

heavily bombed during the 2nd World War and was demolished.

Holford Road NW3. Takes its name from the Holfords, one of the principal families of HAMPSTEAD from the beginning of the 18th century. The houses on the east side were built on part of the grounds of Holford House, now known as Ladywell Court, which was the family home until about 1860. Baron von Hugel, the theologian, lived at No. 4 in 1882–1903.

Holiday Inns In 1991 there were five of these hotels in the London area, in BERKELEY STREET, GEORGE STREET (MARBLE ARCH), KING HENRY'S ROAD, NW3, CROYDON and HEATHROW. The first Holiday Inn was opened in Memphis, Tennessee in 1952.

Holland Estate All the four manors comprising KENSINGTON were at various times owned by Sir Walter Cope who built Cope's Castle, known as HOLLAND HOUSE after his death when his estates passed to his son-in-law, Sir Henry Rich, later Baron Kensington and 1st Earl of Holland. On the death of the 4th Earl of Holland in 1721 the estate passed to William Edwardes (*see* EDWARDES ESTATE). In 1768 HOLLAND HOUSE and its surrounding land were sold to Henry Fox who had leased it from 1746 and who had been created Baron Holland in 1763. After the death of the 4th Baron Holland in 1859, his widow left the estate to her husband's cousin, Henry Edward Fox-Strangways, Baron Strangways of Woodford Strangways, Dorset and 5th Earl of Ilchester. The names of several streets in this part of Kensington, in addition to Cope Place, W8, Holland Road, W14, Holland Street, W8 (where Walter Crane, the artist, lived in 1892–1915), Ilchester Place, W14, Strangways Terrace, W14, and Woodford Square, W14, reflect these family connections. ADDISON ROAD, W14 takes its name from Joseph Addison, the essayist, who was married to the widow of the 3rd Earl of Holland; Melbury Road, W14 from the Dorset home of the Earls of Ilchester; Russell Gardens, perhaps, from Lord John Russell, an intimate friend of the Holland family.

Holland House and Park W8. The Jacobean mansion originally called Cope Castle was built in about 1606 for Sir Walter Cope, James I's Chancellor of the Exchequer who, at various times, owned all four Manors of KENSINGTON. The architect is unknown, but it might have been John Thorpe who mentions it as 'perfected by me'. The Portland stone gateway in front of the house has been attributed to Inigo Jones and to Nicholas Stone the Elder. King James was an unappreciative guest in 1612; he said that the wind blew through the walls so that he could not lie warm in his bed. Under the terms of Cope's will, his widow inherited the house providing she did not remarry. When she did so it passed to their daughter, Lady Rich, whose husband, Sir Henry, was created Earl of Holland in 1624. Following his execution as a Royalist during the Civil War the house was confiscated by the Parliamentarians. Cromwell is said to have gone into the surrounding fields with General Ireton so that eavesdroppers should not overhear what he had to shout to his deaf son-in-law. After the Civil War the house was restored to Lady

Holland who had plays privately performed here in defiance of the laws obtaining during the Commonwealth.

The widow of the 3rd Earl of Holland married Joseph Addison who is said to have composed many of his *Spectator* articles pacing the 100 ft Long Gallery with a glass of wine at either end. He died in 1719 at Holland House, saying to his unruly stepson, 'See in what peace a Christian can die.' In 1746 the house was let to Henry Fox, 1st Baron Holland, who bought it in 1768 with money he had made by speculating with public funds when he was Paymaster General. He and his elder son both died in 1774, when the 3rd Baron Holland inherited the estate at one year old. His bride, whom he brought to live at Holland House, had been divorced because of their adultery. Ostracised on this account at Court, she determined to establish a *salon* of her own. Her new husband had been greatly influenced by the liberal views of his uncle, Charles James Fox, who had brought him up and who had grown up here himself; the house became the social centre of Whig politicians and literary men including Earl Grey, George Canning, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Sydney Smith, Melbourne, Byron, Talleyrand, Wordsworth, Scott, Palmerston, Brougham, Dickens and Macaulay. Although a brilliant and fascinating hostess, Lady Holland was not afraid to speak her mind. Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, said 'Poets inclined to a plethora of vanity would find a dose of Lady Holland now and then very good for their complaint,' but Sydney Smith more flatteringly wrote to her, 'I do not believe all Europe can produce as much knowledge, wit and worth as passes in and out of your door.' In 1802 the Hollands were presented to Napoleon whom ever afterwards they unfailingly supported, even to the extent of sending him jars of plum jam, more than 400 books and a refrigerator when he was in exile on Elba. In 1804, while the family was still abroad, Lord Camelford was shot dead in a duel with Captain Best in the meadows to the west of the house.

After Lord Holland died in 1840 his widow rarely used the house. Their son, the 4th Baron, made considerable renovations and alterations to it. He built the Garden Ballroom in the former 17th-century stables, and arcades and terraces were added to connect the house and the Orangery. He entertained intermittently, but not on the scale of his parents. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert attended two Scottish fêtes held in the grounds in 1849 and 1850. He died in 1859 and, after an interval abroad, his widow returned to Holland House where her lavish entertaining ran her into debt. In 1866 land adjoining BAYSWATER ROAD was sold for building the area now called HOLLAND PARK. In 1873 the land west of Holland Villas Road had also been sold as building land. As she had no children, Lady Holland made the Earl of Ilchester her heir. (He was the head of the elder branch of the Fox family.) When she died here in 1889 Lord Ilchester took possession. His wife was a celebrated hostess of the 1890s and the Edwardian era, and often gave masked balls, garden parties and charity fêtes.

During the 2nd World War the house was bombed and was left derelict until 1952 when the LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL bought the property from the Earl of Ilchester. It proved possible to preserve only the ground storey and the arcades of the central portion,