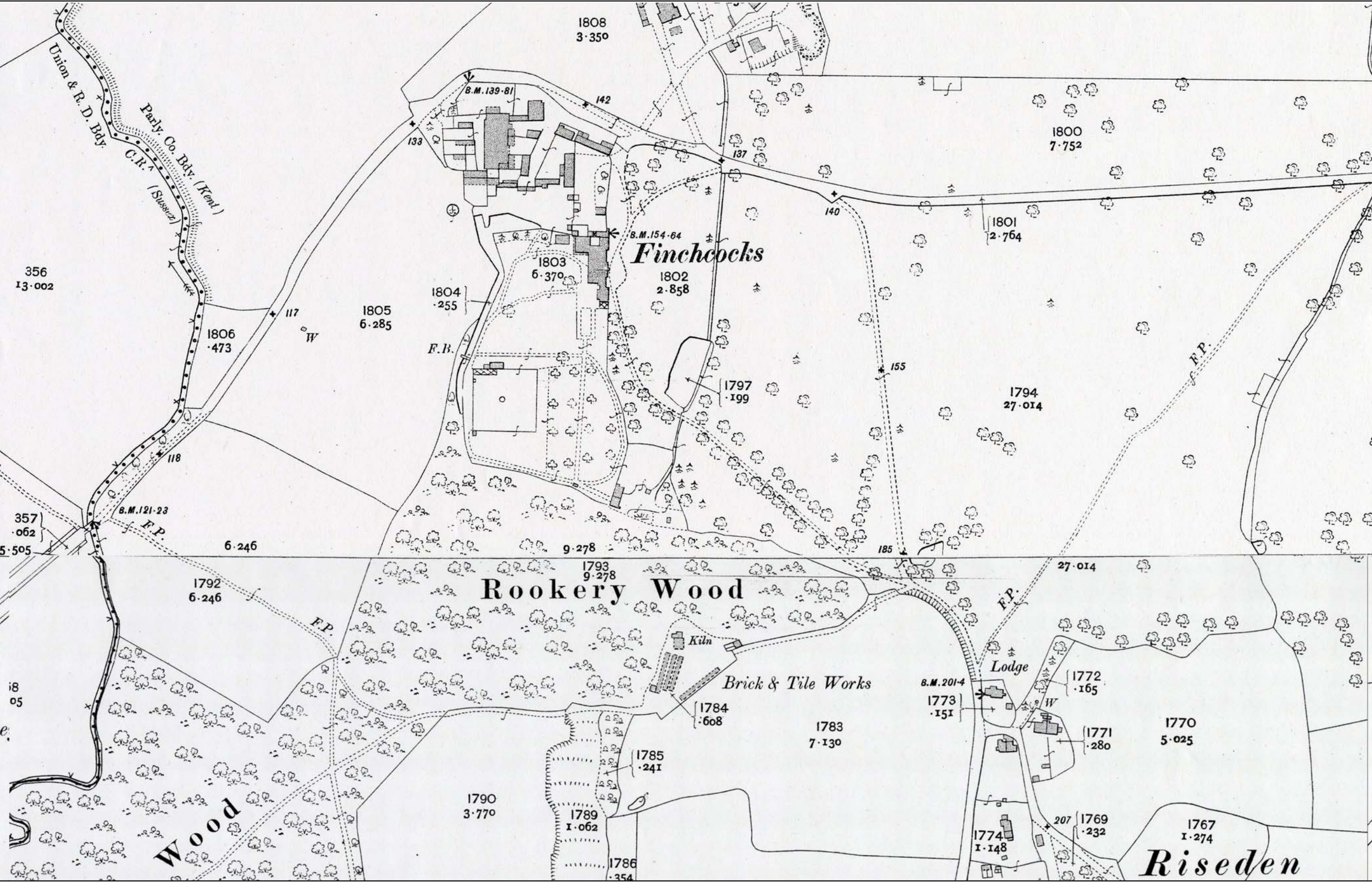
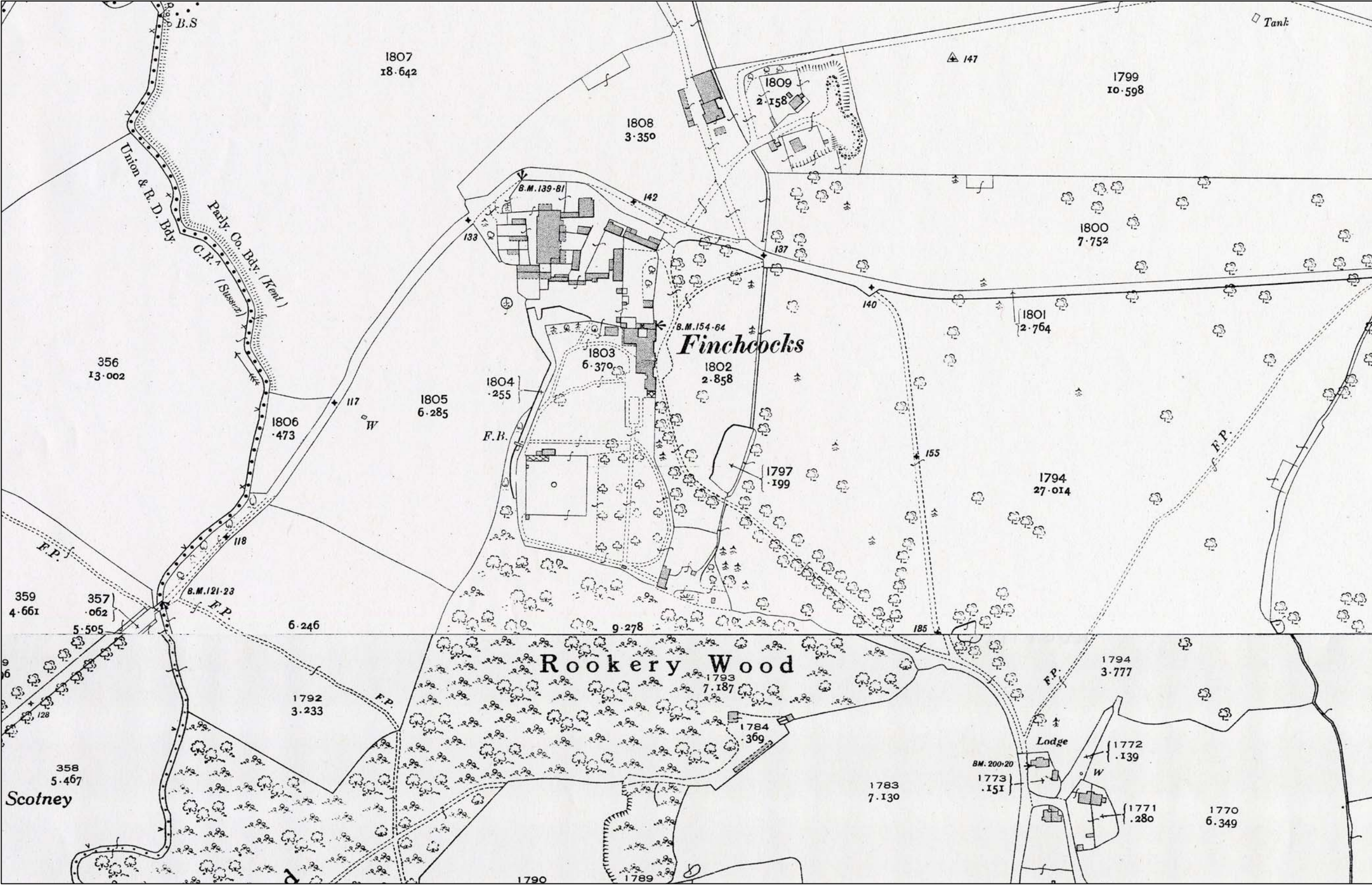




Fig. 16 Ordnance Survey Revised edn 25" map (1938)





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**Fig. 17** *Finchcocks: the seat of Richard Springett, Esq* print c.1830 in Katrina and Richard Burnett, *Finchcocks Past and Present* (Goudhurst: Finchcocks Press, 2003), p. 11



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Fig. 18 Grylls Addison, *The Rose Walk at Finchcocks* c. 1897, reproduced in Burnett, p. 22





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**Fig. 19 Photograph of house front late C19 in Burnett, p. 13**



Fig.20 Edward Hasted, 'Parishes: Goudhurst (part)', *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: Volume 7* (London, 1798), pp. 64-73.

FINCHCOCKS is a feat in this parish, situated within the hundred of Marden, in that angle of it which extends south-westward below Hope mill, and is likewise within that manor. It was formerly of note for being the mansion of a family of the same surname, who were possessed of it as early as the 40th year of Henry III. They were succeeded in it by the family of Horden, of Horden, who became proprietors of it by purchase in the beginning of king Henry VI.'s reign, one of whom was Edward Horden, esq. clerk of the green cloth to king Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, who had, for some considerable service to the crown, the augmentation of a *regal diadem*, added to his paternal coat by queen Elizabeth. He left two daughters his coheirs, Elizabeth, married to Mr. Paul Bathurst, of Bathurst-street, in Nordiam, and Mary to Mr. Delves, of Fletchings, who had Horden for his share of the inheritance, as the other had this of Finchcocks. He was descended from Laurence Bathurst, of Canterbury, who held lands there and in Cranbrooke, whose son of the same name, left three sons, of whom Edward, the eldest, was of Staplehurst, and was ancestor of the Bathursts, of Franks, in this county, now extinct, ( ) of the earls Bathurst, and those of Clarendon-park, in Wiltshire, and Lydney, in Gloucestershire; Robert Bathurst, the second, was of Horsemonden; and John, the third son, was ancestor of the Bathursts, of Ockham, in Hampshire. Robert Bathurst, of Horsemonden above-mentioned, by his first wife had John, from whom came the Bathursts, of Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, and baronets; and Paul, who was of Nordiam, and afterwards possessor of Finchcocks, from whose great-grandson William, who was a merchant in London, descended the Bathursts, of Edmonton, in Middlesex. By his second wife he had John, who was of Goudhurst, ancestor of the Bathursts, of Richmond, in Yorkshire. In the descendants of Paul Bathurst before-mentioned, this seat continued down to Thomas Bathurst, esq. who by his will devised this seat and estate to his nephew Edward, only son of his younger brother William, of Wilmington, who leaving his residence there on having this seat devised to him, removed hither, and rebuilt this seat, at a great expence, in a most stately manner. He resided here till his death in 1772, having been twice married, and leaving several children by each of his wives. By his first wife Elizabeth, third daughter and coheir of Stephen Stringer, esq. of Triggs, he had three sons, Edward, who left a daughter Dorothy, now unmarried, and John and Thomas, both fellows of All Souls college, in Oxford, the latter of whom is now rector of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire. Before his death he conveyed this seat and estate by sale to his son by his second wife, Mr. Charles Bathurst, who on his decease in 1767, *s. p.* devised it by will to his brother, the Rev. Mr. Richard Bathurst, now of Rochester, the present possessor of it. This branch of the family of Bathurst bore for their arms the same coat as those of Franks, in this county, and those of Cirencester, Lydney, and Clarendon, viz. *Sable, two bars, ermine, in chief three crosses pattee, or, with a crescent for difference*; but with a different crest, viz. *Party per fess, and pale, a demi wolf argent, and sable, holding a regal crown, or*; which I take to be that borne by Edward Horden, whose heir Paul Bathurst, their ancestor, married, and whose coat of arms they likewise quartered with their own.

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Fig. 21 Extract from 1863 Sales Particulars

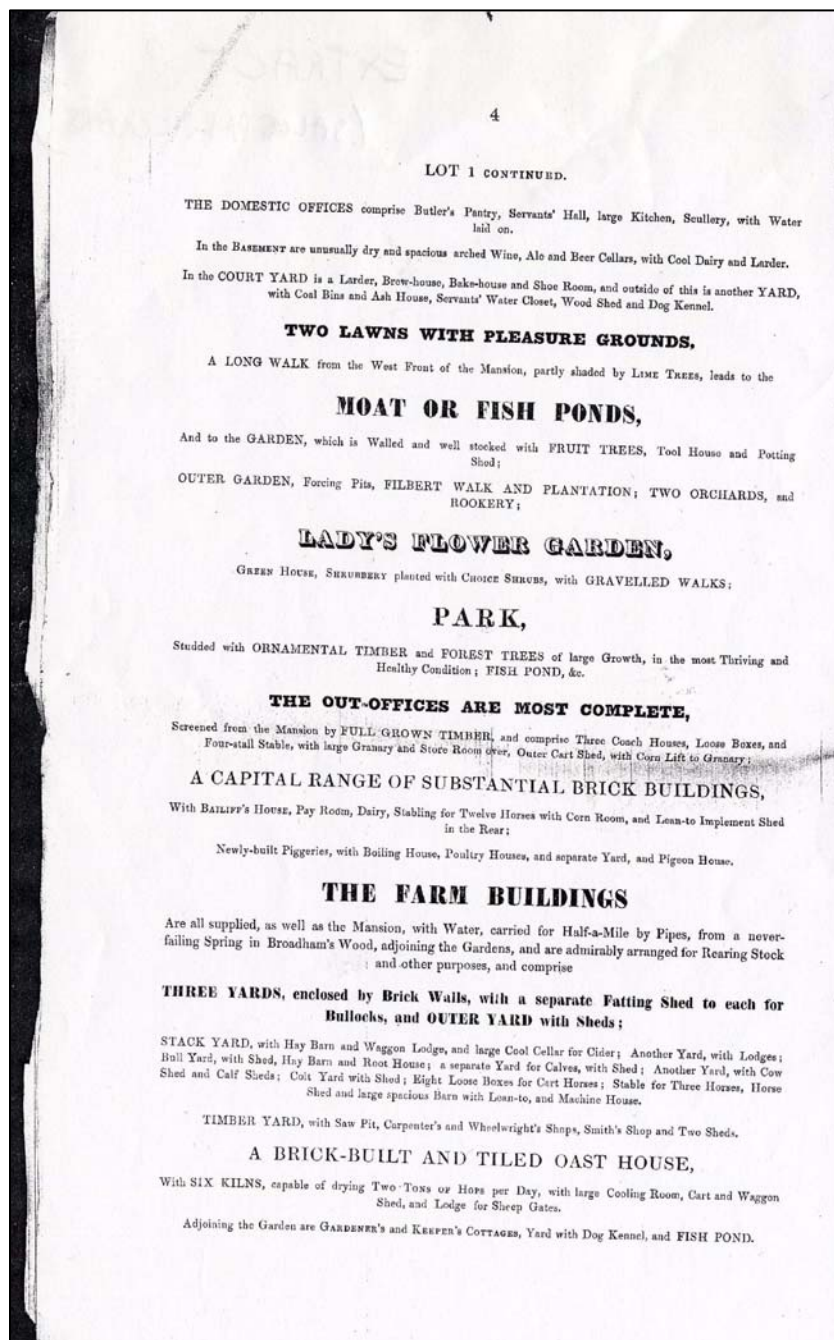


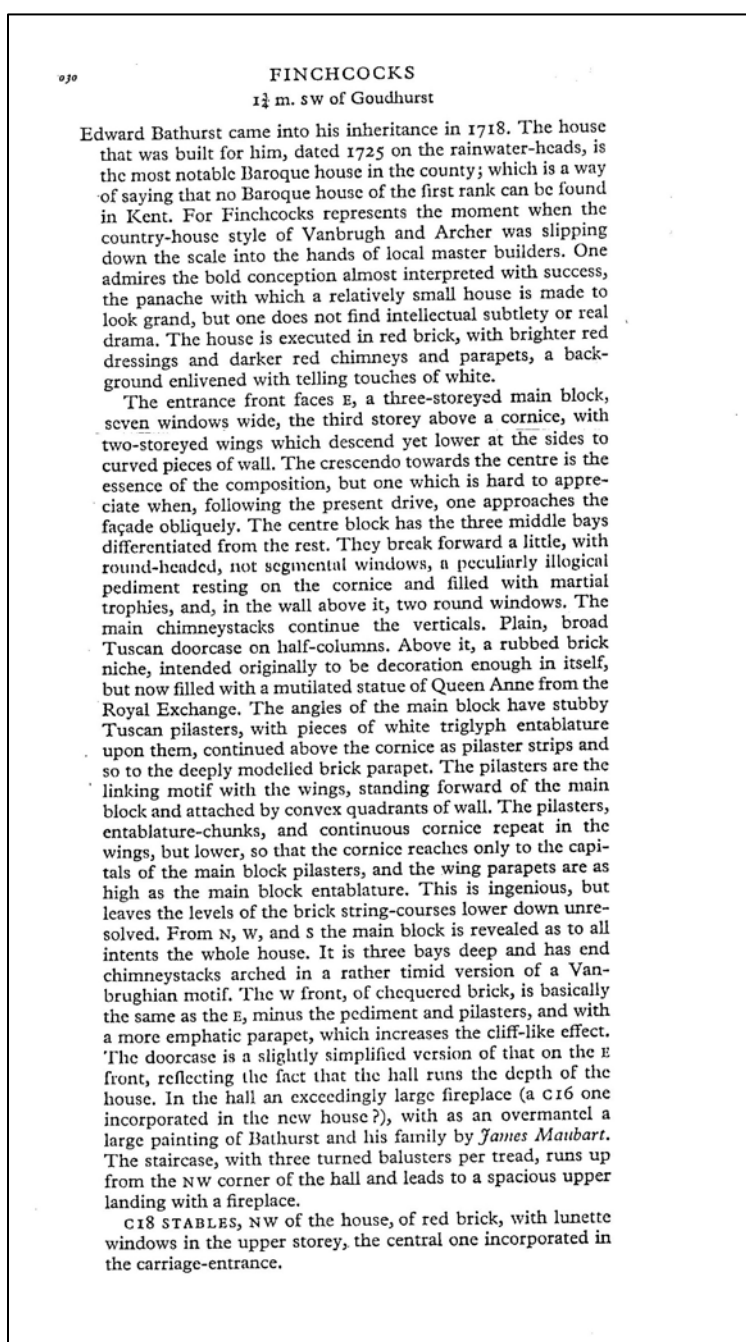
Fig. 22 A. Oswald, *Country Houses of Kent* (London: Country Life, 1933)

FINCHCOCKS (about a mile S.W. of Goudhurst). An interesting brick house of the time of George I, reproducing on more ample lines the kind of elevation found in provincial town houses of the period. It is unusually high for its size and the feeling of height is increased by a number of devices—the elongation of the ground floor windows, the vertical effect of the pilasters, the piling of a heavy parapet on the attic storey and the addition of tall chimneys to break the sky-line. The wings also heighten by contrast the effect of the main block by repeating its features on a smaller scale, and give the front a subtle and quite deceptive appearance of depth by the curving of their connecting sides. In the design of this façade with its straining after a dramatic effect one can sense the influence of Vanbrugh and his school. It is unlikely, however, to be the work of a London architect, since many of its features are local mannerisms, recurring at West Farleigh Hall and Matfield. The big triangular pediment, a quite illogical feature in such a design, is filled with a florid representation of the arms of the builder of the house and trophies celebrating his military career. Edward Bathurst came into the property in 1718. From the original Finchcocks family it had passed to the Hordens, and Edward Bathurst's grandfather had married the younger of the two Horden heiresses. Presumably he embarked on the work of rebuilding soon after he had inherited the property, since the date 1725 appears on the rain-water heads. The house has an unusual thickness and the entrance hall extends for its full depth (50 ft.). Going up out of one corner is a good Georgian staircase, and over the large fireplace on the right is an interesting panel picture by James Maubart\* showing Edward Bathurst and his family. The niche over the entrance contains a statue of Queen Anne; it was not, however, made for this position, having come from the Guildhall in London at the time when a new statue was made towards the end of last century. Both inside and out Finchcocks is the embodiment of solid comfort and dignified respectability, the two qualities which, rightly or wrongly, we inevitably associate with buildings of this date.

\* There is a contemporary group, also by Maubart, of the family of the first Lord Bathurst at Cirencester Park (Glos.). The same negro servant appears in each.



Fig. 23 John Newman, *Pevsner architectural guides: The Buildings of England. West Kent and the Weald* (London: Yale University Press, 1969),



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**Fig. 24 Photographs of Finchcocks December 2008**



Above left: The south façade of the mansion

Below left: View along the double mixed border

Right: The Wellesley and Wills summerhouse