History and Topography of Hendon

EDWARD T. EVANS

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CHURCH FARM-HOUSE and Part of GREYHOUND-INN

THE HISTORY

AND

TOPOGRAPHY

OF THE

PARISH OF HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

BY

EDWARD T. EVANS,

Author of "Regimental Records of the 3rd Middlesex R.V." &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED BY THE AUTHOR.

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PREFACE.

MANY places within the present London postal district, which within the memory of even some of the younger ones among us were but rural villages, have within a very few years quite lost that character and have become suburbs of the Metropolis. Hendon is one of these places and we can safely say that the great majority of its present inhabitants know little, if anything, of its history. It is for the purpose of affording the desired and desirable information that this work is written. Some readers will doubtless find the book rather dry in parts, let them therefore skip those parts (there is a good deal of "skipping" among modern readers I am afraid) and proceed to assimilate the matter which most interests them, for which purpose (among others) I have provided that most essential appendage an index.

Having known Hendon for very many years, and always feeling a deep interest in its concerns, I, from time to time, collected a good deal of information as to its history, which appeared in the form of certain disjointed notes in the early numbers of the *Courier* The interest evinced in these notes induced me to go further into the

matter with a view to publishing a complete history, and I have left no stone unturned which was likely to have anything worth inspecting underneath. In my efforts I have received great assistance from the clergy, notably from Dr. Scrivener, the Revs. Mr. Skan, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Fison; also from Mr. Stephen Woodbridge, the Steward of the Manor; Mr. W. H. Harvey, Mr. Cutcliffe, Mr. De Paula, Mr. Pinder Simpson and others, to whom I beg to offer my best thanks.

The history of all the Middlesex parishes is more or less interesting, but many have not yet been touched by the historian and I am happy to have been able to deal with what is possibly the largest of them.

Twickenham, 1889. E. T. E.,

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CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA.

PAGE.

5 Among the hamlets of Hendon The Burroughs should have been given, making ten in all.

95 Line 10, *for* "belis" *read* "bells."

96 Line 3 from bottom, *for* "Nichael" read "Michael"

108 The result of Mr. Sweetland's appeal was the collection of £162 8s. and he expended £173 18s. 2d. Mr. J. C. Marshall being the largest donor and this gentleman, about October 1888, presented a fine brass alms dish and two corresponding plates for the use of the church.

127 Line 9, *for* "eight" *read* "thirteen."

139 *For* "John Reynolds Mac Junes" *read* "John Reynolds Mac Innes."

146 Line 7 from bottom. Since this was written Mr. Sweetland has been compelled through ill health to resign the office of churchwarden and has been succeeded by Mr. Crawford-Bromehead.

152 Sir Coutts Lindsay was also buried at Hendon in 1889.

PAGE

185 Mr. F. Sloper in 1888 became minister of the Congregational Chapel in Greville Place, St. John's Wood.

184 The Wesleyans in 1888-9 erected an iron chapel in Great Bear Field, the old chapel becoming the headquarters of the local detachment of the 3rd Middlesex Rifles.

195 Line 11, *for* 1854 *read* 1654.

207 In the original list of persons touched for the King's Evil the date of the certificate of Elizabeth Newman has been first written March 18, 1862, this date being erased and 1682 substituted.

221 Line 9 from bottom, *for* Hall *read* Hale.

Several pedigrees of Hendon families had been prepared, which it was intended to print, but this intention had to be given up owing to the expense which it would entail. The necessity is to be regretted as these pedigrees are referred to from time to time in the text and having regard to that fact I have summarised them in the Appendix.

HENDON

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HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF THE PARISH OF HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

CHAPTER I.—Introductory.

Hendon, while possessing a history reaching back to very remote times and which includes many incidents of considerable interest, has never until now had the honour done it of having that history presented in anything approaching to a complete and collected form; although, in the various topographical works dealing with this county, it has been favoured with very extended notice.

The parish (which then included the present one of St. John, Hampstead), was, of old, very closely connected with the Abbey of Westminster and, as will in later chapters be seen, both the benefice and manor became the property of that foundation early in the Saxon period. The manor was, however, in the time of the early Plantagenets, granted away from the Abbey, but was re-granted to the monks early in the fourteenth century, and they held possession of it until the Dissolution of the

Monasteries when, after forming part of the endowment of the short-lived bishopric of Westminster, it finally passed into lay hands, as did the benefice.

As to the origin of the name Hendon, it is spelt variously at different dates, the first form being Heandun, which may be "high hill," but it certainly is not high, even compared with those around it. In Domesday it is Handone, which looks very like the "town on the hill," which is the derivation that the writer favours. "Hean," in the early charter may stand for "*highen*," "lofty," "*haen*," "old," or a form of "han" or "ham," a town, but, of course, nothing can be said for certain as to the origin of the name.

The present parish is, roughly speaking, six-and-a-half miles in length from north to south and about four miles from east to west, at the widest part, being bounded by Edgware, Elstree, Chipping-Barnet, Shenley, Totteridge, and Finchley on the north, by Hampstead on the east and south, and by Willesden, Kingsbury, and Little Stanmore on the south and west. It contains, according to Lysons (*Environs of London*), 8204 acres, but the census returns say 8290 acres, and the ordinance survey, again, puts it at 8382·121 acres; the last of which may be assumed to be correct. It is probably one of the most picturesque districts round London; the well-known walk north of the Parish Church commanding one of the finest prospects in the county. From our feet slope meadows, interspersed with timber, to where the grass-grown embankment of the railway crosses our view, the white steam from a passing train forming a not unpleasing feature in the landscape. Beyond this we catch sight of the water

of the Silk Stream, and thence over a considerable tract of well-wooded and undulating grass-land the eye travels to the conspicuous heights of Harrow on the left hand and the ridge of Brockley Hill on the right. Between these two eminences, over the low ground north of Harrow, we see the hills which close in the valley of the Colne and, under favourable circumstances of weather, we can, beyond these, distinguish the high land about Beaconsfield, twenty miles away. From this point, too, the most picturesque view of the old church is to be obtained. It is said that the Round Tower of Windsor Castle has been seen from the southern entrance to the churchyard but this, it is conceived, is hardly possible, as the heights of Harrow would certainly seem to intervene. It can, however, be often seen from the Ridge, Child's Hill, from Moat Mount, and from Mill Hill; the last commanding some very pleasing views, although not so extensive as that above described, the prospect thence being, to a certain extent, limited north and south by the high ground of Totteridge and that about Hendon proper. Beyond Mill Hill we have, at Highwood Hill, another point of vantage but, for one of the best views in the county, we must journey to Brockley Hill where on the south can be seen the hills about Dorking and, on the north, an extensive prospect of woodland scenery extending far north of St. Albans, the tower of the Abbey (which stands about 400 feet above sea level) appearing, as if on low ground, in the middle distance. For the pedestrian or for the artist, content with the quiet picturesqueness of this district of southern England, Hendon is unrivalled as a starting point. One great advantage this district has over many others is the

possession of a remarkable number of field-paths, enabling the pedestrian to find his way across country and avoid, what he usually detests, the dusty highway. It may be of advantage in the course of this publication, to record those field-paths which are open to the public; as such a record would not only be useful at the present time but, in the future, might not impossibly be the means of keeping them open.

Many celebrities have resided or, at any rate, made a temporary stay in Hendon; notably Cardinal Wolsey, the Herberts (Earls of Powis), Sir John Fortescue, Lord William Russell, Sir William Rawlinson, Oliver Goldsmith, David Garrick, Lord Tenterden, Sir Stamford Raffles, William Wilberforce, and many others, of whom we shall treat fully later on.

The march of bricks and mortar through the village has been proceeding at a rapid pace during the last few years; quite a new hamlet (called "West Hendon") having sprung up near the railway station, with now a mission church of its own. The villas in Sunny Gardens, Sunning-Fields Road, and the horse-shoe connecting them are all of recent growth, and the omnivorous builder has appeared in a fresh quarter and, although at the Burroughs he is erecting a class of dwelling to which none, we think, can take objection from an architectural point of view, still, we can never forgive him for demolishing the fine row of elms which formerly stood at the entrance to Burroughs Lane (by some erroneously called Station Lane); Judging from those in the Long Walk at Windsor, and of which the date of planting is recorded, we should say that those cut down here were at least two hundred years old.

A very fine oak also disappeared recently from Sunny Gardens—quite unnecessarily we are inclined to think. There are still, however, many fine trees bordering certain of the highways in the parish; let us hope that in future these will be spared and preserved wherever it is possible, and others planted.

Another portion of the parish in which building operations are being extensively carried on is Child's Hill, which has increased from one or two rows of small cottages to quite a large village in the course of ten or twelve years, and there is quite a little colony of villas growing up near the Roman Catholic College at Mill Hill.

Hendon can hardly be called a town, It consists of the central village of Church End and the nine hamlets of Mill Hill, Child's Hill, Golders Green, Brent Street, The Hyde, The Hale, Cricklewood, Temple Fortune, and Page Street. There are, besides, the newer colonies of West Hendon, and what may be called Sanders Lane, that is, the collection of cottages adjoining the works of the North Middlesex Gas Company, near the Mill Hill Station of the Great Northern Railway.

CHAPTER II.

NATURAL FEATURES AND CHARACTERISTICS AND NATURAL HISTORY.

The natural sub-soil of the district is the London clay, there being a slight capping of sand at the highest points, between which and the clay is a sandy loam; while, in places there are deposits of river gravel, notably on the sides of the valley of the Brent, showing that that river was once a mighty stream of very great width. The clay is, in places, of considerable depth, about 230 feet, though a well-section at the Hyde shows that at that spot there is not more than 66 feet of the London clay (Whitaker Mem. Geo. Survey, Sh. 7.) and assuming that the deposit is nearly horizontal (as is probably the case), it appears from the difference in height between the Hyde and the north-eastern part of the parish, near Finchley, that the thickness of the London clay at the latter spot does not exceed 170 feet.

The London clay overlies the plastic clay and chalk, and is a partially marine deposit, probably formed at the mouth of some great river, and numerous shells are found in it, notably those of a large species of nautilus and bands of the septaria or teredo, well-known from the ravages it commits upon timber immersed in sea-water; in fact, fossil wood has actually been dug up bearing marks of the

operations of this animal. A shark's tooth was also unearthed at West End (Hampstead) and this specimen is now in the Woodward collection at Cambridge University, The clay also abounds in selenites (sulphate of lime) which is constantly present in the river and spring waters of Great Britain, notably in the Thames. The London clay is a dark slatey blue in its lower parts, but of a light tawney colour near the surface (owing to atmospheric action causing the oxidization of the iron contained in it.) In the early part of June, 1871 some excavations were commenced in the Finchley Road, near Child's Hill for the purpose of connecting the houses at Burgess Hill with the main line of sewer. According to the late Mr. Caleb Evans (a Hampstead geologist), the excavations were sunk, at the southern end of the works, to a depth of 31 feet and at the northern end of the drain to about 16 feet below the surface of the road, and the abundance and the excellent state of the preservation of the fossil shells, which were present in the lower beds exposed, made this section very interesting. During the few weeks that the works were in progress Mr. Caleb Evans collected nearly sixty species. The deposit nearest to the surface of the hill, extending to the depth of 12 feet, consisted of a clayey sand of a yellowish tint. This superficial deposit contained few fossils but casts of shells of the same species as those common in the bed below were occasionally found. It passed downwards gradually into a dark grey argillaceous sand, and the latter into a sandy clay, which in the deepest part of the excavation passed to a stiff dark coloured clay, presenting the ordinary characteristics of the London clay. Nodules of *septaria* and of *iron pyrites* were not very

numerous in the sandy clay; but it was in this bed that the fossil shells were in great abundance. Of these a few species were present in great numbers and were highly characteristic, belonging to forms rare in the lower part of the London clay. The shell that was most numerously represented was a univalve, *voluta nodosa*, and a small bivalve *pectunculus decussatus*. Among the other common fossils may be mentioned *natica labellata*, *fusus complanatus*, *f. trilineatus*, *rostellaria lucida*, several species of *pleurotoma*, *cardium nitens*, *cultellus affinis*, *pecten corneus*, *modiola elegans*, *m. subcarinata*, *cytherea tennistria*, *avicula medea*, etc. The whole *fauna* of the sandy clay indicates a deposit formed not very far from land under a depth of water of about fifty fathoms. The above may be taken to represent the general character of the earth immediately beneath our feet at Hendon.

It does not appear that in the recent drainage operations at Hendon any fossils were found and preserved, though doubtless they were present in the excavated soil, but some were found a year or two ago in an excavation at Cricklewood and are now in the possession of Dr. Hicks, of the Grove.

"The vegetation preserved in the London clay is of a tropical and even Indo-Australian character, being composed of palms, cypresses, &c., not unlike those of Tasmania and the Phillipine Islands."—*Greater London.*

It may be taken that the general stratification of Hendon is the same as that of Hampstead and Highgate, but, owing to the first named place being of less elevation, the capping of Bagshot sand, present at Hampstead in large quantities, is here, owing to more extensive denudation, only sparsely represented. The matter may be

understood by non-scientific readers if we explain that the Bagshot sand was originally deposited in a pretty even layer on the top of the clay, but through the action of water or other medium, it has, in the course of ages, been scoured away, leaving little islands only here and there, as at Hampstead and Highgate ; the reason probably being that the ground upon which these places stand was protected from the flood by the beds of glacial drift at Finchley. Below the London clay, as shown by a deep well-boring at Kentish Town (1302 ft.), there are sands and mottled clays (61ft. 6in.), Thanet sands (25ft.), green-coated flints (2ft.), chalk with flints (244 ft. 6in.) chalk without flints (294ft.), chalk marl (47ft.), upper green-sand (72ft.6in.) blue gault (130ft. 6in.), and a series of clays, sands and conglomerates, mostly of a red colour (188ft. 6in). Probably these beds are present in the same proportion below Hendon.

As regards situation, the village of Hendon occupies an elevation situated in the angle of ground formed by the junction of the two streams, the Brent and the Silk, at the Welsh Harp, or Hendon reservoir. The highest point in the village itself is 287 feet above ordnance *datum* (Liverpool high-water mark). The "bench-mark" showing this will be found at the foot of the church tower, near its north-west angle. The highest point in the parish is at Barnet Gate, on the road from Chipping Barnet to Elstree, on the boundary betwixt Middlesex and Hertford ; here we reach 463 feet above the sea-level ; that is to say, 200 feet above the Parish Church, and 23 feet above the highest point of Hampstead Heath. The following altitudes are in Hendon and its vicinity :—Elstree (the Marians), 478 feet ; Brockley Hill (top), 456 feet ; Stanmore Church, 268 feet ;

Union Workhouse, Edgware, 174 feet; Welsh Harp, 136 feet; Cricklewood (Edgware Road, near the railway-station), 155 feet; Child's Hill, at the "Castle" 259 feet; Golder's Green (the cross-roads), 227 feet; Great Northern railway-station, at Church End, Finchley, 288 feet; Copt Hall (north gate), 284 feet; Moat Mount is 455 feet. From the last named point Leith Hill, near Dorking, can be seen.

The parish is well watered by the Brent and Silk and their tributaries, the first of which rises close to Barnet Gate, having, at the commencement, an easterly course, which is changed to a southerly one at the foot of Barnet Hill, where its waters are increased by a spring rising under that hill; flowing past Totteridge and Finchley, it receives the waters of numberless small tributaries, until at the Decoy it is joined by the Mutton Brook, a considerable stream which rises at East End, Finchley: two more tributaries are absorbed (the one coming from North End, Hampstead, and the other from Child's Hill), then the reservoir is reached and the river passes into the parish of Kingsbury. A peculiarity of this river is that, although flowing over a bed of clay, it continually deposits in the lower part of its course large banks of rounded pebbles; whence these are brought seems to be uncertain. Camden, (*Britannia*, translated by Holland, 1610), has the following with regard to this stream:—"which, springing out of a pond, vulgarly called Brown's-well, for Brentwell, that is in old English, Frog-well, passeth down between Hendon and Hampstead hilles; . . . . Brent, unto whom all the finall rillets of these parts resort, runneth on by Brent Street, an hamlet to whom it imparted his name, watereth

Hanger Wood, Hanwell, Oisterly Park, where Sir Thomas Gresham built a faire large house, and so neere his fall in the Tamis, giveth name to Brentford, a fair thoroughfare and frequent mercat." Camden's derivations of place-names are often very fanciful and in no instance more so than in that above quoted concerning the Brent. A very cursory glance at the map will show that Browns-well (which is on the North Road, about a mile north of the "Bald Faced Stag," at Finchley), cannot be the source of the Brent, the stream rising here being a small tributary of Mutton Brook. The Brent, in the upper part of its course through Finchley, is called the Dollis (perhaps derived from British *dylif*, a flood, or Ang.-Sax., *dwllice*, erratic, and the high ground south of the reservoir is called Dollis Hill ("Dolly's Hill" on Rocque's map, 1746). As to the name "Brent," Norden says: "This word Brent among the country people of those parts signifyeth and is taken for all brookes, rivers and currents of water, therefore is every small brooke called Brent among them, The Brent has had its own poet, the late Alexander Ramsay (editor of the "Paston Letters"), who sings of it as follows:—

Here, saunt'ring down its crooked way
With flower and bush-fring'd side,
The rippling waters gurgling play,
Or 'tween sheer margins glide,
That tell of Winter's rage by which
They have been rudely rent,
When tributes, pour'd from many a ditch,
Increase the floods of Brent.
And so through Finchley's fertile fields
My careless way I took,
Whose ford at times a passage yields

With danger 'cross the brook
To where the old Decoy expands;
The lazy waters, pent,
Gave shelter to the winged bands
That haunted then the Brent.
Onward to Hendon Bridge, and there
Damm'd in the river's flow,
While o'er the bound its waters tear
Into the depth below.
The depth? dear little waterfall,
The care upon you spent
Scarce gives a three-feet jump to all
The waters of the Brent.
'Cross Edgware Road, round Kingsbury Hill,
Its tortuous course it takes,
Till Perivale receives its fill,
Oft spreading into lakes
And here the water-lillies play,
With water-parsley blent;
Then, passing Hanwell, makes its way
Unto the ford of Brent.

The little stream known as Edgware Brook, which rises in the parish of Little Stanmore, having crossed the main road at the southern entrance to Edgware, flows easterly for a few hundred yards and joins the Dean's Brook coming from the north. The united waters, thenceforth known as the Silk Stream, enter the parish of Hendon, and following a southerly course throughout join the Brent at the reservoir. The Dean's Brook is formed of various tiny tributaries, all taking their rise in that portion of Middlesex which lies between the turnpike road leading from Edgware to Brockley Hill on the west and Moat Mount, Mill Hill on the east. Both the Brent and the Silk are

much contaminated by sewage, still we believe the reservoir is pretty well stocked with pike, perch, carp and roach. The fishing rights are leased by Mr. Warner from the Regent's Canal Company, which company constructed the reservoir about fifty years ago, the water being used to feed the canal. We observe that Mr. Warner has recently re-stocked the water with about 60,000 young fry of various species. As regards the natural *fauna* of the parish, *i.e*, animals *feræ natura*, the increase of population has driven these forth. It is said, with what foundation we know not, that rabbits formerly abounded at the Burroughs (as they do still in the northern part of the parish, and also as far south as Clitterhouse), and that the name is a corruption from "Burrows." The shrew-mouse has frequently been met with and the vole, or water-rat, inhabits the lake at Tenterden Hall. Doubtless a few of the weasel tribe may be found in out of the way corners, but of the various wild animals mentioned by Matthew Paris (wolves, wild boars, stags, and wild bulls) there are now, of course, doubtless to the satisfaction of the inhabitants, no remains. Hume accepted as a fact that wolves were extirpated in England in the reign of King Edgar, but there is indubitable evidence that they existed in the time of Edward III., and they are mentioned in the *Boke of St. Albans* (*temp*, Henry VI.) where the authoress says:—

"Foure manere of bestes of venere there are;
The first of them is the harte: the second is the hare
The boore is one of tho: the wolf and not one mo."

This refers especially to the forest of Hertfordshire and its continuation in Middlesex; wherein, by the way, the

citizens of London had the right of free chase under royal charter from Henry I., who, in 1101, granted Middlesex to the citizens to farm and gave them leave to appoint a sheriff for it. Their claim to hunt was allowed for this county and for Surrey, and even as far as the Chilterns. (*Loftie's London*).

The District round Hendon abounds in large timber, and the hedges, as a rule, are high and thick, hence the place swarms with members of the feathered tribe. The list is a long one, and includes the jack-daw, crow, rook, sparrow-hawk, shrike or butcher-bird, starling, blackbird, thrush; our friend the house-sparrow of course, and his relative the hedge-sparrow, the goldfinch, greenfinch, chaffinch, bramble.finch, linnet, skylark, wren, siskin, some of the tit tribe, the yellow-hammer, robin, redpoll, wagtail, snipe (rare), swallow, swift, and martin. The common barn-owl is met with, as is that scarce but gorgeous individual the kingfisher. A pair of these built for many years near the ford over the Dollis Brook. The cuckoo is sure to be heard here in the spring, and a little later, the nightingale. We remember, some years ago, seeing a moorhen in the upper part of the Brent, near Finchley Bridge, and a specimen was once seen in the Silk, east of the Workhouse, but whether this shy bird is now met with we know not. The heron has been seen very recently fishing in the Welsh Harp water, and the fieldfare has also been met with. A complete list of the various birds found in the district is given in *Harting's Birds of Middlesex*. The Reservoir is frequented, especially in the winter, by very rare examples.

Of trees the commonest is perhaps the elm, which is

met with of a large size, as is the oak; the hawthorn is also of frequent occurrence here as throughout the country. Of other indigenous trees we have the birch, the ash, and the willow. Of trees not native to the soil, the cedar flourishes well, and in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, March 1779, Sir John Cullum writes as follows, concerning a very large one, which formerly stood in the grounds at Hendon Place:—

"Among the various devastations occasioned by the last new year's hurricane, I cannot, as an admirer of natural production, but lament with particular regret, the destruction of perhaps the finest cedar in England. This superb tree, *una nemus*; stood close on the north side of Hendon Place, the elegant residence of Mr. Aislabie, eight miles from London. From the gardener's information and my own admeasurements some of its dimensions *had* been made (previous to its fall, we presume.) The height 70 feet, the diameter of the horizontal extent of the branches upon the average 100, the circumference of the trunk, 7 feet above the ground, 16, and at 12 feet above the ground, 20. At this latter height it began to branch, and its limbs, about 10 in number, were from 6 to 12 feet in circumference. Its roots had not spread wide or deep, and the soil that had suited it so well is a strong clay. Tradition ascribes the planting of this tree to Queen Elizabeth herself. Yet the vigour of its trunk and the full verdure of its branches make me doubt whether we are to allow it so great an age. However that may be, its appearance shows that it had not arrived at maturity, and might have stood, perhaps have thriven, for centuries to come."

The letter is dated from "Hardwick House, Feb. 16, 1779." The gardener is said to have made £40 in one year from the cones off this tree.

There are many old cedars still standing in private

grounds, and they seem to thrive in this district There were until lately, two very large ones in the grounds of "Elmstead" in Nether Street, Finchley, but these have been destroyed by drainage works, consequent upon the land being cut up for building. Wishaw mentions a remarkably fine elm in rear of a house in the south-west side of Brent Street, nearly opposite Bell Lane. This was in 1828. Although the soil is clay, the fir tribe grow to a great size; there is a rather striking group of the Scotch fir on Mr. Hancock's land east of Sunny Gardens.

The poplars that we meet with here and there are, of course, comparatively recent importations, except the white variety (*populus alba*) which is a native of Great Britain. The graceful Lombardy poplar (*populus fastigiata*) is pretty plentiful and all of them, of course, thrive; as they do in all places where there is sufficient moisture in the soil. The Churchyard is planted principally with yews and limes; from the first of which possibly the 'rude forefathers of the hamlet' cut their bows. There is also here a giant ash-tree.

Of the smaller forms of plant-life the most noticeable in the spring is the blue-bell or wild hyacinth, which grows in profusion in the fields between Hendon and Mill Hill; while beyond, at Highwood, we find the ground covered with the flowers of the wood anemone. We also find the primrose, the sweet violet, the ox-eye daisy, the marsh-marigold, the purple loosestrife, the dog-rose, the white field-rose, cowslip, foxglove and a multitude of other wild flowers common to the soil and district. We have never seen a fern of any kind growing wild near Hendon, nor are there any (except the common bracken) now found at

Hampstead, although Park gives a list, including what are now such rare forms as the royal moonwort, maidenhair spleenwort, prickly polypody, and crested polypody, as being found there in the beginning of the century.

CHAPTER III.

THE HISTORY OF PROPERTY.

THE MANOR OF HENDON.

The history of this manor, if credit is to be given to the early charters, which Widmore (*Hist. Westmr. Abb.*) stigmatizes as forgeries, can be traced back to very early times for there is in existence, among the records of the Abbey, what is called the "great" charter of King Edgar which contains the following:—

"Concedo etiam et confirmo omnes libertates et donationes terrarum quœ a predicto regibus seu aliis sicut legitur in antiquo tellegrapho libertatis ante me donate sunt; scilicet, Hamne, Wynton, Mordun, Fentum, Aldenham, Bleccenham, Loyerslege, quas tamen venerabilis Dunstanus a me, una cum predicto loco, emerat." That is:—

"I also grant and confirm all the liberties and gifts of lands which by the aforesaid kings," (that is, Offa, &c.) "or others, as is laid down in ancient free grants, before me have given; that is to say, Ham, Winchester, Morden, Feltham, Aldenham, Bleccenham and Loyersleye which nevertheless the venerable Dunstan, together with the aforesaid places, obtained from me by service."

Then there is the donative charter of Dunstan, citing earlier grants by Offa, Coenulph, Alfred and others which purports to grant the following:—"Firstly, about the same monastery (Westminster) five houses, which I have bought from the venerable King Edgar with one hundred and twenty pieces of gold, with the rents and lands which ancient kings, that is to say, Offa, Coenulph, Alfred, graciously gave in that sacred place. Item, five houses in Bleccenham [literally "blackened house"] and six in Lotherslêge [or Loyersleye] which I have bought from the King aforesaid for ten pieces of gold and have added to [my gift to] the monastery. Item, I have purchased from the venerable Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, ten houses, and ten which belonged to Wolnoth, the knight, for eighty pieces of good silver, and which are in the same domain at the place called Hendun: I have added these to the monastery. Item, three *cassatos* which I bought from a certain Eadnoth, servant to the king, for twelve *libroe* in the place called by the name Codenhleaw" (or Cowenlaw), "and added to the aforesaid places."

From the wording of the above it would appear that Bleccenham, Lotherslêge and Cowenlaw were all, with Hendon, part of the same lordship, but, except Cowenlaw, they cannot be identified with existing properties.

The charter bears date "In the year from the Incarnation of the Lord DCCCCmo Lmo IXmo., and concludes, "moreover in the fourth year of the reign of the glorious King Edgar, I Aldred the Abbott have written this on the April kalends" (1st of the month.) It bears Dunstan's seal.

Offa, of Mercia, died in A.D. 796, so that this charter takes us back to a very remote period, and, with reference to this, Sulcatus, who lived in the reign of William the Conqueror, credits Offa with the gift of five ploughlands at Bleccenham, in the parish of Hendon. *(Dugdale.)*

It will be seen that there is a variation between these two grants as to the consideration of the same; Edgar's charter stating the lands to have been obtained by service rendered (*emerit*), and Dunstan's asserts that it was for money value; Camden is therefore borne out somewhat in his statement that Dunstan purchased Hendon from the king "for a few Byzantine pieces," (*Hendon* is not mentioned by name in Edgar's charter), but it certainly seems unlikely that this powerful prelate would have had to pay value to the crown; for, it must be remembered that, at this time, Edgar, the Peaceable had only been on the throne a year, was very young, and was entirely under the dominion of Dunstan, whom he made Archbishop of Canterbury, and to whom he owed his own elevation, in succession to his brother. Altogether, it seems likely that Dunstan could have obtained as much crown land as he wished, without payment. The manor was confirmed to the Abbey by Edward the Martyr, who was also much under dominion of Dunstan. There also appears to have been a further confirmatory grant made to the monks of Westminster by Ethelred the Unready. These early grants, prior to Edward the Confessor, must, however, always be regarded with suspicion. It was necessary that the monks should show a good title on the occasion of the Domesday survey, and there seems no doubt that half of these, ostensibly, early, Saxon charters, were forged at

that time. Probably, in most cases, the gifts recorded in them had been made, but no documentary evidence being in existence to prove them (being probably destroyed at the time of the great Danish invasion) the monks set to work to literally *make* a title.

The first charter of Edward the Confessor (August, 1047) does not deal specifically with the lands of Hendon, nor does it indeed name any place but is a general confirmation of all previous grants to the Abbey. This, apparently, the monks did not think sufficient for the establishment and maintenance of their title, so they obtained (or manufactured) another, bearing date 1st January, 1066, only five days before the death of the Confessor, the operative part of which is as follows :—

"Concessi etiam et comfirmavi donationes quœ ab iisdem regibus ante me donatœ sunt, hoc est, circa ipsum monasterium *xvi.* hidas et dimidiam in Heandune *xx.*, in Heamsteade *v.*;" etc.

This, translated, is as follows :—

"I have also granted and confirmed the gifts which my predecessors have given; that is, around the same monastery" (Westminster) "16 hides, and demesne lands in Hendon, 20; in Hampstead, 5", &c.

Widmore, who was the librarian of the abbey, throws doubt upon these charters of the Confessor, and, as regards that of Edgar, he points out that it is dated in A.D. 978, three years after his death; but Park *(Hist. Hampstead)*, on the other hand, thinks that it is, perhaps, only a mistake in transcribing the figures. Whoever is right, however, the authenticity of these charters is doubted by all the authorities.

In Domesday Book, Hendon is fully entered as follows :—

MIDDLESEX.

In Hundredo de Gare.

MANERIUM, HANDONE, tenet abbas SANCTI PETRI. pro *xx.* hidis se defendebat. Terra *xvi.* corucatæ. Ad domnium pertinet *x.* hides et sibi sunt *iii* carucæ. Villani habent *viii.* carucas et quinque adhunc possent fieri. Ibi presbyter habet *i* virgatum et *vii* villani quisque dimidiam virgatam et *xii* bordarii qui tenent dimidiam hidam et *vi* cotarii et *i.* servus. Pratum *ii.* bovum. Silva mille porcis et *x.* solidos. In totis valentiis valet *viii* libris. Quando receptum similiter. Tempore Regis Edwardi *xii* libris. Hoc Manerium jacuit et jacet in dominio ecclesie SANCTI PETRI.

MIDDLESEX.

In the Hundred of Gare (Gore.)

MANOR. The Abbot of St. Peter's holds HANDONE *(Hendon).* It was assessed for twenty hides. The (arable) land is sixteen carucates. To the demesne pertain ten hides, and there are three ploughs there. The villanes have eight ploughs and five more could be made. A priest has one virgate there, and three villanes each half a hide, and seven villanes each one virgate, and sixteen villanes each half a virgate, and twelve bordmen who hold half a hide, and six cottages and one serf. Meadow for two oxen. Wood for a thousand pigs and ten shillings (rents). With all its profits it is worth eight pounds; the same when received: In the time of King Edward twelve pounds. This manor lay and lies in the demesne of the church of St. Peter.

For general readers, some of the terms used above doubtless require explanation. *Bordland* was part of the demesnes reserved by the lord for furnishing his table, and *bordmen* or *bordars* were the tenants of that land who were bound, by the conditions of their holdings, to supply him with provisions. A *hide* of land is a measurement, the quantity of which has not been clearly ascertained, but which is variously estimated at 60, 80, 100, and 120 acres, and is taken to refer to uncultivated or pasture land. The word was also an old English law term signifying a dwelling. *A virgate* was a measure of land varying from 15 to 40 acres. *(Warton). A carucate* was as much land as one team could plough in a season, and is said to have been one hundred acres.

There being wood (or pannage) sufficient for feeding a thousand hogs, it will be noted that a great portion of the parish must at this time have been forest.

It will be also seen by the above, that the value of the estate had decreased since the Conquest by exactly one-third, and probably the true explanation of this is that there was less land under cultivation; the Normans being soldiers and hunters, not husbandmen, and by them everything was sacrificed to the chase. Witness the formation of the New Forest by William: besides, the Anglo-Saxon inhabitants (who were husbandmen) had many of them fallen in battle, and many more were refugees. The manor, comprising the bulk of the lands in the parish, remained in the possession of the Abbey until the then abbot, Gervase de Blois, a natural son of King Stephen, granted it about 1150 to Gilbert Fitz-Gunter, subject to a rent of £40. This

abbot, it is said, alienated in this way nearly all the property of the monastery, with reference to which Widmore has the following in his History of the Abbey:—

"This man managed very ill, disposing of many of the abbey lands in fee-farm to his mother and others of his friends and favourites; several of these were afterwards recovered by the good management of some of the succeeding abbots, but the greater part continued in fee-farm down to the Dissolution."

Gilbert, son of Gunter, seems to have assigned his interest in Hendon to a member of the ancient family of le Rous, or le Ros, and it continued in that family for a considerable period, the members of which, probably, resided on their manor, for in 1268 we find that Galfridus de Rous, "vice-comes," or sheriff of Bedford and Bucks, petitioned the King that he would recompense him to the extent of £60 for the loss he had sustained by reason of the burning of his houses and corn, and £32 6s. 8d. for his loss of horses, arms, and clothing, and other goods at his manor of Hendon, of which he had been despoiled by John d'Eyville and other (presumably rebel) barons. He also states that the aforesaid barons had made off with £22 10s. of the King's monies in his hands.—(*Memoranda Roll*, 52 *Hy. iii.*, 20). The country had been, it will be remembered, in a very disturbed state for some time previous to this, the King being at open war with his rebellious barons, headed by the Earl of Leicester, and this struggle had only been terminated in the previous month of August by the battle of Evesham; a decisive victory for the royal party. Perhaps le Rous had incurred the enmity of d'Eyville and the others, in his official capacity of sheriff, or it may have been a general raid on Hendon, in which, also, Henry's

most successful general, Fulke de Brent, and his relatives, were considerable landholders.

A member of the family, William le Brent, seems, previously to the above event, to have acquired some of the lands of the manor from Robert le Rous, the remainder in which, however, seems to have been vested in Robert de Hamstede, and Marsilla, his wife, who granted the same in 1258 to le Bret, or Brent, as appears by a charter in the British Museum, of which the following is a translation :—

"Let it be known to all that may see or hear the present letters that I Robert son of Benedict de Hamstede, by the consent and will of Marsilla my wife have granted remised and wholly quit claim for us and our heirs for ever to William le Brent and his heirs and his assigns all right and claim which we have had or were able to have in any manner in all the lands and tenements with their appurtenances, which ever were of William de Heppeworthe father of the aforesaid Marsilla, which the said William le Brent formerly had of the gift and feoffment of Robert le Ros and the aforesaid Marsilla in Hendone and in other places in the County of Middlesex. And fully with all escheats, which to us and our heirs might happen of the dower after the death of the Lady Amicia mother of the aforesaid Marsilla in the County aforesaid. So that is to say that neither I the said Robert and Marsilla my wife, nor our heirs or assigns, nor any in our name or by us never from henceforth shall be able to demand or challenge any right or claim against the aforesaid William le Brent and his heirs or assigns of the aforenamed lands and tenements with all their appurtenances for ever. And for this grant remise and quit-claim the aforenamed William has given to us twenty and three marks (£3 16 8). In witness whereof I have set my seal together with the seal of the aforenamed Marsilla to the present writing. These being wit-

nesses:—The Lords William de Pakeham, William de Neketone, Reginald Pecke Knights, William Thalemache, Guy de Neketone, William de Thelvetham, Robert le Engyniur, Bernard de Weitlesfeud, Robert de Yxeworthe, Reginald Aspelond, John son of Ralph, Thomas de Mor, Thomas son of Nicholas de Kunestone and others. Given at Hamtstede on the Morrow of Saint Mary Magdalen in the thirteenth year of the reign of King Edward the son of King Henry." [A.D. 1285]

We shall see presently that there is every reason for assuming that these lands were in that part of the parish now known as the Hyde.

In Pope Nicholas' taxation, taken in 1291, the land and rents in Hendon the property of the Convent of Westminister were valued at £37 4s.

In the year 1312 Richard le Rous (who represented Middlesex in nine parliaments, 1297-1313) exchanged his interest in the principal manor with the abbott of Westminster for that of Hodford in the same parish, a "member of the manor of Hendon aforesaid" as to which other manor we shall deal more in detail in future pages.

There is extant, as to this exchange, an "*Inquisition ad quod damnum*," of 5 Edw., II. (*No.* 88. *A.* 1311-12) as to "whether it is to the damage of the Lord the King or of any other" Richard le Rous assign the Manor of Hendon with appurtenances to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster in exchange for the Manor of Hodeford with appurtenances."

This is followed by a license from the Crown to Le Rous to carry out the exchange.—(*Pat. 5 Edw. II. pt. 2. m. 17.*)

At the time of the exchange, le Rous held Hendon Manor subject to a rent of £22 in money; 36 quarters of

wheat of the nine bushel measure, valued, on the average of several years, at 6/- a quarter; 24 quarters of malt of the same measure, made half of wheat and half of barley at 6/6 a quarter; 44 quarters of oat malt of the 10 bushel measure at 3/8 a quarter; the mowing of the abbot's meadows at Westminster with eight men two days in the year with their own scythes, valued at 8/-; the carrying the hay with two waggons for eight days, 16/-; and other services valued altogether with "suit of court" at £6 9s. 4d. The gross annual value therefore being £48 12s. 8d.—(*Inq. ad q. damnum. Edw. II*).

It also appears by a charter dated in the 18th year of Edward II., that the abbey at that time acquired a cottage and appurtenances in Hendon, granted to it by Roger Gerard. At a little earlier date we find a most interesting charter, being about the only one of the early documents which specifically indentifies the parcel of land granted. It purports to be from William de Mossehayth (Moss-heath) to Richard de Estone and gives and confirms four acres in a field called "Gunderlond in the ville of Hendon at Hepeworth Hyde. To have and to hold with all the hedges, ditches, &c., &c., unto the aforesaid Richard de Estone and his heirs and his assigns of the capital lord of the fee" (*i.e.*, the lord of the manor, Mossehayth being a tenant) "for services due and accustomed," &c. Then follows the usual clause for title, and the charter further purports to be "given at Hendon on the feast of St. Boniface in the eight year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward," (1315) and is attested by "William Page, Ralph in the Hale, William de Colebrook, Robert de

Burlerd, Jacob in the Hale, Henry, Jacob and John Giteburst," and others.

This charter is also specially interesting in that it settles the origin of the name the "Hyde." Here it is called "Hepeworth Hyde" and the common-sense view seems to be that it originally consisted of a hide of land, the original grante of which was a person named Hepeworth, a sufficiently common English name then and now, and we have already seen that a Hepeworth did hold under the lord of the fee; his lands probably including this very Gunderlond, which passed first to his daughter Marsilla who, with her husband, granted the property to William le Brent, he to Mossehayth, and he to Richard de Estone. The name means simply "Further land" which would be applicable to property at the Hyde, being near the western boundary of the parish and remote from the village. In 1324 Lord William Curtlington released certain lands to the convent, which probably had been demised by Gervase de Blois for a term. The release is dated at Westminster on the feast of SS. Simon and Jude.

We have seen that the Abbey exchanged Hodford for Hendon, but it appears that some at any rate of the land was demised shortly afterwards to a Sir John de Langton for, in 1339, Ralph, son and heir of Sir John, executed a release to another of the family of, *inter alia*, lands in Hendon as follows:—

"Know all men by these presents that I Ralph, son and heir of Sir John de Langeton, Knight, have remised released and wholly for me and my heirs quit claimed to Robert, son of Sir Robert de Langeton, Knight, and his heirs, for ever, all my right and claim which I have or in anywise ought to have in Hendon

in the County of Middlesex; So that is to say; that neither I the aforesaid Ralph nor my heirs shall from henceforth be able in the future to challenge or demand any right or claim in the aforesaid Manors, lands or tenements, rents or services. And I the aforesaid Ralph and my heirs will warrant and defend against all men all the manors, lands and tenements, rents and services abovesaid, with their appurtenances to the aforesaid Robert son of Robert and his heirs for ever. In witness whereof I have set my seal to the presents. These being witnesses—Sir Henry de Trafford, Sir Roger de Pylkyntum, Knights, Gilbert de Ines. John de Haydok, John de Eccliston, Roger de Wynstanlegh, and others. Given at Nouton in Makirfield on Monday next after the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel in the thirty fifth year of the reign of King Edward, the third after the Conquest." [A.D. 1362].

Ralph de Langeton, does not, however, appear to have possessed an indefeasible title to these lands, for we find that between him and a certain John de Langton, disputes had arisen as to the ownership of property, which disputes had been settled by arbitration, (a very early example of this mode of settling differences: they generally fought it out in those days), as appears by a deed *(Add. M.S. Brit. Mus.)* from which we give an extract and translation as follows:—

"THIS INDENTURE, made between Ralph de Langeton of the one part, and John, son of Robert de Langeton, of the other part: WITNESSETH, that WHEREAS there has been controversy between the said Ralph and John concerning certain manors, lands, tenements, reversions, rents, and services, and of the advowson of the church of Wygan: the aforesaid Ralph and John, by award and decree of certain friends, and by these indentures, have agreed for themselves and their heirs, in manner which follows: That is to say,

the said Ralph shall deliver to the said John all the deeds releases, copies, and muniments, which the said Ralph, or any deputy of him, or in his name, at or in any time may be able to find or obtain which belong in any way to the manors, lands, tenements, reversions, rents, and services, or any parcel of the, same, in which the said John, the day of the making of these presents [presents] was seized and possessed, together with those which pertain to the Manor of HENDON." Then follow the usual estate and attestation clauses, the deed purporting to be written at Newton (of which place Ralph was Baron) and executed "in the seventeenth year of the reign of our lord the King Richard the Second after the Conquest," [A.D. 1394].

The above makes it apparent that John was the person entitled to the Hendon Property, not Ralph, who, it was decreed, should hand over all the deeds relating to it.

On the 9th May, 1378, Abbot Nicholas executed a charter which seemingly gave to the prior and convent certain houses in Hendon, and markets in the same place. Previously the property of the abbot personally, at a rent of thirty oak trunks, to be cut by the brothers of the monastery in Hendon Woods.—*(Charter in the possession of Samuel Bentley, Esq.)*

The next we hear of the manor is in 26, Henry VI. (1448), when there is an entry on the "Memorandum Roll" concerning the claim of the Abbot of Westminster "to divers issues and amerciaments arising out of certain tenements, messuages and lands of the same Abbot, by pretext of a charter thereof, made by King Richard III," and probably deals with property leased at a former time by the then abbot (perhaps Gervase de Blois). The claim refers to the issues of the lands of John Breynt (valued at viiid.), as to whose family

we shall have something to say hereafter; also of the lands of William Nicoll, of Heywood (Highwood), valued at viid., being the first mention we have of this old local family. The claim also refers to the issues of the lands of William Page (viid.), this being another name which occurs frequently in all the parish records. The names of Ralph Chalkhill and William Pymberd also occur, but these names appear frequently in the registers, and the last we find subsequently in the Court Rolls.

There is another entry in Michaelmas Term, 32, Henry VI. (1453), referring to lands held by a certain Stephen Philbow, as to a tenant of the manor, but this name does not subsequently recur in any document.

This brings us down nearly to the time of Edward IV. in the first year of whose reign the Court Rolls commence and there we meet immediately with what is, without doubt the oldest existing local family, that of Nicoll, the other most frequent names at this time amongst the tenants of the manor are those of Marsh, Downer, Page, Parsons, Franklyn, Gybbes ("Gibbs Green" still exists near the Hale), Allin or Alleyne, Rippon and Shepherd. They all held as tenants of the manor at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries and, up to that time, the Abbots of Westminster continued to be lords thereof, but, on the happening of that event, Hendon, with their other property was forfeited to the crown.

The various Hendon properties of the Monastry and Convent of St. Peter at Westminster are separately valued in "Valor Ecclesiasti" as follows:—

"Issues from lands in Hendon - - 6s. 8d.

"Rents assessed in Hendon - - - 5s.
"Divers tenements in Hendon
valued at per annum" - - - - 40s.

The gross capital value of the manor, seems to have been £60 and another entry puts the average yearly value at £3 9s. 8d. There is, however, a further valuation given of 160 acres in Hendon at twelve-pence an acre totalling £8 per annum, making the gross annual value £11 9s. 8d.

Katherine of Arragon appears to have been possessed of property in Hendon, but whether this was within the manor or not, does not appear. There is no reference to it in her will, but, on a slip attached thereto, in the handwriting of Thomas Cromwell, afterwards vicar-general, the name of Hendon appears among the names of persons having the charge of, and of places where her property was situated.

In 1520, an inquisition was taken on the death of Sir William Compton, and it was thereby found that Richard Broke, Esq., Sergt-at-law, William Dyngley and John Dyngley were seized *inter alia* of the manor of Finchley and lands in Finchley and Hendon, to the use of Sir William Compton, deceased; and that his son, Peter Compton, was his heir, and was six years old and over. The lands in Hendon, were parcel of the manor, for, in the same year there is an entry in the Court Rolls, showing that there was a presentment made of the tenancy and death of Sir William, and that Peter was his son and heir. They were of the family of the Earls of Northampton, bnt the exact situation of their Hendon estates cannot be ascertained. Wolsey was appointed guardian of the infant Peter, and held the lands in trust for his

ward. As to the Compton family and their connection with Hendon, *vide post*, "Persons and Places."

Henry VIII. raised the Abbey of Westminster to the dignity of a bishopric, to which Thomas Thirlby was appointed, and the manor of Hendon was made part of the endowment of that see by letters-patent, of Easter Term, 33, Henry VIII. (1542), as follows:—

"Concerning divers manors, lands, &c., of Thomas, Bishop, of Westminster," and granting, *inter alia*, "our Lordship and Manors of Hendon, Hampstead, &c., in the County of Middlesex, and our Rectory of the church of Hendon, with all houses, lands, glebes, tithes, oblations, obventions and emoluments to the same Rectory of Hendon pertaining, and the advowson or right of patronage of the rectory, church and vicarage of Hendon, &c., with view of frankpledge and other liberties in the lands so granted, (*Memoranda Roll*, 25, 33 *Henry VIII.*)

Bishop Thirlby gradually alienated nearly the whole of the property of his bishopric, and it was reduced to a deanery, Hendon being in 1550 surrendered to the crown; and it was the same year regranted by King Edward VI. to Sir William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, by letters-patent, as follows:—

"The King, &c., in consideration of the good and faithful services of Sir William Herbert Knight, of the venerable order of the Garter, &c., of our especial grace, &c. We have given, granted, &c., to the aforesaid Sir William Herbert Knight, all that our Lordship and Manor of HENDON, and all that our Rectory and Church of HENDON, and the advowson gift and free disposition and right of patronage of the Parish Church of HENDON, with all and singular its rights, members, jurisdictions and appurtenances in our County of Middlesex, late parcel of the possessions and

revenues of the Bishopric of Westminster, &c.; and the advowson, &c., of the Church of Stevenage, in the County of Herts, and all those our woods, lands and hereditaments, known by the name of *Hendon Woods*, otherwise called *Hendon Parke*, and *Downage*, with the appurtenances in Hendon, in the said County of Middlesex, late parcel of the possessions of the said Bishopric of Westminster, and all messuages, houses, buildings, barns, stables, dovecotes, pools, vivaries, orchards, apple-orchards, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows, &c, Also the Court Leet, and view of frankpledge, chattels waived, &c., and other our commodities, emoluments and hereditaments whatsoever, with appurtenances, situate, lying and being in Hendon, in our County of Middlesex, &c. To hold of us, our heirs and successors in chief by the service of a fortieth part of one knight's fee, [1] for all services and demands, &c, In witness, whereof, &c. Witness the King at Greenwich, the 9th day of April." [A.D. 1550.] (*Originalia Roll*, 4, *Edw. VI., Part* 3, *r.* 15.)

The manor and rectory subsequently became the property of a cadet branch of the Herbert family, but no writer has hitherto shewn how this came about, The facts are that Sir Edward Herbert, the second son of the Earl of Pembroke, married Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Stanley, of Standen Hertfordshire, Master of the Mint, and at the time of the celebration of such marriage the manor and rectory were settled on Sir Edward and his wife; as appears from an entry on the Memoranda Roll

[1] A "Knight's Fee," as applied to land, represents no definite quantity, but a variable amount, generally between one and five hundred acres of cultivable land.—*J. C. Cox*. As the term is used above it signifies the rent paid to the lord of the fee, which appears to have been a fixed amount of forty shillings.

as follows :—

Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer. [Easter 18, Elix., roll 44. A.D. 1576.]

"Be it remembered that the Sheriff of Middlesex was commanded to distrain William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, by his lands to do fealty to the Queen for his Manor and Lordship of Hendon, and the Rectory of the Parish Church of Hendon, late parcel of the possessions of the Bishopric of Westminster, and all those woods . . . . . called *Hendon Woods*, otherwise *Hendon Parke*, and *Downage*, with their appurtenances in Hendon, which same premises the same Earl of Pembroke lately had to him and his heirs by grant from Edward VI., to hold in capite by the fortieth part of one knight's fee (see *Originalia, part* 3, *m.* 4, *Edw. VI., roll* 15) &c. The return of the writ states that the said Earl had nothing in the said lands by which he might be distrained. Another writ was issued, endorsed that the said Manor and premises are held by Edward Herbert Esquire."

"And now in Easter, in this term [Easter, 18, Eliz.], comes as well the aforesaid Herbert, late Esquire, and now Knight, and Mary his wife, &c., who say that the said Earl of Pembroke, long before his death, was seized of the said manors, lands, &c., and so being seized by the indenture of 18 December, 11, Eliz., made between the said William, Earl of Pembroke, of the first part, and Thomas Stanley, Esquire, of the other part. Reciting that whereas, by Indenture of 4 December between the same parties, in consideration of a marriage between Sir Edward Herbert, Knight, second son of the same Earl, and Mary Stanley, only daughter and heir of the said Thomas Stanley, the said Earl would assure the said Manor, &c, of Hendon, with all appurtenances, to the use of the said Earl till the said marriage and after it, to the use of the said Sir Edward and his wife, as jointure for the said wife and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, and

in default to the right heirs of the said Sir Edward for ever," &c.

"By force of which conveyance the said Sir Edward and his wife were then seized of the Manor and Rectory of Hendon, &c., that is to say :—of the capital, messuage, or mansion house, with its appurtenances at Hendon, and all the aforesaid lands in the County of Middlesex, extended to the clear annual value of £100 beyond all reprises," &c,

There is also in the Chancery Proceedings of Elizabeth's reign, a bill for discovery respecting a settlement, Richard Codrington being plantiff, and William Herbert and Francis Fitton, defendants. It relates to the manor of and lands in Doddington Co., Gloucester, and to the manor of Hendon, the property of Sir Edward Herbert, knight. There were also other proceedings relating to lands of the manor, pending in the Court of Chancery at this time, between John Barker and Francis Barker, the former claiming (under an alleged will made by his father, and of which Robert Marshe and Nicholas Huddyl [Hudgell] were the executors) certain messuages, lands, &c., in Hendon, called "Grenes," which his elder brother, Francis, had entered into possession of and received the profits therefrom for about twenty years, it being alleged that he had suppressed the will. John therefore prayed that a writ of *subpœna* might issue to compel Francis to produce all evidences, deeds and writings necessary for proving the title of the said John. Francis answered that the Bill of complaint was "verye uncertayne and insufficient," and alleged that the father made no will, but died intestate. John then filed his Replication "averring and maintaining the last will and testament" mentioned in the Bill of complaint.

We may assume that John obtained possession of the property for there is soon afterwards an entry on the court rolls of an admission of John Barker, on the surrender of Francis Barker; doubtless this property was identical with "Grenes." This, by the way, is a not uncommon method of describing property in the district; we have also "Whites," and "Cookes," probably the names of early tenants. To return; Sir Edward Herbert, by his wife Mary, had four sons; William his eldest son and heir; George, who died unmarried; Sir John Herbert, Knt., who died without issue, and Edward, who died a bachelor; also two daughters, Ann and Katherine. Sir Edward Herbert the elder died, seized of the manor and rectory, anno Elizabeth 37, 1595 (Harl., M.S., 760), and was succeded by William, the eldest son, who was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I., and afterwards, by letters-patent (1630), was advanced to the dignity of a baron by the title of Lord Powis, of Powis in the Marches of Wales. He took to wife Eleanor, daughter of Henry Percy, eighth Earl of Northumberland. He died in 1655, and was buried at Hendon. Upon his death the manor passed to his eldest son Percy, who had been, in his father's lifetime, created a baronet, and who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Craven, Knt., Alderman of London (and sister to William, Earl of Craven). Percy, Lord Powis, died 10th Jan., 1666, and was buried at Welshpool. (*Dugdales Baronage*).

It appears from the court rolls that from 1640, for some years, Sir William Craven, John Craven, and William Gibson, were lords of the manor, probably as trustees of the settlement made on the marriage of Sir Percy Herbert

with the daughter of Sir William Craven, as above mentioned. Upon the death of Lord Percy, the manor descended to his son William, who became a devoted adherent of James II., and was created Marquis, and afterwards Duke, of Powis by that Prince. The Marquis on the 20th November, 1680, leased the whole of the manor for seven years to a Mr. Samuel Turner of "Maudlin," in the County of Surrey, at £400 a year. Fleeing with James in 1688, Powis was outlawed, and his titles and estates were forfeited to the crown. His son, however, did not follow his father's fortunes, but remained in England, and must have accepted the new order of things, though he did not, it seems, obtain immediately the restoration of any of the estates, the crown continuing to receive the revenues, and, about Aug., 18th, 1693, John Smith, the receiver of their Majesty's land revenue for the county of Middlesex, presented a memorial to the Treasury, stating that he had paid £700 into the receipt of the Exchequer, being rents and fines received out of the manor of Hendon, seized upon the attainder of William, Lord Marquis of Powis, and praying the warrant of the Lords of the Treasury to the Auditor to put the said revenue in charge, according to the inquisition found thereof, or the rental annexed, so that he might make allowance of necessary expenses. This is minuted "18th Augt., '93. To be allowed his charges, and ye Audr. to be directed to put it in charge."

Soon after this Lord Montgomery petitioned the crown to grant him a lease of the Hendon Estates at a rent of £700 a year, and the petition is minuted "7th April, 1694; referred to Mr. Aaron Smith, and to Mr. John Smith, the

receiver of Middlesex." Appended to it are the very interesting reports made in pursuance of the reference; that of Aaron Smith, after reciting the petition, proceeds as follows:

"First;—Whereas the said Mr. Smith has certified the fines for the year 1692 att £44, and for the yeare 1693 att £28 10s.; I consider he should have certified to your Ldspps. what the said fines might reasonably have been adjudged to amount unto *communibus annis*, there being very many copyhold and customary estates of very considerable annual value held of the said manor, and the fines are adjudged *communibus annis* at £150 per annum; and, as I am informed by the bailiff of the said manor, appointed by your Lordpps., a court is appointed to be held for the said manor in this weeke, and several copyhold estates to be taken up, the fines whereof will amount to at least £200.

Secondly:—Whereas the said Mr. Smith, in his computation, sinks the annual value of the said estate £200 ye ann., in respect of the 4d. in the pound towards the land tax. Your Lordspps. are the best judges how long that tax is like to continue a charge to lessen the said estate.

Thirdly:—Whereas the said Mr. Smith certifies that all or most of the tenants' leases expire at Mchas. next, and that in case their Majties. have power to grant them new Leases, some fines thereupon may be raised to their Majties., reserving the old rents. I have perused several of the said tenant's leases yet in being, and thereby and by other good information consider it to be no doubt but their Majties. have full power to grant new lease for 21 years, reserving the now reserved rents thereon—admitting the late Marquis of Powis had only an estate for life therein; which fines for such new leases will rise to a considerable sum of money, and several of the said tenants are at this time humble suitors to your Lordpps. for such new leases. But for your Lordpp's more certain information of the annual value of the said manor of

Hendon, I have hereunto annexed a rental of the said manor, which I have received from the aforesaid Bailiffe of the said manor, whereby it appears the total value of the profits thereof amounts to £1200 ye ann. and upwards, and in case any rents are in arrear, it's not through any insolvency of the tenants. And as touching the prayer of the Lord Montgomery's Petition that he may be admitted tenant to the premises at £700 ye ann., I presume humbly to offer against the same, and submit to your Lordpps. the reason following :—

Reasons against his being tenant at £700 per annum.

First :—The manor is £1100 ye ann., over and besides the £100 granted to the vicar.

Secondly :—The rents generally, constantly and duly paid.

Thirdly :—The leases of most of the tenants of the demesues expire at Michas. next, and all in a short time after, who pray new leases from the crowne for 21 years (being the same time that was granted by the former leases), and the fines will amount to a considerable sum, reserving the same rents now assured to the crown which your Lordpps. have power to grant.

Reasons against the Lord Montgomery being admitted tenant to Hendon att any rent or under any terms whatsoever.

First :—For that the tenants were the only witnesses upon which the recovery was had for their Majties., and have shewn great zeal for their Majties.' interest, and consequently highly provoked the contrary party, and will be utterly ruined if they come under their power.

Secondly :—Their Majties.' title to the late Marquis of Powis's Estate in Wales, of near £500 ye ann., and to the manors of Oundle and Biggin, in Northamptonshire, of about £1500 ye ann., is yet to be trydd, and the witnesses for their Majties. are only the tenants, and in case the Hendon tenants be delivered up to the Lord Montgomery, these, Welsh, Oundle and Biggin tenants will never give evidence for their Majties; and

what . . . . . it may reasonably fall under to make use of the tenants against their old landlords, and then deliver them into their hands to be tiranized over and destroyed, is not difficult to guess, as I humbly conceive.

Thirdly :—The crown will in consequence lose hereby £6000 ye ann. in Wales and Northamptonshire.

Fourthly :—All the leases of the tenants to the demesues at Hendon, expiring as before att Michas. nextt and soon after; in case the same be granted to the Lord Montgomery, they will be turned out of their ancient farmes, and thereby utterly ruined, with their families, merely for their loyalty and affection to their Majties.

Fifthly :—The manor of Hendon is within seven miles of London, of great extent; the tenants thereof are many hundreds, and it's highly for the interest of their Majties. to keep them immediately dependent upon the crowne, as they will be in case Hendon continue as it now is, and directly contrary if granted to the Lord Montgomery; nor will this affect Hendon only, but the the tenants in Wales and Northamptonshire, who are several thousands in number, and now zealous for their Majties. interest.

Sixthly :—And Mr. Hubert, a late steward and principal agent of the late Marquis of Powis, a violent opposer of their Majties, title and interest to the manor of Hendon, and one who refuseth to own their Majties. Government, and that payes double taxes, hath very lately, in a menacing manner, told several of their Majties. now tenants att Hendon, whose leases expire at Michas. next, that they shall have no further terms in the lands and tenements they hold there, to their great terror and trouble.

Seventhly :—How can the crown reasonably expect to prevaile in any suit upon any forfeitures, if the Lord Montgomery obtain the lease, All which I humbly submitt this 24th day of May, 1694."

(Sd.) "AARON SMITH."

A Rentall of the Manor of Hendon.

	Ye ann. £	s.	d.
John Nicholls, Esq.	56	0	0
Mr. Edward Hubert	64	0	0
,, Edward Mills	138	0	0
Widdow Mills	43	0	0
Mr. Abel Browne	100	0	0
,, Roobert Etheridge	20	0	0
,, John Marsh, of Kilbourne ...	44	0	0
,, John Nicholl, of Borr[ows] ...	23	0	0
,, Thomas Marsh, of Hide	26	16	0
,, Richard Marsh, of Page Street ...	23	15	0
,, Matthew Duck	4	0	0
,, Richard Marsh, of Glads. [Gladwin Street]	15	0	0
,, George Higgins	56	12	0
Widdow Page	23	0	0
Mr. Thomas Page	22	0	0
,, Richard Richmond	33	0	0
Chief Rents	47	13	0
Rent, Oates	17	10	5½
The Tithes	288	1	3
Fines, *Communibus Annis* ...	150	0	0
Total ye ann.	£1223	7	8

(Sd.) AARON SMITH.

Following this is the report of Mr. John Smith, the plain business-like character of which, as contrasted with the virulent diatribe of Aaron, is very strongly marked.

"The Rt. Honble. the Lords Commrs. of their Majties. Treasury having, by their order of April, 1694, referred to me and Aaron Smith, Esq., the Petition of the Rt. Honble. William, Lord Montgomery, touching the yearly value of the profits of the

manor of Hendon, in the County of Mddx., and the lands, tithes and hereditaments thereunto belonging, I do humbly certify

That the revenue arising out of the said estate, and payable to their Majties. for the year 1692 and 1693, is as followeth :—

	£	s.	d.
The demesne rents of the said manor, for the year ending at Michas., 1692 ...	814	16	5¼
The rent of tithes for which the Bayliffe hath accompted, and paid for the year ending at Michas., 1692	244	14	11¼
The fines for the year ending at Michas., 1692	44	0	0
Total Revenue for Anno 1692	£1103	11	4½
The demesne rents of the said manor. for the year ending Michas., 1693 are ...	814	16	5¼
The fines for the year ending Michas., 1693	28	10	0
The rent of tythes for the year ending 1693 is yet uncertaine, the Bailiffe not having made up his accompt for that yeare. He has paid £60 in part thereof, and I conceive the same may produce what it did the last yeare, which was	244	14	11¼
And the total Revenue will be, pro Anno 1693	£1088	1	4½

I humbly certify that the said Revenue is charged with 4d. in the pound towards the land tax, which amounts to above £200 per annum; and that there is £100 per annum granted by their Majties. to the Vicar of Hendon, out of the said estate, besides the charges of two Court Dinners yearly for the tenants and Steward of the said manor; as also some allowance to the Receiver for receiving and paying the said Revenue into the receipt of Exchcq.

I further certify your Lordpps., that the demesnes are leased to several tenants whose rents in the whole amount to £814 16s

5½d. per ann., and that all or most of the said tenants' leases expire at Michas., 1694; that in case their Majties. have power to grant new leases of the premises, some fines thereupon may be raised to their Majties., reserving the old rents.

I conceive the rent of £700 per ann., proposed by the Petitioner to be paid their Majties. for that estate, in case it be answered free of taxes; considering there is a £100 besides, payable to the vicar of Hendon out of the premises, may be well nigh as much as that estate will clearly produce.

All which I most humbly submitted to your Lordshipps." (*Treasury Papers, Vol. xxvii., No. 7.*)

(Sd.) JOHN SMITH.

There would seem to have been a doubt in their lordships' minds as to the power of the crown to grant leases for 21 years, mentioned by Aaron Smith, for on March 6th, 1694-5, Sir Edward Ward, Attorney General, and Sir Thomas Trevor, Solicitor General, delivered a report on the petition of Lord Montgomery, as to his Majesty's power of making leases of the manor of Hendon; their opinions being that the King could not make leases thereof for longer continuance than the life of the Earl of Powis (the exile), without the consent of his son, the Lord Montgomery, an opinion which, it will be seen, traverses that of Aaron Smith. (*Treasury Papers, Vol. xxxii.*)

Lord Montgomery did, as a result, actually obtain possession of the manor, for, in the Churchwarden's accounts for the year 1705, appears the entry, "Paid the Lord Montgomery for arrears of quit-rent, £1 1s. 0d."

In the year 1696, the lordship of the manor was granted by letters-patent to the Earl of Rochford (*Patents 8, Wm.*

III., pt. s., No. 9), but the granting of this patent seems to have caused further inquiries to be made on behalf of the Lord Montgomery and his mother, with the result that it was discovered that the manor had been settled on the Marchioness prior to her husband's attainder; the grant to the Earl of Rochford therefore did not take effect, and moreover, Lady Powis appears to have regained possession of the Hendon Estates, which, but for the grant of these letters-patent having caused fresh inquiries to he set on foot, might have remained crown property until this day.

Lord Montgomery, apparently, also gave his allegiance to "the glorious house of Hanover and Protestant succession," or otherwise he would not have been able to obtain the restoration of the family honours and estates, which, however, he did in 1722, becoming legally Marquis of Powis, and by courtesey Duke. It is supposed that this event marks the date of the death of his father.

The manor and rectory remained the property of the Powis family until a few years after the death, without issue, of William, the last Marquis, in 1748, when it was sold by Mr. Langford, of the Piazza, Covent Garden, in 1756, by the direction of the executors of the late Marquis, Edward Herbert, and Brooke Forrester, Esquires. The lordship of the manor, and the advowson, were purchased by a Mr. Clutterbuck, for the great David Garrick, of whom more anon, who gave £13,381 for the first, and also appears to have acquired Hendon Hall at about the same time. The demesues lands, comprising 1,226 acres, 2 roods, and 23 perches, sold for £40,580. (It will be observed that this is about the same quantity as the ten hides mentioned in Domesday

taking the hide at 120 acres.) Langford published a catalogue with a plan of each lot, a copy of which can be seen in the British Museum, and from which the following has been compiled:

"Lot 1: Two fields in Wild, or Weild Lane, 24a. 1r. 18p., John Buckingham, tenant; purchased by Thomas Scrope at £1,030. Lot 2: 153a. or. 19p., in Hall Lane, Daniel Kemp, tenant; purchased by a Mr. Bingley, for £4,890. Lot 3: 24a. 3r. 16p., at Church End, being Upper and Lower Ravensfield and Hatchcroft, on the east of Grove House; Mr. Yeatman, £1,020. It may be mentioned that Ravensfield was situate on the south side of Church Lane, and extended the whole length of the lane, from Burroughs Lane on the west to Brent Street on the east. Lot 4: 15a. 2r. 38p., on the north side of Church Lane; Mr. Cole, of Golden Square, £800. There was a pond on this lot, about the end of Sunningfields Road we should think, which is stated in the catalogue to be "well stocked with carp and tench." Lot 5; An Orchard at Church End, S.E. of the Churchyard, part of Churchyard field (the new portion of the present Churchyard), and a small field west of this, together 2a. 3r. 12p.; Mr. Nicoll, £200. Lot 6: Little Sherrock Field, Green Sherrock Field, and a small enclosure, all on west side of Parson Street, 13a. 1r. 4p.; Mr. John Roberts, £650. Lot 7: Land on the north of Parson Street, close to the Ashley Lane (Downage), consisting of pleasure ground, and part of a garden, kitchen garden, a "pightle" (enclosure) adjoining, a four-acre close and a little field, Little and Great Downage Wood, Mr. Messiter, £1,320. Lot 8: at Hendon Place, 76a. 1r. 25p.; Captain Collett, £2,527. Lot 9; Nearer Sunny Hill, Middle do., Further do., Chamberlain Field, Nearer or First Newarks, Second do., Third do., Further do., Little Downage Woods (arable), with three other fields, all on the north of the church and adjoining Hall Lane on the east, and containing 80a. 3r. 11p.; Mr. Danner, £2730. Lot 9: Adjoining

Hall Lane next Page Street, on the west side, John Nicoll, tenant; three corner mead, Long Slip, St. Foin Field, Lay Field, Broad Mead, Four Acres, Nearer Lay Field, Further do., 60a. 1r. 26p. Mr. Fleetcroft, £2,140. Lot 11: Immediately south of the last plot, adjoining Hall Lane, Great and Little Breach, Red Barn Field, and eight acres adjoining, Qnakers Ten Acres, and Deer Acre, 61a. 3r. 5p.; Mr. Balchin, £2,030. Lot 12: including the house now occupied by W. Sweetland, Esq., and the land adjacent with the premises opposite the church and fields north-westward as follows:—Hall Fields, Upper and Lower Rushworths, Letheridge, Long Breech, Upper Land Acres and Collin Deep Field, together 112a. 2r. 9p.; £4,510. Mr. Heard (?). Lot 113: Land at Collin Deep, consisting of Nearer and Further Shoelands, Collin Deep Field and Mead, Woodfield, Nearer and Further and Long Coppice Hill, Hungerland Mead and Butcher's Lay, together 126a. or. 17p.; Mr. Croft, £3,980. Lot 14: Other land in Collin Deep Lane, west of Mr. Bromhead's, viz.: Barn, Five-acre, Eight-acre, and Fourteen-acre Silk Fields, 37a. 2r. 31p.; Mr. Bingley, £1,510. Lot 15: At the Hyde, a house and other buildings, including the "George" ale-house and some fields known as Gate Fields, adjoining the Edgware Road; Mr. Bingley, £1,880. Lot 16: House and farm at Highwood; the former at at the junction of Nan Clark's (or Moat Mount) Lane with the road to Totteridge, an the east side of the former, 126a. 2r. 9p.; Mr. Jansen, £4,000. Lot 17: The Moat Mount Estate, 144a. 3r. 30p.; Mr. Abel Browne, £3,550. Lot 18: Lands on the north of Highwood Hill, near Green's, Grim's, or Barnet Gate, touching the parish boundary, 72a. 2r. 9p., of which 24a. 3r. 37p. was wood; Mr. Wogan, £1,880.

The manor of Hendon, at Garrick's death, became vested in his trustees, the Rt. Hon. Richard Rigby, John Patterson, and Albany Wallis, Esquires, in trust for his nephew, the Rev. Carrington Garrick for life, and after his

death to be sold for the actor's widow. Thus it remained for a few years, and in the year 1785 there appears to have been a dispute between the lords and the tenants as to the principle upon which the customary fines were levied upon the copyhold of the manor, for, at the court baron held on 23rd September, the homage made a presentment "that by antient surveys and by former presentments of the homage, the custom, time out of memory of man, was that at every alienation or death of a tenant of any copyhold land or tenements, the lord to have for his fine the value of one year's rent coming clearly of the said lands and tenements, the lord's chief-rent being first deducted, such fine to be paid within one year of death or alienation." At the next Court however, held on the 30th May following, Richard Froward, the Steward of the manor, insisted that no such custom ever existed, and that the lord had a right to levy arbitrary fines, at his discretion, not exceeding two years annual value; that the presentment was nugatory, for that certain of the homage had themselves paid arbitrary fines for their admission. It would appear probable that the steward had his way, for, at the same court, a fine of £120 was levied upon the admission of Thomas Day, Junr. (upon surrender of Joseph Braint) to forty acres of copyhold at "Saunders Hutching Wood, called Hickes' Hall Grove and Turtle Field," a high rent for woodland. In the name "Hickes' Hall Grove" we trace the connection of Marquis Campden, with the manor; his family name being Hickes, and his progenitor, Sir Baptist Hickes (Lord of the manor of Hampstead) having erected the celebrated Hickes' Hall at Clerkenwell, the sessions house of the justices of

Middlesex (1611-12). The name "Saunders Hutching" is doubtless identical with what is called Saunders Lane Farm, situate close to the bridge which carries Saunders Lane over the Edgware Railway. It may have originally been Saunders "Hatch" or Gate, leading into the grove.

Upon the death of Carrington Garrick in 1787, the estate was put up for sale, but remained unsold until 1790, when it was purchased by John Bond, Esq., who, we ascertain from the court-rolls, previously held a considerable amount of copyhold of the manor.

At Bond's death in 1801, the manor passed to his executors, Daniel Hinley and John Bickerstaffe, Junr., who appear as lords in the following year, but in 1803, Hinley was alone. The property was soon after this taken possession of by Lowndes, the mortgagee, who put it up for sale, but it remained for some time unsold, and Lowndes was in receipt of the rents from 1812 to 1825, under a decree of the Court of Chancery. In the last named year it was sold to Samuel Dendy, Esq., who seems to have at one time been steward of the manor, and who, in 1845, was succeeded by Arthur Hyde Dendy, Esq., the late lord, the present possessor being Mrs. Eliza Dendy, his widow.

The courts were formerly held in July and January, but, since about 1780, the custom seems to have been to hold them in May and December. The court-leet is held on the Tuesday before Whitsuntide, usually now at the White Bear Tavern, the Burroughs.

The waste of the manor seems to have been granted away wholesale, till there is now hardly a rood of common land in the parish; so that there is nothing to prevent the whole area from being covered with bricks and mortar,

Not to go back too far, we find that, on 28th December, 1758, Elizabeth, wife of Anthony Vere, was admitted to a piece of waste at the Hyde, described as being six perches wide. Later, on 17th May, 1768, there was a grant of waste measuring "four perches long by ten perches wide" lying "between the King's highway and Hampstead Heath" to John Tidd. Another grant of waste at Highwood Hill, measuring seven poles by twenty-two feet, had been made in 1754 to John Franklin. This land was described as "back of Hick Roger's Stile." On 9th May, 1780, a similar grant was made of waste in what is described as "Roundabout Lane, near Gutter's Hedge." John Bond, who was afterwards lord of the manor, secured one acre and twenty perches at Golder's Hill in 1786, and a few years previously he had obtained leave to enclose a piece of waste and a pond thereon at Collin Deep. On 30th May, 1786, Samuel Rutter abtained eight poles "at Mill Hill, in front of his new house," and John Stillman some waste at "Thrift Green" near Mill Hill. At the court baron, however, held on the day last mentioned, a presentment was made that James Bowden had encroached on the waste of the manor at Highwood Hill, and it was decided that "no more turf or gravel was to be dug from the waste or snooks or ponds drawn without the consent of the lord or his tenants." From this it would appear that, previously, no control was exercised over the waste. At the same court John Nicoll, whose family had been settled in Hendon for two centuries or more, was, on the death of Michael Nicholl, admitted (among other lands) to sixteen perches of waste "adjoining the highway," to "waste abutting on a field called Great Shallock Field," and to one rood of waste at

the Hyde. At the next court John Coore was admitted tenant of waste land "adjoining the highway leading from Hendon to Hampstead at Golders Green, being in length 679 feet," evidently a strip by the roadside. A rather curious entry occurs in the roll on 6th October, 1786, when "a copyhold cottage or tenement, called Woodcock Hall, with the garden and appurtenances in Antient Street" were surrendered, by the above mentioned John Coore, to 'revert to waste.' In 1801 we find mention of "Sheveshill Common Field." This is situated south east of and immediately contiguous to Orange Hill, east of the Silk stream and of Deans Lane, on which it fronts. According to Wishaw's map (published 1828) it contained 33-a. 1-r. 13-p., and was then parcelled out among 46 tenants. Another piece of common land called "Gibb's Green" in Lilley Lane is indicated in Isaac Messiter's map publised in 1734.

In 1816 two pieces of waste at Lawrence Street were enclosed, the next enclosure not, apparently, taking place until 1872, when some waste land on the north-west side of Hoop Lane was granted to Sir T. H. L. Brinckman and in the same year the south-western portion of Golders Green at the cross roads was enclosed, the remainder of this land being granted somewhat later. The only pieces of common land now existing in this manor are, as far as we know, a small piece of Golders Green, another at the pond at Drivers Hill, and the small pieces of green adjoining the pond at the Burroughs. We would suggest that, looking at the growth of Hendon, it is quite time that the inhabitants recognised the importance of securing land for a public recreation ground.

CHAPTER IV.

THE HISTORY OF PROPERTY (*continued*).

OTHER MANORS IN THE PARISH.

Lysons (*Environs of London*) enumerates five other manors comprising land in Hendon, namely: Hodford, Cowhouse, Frith or Newhall, Clitterhouse or Clutterhouse (or, as he calls it, Clitherowe), and Renters, but, in the "King's Books" (Henry VIII), only three are mentioned: Hodford and Cowhouse, together as one, Hendon Frythe, and Clitterhouse. None of these are mentioned in Domesday for the very good reason that, (except, perhaps, Hodford and Cowhouse), they did not exist, being then part and parcel of the principal manor, as originally granted, and were created subsequently by sub-infeudation; but this must have taken place prior to A.D. 1260, (and was probably effected by Gervase de Blois), for, in that year, the statute known as *Quia Emptores* was enacted, which provided that, where a grant was made of parcel of any manor, such parcel should still be held of the same superior lord as the principal manor and remain part of that manor; it having previously been the custom upon such grants to erect the lands comprised therein into separate small lordships, held under

the grantor as lord paramount, the crown therefore being unable to enact its full dues of suit and service thereout.

We will take first the manor of Hodford and Cowhouse. This manor consisted and still consists (though it is understood that the property is all enfranchised) of certain lands south-east of the river Brent and bordering upon Hampstead Heath, extending Southward so as to include what is now Cowhouse (or 'Avenue') Farm, Cricklewood Lane, being bounded on the west side by Clitterhouse, north-west by Hendon manor and north by property of Eton College. There is just room for conjecture that the manor of Cowhouse, including perhaps Hodford, was a separate manor at the time of Domesday, for in the charter of Dunstan, cited *ante*, a grant is made of lands at a place called Codenlaw or, as the majority of transcribers have it, "Cowenlaw" (that is *cow-pasture* or *a clearing for feeding cows*.) Belonging at the time of Domesday to the same lord as Hendon, it may have been included under that head and so is lost sight of at that period.

As to Hodford, it appears that in 1295 Emma, widow of Nicholas de Lisle, surrendered to the crown all those lands in Hendon which had devolved upon her by grant from Henry de Wilmundele and Mabella, his wife, upon which the king re-granted these lands to the monks of Westminster to pay for masses for the repose of the soul of his beloved consort Eleanor. It may be said that the above does not in any way identify these lands with the manor of Hodford, but a circumstance which took place in 1296 certainly tends to do so. In that year a royal mandate appeared directing the King's officers not to take any corn

in the manor of Hodford, belonging to the Church of Westminster, and as this is the first instance in which the manor appears as the property of that Church, having been so recently acquired it is pretty safe to assume (as does Lysons) that this manor was identical with the lands surrendered by Emma de Lisle to the crown.

The next subsequent mention of Hodford is on the occasion of the exchange of Hendon for that manor, by Richard le Rous in 1312, (*vide ante*), but, from *Inquisitiones ad Quod Damnum* of 5 Edward II., it appears that Hodford was previously held by the Abbey of Westminster under le Rous as lord paramount; this fact pointing to Hodford as being a member of Hendon manor. In fact, in the same inquisition, it is set down as such. The abbey held it a quit rent of four shillings per annum in money, 4 quarters of wheat, 8 quarters of good oat malt, and suit of court.

In the *Inquis. Post Mortem* of 10 Edward III. (1337) it is stated that Sir Henry le Scrope, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, died seized, inter alia, "of the manor of Hodeford in com. Middlesex." The manor is stated to have been, at this time, of the value of one hundred shillings and to be held *by the service of a rose*; an unsuspected example of "petty sergeantry." In 1358 (*Inq. Post Mortem Edward III*). Margaret, wife of Hugo Mortimer, died seized of this manor, as also of a house in Hendon called "Durhams," which may be assumed to have been the manor-house, and Sir Richard le Scrope was her son and heir, presumably by her first husband, the Chief Justice

This Sir Richard le Scrope subsequently, in 1399 (Pat. 22 R. ii., pp. 3. m. 31), surrendered Hodford and

"Cowys" to Richard II., in exchange for lands in Yorkshire, and that sovereign,

"for his healthful estate while he lives, and for the health of his soul after his death and for the health of the soul of Anne, his consort, late Queen of England, gave to God and the Church of St. Peter, Westminster, and William Abbot and also the Prior and Convent of the same place, all lands, tenements, rents and services called *Hoddefold* and *Cowhous* in the vills of Hendon and Hamstede with appurtenances in the County of Middlesex, which lately belonged to Richard le Scrop de Bolton; also lands in Oxford. To have and to hold to the same Abbot, Prior and Convent and their successors, with all appurtenances, with the return of the King's writs and all other liberties and free customs which they have in other lands," &c. Here follows the order of the chantries, which is of some considerable length. The charter is dated at Windsor 23 April, 22nd year of the reign. [A.D. 1399.] There is also a further charter of the same King, granting, inter alia, the same lands with extended liberties. This charter was given at Westminster on the 1st day of May, in the 22nd year of his reign (1399)

The spelling of the name as "Hoddefold" is noticeable and goes far to explain its origin from Old Eng. *hoth*, a heath (the "*th*" of course easily becoming a "d") and *folde*, a farm-house; the farm-house by the heath, which is a very fitting description; as will be seen when the question of the site of the original manor-house comes to be dealt with.

In 1410 a patent passed the great seal assigning the villages of Hampstead and Hendon to Sir Henry le Scrope (afterwards Lord Masham), a descendant of the Chief Justice; this seems not however to have affected the manors at all, but to have been a license to quarter himself and his

following at these places while attending the King in Parliament. This le Scrope was Treasurer of the Exchequer to Henry IV, and was employed on an Embassy to Eric, King of Denmark. He was greatly trusted by Henry, and usually slept in the same room, but he proved unworthy of the confidence reposed in him, for he entered into a conspiracy against the King, but, the plot being discovered, he suffered as a traitor.

The next mention of this dual manor is in a long "inspeximus" charter by Edward IV, in which are inspected the two previously cited charters of Richard II. (*Memoranda Roll. Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer. Michaelmas 3 Edw. IV. Roll 22.*

So the property remained in the possession of the Abbey of Westminster until the Dissolution, and at that time it was valued with Cowhouse, at £18 10s., the yearly rental being £1 5s. It then was granted, like Hendon, to the bishopric and, on its reduction to a deanery, was regranted to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, who were lords of the manor in 1828, the estate being then copyhold. In that year Hodford Farm, now called generally Golders Green Farm, was in the occupation of Joseph Aldridge, who held it from the Dean and Chapter: subsequently Earl Granville had it, then the late Mr. Charles Panter, and it is now in the tenure of Mr. Dickers. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England are the freeholders.

As to *Cowhouse*, this was also the property of the dean and chapter of Westminster and it is now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In 1796 it was in the occupation of a Mr. Thomas Day, in 1828 in that of Mr. Lewis Raphael who also tenanted Westcotes, or Westcroft,

part of the same property, now occupied by the Andover and Weyhill Horse Company. Cowhouse (Avenue) Farm—is now occupied by Mr. Dickers, the house not being above fifty or sixty years old. "Buckhams Grove," leading to this farm, appears on all the old maps, as also "Cowhouse Green," a strip of waste in the Cricklewood Lane, now built over. The first occasion upon which we find a house mentioned by name is in the "Inquisition Post Mortem" of 1358 (*ante*) where Margaret wife of Hugo Mortimer is stated to have died seized of "Durhams." It is allowable, perhaps, to theorise a little with regard to it. It is assumed to have been Hodford manor-house and it is further surmised that it stood at the extreme south-eastern limit of the parish, on Golders Hill. This has been the site of the manor house for a considerable period and there is at the present time a house bearing that title, it having been built by John Bond in the last century; and was in 1828, the property of Robert Ward and occupied by William Lynch. This is on the north-east side of the road and now in the occupation of Miss Johnston. The original manor-house, however, there is reason to believe, stood on the other side of the road, and there is a house now there which Wishaw calls "Hodfords" in his map but it is thought that this does not occupy the exact site of the original manor-house which, stood about 150 yards to the westward. This is fixed upon as the true site of the old manor house from the fact that in 1796 there existed, in "Dell Field," a moat, which is now a string of ponds; though a narrow strip of water, which bounds the south side of the present garden of "Hodfords," has all the appearance of the remains of a moat which, at one time, was

connected with the other and filled from the same source which now supplies the ponds. In 1796, and for some years thereafter, Hodfords was the property of a Mr. John Coore, together with Great, Middle, Upper and Lower Hodford Wood Closes and Little Hodford Wood (see also as to the derivation of "Hodford" *ante*). The house is now known as "Golders Hill" and is the residence of Sir Spencer Wells, Bart. Ivy house, next to this, was, in 1828, in the occupation of J. Hopton Forbes, now of John L. White, Esq. Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne, (who is buried in the church yard) formerly occupied the Manor House.

The Hodford Estate does not appear to extend further north eastward than the Golders Hill Road, as the land on the other side belongs to Eton College.

The next manor we have to deal with is that of

FRITH OR NEW HALL.

The history of this is somewhat obscure, but it is supposed to have been carved out of the larger manor of Hendon by Gervase de Blois, as it is not mentioned in Domesday. In 1366 it was the property of Richard Rook (Knight of the shire 1363), who gave a messuage, two tofts (groves of trees or copses), 646 acres of arable land, 39 of meadow, 100 of wood, and £2 7s. 6d. rents in Hendon, which he held in this manor of Frith, to the abbot and convent of Westminster. The arable land is stated to have been so *dry* and *stony* that its value was only one penny an acre, and it could not be cultivated without a great expenditure for manure (*Inq. post mortem*, 40 *Edw. iii.*, *No.* 20). It must be confessed that it is hard to reconcile this dry and stony statement with the

known character of the soil round Frith Manor, or, indeed, anywhere else in the parish, which, except for a few feet at the very highest spots, is an exceedingly adhesive clay. Is the dry and stony condition of the land referable in any way to the love the 'monks of old' had to a bargain and their evident hunger at all times for land at Hendon? Or was there a fear that, if the land was reported upon as being fertile, the crown might desire to lay hands upon it?

The manor was anciently called "Hendon Frithe" and, in the Kings's Books, "Fryth in Hyndon" (*Hyndon* is quite an exceptional form of spelling), where it is valued at £13 6s. 8d., and is stated to be the property of the monastery of St. Peter at Westminster, the amount received by way of rent being £1 6s. 8d. There is also a further valuation of land in the manor, called in this entry "Frith *and* Newhall," at ten shillings, the yearly rental being ninepence.

This manor it appears, did not, like that of Hendon, form part of the endowment of the bishopric of Westminster, but was granted to Bishop Thirlby himself and his heirs and assigns, (*Patents* 4, *Edw. vi, pt.* 9, *April* 9.) and after the reduction of the see, remained his property, continuing for some time in his family; coming afterwards, according to Norden, into the hands of Richard Weeks, gent., who purchased it. It then became the property of the Peacock family, and was purchased, in 1720, from the co-heirs of Richard Peacock, Esq. by John Lade, whose son, Sir John Lade inherited it on his fathers death, and in 1795 it was held in dower by Lady Mary Lade, widow of Sir John, and was sold in 1810 to T. J. Fentham, Esq. It is all freehold.

Frith Manor House is now the residence of Madgwick S. Davidson, Esq., Frith Grange of H. G. Yates, Esq. (the lodge was built in 1855) and the farm is occupied by Mr. Hayter Scrivener. On part of the estate near the brook, H. T. Tubbs, Esq., built himself a magnificent residence in the decorated Tudor style, which he christened Nether Court (Nether Hall seems to have been an old name for Frith manor house). It was completed about the year 1882, and is built of red brick, with stone dressings, and the customary gable roofs, and tall brick chimneys: the north-east angle being occupied by a massive tower with small wooden cupola. The grounds are about twenty acres, and their appearance is much added to by the manner in which the Dollis Brook, which forms their eastern boundary, has been treated, islands having been formed, and planted, and rustic bridges erected. The common of this manor was "Frith Green" just westward of Frith Manor House, long since enclosed, but it is shewn in Messiter's map (1734).

With regard to the derivation of the name "Fryth" it may either mean the "free" manor, from some special exemption or privilege contained in the original grant, or from the fact that the Dollis, eleven hundred yards north of the Manor House, widens its waters so as to form a lake, known in Hampshire as a "flash" and elsewhere as a "frith," this lake being at the present time three hundred yards long and one hundred wide, and is partly natural. Of course these are pure guesses, and there is another, and perhaps more likely derivation, namely, from *prov. Eng.* "fryte" *a wood* or *coppice*, Hendon Frythe—Hendon Wood, (Hendon Wood Lane still exists, north-east of the manor). but not identical with Hendon Woods, otherwise Hendon

Parke," included in the grant to Sir Wm. Herbert.

The next manor that has to be dealt with is

CLITTERHOUSE OR CLUTTERHOUSE.

This name is probably from *Prov. Eng.* "clite" *clay*. It is called "Clater's House" in Rocque's Map, 1746, and "Clitherow" by Lysons, but in the King's Books, it appears as Clytterhous, It is not entered in Domesday and may be assumed at that period to have been parcel of Hendon manor, and it is perfectly justifiable to assume that it was severed from that lordship by Abbot Gervase. The first recorded dealing with it after this, is a grant, which included lands in Stanmore Parva parish, dated in the year 1358 (*Inq. ad quod damnum 32 Edw. III. No. 78*) by which Hugh de la More gave to the Prior and convent of S. Bartholemew, West Smithfield, a messuage, 200 acres of arable land, 4 of pasture, 61 wood, 18 waste, and eleven shillings and fourpence, rents, the arable land being valued, as in the case of Frith Manor, at one penny the acre, for the same reason, namely, that it was dry and stony! As the Priory never held any other lands but those included in the old manors of Clitterhouse and Renters and as the latter is granted to it by name, the land above mentioned must have formed part of the former,

A further grant of lands in this manor was made to the priory in 1446, by William Clere, Henry Frowyke (sat for Middlesex in five parliaments, between 1316 and 1376), and others, which lands consisted of a copse and 120 acres of arable and pasture known as "Rokeholed" and "Newlond" and which had formerly been the property of Robert Vince, Hugh Wynkebourne, and others. This

property can be easily identified. for "Rokeholed" is no other than "Rockhall," having been called successively Rockhold and Rockholt, and there are, on Clitterhouse Farm, fields called to this day "Great Vince," "Little Vince," and "Lower Vince." As to Rockhall, 26 acres of it are now occupied by the main line, goods siding, and the Child's Hill Station of the Midland Railway.

Robert Warner (Member for Middlesex, 1416), by his will, bearing date in the reign of Henry VI, gave all his lands, tenements, woods, and pastures, in the ville of Hendon called Clyderhouse, after the decease of his wife Margaret, and his brother Thomas, to the "Warden and brethren of the hospital of S. Bartholomew, in the suburbs of London, near Westsmithfield," and their successors. John Wakering, clerk, the superior of the hospital, being appointed executor.

In 18 Henry vi., 1440, (*Ing. a. q. damnum* 14), the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's granted to the Warden and Hospital of S. Bartholomew, Smithfield, 60 acres of arable land, six of pasture, and 36 of wood, which may be taken to have formed part of the Clitterhouse estate, all the property held by the dean and chapter lying in the western or south-western part of the parish, and having been formerly probably the endowment of the prebendal stalls of Oxgate, or Chamberlain Woods (the names still existing). The property granted as above is valued in the King's Books at £6, the Abbey of Westminster appearing to receive a rent therefrom of 20s. per annum. There is also a further valuation of other land belonging to S. Bartholomew from which the annual receipts were twenty-four shillings, but, as the so-called manor of Renters,

immediately north of Clitterhouse. is not mentioned in the King's Books, this entry may refer to that property, as it also belonged to S. Bartholomews.

At the Dissolution the Priory of S. Bartholomew was suppressed and a hospital founded in its place, and endowed (inter alia) the manor of Clitterhouse, which is still its property.

The common land of this manor consisted of a narrow slip adjoining the lane leading from the Edgware Road to the farm (now blocked), and between that and Cricklewood Lane. It is on the line of the new road, called Claremont Road, which leads to the farm. Its name is, or was, Rushy Common, or Clitterhouse Green.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth century the Kemp family occupied Clitterhouse: Thomas Kemp being here in 1679, and later, 1780, John Kemp. In Rocque's map (1747), "Kemp's Wood" is shown, a short distance north-west of the farm-house, and occupying the space since called "Great White Field" but the wood was cleared prior to the end of the last century. A new Manor House was built near the site of the old one, about the year 1793, the latter (according to Cooke) being left standing. It was surrounded by a moat, three sides of which, with part of the fourth, existed twenty years ago, but have now, apparently, been filled in. This proves the antiquity of this site as the *locale* of the manor house, which was, until lately, with the exception of the farm buildings attached to itself, the only house on the property. At the time that the new house was built, Mr. T. Day was the occupier, as is Mr. Richard Keevil at the present time. The estate is now believed to be freehold.

There is yet another property to be mentioned which Lysons dignifies as a manor, but it is not mentioned as such in any of the public records, and it is thought to have been included with Clitterhouse. This property is

RENTERS.

situate in Renters Lane, just north of the wooden foot-bridge, which bridge, by the way, according to the Hendon churchwarden's accounts, the churchwardens of Watford were bound to contribute a noble a year to keep in repair; the Edgware Road perhaps being formerly liable to be flooded by the Brent, and this offered an alternative route to Watford, by way of Shire Hall Lane and Brent Street.

Renters is said by Lysons to have formerly belonged to the Priory of S. Bartholomew, and after its suppression, was granted, in 1543, to John Williams and Edward North in fee farm. In 1548 *Sir* John Williams (probably the same as held it with North in 1543), and Anthony Stringer had the King's license to alien the manor to Sir John Cholmely (the founder, in 1565, of Highgate Grammar School) Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and afterwards Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, who left it by his will to his clerk and servant (and probably relative) Jasper Cholmeley, who was one of the first governors of Highgate School, and in whose family it remained until the year 1782, when it was purchased from William Cholmeley, of Teddington, by the Rev. Jerome Newbolt, prebendary of Winchester, who was the proprietor in 1795; it was then tenanted by the Mr. P. Rundell, the London goldsmith, and, later by his relative Mr. J. Neeld. It is now in the occupation of Mr. C. Gatti, and generally goes by the name of 'Gatti's Farm.'

It is believed to be an unusual thing for so many manors to exist in one parish, and there are, besides, other properties which have been at one time or another converted into freeholds and separated from the manor of Hendon, the most extensive of which is, perhaps, that of the Provost and College of Eton who own the land between Golder's Hill and the Finchley boundary and from Hampstead Heath to the Finchley Road and beyond.

This property was called "Wyldes," and the name still exists in Wild Wood, at North End, Hampstead, and that name is applied, in Cooke's map, to what is now known as Turner's Wood, as also to Hoop Lane (this last name was taken from a public-house sign), and the footway from North End to Temple Fortune is even now known as Wild Hatch, where was formerly, doubtless, a gate or, at all events, an entrance of some sort to a more extensive piece of woodland.

The title of the college to this property can be traced back to the year 1450, and commences with a grant dated 30th of October in that year, from Henry VI., of Wyldes, in the parish of Hendon, Chalcotes in Hampstead, land in Fynchley, the White Bear in Westcheap, and the hospital and land in S. James' parish, and on the Court Roll of 1 Edw. IV. (1461) is an entry that the Hospital of S. James' had their fine respited for a year; so that their land would then appear to have been copyhold of the manor. The next mention that occurs of Wyldes is on the Close Roll of 28 Hy. VIII. m. 13 d., which is a surrender from Roger Lupton the provost, and the college of S. Mary, Eton, to the king, of the hospital and land f

S. James (where S. James' Palace was subsequently erected), included in Henry the Sixth's patent, with a reservation to the college, of Wyldes, Chalcotes (South Hampstead), the lands in Finchley, and the White Bear in Westcheap. This surrender was acknowledged before one of the clerks in Chancery on the 5th December, and the reserved properties are, at this time, in the hands of the college as the freeholders.

The properties of Wyldes and Chalcotes were valued together at £20, while the yearly income from Chalcotes alone must now be between 5000 and £6000. As to Wyldes, it is mostly meadow and pasture land, and therefore of much less annual value.

ALL SOUL'S COLLEGE, OXFORD, held and still holds a very considerable amount of property in HENDON, valued in the king's books at £5 6s. 8d., and acquired by a crown grant. It does not lay together but consists of several detached parcels. White Bear Field, Rye Grass Field, the large field south of this (Footpath Field), Shocklers and Highfield in Butcher's Lane, at the Burroughs; Clay Field, Long Mead, Drift Way Field, Roundabouts (part taken by the Midland Railway), and a field south of Long Mead, divided by the railway, all these between Burroughs Lane and the Edgware Road, also other lands at Holders Hill, namely, five fields north-west of the road which, in 1796, formed Holders Hill Wood; in all about 520 acres. No exact information is at hand as to how the property came into their hands. The DEAN and CHAPTER of S. PAUL'S are also considerable landholders here, but whence the property was derived is not known to the writer. It

consists of lands on the westward side of the parish, and formed, doubtless, the endowment of the prebendal stall of Chamberlain Woods. Its exact situation is in the semi-detached portion of the parish west of the Silk. The Duke of Buckingham (of Canons) tenanted part of it in the last century. This portion consisted of First Long Field, Horse Pasture, Passing Place Field, Whelp's Mead, Hoyle's Mead, Long Hoyles and Great Downage in Cool Oak Lane, called in an old map "Cool Duck" Lane.* This nobleman had a desire to purchase all the property on each side of the road from Canons to London so that he might drive between his town and country residence entirely through his own property. A truly stupendous scheme, which, needless to say, he was unable to carry out. In 1796 his widow was the lessee of Long Hoyles and Great Downage, and in 1828 the Duke of Buckingham.

The peculiar situation of this outlying portion of the parish is noticeable, lying, as it does, beyond the Silk, which, one would have thought, would here have continued the boundary to the Brent. It looks as if it had been acquired by the Abbey of Westminster at a remote time from the owners of the manor of Kingsbury and added by them to their manor of Hendon, being subsequently granted to the Dean and Chapter, but of this transaction no record is discoverable.

The PRIORY of ST. JOHN of JERUSALEM were the owners of about two hundred acres of land in this parish, of which 40 acres of arable land, four of meadow, six of

* A great portion of these lands is now covered by the reservoir of the Regent's Canal Company.

wood, and six-and-eightpence in rents were granted by Roger de Boudon and others in 1359, that the monks might pray for the souls of their benefactors. *(Inq. post Mortem 32 Edw. III., No. 66.)* A further grant was made in 1388, by Guy de Hoddesdon, who quitted claim to the priory in all lands in Hendon which were formerly Gilbert de Brauncestre's. *(Inq. ad. q. d.)* The property of the Priory is valued in the King's Books at £4 os. 9d.

The KNIGHTS TEMPLARS also held land here amounting to 140 acres of arable, valued at four-pence an acre, two of meadow, at one shilling and sixpence, and thirty-five shillings in rents. *(Inq. a. q. d. Edw. III.)*

ELSINGE SPITAL, now Syon College, received from Sir John Fortescue (Chancellor to Henry VI.) and others, twelve acres of arable land, three of meadow, and forty of pasture, with four shillings and fourpence in rents in Hendon, the same being valued in the King's Books at £3 6s. 8d., but their further destination is unknown.

A person named Roger Bassett, seems to have held considerable property in the parish in or about the year 1377 *(Charters Edw. III.)*, and, by Inquisition Post Mortem of 19 Edward IV. (No. 65) it was found that Christiana Waver died seized of Kingsbury Manor and lands in Willesden and Hendon.

A certain Hugh de Cressingham died seized of property in 1296, as appears by an "Extant,"

Made at Hendon 16 October 25 Edw. I. [A.D. 1296] by the oath of William Halce and others "Who say upon their oath that Hugh de Cressingham held nothing of the Lord the King on the day on which he died in the vill, of Hendon but he held certain

lands in the vill of Lord Richard le Rous by the service of rendering 21s. by the year. And they say that the capital messuage is worth by the year 21s. Also there is there in demesne 240 acres of arable land and worth by the year 20s. price the acre 2d. Also there are there 9 acres of meadow and worth 13s. 6d. price the acre 18d. Also they say that there are at Finchesleye 27 acres of arable land held of divers lords by the service of 2s. 10d. by the year and worth by the year 6s. 9d. price the acre 3d. Also there are there two acres of meadow and worth 3s. 4d. Of the heir they say they are ignorant because they have heard from certain persons that the said Hugh was a bastard" &c.

It would appear that de Cressingham's estate escheated to the crown for failure of heirs. It is impracticable to trace this property farther, but it must have been regranted at some time or other; perhaps it forms part of "Wyldes" granted by Henry VI. to Eton College.

The priory of Kilburn is mentioned in the King's Books as holding a tenement in Hendon of the yearly value of two shillings, the situation of which is unknown but which was probably close to the southern boundary and near the Edgware Road. This priory was small and poor and was one of the first suppressed by Henry VIII.

At the present time the trustees of "Pardoes Charity" own the tithes derived from a considerabe amount of land eastward of the Brent at Golder's Green, adjoining that of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The income is divisable every St. Thomas' day among ten poor widows of Great Stanmore. Other considerable landowners are the Midland Railway, 278 acres, the Regent's Canal Company, 129 acres, the Great Northern Railway, 42 acres, and the Metropolitan Railway 32 acres. The last mentioned has,

as yet, commenced no works in the parish, but the operations of the three first have done more than any other agency to change the aspect of the parish, the Canal Company occupying what were formerly meadows with its reservoir, and the railways, both of which were made between the years 1867 and 1869, having converted what was previously a very small and rural village into a suburb of London. To this the Edgware branch of the Great Northern has contributed little, but the main line of the Midland is continually widening its borders, and only three or four years ago acquired sufficient land whereupon to lay an extra double line of rails, and also twenty-six acres at Rockhall for goods sidings.

An earlier work than any of the above, which altered the aspect of the eastern part of the parish considerably, was the construction of the Regent's Park and Finchley Road. This was formed about the year 1825 as an outlet from George the Fourth's new park and the west end of London northwards. It adopted, in some places, the line of old farm roads, but was practically a new road throughout, and the embankment across the valley of the Mutton Brook shows that no trouble or expense was spared.

CHAPTER V.

THE BENEFICE.

As has been mentioned previously, the parish formerly included the present one of St. John, Hampstead, and the benefice was virtually comprised in the grant of the manor to the Abbey of Westminster by the Crown. Although no foundation is mentioned in Archbishop Dunstan's charter of donation, there is a statement made in Domesday of a priest holding one virgate of land, and from that we draw the conclusion that there was also at this time a church: moreover, some members of the Archeological Society consider that the west wall of the church dates from a period prior to the Norman Conquest, and it is ascertained also that the rector of Hendon was responsible for the cost of maintaining a "separate cappelane to serve the Chappell of the Blessed Virgin at Hamstede," and if there was a chapel at that place, surely we may safely assume that there was a church and regular ecclesiastical foundation at Hendon. Park (*Hist. of Hampstead*) assumes that the church was erected by the Convent of Westminster after the place came into its possession—but the subject of the church itself will hereafter be dealt with. Enough for our purpose now to assume that the monks, being the founders of the benefice, became its patrons also, and Pope Adrian II., in

A.D. 1157 (Cotton MS.), by a bull, confirmed to them "In Middlesex, eccm. de Hendune, cum omnibs. ptin' suis"; *i.e.*, "the church of Hendon with all belonging to it. Park draws attention to an unusual circumstance in connection with the early history of this benefice, and that is that a vicarage was endowed, but there was no appropriation. It is to be inferred that the rectory had become a *sinecure* long before the benefice was appropriated by the convent, the incumbents nominating vicars, who were regularly instituted by the bishop and provided for by an endowment. In Pope Nicholas's taxation the church is valued at 30 marks, and the convent contrived to procure a pension of two marks out of this for themselves from the rector, and, at one time, the abbott himself, Richard de Crokesley (as to whom see Stanley's *Memorials of Westminster*) held the rectory, resigning it, however, just before his death, in 1258, into the hands of the Bishop of London (Fulke Basset), but retaining the right of patronage, and at the same time securing the pension of two marks above mentioned.

Appended is a translation from the entry referring to the surrender, in the Register of the Bishopric of London, as follows :—

"To the Venerable Father the Lord F[ulke] by the grace of God Bishop of London, R[ichard] by the same grace Abbot of Westminster, Chaplain of the Lord the Pope [sends] greeting; We wholly resign the Church of Hendon in the Diocese of London which we obtain *(sic)* from your venerable fraternity according to the grace granted to us by the Apostolic See by your consent. Saving to us and our Church of Westminster for all [time] the right of patronage, with the annual pension of our

said Church due in the same. Given at Winchester, on the morrow of the Translation of the Blessed Benedict the Abbot, in the year of grace 1258." (*Harl. MS.* 6956, 84.)

In *Nonarum Inquisitiones* (*temp.* Edw. iii.) there is an entry referring to Hendon parish, being a valuation for the purposes of taxation taken by Hugo Dawe, Richard de Lynford, John de Heyward (Highwood), Robert in the *Hale* and Robert the clerk, by which it appears that the value of the ninth lamb was £2 13s. 4d. They assessed the tax at £21 6s. 8d., the value of the living at that time being, it appears, £3 6s. 8d., and the gross taxable value of the parish £913 6s. 8d.

The convent, about 1477, appears to have grown dissatisfied with the amount of its pension, and the monks obtained the appropriation of the living to their use, so that no more rectors were instituted. An entry as to this occurs in "*Inquisitiones ad quod Damnum*," and the manner in which these inquisitions were taken may well be explained here, as we have had occasion to quote largely from them:—On the 26th October, in the sixteenth year of Edward IV. (1447), a precept was issued to the "escheator" commanding him to inquire whether it would be to anyone's injury if license were given to the abbott of Westminster to appropriate the church of St. Mary, at Hendon, with the chapel at Hampstead; he was at the same time to certify the value per annum. The official, in making his return, stated that no injury would result to the king, or to anyone else, from the course proposed to be taken, that the abbott and convent were patrons of the living, and that the true annual value of the whole was £16. A bull was obtained in the same year from Rome

upon the petition of the convent, in which it was recited that the revenues of the monastery were insufficient for its maintenance and for the reparation of the fabric under its care, which, from age, was in danger of falling into decay, —[it is not clear whether this refers to the abbey or to Hendon Church]—and that, if the Church of St. Mary, at Hendon, with its chapel, were canonically appropriated to the use of the monastery, "then, of a truth, the abbott and convent would be enabled to sustain the charges incumbent on them, and provide for the necessities of the monastery." The bull proceeds, as usual in these cases; —"with authority apostolical, perpetually to annex, unite and incorporate" upon the decease or cession of the then incumbent; but provision was made that the due services of the church should be carried on by a sufficient portion of the profits of the benefice being reserved as the stipend of a vicar: it being at the same time proposed, however, that the latter should be instituted by the convent and be removable at their pleasure. To these last stipulations the bishop would not agree, and they were given up before he confirmed the appropriation, the convent only preserving the right of presentation to the vicarage, leaving institution and induction to the bishop. The incumbent was to hold his position for life, yearly pensions of 3s. 4d. were reserved both to the bishop and archdeacon, and the vicar's endowment was to be the same as before the annexation of the benefice to the convent. Park states that he is not aware of the existence of any record of this early endowment. This transaction was concluded on 14th, May, 1478. At this time, too, the chapelry of Hampstead appears to have been erected into a separate curacy. *(Vide post.)*

The following (on the authority of the Registry of the Bishopric of London) were Rectors of Hendon (with the chapel of Hampstead annexed) :—

Hugo de Byford, instituted 4th June, 1321.

Thomas de Dertford, 8th Jan., 1324, by the resignation of de Byford.

John de Haverhall, 15th Mar., 1324, *per resig.*

William de Muschani, June, 1327, on the death of the last.

Thomas de Lound, by letters patent of King Edward iii., May 13th, 1349. (*Pat. 23 Ed. iii. pt. i.*)

Henry de Wakefield, (date uncertain.)

He was Treasurer of S. Paul's Cathedral in 1368, and on his resignation of the rectory of Hendon was admitted to the prebend of S. Pancras, in which he was confirmed by the King May 25th, 1363 (*Pat.* 37 Ed. iii.) Newcourt takes him to be the same as he who was subsequently Archdeacon of Canterbury and Treasurer of the King's Household, who was elected Bishop of Ely but not consecrated, being afterwards, however, made Bishop of Worcester by papal provision in 1375 and Treasurer of England in 1377, dying in March, 1395.

John Cruse, 5th March, 1362, *per resig.*

Thomas de Eure, 30th Dec,, 1372, *per resig.*

Thomas de Eure, or Evere, L.D., obtained the Deanery of London by papal provision prior to the end of 1389. He was also prebendary of Mora and died on Oct. 9th, 1400. He was buried at the entrance to the choir of S. Paul's Cathedral, and over him "was laid a large marble stone with an inscription round the edges; within that the twelve

apostles and in the midst his own effigies in his stall, at full length; and over the head of the stall the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, all curiously inlaid with brass."—Newcourt.

Richard Downe, (In 1392 he was rector of Ashdown, Essex).

William de Selby, 31 Aug. 1390, *per resig.*

Robert Burgess, 23rd April, 1391, *per resig.*

John Ward, 2nd Dec., 1405, *per resig.*

He was previously rector of Bricklesey, Essex, to which he was presented in 1362 and which he resigned in 1365, becoming vicar of West Mersey in that year. He was successively rector of South Fambridge and vicar of West Ham, and appears to have resigned the living of Hendon in 1407 for Willingale-Doe in Essex, of which place he was the incumbent at his death in 1443. He was succeeded at Hendon by

Gervase Norton who, resigning, gave place to

John Lockaw on 10th December, 1442, who, dying, was succeeded by

William Hawkin, 14 Ap., 1423. The next was

William Emmington *(date uncertain)*, succeeded by

Thomas Norton, 3rd Jan., 1432, *per mort.*

In 1 Edw. IV (1461)—Ingylton, *clerk*, was admitted to copyhold lands of the manor, on the surrender of Thomas Norton, and it is to be assumed that he was connected in some way with the church, for it is unlikely that he would otherwise have been residing at Hendon. He may have been performing the office of chaplain at the abbot's

residence, but he does not appear among the rectors or vicars.

All the above seem to have been instituted by the Bishops of London.

John Barton, was instituted by the Abbey and Convent on the resignation of Norton, 22nd October, 1461. He was, previously successively rector of Sutton (May, 1433), Wodeham-Mortimer (Dec. 1433), Vang (1435), Yeldham Parva (1437), Morse (1445). This last he resigned in 1451. He resigned the rectory of Hendon, and was succeeded by

William Dudley, A.M., on 24th Nov., 1466, who was educated at University College, Oxford, being the third son of John Dudley, otherwise Sutton, Lord Dudley, as appears by his epitaph. He was made prebendary of S. Pauls (Cardington Minor), November 24th, 1468; obtained the prebend of Newington, 1462; that of Brownswood in the same year, and was then Dean of the King's Chapel. He resigned his last prebend about November, 1473, and in 1475 became Archdeacon of Middlesex, which appointment he resigned October 30th, 1476, being then Dean of Windsor and of the King's Chapel, also a canon of Wells. In 1476 he was promoted to the see of Durham, being consecrated in the following year. He died in 1483, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, in the chapel of S. Nicholas, under a tomb of grey marble, on which was his effigy in brass, clad in episcopal robes with mitre and crosier, the tomb being canopied with a sculptured arch. The brass has now disappeared. He had resigned the rectory of Hendon in 1477, on being consecrated as Bishop of Durham, when the bishop instituted.

William Bampton on 27th Sept., who in 1455 had been instituted to the rectory of S. John the Evangelist, Friday Street. This was the last appointment of a rector, for, as we have seen, the Abbey and Convent of Westminster themselves became the rectors, and from that date presented to the vicarage and to the chapel of Hampstead, as a separate curacy.

The following is a list of *vicars* from the earliest ascertainable date; they were, of course, always presented by the rectors:—

John de Beredon (*date uncertain*).

Walter de Aston, 5th September, 1329, *per mort.*

{ Roger Mareschall (*date uncertain*).
{ Robert Francis, 7th Nov., 1364, *per resig.* Francis exchanged the living of Tottenham with Mareschall for that of Hendon.

John Sacomb, 19th Feb., 1371, *per resig.* Presented to the vicarage of North Barking, Essex, 8th April, 1395, which he resigned in 1398. His successor at Hendon was

Thomas Ashwell, who, dying, was followed by

William Wynewyke, 8th March, 1386, *per mort.*

Walter Norman, 6th Sept., 1391, *per resig.*

Stephen Bonyour, 26th Oct., 1426, *per mort.*

John Fernyclough, 29th April, 1427, *per mort.*

Alan White, 9th July, 1431.

Henry Fisher, A.M., 27th June, 1459, *per mort.*

The following were presented by the Abbey and Convent:—

Richard Martin, D.B., 20th June, 1478, *per resig.*

John Brakynburgh, 27th April, 1480, *per mort.*

Gilbert Andrewson, 7th Dec., 1487, *per mort.*

Richard Rawlins, S.T.D., 29 Jan., 1503, *per mort.*

He was of Merton College, Oxford, and was made a fellow of his college in 1480, afterwards rector of S. Martin's, Ludgate, and Prebendary of S. Paul's (Willesden preb.); sub-dean of York, 1506; canon of Windsor, June, 1507; archdeacon of Cleveland, December, 1508; and, subsequently, Warden of Merton. He had a great reputation for learning and, in 1521, went in the King's train to France, being present at the sieges of Terwyn and Tournay. In 1514 he was made King's Almoner, but, in 1521, was deprived of the wardership of Merton, being consecrated, however, in the following year, Bishop of S. David's. He died in 1536. It was probably upon receiving the rectory of S. Martin's that he resigned the vicarage of Hendon, in which living he seems to have been succeeded by

William Perys on 26th Oct., 1503, who was followed by

Peter Burnell, L.D., 9th Feb., 1513, *per resig.* The next being

Robert Shether, S.T.B., 23rd Jan., 1528, *per mort.*

On 25th Nov., 1535, Shether received the royal license to receive and hold, along with the perpetual vicarages of Hendon and Waltham Magna, in the diocese of London, a third cure, and, without them, any three other benefices. (Pat. 27 Hy. viii., pt. 1, m. 33). He did, as a fact, hold, at one and the same time, the livings of Hendon, Burnham, Henham, and Waltham Magna, the last three being in Essex. He died in 1557, and thus it will be seen that he held his livings throughout the difficult times arising from the great changes which took place during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI. and Mary.

The following entry concerning Hendon occurs in the "King's Books" at the Dissolution :—

First fruits £15, Tenths £1 10s., Rectorial 15s., Vicarial 2s. 6d., Archidiaconal 7s. 6d., Synodial 3s. 5d., Pension to the Abbey 1s.

The Chapel of Hampstead "*cum* Kilborne," is mentioned as *olim capella annexa ecclesiæ Hendon*, "formerly a chapel annexed to the church of Hendon," so that the separation had occurred previously, and the actual date would seem to be about the year 1478, as previously is mentioned. It is stated by the author of *Ecclesiastical Topography*, that the abbot and monastery of Westminster, effected the separation in that year, and made the chapelry of Hampstead into a curacy in their gift, but he gives no authority, although the entry in the King's Books, given above, would seem to bear out this statement, and Newcourt gives the curates of Hampstead from that date.

Park, in his History of Hampstead, asserts that the tithes of that parish were severed from the rectory of Hendon, and became vested in the grantees of the manor of Hampstead after the Dissolution. The same author also states that the proprietors of the last-named manor had continued to nominate to the cure (of Hampstead) from 1549 to the time at which he wrote (1810).

Park also states that when Hampstead came into the hands of Sir Thomas Wroth, by gift from the crown after forfeiture, the living was a donative or free chapel, and draws this conclusion from the fact that the incumbents did not attend the bishop's visitation until 1561 (twenty-two years after the suppression), "when one of them, either

through ignorance or in order to bring himself under episcopal protection, appeared at the primary visitation of Bishop Grindall," thus changing the nature of the benefice, which became a perpetual curacy, subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop.

The churchwardens of Hampstead were not, however, summoned to the bishop's visitations till 1598, and the registers of Hampstead commence in 1560.

We will now resume the chronological list of vicars. Shether's successor was

William Pitts, clk., 21st June, 1557, presented by J. Askew and William Lambert, patrons *pro hac vice*, the advowson being then, apparently, in the hands of the Crown. Queen Mary, by letters patent dated Nov. 5th, 1553, whereby several manors, lands and rectories, were granted to Bonner, bishop of London, expressly reserved to the Crown the advowson of Hendon, and although she re-established the monastery of Westminster, she did not, apparently, see fit to restore to it the whole of its property forfeited in 1537 upon its dissolution; since which time the advowson had remained in the hands of the Crown, Askew and Lambert having doubtless been its nominees. It seems, however, in the year 1557, to have been granted to William, Earl of Pembroke, who then held the manor, for, on the resignation of Pitts, a month after his appointment, that nobleman presented

John Gybbs; clk., (previously rector of Stockin-Pelham, Herts, on 11th February, 1556, who, in the following year was presented to the vicarage of Rickling, Essex, died in 1559. On his translation the earl presented

Henry Symonds, clerk, 10th Jan., 1558, and his successor,

Thomas Harvey, clerk, 25th Nov., 1562, Symonds being deprived by Elizabeth.

Richard Laurence, clerk, was presented to the living on 1st July, 1564, and he dying, was succeeded by

Richard Evans, A.M., 15th Sept., 1582. This presentation was made by Sir Francis Walsingham (Secretary of State), he acting as patron for that special purpose as the representative of Sir Edward Herbert, knt. (*Newcourt's Eccl. Hist.*) The next was

Thomas Paske, A.M. The date of this presentation is uncertain, but he seems to have been vicar at the time of the Great Rebellion, when he was deprived, and Francis Wareham was put in by the parliament. Newcourt, however, inserts the name of Benjamin Hinton at this time but without any date, and we cannot find his name in any of the parish records. At the time of the Civil Wars, the then possessor, Sir Percy Herbert, appears to have sided with the King; [he did in fact, it is believed, hold a commission in the royal army,] for we find it reported in 1650, by the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, that the parsonage (rectory) of Hendon, worth about £190 per annum, lately belonged to "Sir Percy Herbert, a recusant convict;" (another term, in those days, for a loyal gentleman) "that the vicarage, with the house, &c., was worth about £55, and that Francis Wareham, an able minister put in by the parliament, was the incumbent, to whom an augmentation of £38 per annum had been granted by the committees."

(*Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MSS.*) It may be assumed that Wareham had to go about his business at the Restoration, but it appears doubtful whether Paske ever returned to Hendon, for he seems to have been, at that date, presented to the rectory of Much Hadham, and the writer thought that this afforded a clue to the whereabouts of the missing registers, which Paske is supposed to have taken away with him. The present rector of Much Hadham, the Rev. Mr. Porter, very kindly caused searches and inquiries to be made as to the registers, but, unfortunately, without success. They were probably therefore destroyed by the Parliamentarians. Paske died in 1662, and his successor was

Thomas Staresmore (or Staresmere), A.M., presented 28th August by M. de Lawn, gent, who held the living until 16th Sept., 1679, when he resigned for Edmonton, being succeeeded by

Meshach Smith, A.M., presented 26th Feb., 1679, by John Herne, Esq., patron *pro hac vice*. This divine was born at Sible Hedmingham, in Essex, on Aug. 7th, 1637, and was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took his degree as Master of Arts. In May, 1673, he was presented to the living of Chipping Ongar, Essex, by Mrs. Goldesburgh of that place. In 1679 he resigned that living and was preferred to the vicarage of Hendon, being also a prebendary of Wells. (*Newcourt*). He is stated to have been the founder of the endowment of the Hendon National Schools. Meshach Smith, in 1705, drew up an account of the original endowment of Hendon which is among the Westminster records. It included all the small

tithes, subject, however, to some particular usages, and, at the time that Smith was vicar, the income of the vicarage was derived chiefly from the lambs.

The rectory was seized into the hands of the crown upon the attainder of the Marquis of Powis for his attachment to the case of James II., and it was charged, by patent under the Great Seal, with an annuity of £100 per annum. to be paid out of the great tithes to augment the vicarage (17 Feb., 1694). Smith was succeeded by

Humphrey Hall, 1707.

Edward Saunders, 1728. The next being

Walter Earle, A.M. He died in 1772 and is buried in the Churchyard. It was during his pastorate, in 1756, the sale took place of the Duke of Powis' property, when the demesne lands, the lordship of the manor, and the advowson were sold on behalf of the executors of the Duke of Powis (Edward Herbert and Brooke Forrester, Esquires), the great tithes were also put up to auction as part of the Duke's estate and sold, as appears from the catalogue of Langford the auctioneer, a copy of which is in the British Museum. The value is stated to have then been as follows: wheat, six shilling an acre; barley and lent corn, four shillings; grass, two-shillings-and-sixpence; the owner having power to collect either in kind or by a money composition. In 1796 they were valued at four-shillings-and-sixpence an acre in the north part of the parish, and at five-shillings-and-sixpence in the south for grass and arable land.

David Garrick became the purchaser of the advowson,

together with the lordship of the manor, and subsequently presented to the living.

James Townley, M.A., succeeded Earle. He was previously head master of Merchant Taylors' School and the author of "*High Life Below Stairs*," which was first published in 1768. He also printed, in 1756, a sermon on Kings IV. 13, which he preached before the "Sons of the Clergy."

Amongst the Hendon clergy the Rev. Henry Bate is a rather conspicuous figure at this period. He, according to Walford's *Chapters from Family Chests*, "distinguished himself for more than half-a-century in the literary, the dramatic, the musical and the political world; and having been in turn editor, clergyman, duellist, volunteer officer, county magistrate, courtier and baronet." He was born at Chelmsford in Essex, in 1726, his father being a clergyman in that neighbourhood, and he was probably educated at the local grammar school, being sent, in due course, to Oxford, where he took his batchelor's degree at Magdalen Hall, in 1746. After this he "lived for a time in the fashionable world, his chief characteristic being a love of enterprise." On the death of his father, young Bate was nominated to succeed him in the rectory of North Framlingham, and at this time he appears to have taken to literary pursuits, the income from the living being but small. In 1772 he helped in founding the *Morning Post*, and became one of its earliest editors. His editorship involved him in a duel with a certain Captain Stoney, who, upon his refusing to give up the name of the writer of an article which had given offence to the captain, sent him a

challenge, which was promptly accepted. The duel took place in a private room at the Adelphi Tavern, in the Strand, and after a harmless exchange of pistol shots, the combatants fell to with swords, and they were with difficulty separated when both were wounded. Shortly after this Bate quarrelled with the proprietors of the paper, and resigning his appointment, started the *Morning Herald*, of which he was for some years sole proprietor, the undertaking being most successful.

Bate had already made the acquaintance of the Prince Regent, and was also on terms of the greatest intimacy with Garrick. One day, dining with that celebrated actor at his lodgings in the Adelphi, he chanced to meet the Rev. Mr. Townley, and soon after became his curate at Hendon, where he devoted the greater part of his leisure to literature. He wrote *Vortigern and Rowena*, a drama which was performed in Garrick's time at Drury Lane, besides other plays.

Another work of his was *The Blackamoor Washed White*, produced at Drury Lane. "which, in consequent of the party spirit running so high at that period, caused a contest among the audience, with drawn swords, on the stage itself. He was also the author of the operas, *The Flitch of Bacon* and *The Woodman*; the former was written for the Haymarket, for the purpose of introducing his friend Shield as a composer to the public. The rest of his dramatic works are *The Travellers in Switzerland* and *At Home*. As a magistrate of the county of Cambridge, in later years, he was most active and vigilant," and was chiefly instrumental in suppressing the Ely riots, at the time of the agitation

against the corn laws (about 1815), when, with the help of only a few followers, he arrested the ringleaders, who were armed. For this he was presented with a handsome piece of plate. He settled down in middle life at Bradwell-near-the-Sea, in eastern Essex, and became the proprietor of the perpetual advowson of that parish, which he had himself created by reclamation from a deserted marsh, at a cost of £28,000. "He was at one time rector of Kilcornan and Chancellor of the diocese of Ferns, in Ireland, which he resigned, and then obtained the rectory of Willingham, in Cambridgeshire, and became prebendary of Ely.

In 1784, "Mr. Bate, under the usual royal authority, took the name of Dudley, in addition to his former name. The baronetcy was conferred upon him in 1812." He was a patron of Gainsborough, and was largely instrumental in contributing to the success of that artist. His portrait by him is in the possession of Mr. J. O. Parker, of Woodham-Mortimer, Essex. Bate was "on terms of intimacy with the Earl of Sandwich, the elder Colman, with Cumberland and Bonnel Thornton and Mrs. Cowley, and was the associate of all the wits of his day. He first discovered the merits of Mrs. Siddons, and mentioned her to Garrick, who commissioned him to engage her." [*Walford*].

He died at Cheltenham, in the year 1824, in the ninety-ninth year of his age, and, in default of an heir, the baronetcy became extinct.

Townley was succeeded in the vicarage of Hendon by

Carrington Garrick, B.A., presented, in 1776, by his uncle David; he dying in 1786,

Hugh Bailye became vicar in the same year, followed,

in 1799, by

Jeffrey Snellson, presented by John Bond. At Bond's death the advowson was sold to the Rev. C. L. Eldridge, who, in 1812, presented the well-remembered

Theodore Williams, who reigned as vicar for two generations. He is stated to have been a very fine preacher and a man of cultivated literary tastes. He formed a large library at the vicarage, which cost him some thousands of pounds, but so good was his judgment in the selection of the works comprising it, that it was subsequently sold at only a small proportionate loss. He died on May 20th 1875, aged 90, and is buried in the churchyard; his successor being

The Rev. F. H. A. Scrivener, D.C.L., LL.D., the present vicar. Dr. Scrivener was born at Bermondsey, Surrey, in 1813, and was educated at St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, being, in 1834, elected a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and, in the following year, graduated third in the second class Classical Tripos. After leaving Cambridge he became assistant-master in the King's School, Sherborne, Dorset, and three years later was licensed to the curacy of Sandford Orcas in Somersetshire. In 1846 he accepted the head-mastership of Falmouth School, which position he held for ten years, this being the last scholastic appointment which he held. In 1861 Dr. Scrivener became rector of St. Gerrans, Cornwall, and this small living he held for fifteen years, becoming vicar of Hendon in 1876, being presented to that benefice by the Duke of Portland. Dr. Scrivener is a ripe classical scholar and the author of numerous works dealing chiefly

with the Greek text of the New Testament, to the study of which he has devoted his literary life, and about twelve years ago he published a series of lectures thereon; these were preceded in 1859 by an exact transcript of the *Codex Augiensis*, a Græco-Latin manuscript of St. Paul's Epistles, deposited in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. In addition to this the volume contained a full collation of fifty manuscripts, relating to different portions of the Greek Testament existing in various libraries, besides a critical introduction. The same year witnessed the publication of twenty Greek manuscripts of the Holy Gospels. The work by which Dr. Scrivener is best known to students was published in 1860 and is styled "*A Plain Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament, for the use of Biblical Students*" Though, of course, this work would not have a very general circulation, except among that class for whom it was especially written, yet, so popular is it amongst students, that three editions of it have been issued. About the same time Dr. Scrivener published his Greek Testament, which is largely in use by educational establishments all over England, and an *Editio Major*, with many important additions, was issued in 1887.

In 1864 appeared *Bezæ Codex Cantabrigiensis*, being an exact copy in ordinary type of an uncial Græco-Latin manuscript of the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles. This manuscript was written early in the sixth century and presented in 1581 to the University of Cambridge by Theodore Beza. About the same time Dr. Scrivener published *Codex Sinaiticus*, a manuscript discovered in 1844 in the convent of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai; added to

which were a critical introduction, annotations and facsimiles.

In recognition of his literary labours, a Civil List pension of £100 per annum was granted to the reverend gentleman in 1872. In that year also he was created LL.D. by the University of St. Andrews, and, in the same year that he was appointed to the living of Hendon, the University of Oxford confirmed upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. He was appointed a Prebendary of Exeter in 1875.

Dr. Scrivener was a member of the committee for the revision of the New Testament, which concluded its labours in 1880, and it is said that he attended more meetings than any of his coadjutors, except the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

In 1884 he issued a work dealing with the Authorised English Version of the Bible of 1611, and, in 1887, an edition of St. Chad's Latin Gospels, embellished with photographs and dedicated to Dr. Bickersteth, the Dean of Lichfield, and he is still engaged in the preparation of valuable contributions to Biblical literature.

The Church of England in Hendon has prospered and increased during Dr. Scrivener's pastorate, although of late years, since his severe illness in 1884, he has not been able to take such an active part as theretofore in parochial work Dr. Scrivener's present curates are the Rev. A. C. Bingham, B.A., and the Rev. Noel Platt, B.A. (of Worcester College, Oxford).

The predecessor of the Duke of Portland as patron of the living was J. Masterman, Esq., and the nett income of

the vicarage in 1840 is stated to have been £1,280 The great tithes are in the hands of J. Fletcher, Esq., the trustees of Pardoe's Charity, and numerous other lay impropriators, the successors of those who purchased them in 1756, and they have been commuted for £1771 7s. 7d. The vicarial tithes are about £850, and there are four-and-a-half acres of glebe. The small (or vicarial) tithes, it may be mentioned, are here familiarly known as "cabbage" tithes, because formerly taken in kind.

The amount received by the churchwardens for pew-rents per annum is now a little over one hundred pounds.

As comprising part of the income of the benefice and of the church officials, the following table of fees established in 1859, and lately reprinted in the *Hendon Parish Magazine*, is interesting :—

PARISH CHURCH, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1859.

TABLE OF FEES.

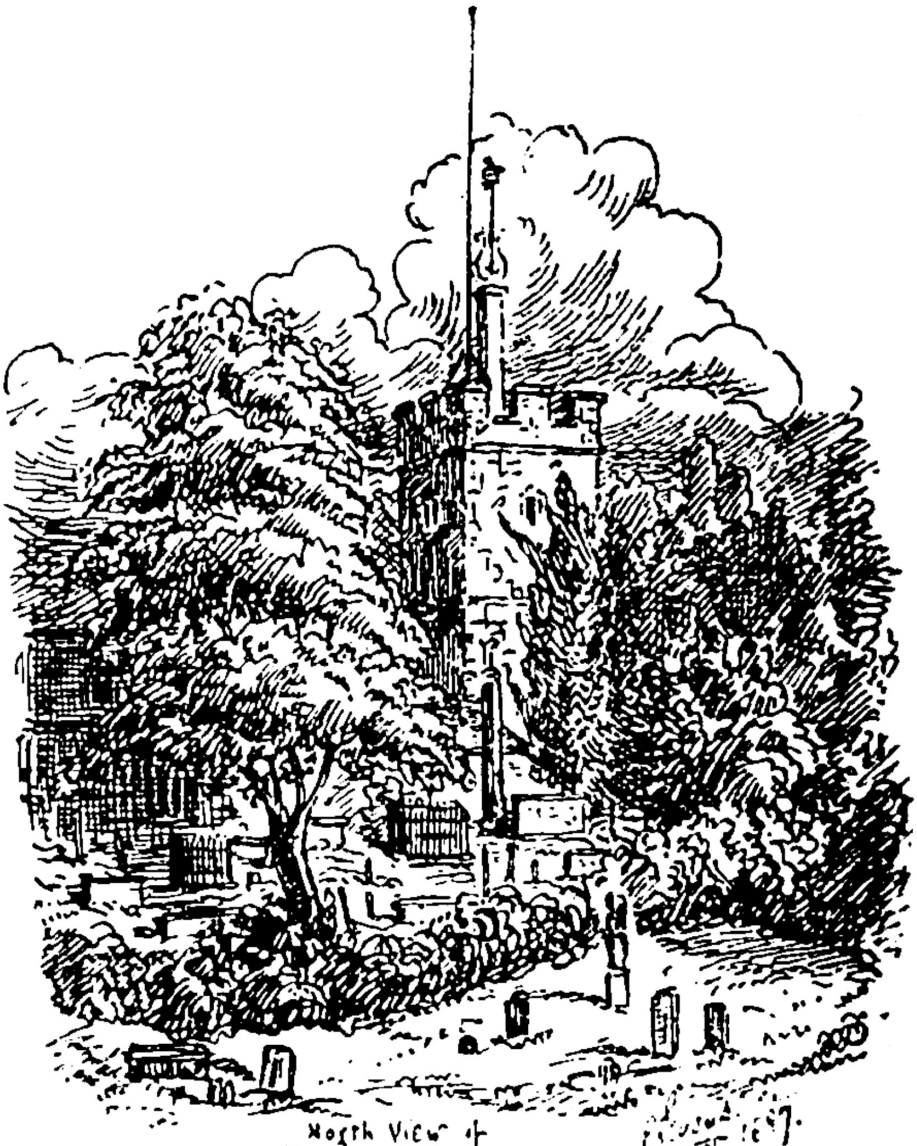
	Vicar.			Parish.			Clerk.			Sexton.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Marriage publication of banns	0	1	0									
Marriage after banns ...	0	5	0				0	2	6			
Marriage by license ...	1	1	0				0	10	6			
Certificate of baptism, marriage or burial ...	0	2	6									
BURIALS.												
Parishioner	0	5	0				0	2	6			
Pauper	0	2	6				0	1	6			
Opening vault	2	12	6				0	10	6	0	10	6
Surplice fee	0	10	6				0	5	0			
Ground for single vault...	10	10	0	5	5	0						
Ground for double vault..	21	0	0	10	10	0						
Vault in church ...	31	10	0									

	Vicar. £ s. d.	Parish. £ s. d.	Clerk. £ s. d.	Sexton. £ s. d.
Opening vault in church	10 10 0		1 1 0	
Non-parishioner's grave in churchyard ...	5 5 0	1 11 6		
Ground for single vault...	21 0 0	10 10 0		
Ground for double vault..	42 0 0	21 0 0		
Opening vault in churchyard	5 5 0		1 1 0	1 1 0
Surplice fee	1 1 0		0 5 0	
Opening vault in church...	10 10 0		1 10 0	1 1 0
Surplice fee ...	2 2 0		0 10 0	
Ground for vault in church	63 0 0			
Parishioner's head and foot stone or rail ...	3 3 0		0 10 6	
Non-parishioner's do. do.	6 6 0		6 10 6	
Fixing tablet in church, 5 feet super and under...	5 5 0			
Ditto, exceeding 5 feet up to 10 feet, and so in proportion...	10 10 0			

SEXTON.	£ s. d.
Digging 4 feet grave	0 9 6
Digging extra depth, per foot	0 1 6
Tolling bell, twenty minutes	0 1 0
Raising bell, one hour	0 2 6
Non-parishioner	0 5 0
Excavating ground for single vault, exclusive of clearing away earth	3 10 0
Ditto double vault	6 10 0

THEODORE WILLIAMS, Vicar.
JONATHAN SPARKS, JOHN WISE, } Churchwardens.

As to this table see further under the title "The Churchyard."



North View of
KENDON CHURCH

CHAPTER VI.

THE PARISH CHURCH.

It is usually safe to assume that where there is a priest mentioned in Domesday as holding land in any manor, that there also was a church at that date, and it is thought by Park (*Hist. of Hampstead*) and others that a church was erected at Hendon by the monks of Westminster upon, or soon after, the acquisition of the property by them, but, as to any building of this early period, there is no record whatever. It may, like many Saxon parish churches, have been of timber and had there been here, at any time, a church built in the early Norman style, some traces of it might have been expected to be found, but, in the structure itself there are none such.

The elaborate Norman or late Anglo-Saxon font (which will be noticed presently) would seem, however, unless, indeed, it were brought from elsewhere, to point to the existence of an earlier church of the same period. Some members of the Archeological Society seem to have decided, upon the occasion of a visit some years ago, that the west wall of the church was of a date anterior to the Conquest; upon what foundation this decision was come to is not known, but it seems of doubtful value, having regard to the pointed form of arch used in the openings in

this wall; that leading into the tower and the blocked up window at the top of the stairs leading to the organ gallery. The head of this last *may*, however, from its shape, be formed of two inclined rectangular stones, and therefore of the Anglo-Saxon period, but it is so thickly covered with plaster and paint that is impossible to speak with any certainty on the subject.

As far as can be ascertained the oldest portion of the present structure would seem to be the tower, which is square, with an embattled parapet and stair-case turret and of a height of about fifty feet. It consists of three stories, the ringing room, clock-chamber and belfry; the stairs, ending, however, at the first storey. The type is very common in the south of England. and the structure was probably erected in the thirteenth century, and is, therefore, nearly seven hundred years old. As before mentioned, there are no certain traces of what is known as the "Norman" Style, but the west doorway consists of an early form of pointed arch, slightly recessed, and is evidently of some considerable age, and a representative of that form which superseded the semi-circular arch of early Norman builders; it is much weather-worn. In the interior, it has over it a flat arch of plastered brick; an early eighteenth century addition. The door is also of the early part of the last century, and was probably inserted at the same time as the brick-work.

The tower, in its original state, was open on the side next the church, as there is a lofty pointed arch occupying nearly the whole width of the east wall, and the apex of which reaches to the floor joists of the clock-chamber,

The organ gallery crosses it, and it is stopped with a thin partition, the lower portion with a door therein, being of wood and the upper of lath and plaster; a comparatively recent erection.

The floor of the clock-chamber is very old, and the joists are, apparently, of oak: it has a noticeable peculiarity in having a circular opening in the centre about twenty-four inches in diametre, which is filled with a deal trap-door. This may have been to accommodate the long pendulum of an ancient clock, or to enable the belis to be hoisted into position. The walls of the tower are constructed of no less than six different materials; namely, red sandstone, soft yellow sandstone, free-stone, flint, tiles and certain portions, notably, the west window and the north-east angle of the parapet, have been rebuilt with red brick, probably during the last century, and have been repaired in the same manner by the present churchwardens. There is supposed to have orignally been a beacon at the angle of the tower; not for raising an alarm, but to guide travellers. Upon close examination it would seem that the west window, which is now merely a lancet, had, previous to the insertion of the brickwork, a much wider opening, coinciding, in fact, with the door beneath. At the side of the window-opening in the interior, the following names and dates are cut in the plaster:—"T. Nicholl, 1791;" "J. Nicoll, Mar. 7, 1831;" and another name which is undecipherable, with the date 1791. The doorway at the top of the stairs is of apparently the same date as the west door way below, and these same stairs are probably the most ancient portion of the tower; as the bell-

ringer said to the writer, "the man's head don't ache as made *them*." The oak door leading into the clock-chamber is also of considerable antiquity, and the nails are clinched on the inner side in a truly primitive manner. From the fact, before mentioned, that so many different materials compose the walls of the tower, there is room to suppose that part of them were supplied from the ruins of some earlier structure.

The weather-cock on the roof is in the form of the "Lamb and Flag" the badge of the Knight's of S. John of Jerusalem, although their connection with the church must have been slight (they held property in the parish, however): the church, too, is dedicated not to S. John, but to S. Mary. This weather-cock is especially noticeable on account of its great size: it is said to measure six feet from the base upon which the lamb stands to the top of the flag. It is mounted on irons in the form of the letter S, and these again are supported by an oak post cased with painted pine. On the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, a flagstaff was erected on the north-east angle of the tower, the place occupied by a similiar one at the early part of the century, according to old prints. The stack-pipe south of the tower bears the letters "S.M.H." and the date 1783.

The tower contains six bells (to reach which, by the bye, there is a wonderfully old and awkward ladder), the oldest of which is the "Second," dated 1637; the next, in point of age is the "Third," 1638; then comes the "Fifth," 1690. inscribed "Edward Nicoll and Nichael —— (surname hidden) churchwardens;" then the "Tenor," 1759, inscribed "To my Benefactor's Praise," and bearing the

the names of the then churchwardens, William Wade and John Dowdeswell as well as "Lester and Pack, London," the founders. The "Treble" bell is dated 1789 and bears the name of the vicar, James Townley: last in point of date is the "Fourth," 1802.

There are entries in the old churchwardens' books concerning the bells, as follows:—

"1714, September 20.—Expended on ye Ringers when ye King (Geo. I.) landed. 18/-

„ „ 20.—Expended on ye Ringers when ye King came to London. 18/-

„ October 20.—Expended on ye Ringers on ye King's Coronation day. £1 6s. 8d.

Presumably on the last occasion they were on duty the whole day, but were not so on the two first occasions. At this time, apparently, there were only three bells. There is now a regular Society of Bell-ringers, working under proper rules, by which it is provided that a steeple-keeper shall be appointed each year and be paid £1 for his services; his duties being to keep the bells oiled and in good order, the ringing-room clean, to see that the lamp is lit when required, and to see that all notices are properly delivered. Every candidate has to ring for a twelvemonth before becoming a member; there being an entrance fee payable of one shilling, and a subscription of twopence a week. At the present time Mr. C. Crampton is secretary and steeple-keeper, and Mr. Frank Sweetland is treasurer, and it is trusted that fines for lax attendance rarely have to be collected. It is noticeable that the rules are specially severe on members who are absent on Christmas Eve.

The charge now made for the bells on the occasions of weddings is, it is understood from, £3 to £5.

The clock is on the first floor of the tower, the single face being outside the south wall towards the village. The works are in an old oak case rather out of repair. From a brass plate at the back of the clock it appears to have been the gift, in February 1759, of a Mrs. Mary Wellenton, the maker being Thomas Chilton, of London: the names of the then churchwardens, William Wade and John Dowdeswell, also appear on the plate. The clock is an excellent time-keeper. It has two recorded predecessors; as to the first of which there is the following entry in the churchwardens' account book, under date 18th August 1658:—"It is agreed by vestrie hereunder named that the clocke now in the custody of the late churchwardens shall be set up in the present steeple of the church for the benefitt and accomodation of the said parish:" then follow the signatures, "Jo. Rooke, Randoll Nicoll, Allin Parson, James Marsh, John Parson, Paul Nicoll, John Nicoll, Thomas Nicoll." The clock set up at this time, probably then an old one, apparently lasted scarcely forty years, for, in the same book, there is an entry in 1691, as to an assessment made by the churchwardens for the repair of the church, the amount of which was to include the cost of a new clock, the old one being sold for £2.

Hanging at the present time in the tower, over the door leading into the Church, is an old royal coat-of-arms dating from the end of the last century at least, for, at the commencement of the present, the arms of France were taken out of the shield, whereas in the one mentioned, in

the first quarter England's three lions passant impale Scotland's lion rampant, the lillies of France occupy the second quarter, Ireland's harp the third, while the fourth is filled by Brunswick impaling Luneburg, Saxony, and the Crown of Charlemagne, the badge of the Arch-treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire.

The Church itself consists of a nave, of three bays, with clerestory and side aisles, chancel and side chapels. The chancel arch is modern gothic, without pillars, but resting on carved corbels, the terminals of the canopy being in the form of the heads of cherubim. The nave is sustained by plain-pointed arches springing from octagonal columns, which last, Thorne in his *Environs of London*, refers to an earlier church. They are probably co-œval with the earlier work found here, but being, like the greater part of the interior, thickly covered with plaster and paint, it is impossible to judge of their real age. The only piece of the older stonework not painted, is just above Crosse's tablet in the north chantry. It consists of the terminal of the corbel of the small arch between the north wall and the pier of the chancel arch. It is plainly moulded, with an egg-shaped termination, and shows signs of considerable age. Plaster prevails both inside and out, except in the south gallery, which is panelled with wood, painted white; and the exterior north wall of the clerestory, which shows similar materials to those forming the tower, but less weatherworn. Probably the nave, north aisle, and north chantry were built about the end of the fourteenth or the commencement of the fifteenth century, to which period Lysons assigns them; the clerestory, however, is said to

date from about 1530 only by J. H. Sperling (*Church Walks*).

The north wall of the north aisle and chantry are apparently built of freestone, which is visible in places where the plaster is chipped off, and the chancel window, with its "perpendicular" tracery, as far as regards the stonework, appears to belong to about the end of the fifteenth century. The stonework is much worn. The north windows of the clerestory have "carpenter's" frames, and none of the others appear to be of any great age, except perhaps, those in the north chantry, which show what is thought to be sixteenth century work in the mullions and canopy; but these have evidently been repaired at no ancient date by the insertion of new stonework, the sharpness of which, compared with the older work, is very apparent. The head of the north window is flat, and there are three lights with pointed heads. The lights are filled with stained glass with large figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. In the centre lower panel is the date, 1887. The east windows of the chantries have pointed heads with three lights each; that in the north chantry showing signs of considerable age, that in the south chantry being a copy of the last.

The two other windows of the south chantry have square heads like that in the north aisle, and are recent, as is the four-light window in the north aisle. The windows of the south chantry are filled with stained glass representing the emblems of the Evangelists, and other sacred symbols.

The walls of this south chantry are of ordinary 'stock' brick, plastered, and of similar construction is the south wall of the clerestory, the south aisle, the vestry and the

large buttresses on the north side of the church ; but these last are older than the south chantry, which appears to have been only built about 1820.

As to the south aisle, there is a vault here with covering stone, where is buried Luke Robinson, on which appears the date 1758 ; also the vault of the Pearce family, where is interred Catherine, wife of Lieut. Col. Brown (1742) ; but this does not prove anything, as they may have been outside the original south wall of the church.

The vestry is the mortuary chapel of the Whichcotes (of Hendon House), beneath which they are interred ; and the fact is recorded by a small marble tablet in the south-west corner of the room, inscribed as follows :—" 1774 ; This room is the burial-place belonging to Sir Francis Whichcote, Bart., and his family and, with his permission, was fitted up and made use of as a vestry by the vicar and parishioners. James Townley, M.A., vicar, Michael Nicoll, George Pressgrove, Churchwardens." Under the west gallery may be seen the iron railing parting off the " burial place " from the body of the church. The first recorded burial here of a member of the Whichcote family was in 1664, which fixes approximately the date of the erection of this building, which may be properly called a mortuary chapel. It is presumed that any memorial stones or brasses that may exist are under the present wooden floor, (except the one mentioned *post*.) There was, perhaps, another such chapel attached to the church, this being identical with the present north chantry. This, there is strong reason to believe, was the private chapel of the Herberts, several of this family having been buried here, and monuments erected

in preference to being placed in the chancel proper; among them (according to Lysons) being one to William, first Lord Powis, now in the south gallery; and another to Katherine, his daughter, sister of Sir Percy Herbert and wife of Sir James Palmer of Dorney Court, Bucks, (1665), but this last monument, although in existence when Lysons wrote (1805), is not now to be seen. This chantry is shown in a print in Cooke's map, (1796) and in *Ecclesiastical Topography*, (1815) and the exterior was then, apparently, in the same state as at present, though the window had a slightly different appearance. It has a rather lower roof than the chancel, with the east wall of which it was and is coterminous. It will be noticed that these two mortuary chapels were upon the north side of the church; this is according to ancient custom, to which the 'Venerable' Bede refers (*Hist Eccl.* II. 5) and it would further appear that it was considered the most select quarter for sepulture, as in many cathedrals and abbey churches the highest dignitaries of the church were interred, seemingly as a right, *in parte ecclesiæ boreali* or *in portico aquilonari*; that is, in the northern part of the church, the word *portico* being taken to signify an aisle or chapel in this connection, by the Rev. James Bentham, (*Hist. Remarks*).

The whole of the roofs and ceilings are nearly flat, that of the nave dating from the beginning, probably, of the seventeenth century. It was formerly open, but is now ceiled, that of the chancel only dates from the first quarter of the present century, about 1820. The interior roofs are formed of very slightly arched and ornamented timber ribs with joists running lengthwise, and plaster between. The

chancel ceiling being painted in squares with gold stars on a blue ground. At the last mentioned date the chancel itself was placed in its present condition and the south chantry and the galleries here and in the north chantry were erected. The repair of the chancel devolves upon the lord of the manor. The pavement of the chancel is of encaustic tiles; that of the nave and aisles being mostly formed by the inscribed stones covering the vaults beneath. The carved altar piece, with its twin canopies, may be noticed.

The pulpit and reading-desk stand, the first on the north and the last on the south of the chancel arch, and are both of very recent date. They are of oak with open gothic arches and tracery. Between them is a carved oaken lectern, in the customary form of an eagle with outspread wings. The former pulpit stood in the centre of the eastern end of the nave and was on a tall pillar, access being gained thereto by a very narrow and inconvenient flight of stairs.

The east window consists of a very elaborately coloured design in stained glass, representing the Institution of the Sacrament, the outer panels being filled with coats of arms supported by angels crowned, and was presented by the lord of the manor, the late Samuel Dendy, Esq. The arms include those of the Bishopric of London, and of the Dendy family; also Bentinck, Dukes of Portland. The windows of the south chantry also contain some stained glass, but of poor design and colouring. The carved chairs within the altar rails are worthy of notice. The body of the church, like the side chantries, is

encumbered with heavy galleries and cumbrous pews, which darken it and take away from it any beauty it may possess, the effect of the arches being entirely spoilt by the former. There are, however, interesting points in connection with them; that on the south side formerly belonging to Hendon Place, (Tenterden Hall) but it is now severed from it. It is on record that, when Thomas Snow, the banker, bought the house which formerly stood on its site, he pulled down a large gallery which existed there previously. May it not be that he re-erected that very gallery in the church? This would be about the middle of the eighteenth century when these galleries wer econsidered the *acme* of good taste in church architecture. The gallery over the north aisle is exactly the same as the other in design and may have been erected in imitation of it. It was no doubt placed in the church at the expense of the then proprietor of Hendon House, Brent Street, (John Cornwall). It belongs to that residence and is, and always has been kept in repair by the owner thereof from time to time. It is now the property of Miss Price. Whatever interest however these galleries may have, their removal and that of the present pews would improve the old church wonderfully, and as they are of no very great antiquity, their loss would not be much felt and the substitution of the modern form of pew on the floor of the church would give, probably, the same amount of accommodation for worshippers as is at present available, (even were the organ placed in the south chantry), space being thereby economised. The organ was erected in 1860 and stands in a gallery at the western end; this gallery, is, apparently, of somewhat more recent date than

those over the aisles, and is furnished with excessively inconvenient seats for the choir. It has beneath it a dark and gloomy space, which may be called the Baptistry; for there stands the greatest antiquity in Hendon—the ancient font—square, solid, and capacious. It measures three feet across and is eighteen inches high, not counting the raised base upon which it stands. At the bottom is a decorated base or border of fleur-de-lis like ornaments, but which, on the west side (as the font now stands), are varied by, in one place, some lozenge-shaped figures, and in another by a large four-petalled flower ornament; above this is a range of round pillars, which, with their capitals, are quite plain, except the one at the north-western angle, where decoration has been commenced, by sculpturing upon the pillar the familiar "chevron" ornament. The frieze consists of a series of interlaced round arches slightly ornamented with small circular bosses. These are of themselves sufficient proof of the great antiquity of the font, as it was from the intersection of such round arches that the pointed arch is supposed to have taken its rise, and that early in the twelfth century. These interlaced arcades are generally referred to the eleventh century. The font at Hendon has, above the frieze, a plain deep moulding, and over all, an oaken cover made in small panels, and which is probably about two hundred years old. According to a print in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (vol. 57) it formerly had an egg-shaped handle in the centre: the inside is lined with lead. Brewer (*Beauties of England and Wales, 1816*), states that this font was then painted to match the pews; happily this monstrous disguise has now been removed. The font was found in

some out of the way corner by the Rev. Theodore Williams, and placed where it now is; so we are informed by Mrs. Felix Williams. There are few such fonts in the country, and of those existing, that at Hendon is believed to be the largest.

Mrs. Felix Williams also informed the writer that, during the pastorate of her late father-in-law, the Rev. Theodore Williams, two small well executed marble figures, about twenty-four to thirty inches high, of Italianworkmanship, were found in the ditch beside the churchyard, and were preserved at the vicarage. They had, judging from the posture of the figures, formed part of a funeral monument, and are now in the possession of Miss Williams. It would appear likely that they belonged to the tomb of Bishop Fowler (just north of the north chantry; *vide* "The Churchyard"), as in Cooke's print of the church, there are represented two figures, one at either end of this, which have now disappeared.

The repairing of the church seems to have been looked after pretty assiduously, if not carried out very judiciously, by seventeenth century churchwardens, the earliest item on this account in the parish books being in 1656, when £23 was expended (a considerable sum at that time), the account being signed by "Thomas Nicoll, churchwarden." The next is in the year 1664, when the sum of £35 was expended by George Franklyn and John Marsh, churchwardens, and, further, in 1683, it is stated that £42 18s 6d. had been applied to this purpose, of which £18 1s. 3d. was contributed by the southern ward of the parish, and £20 18s. 1d. by the northern, besides £3 19s. 2d. by out-

parishioners, probably non-resident land-owners. Again, in 1691, an assessment was made on the inhabitants, and the sum of £91 14s., collected for the same end, being £51 17s. 0d. from the southern ward; £35 2s. 3d. from the northern, and £14 14s. 9d. from the out-parishioners. £100 18s. 1d. appears to have been expended at this time. This is the last entry we find in the earlier accounts under this head, and the later ones are not entered at all in any book, until comparatively recently.

Rather extensive external repairs were very lately carried out, especially as regards the roofs, a great part of which were re-leaded, and the exterior woodwork painted where necessary. The needful funds were provided by voluntary subscriptions. Mr. W. F. Sweetland, the parish, warden, at a recent meeting of the Vestry, made the following statement as to the repairs required:—

"I have come to the conclusion that it is my duty as parish churchwarden to make an appeal to the parishioners at large for funds with which to undertake certain special repairs required to the parish church of Hendon. At the present time, I and my colleague, Mr. Bromehead, have no prospect of undertaking these repairs out of our income—in fact we have not sufficient money to go on with. One of the things which the churchwardens on taking office have to do, is to declare that they will maintain the church fabric. It is our duty to do this, and having no means we wish to take this opportunity of appealing to the parish at large for help. The church at the present time requires a good deal to be done to it; for instance, the roof lets in the water, and the windows let in the wind. The walls too are very much discoloured. They were distempered all over, and the rain

and damp has run down them, leaving them very unsightly. I am sorry I cannot say exactly what the cost will be, but I think £200 will be the minimum that will be wanted, but I feel sure we could easily spend £500 on the old fabric. If we get £200 it will suffice however, but the work ought to be done before the wet season comes on. In making this appeal I would ask not only the residents in Hendon proper, but also those in Child's Hill and Mill Hill to subscribe. The sum is not a heavy one for a large parish like Hendon. It is perfectly plain that the work will have to be done, and therefore I feel it is my duty to make an appeal. The money so subscribed will be put to a separate account, and it will not be mixed up with other accounts. It is about eleven years ago since anything was done to the old church, and it is quite time that the roof at least was seen to, for we must keep the wet from coming in."

It seems a strange thing that, though the parishioners can find money for building new churches, they cannot be prevailed upon to furnish the churchwardens with adequate funds to enable them to repair the old parish church.

The oldest memorial of the departed at present existing, is probably the elaborate incised cross in the floor of the nave, from which, however, the brass is missing. The design consists of a shrine at the summit of a floriated cross, in which are figures of the Virgin and Child, and at the foot, a praying figure. At each side are scrolls which doubtless contained inscriptions. It dates probably from the early part of the fifteenth century.

The oldest brass existing is in the pavement just outside the vestry door, the inscription upon which is as follows :—

Pray for the soule of John Downner and Johane hys wyf which John departed the.....day of.....ye yere of O. Lord mcccc & x.....And of your charite pray for the soule of John Downner the sonne of the forsayd John and Johane hys wyf the which departed the xb. day of August the yere of O. Lord mcccc & xb. On whose soullys Almighty Jhu have mercy.



The effigy, which, like the inscription, is engraved on brass, is supposed to represent John Downner the son. Weever (*Funeral Monuments*) quotes the inscription, but very inaccurately.

There are on the wall, just at the entrance to the north chantry, two other brasses, the inscription on the first being as follows :—

"Here lyeth buried ye body of Richard
"Marsh, yoeman, late of this parish. He married
"Alce (*sic*) the daughter of John Oxton of ye parish

"of Elstrey, by whom he had two children John
"and Mary. He deceased ye 25th of August
"Ao. 1615."

"Being of the age of 37 years."

[The last line appears to have been added some time after the first portion of the inscription.]

Close to the above, on the same wall, is another brass tablet inscribed as follows:—

"Here lyeth the bodye of Robert Nuttinge late
"of Hendon in the countie of Middlesex,
"Esquire. In life just, honest and faithful In
"death patient religious and constant Who had
"to wife Elizabeth Nichols daughter of Robert
"Nichols of Hendon afforsaide by whom he
"had no issue. Likewise he had to wife
"Margaret Staiforton daughter of Humphrie
"Staiforton of Esthomsted in the countie of
"Barke by whom he had 4 sonnes and one
"daughter that is to saye John Richard Eliza-
"beth Robert and Ralphe Also he had to wife
"Jane Atthowe the widow of John Atthowe of
"Brissley in the countie of Norfolke by whome
"he had 2 sonnes and 3 daughters That is to
"saye, Robert Frances Edward Jane and Jane.
"He departed this life the 22 day of April
"1618."

"By Power Death hath of every Mortal Wight
"Hath Robert Nuttinge to Heaven tooke his flight
"True freind to peace and enemy to strife
"Liveing fifty and seven a happy life
'Which of his married years were thirty seven
"Had children like the olive plants of Heaven

"Blessed the dead that in the Lord do ende
"They rest from labours and their works assend."

Nearly opposite these two, on the wall of the north aisle is yet another brass. It is set in a carved marble frame and bears the following inscription :—

"Near this place lieth the body of William Nicoll
of Hendon Place and Ridgway in Hendon, Esq,, Citizen,
and Grocer of London, and one of the clerkes of the
cheque to the fourty messengers in ordinary
of King Charles the First and was interred here the first of
November, 1644,
And likewise Ann his wife daughter of Paul
Swallow of London, Esq.
And Elizabeth Nicoll his eldest daughter
And also William Nicoll of Ridgway his second
Sonne citizen and draper of London who married
Elizabeth daughter of John Walter of London,
Gent. and departed this life ye
tenth of March, 1665."

Lysons says that Anne, daughter of Paul Nicoll and grand daughter of the above named William Nicoll, married Sir Charles Hedges of Finchley, Queen Anne's Secretary ; from which match were maternally descended the then (1805) Duke of Marlborough, Viscount Bateman, and Sir Cecil Bishop. The male line of this family of Nicoll is extinct. The arms of Nicoll of Hendon Place were as follows :—Az. on a fesse between three lions' heads erased Arg. as many magpies proper, impaling Arg. a lion rampant Sab. holding in his dester paw a sword Gu.

Weever gives another inscription as being on a brass here, as follows :—

"Hic jacet Thomas Jacob et
Johanna uxor eius, qui
quidem Tho. abiit 1441 et
Johanna . . . . . 1400."

This he states had in his time disappeared.

On the north wall of the gallery in the south chantry, removed, if we are to accept the authority of Lysons, from the north wall of the chancel, is a large mural monument to WILLIAM LORD POWIS. It consists of two brass plates, (the small one being doubtless intended for an inscription to his wife), set in marble, the top being a triangular architrave, and surmounted with his arms in their proper tinctures, namely:—1. Per pale Azure et Gules, three lion rampant Argent.—*Herbert*. 2. Gu. two bendlets, one Or the other Azure.—*Milo Earl of Hereford*. 3. Argent two bars Azure within a bordure engrailed Sable.—*Parr*. 4. Or three water-bourgets Sable.—*Ros*. Impaling quarterly 1 and 4. Or a lion rampant Azure.—The arms of the *Dukes of Brabant*. 2and 3. Gules three pikes or lucies Argent.—*Lucy*. Motto "Ung je Serviray.' Right and left of the centre of the tablet are small shields of arms. That on the left bears *Herbert* (as above) but the right hand one has lost all its colouring but it was probably *Percy*.

The inscription upon the brass is as follows:—

Here is buried Sir William
Herbert, Knight of the Hono-
rable order of the Bath, Lord
Powis of Powis in ye principal-
lity of Wales, grandchild to
William Earl of Pembroke
Lord High Steward to Queene

Elizabeth, who marryed the
Lady Elinor Percy youngest
daughter of Henry Earle of
Northumberland by whome
he lett issue behind him
Percy Lord Powis and two
daughters, Katherine and Lucy
with their children. He dyed
the seaventh day of March
Anno Domini, 1655, being aged
Fowerscore and three
yeares."

Both Lysons and Weever mention two other brasses, as does the author of Ecclesiastical Topography (1815), one inscribed as follows:—"Hic jacet Petrus Goldenburgh, civis et aurifaber, London, qui obiit mcccexxii. Sancte Peter Pastor pro me precor esto rogatur." Another was to "John Atte Hevyn, 1415." Another to the memory of 'John Brent Armiger, 1467.

There are now no traces of these but the author of Ecclesiastical Topography (1810), must have seen the first for he professes to correct an error made by Weever in copying the inscription. Doubtless they were destroyed or plastered over when the chancel was placed in its present state, or they may be under the flooring of the pews. There are other brasses in the church, but all of recent date.

The most conspicuous monument in the north aisle is that to Sir WILLIAM RAWLINSON, Sergeant-at-law and one of the commissioners of the Great Seal under William III. This monument consists of the life-size representation of a somewhat stout, but pleasant-looking elderly gentleman, in full-bottomed wig and chancellor's robes and

insignia reclining upon a pedestal about three feet high, upon which is inscribed a long and laudatory epitaph; the whole being surrounded by an iron railing and being in the worst style of the last century. The inscription on his monument is as follows:—

"Effigies honoratissimi viri Guliemi Rawlinson militis servientis ad legem hic infra posita est, qui in omni re literariâ et jurisprudentiâ insignis ad summum, pro magni sigilli custodiâ munus a serenissimis Guliemo et Maria principibus primo regni fui anno (inter alios Commisionarios) ascitus est. Quo quidem munere cum fide et dignitate defunctus, rerum forensium pertæsus, vitæ quod supersuit in religionis cultu et amicorum, observantiâ cum leni otio et securitate exegit. Vixit annos 63 obüt 11mo Maii anno 1703. Sepulchrum quod sibi testamento decreverat, posteri ejus integrâ fide posuerunt anno 1705."

Arms—Sab. three swords in pale Az. hilts Or (two of them erect with the points upwards, the centre one with point down.) The monument has been ascribed to Rysbrach but, as that artist was only born in 1694 and did not come to England until 1720, it cannot be his work.

In the north chantry the oldest monuments (mentioned by Lysons) were to NICHOLAS HERN, 1642; JOHN NICOLL, of "Cooke's," 1649; WILLIAM GEEVES, 1651; DANIEL TANNER, 1654; SIR JEREMY WHICHCOTE BART., 1678, but these have disappeared. There is also here a highly decorated mural monument of veined marble to the memory of EDWARD FOWLER, Bishop of Gloucester, (1714), and his wife; the upper part of this monument is hidden behind the gallery. It is a most elaborate piece of sculpture, and it is surmounted by a bishop's mitre, and supported by two nude children's figures; the arms of the

bishop, coloured in their proper tinctures, being below :— per pale G. and S. on a chevron Or. between three lions passant guardant crowned Or. as many quartefoils Vert.—*Fowler*. 1. Az. a fesse dancetée Erm. between six cross crosslets Arg.—*Barnardistone*. 3. Arg. a lion rampart Gu.—*Havering*. 4. Or. two bars Az. between six martletts Gu. 5. Vert a saltier engrailed Or.—*Franke*. 6. Sab. three combs Arg.—*Tunstall*.

The monument bears the following inscription :—"To the pious memory of the Right Reverend Edward Fowler, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to which station he was advanced by King William, in the year 1691, for his known steadiness to the true interest to the Church of England, and of his country in times of danger. He approved himself worthy of that dignity by a faithful and diligent discharge of his pastoral office till, disabled by age and bodily infirmities, he rested from his labours, and was, in the 82nd year of his age, admitted to partake of his reward. He departed this life Aug. 26, 1714, and was interred in the grave of his first wife within this church, leaving behind him, in the excellent treatises published by himself, lasting monuments of learning, judgment, piety, and christian temper of mind. He was twice married ; first to Ann, daughter of Arthur Barnardiston of the Inner Temple, Esq., one of the Masters in Chancery ; she departed this life Dec. 19, 1696. He had by her three sons, Nathaniel, Edward and Richard; and five daughters, Anne, Anne, Susanna, Elizabeth, and Mary; of whom Edward and Richard, Susan and Mary survived him. His second wife, who likewise survived him, was Elizabeth, widow of

the Rev. Dr. Hezekiah Burton, and daughter of Ralph Trevor of London, merchant." A note at the bottom mentions that Richard, the younger son, by his will directed a family vault to be made, which, for want of room in the church, was made in the church-yard, and the bodies of the bishop, his first wife, his son Richard, with his wife and daughter, removed thither.

There is here a monument to Judith, wife of William Bell, 1722. There is also one in the south chantry to Charles Mordaunt of the Middle Temple, 1681. Arms—Arg, a chevron between three etoiles Sable; a mullet for difference.

In the gallery of the north chantry is a slab to the memory of John Crosse, Esq., "who having lived eighty years in the exercise of every social and christian virtue, liberal, and gentle to all, to himself only frigid and severe, died July 19th, 1773." He was the son of Benjamin Crosse of Tatenhall, in the County of Suffolk. There is also a tablet to H. Wishaw. There are also in the north gallery monuments to members of the Duff Gordon family, as well as one to John Porter, 1728, and his wife Sarah (the actress) 1735, with her sister Martha Cooke, 1757. On the north wall of the chancel, within the altar rails, is a brass to the memory of Margaret Gordon, daughter of Lord Rookeville, fourth son of the Earl of Aberdeen (of Dollis Hill); she died in 1833, and is buried in the church-yard. Above, on the same wall, is a tablet to the memory of her husband, Sir Coutts Trotter, and, above this, one to members of the Price family, of Hendon House, a similiar monument to Stafford Price, Esq., being placed on the

opposite wall. Arms.—Sa. a lion rampant, guardant Or, between three roses Gu. impaling Gu. on a bend Arg. a lion rampant Sa. Just above the reading desk is a small brass plate to Sir Stamford Raffles of Highwood, recently placed in position by members of his family, but, though buried at Hendon, the exact position of his grave is unknown. High up on the south wall of the nave is a marble tablet erected by his brother officers to Major Nathaniel Day Crichton, 5th Dragoon Guards, who served with distinction in the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns, and died in 1823. A notable monument in the church is that erected to members of the Colmore family of Warwick. It stands on the south side at the entrance to the chancel, is of marble, and on each side are figures of Faith and Hope by Flaxman. Opposite to this, just above the pulpit, is a monument with similiar figures to Giles Earle, Esq., (1811). This gentleman, according to the inscription at the foot of the monument, inside the pulpit, was of very ancient lineage, being descended from the Yorkshire Bourchiers, who were allied with the royal family of England. There is extant a satirical diaglogue (printed in 1743) which is supposed to take place between a Giles Earle and one of the beaux of the period. On the north wall of the nave is a mural tablet to Sir Hyde Page, late Royal Engineers, died in 1821. Nearly oppcsite is one to John Nicholes (died 1711) and Sarah his wife, and below in the south aisle a small tablet to Raimbach the engraver, and another to Robert Williams (d. 1812, aged 45) a director of the East India Company. He also commanded the Company's ships *Coote and Thames*.

In the north gallery is a memorial to Judith Sowle, widow and relict of Robinson Sowle, Brigadier General and Colonel of His Majesty's XI. Regiment of Foot, eldest daughter of Richard Hinde, Esq., of Chertsey Abbey, in the County of Surrey, by Mary, daughter of Peter Gelthorpe, M.D., of Welwyn, Herts, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John King. Obiit 10th June, 1769, œtat 71. Their issue: Eustace Marmaduke Sowle, killed at Rocour in Flanders, October 11th, 1746; Richard Soule, Lieutenant in the Guards Blue. Erected by Jacob Hinde, Esq., of Langham Hall, in the County of Essex, and R. Venables, Esq., of High Leigh in the County of Stafford." On the north wall of the clerestory is a tablet to William Simpson of Hendon, who ~~died~~ was born in 1809, and, near this, on the north wall of the nave, is one to John, eldest son of Sir Hyde Page, "a midshipman on H.M. frigate *Fortune*, who died of yellow fever while cruising off the island of Bermuda," 1804, aged 17. Buried at Bermuda. Nearly opposite this is a memorial to "John Heriot of Hendon, formerly deputy-paymaster-general of His Majesty's forces in the West Indies, late Comptroller of Royal Hospital, Chelsea. He served his king and country with fidelity and zeal; humble and pious as a Christian, he was an affectionate and warmly attached husband, father, and friend." Died at Chelsea Hospital in 1833, aged 73. Also to Alicia, his wife, who died the same year. The monument purports to have been erected by Amelia, child of the late Jane Louisa, daughter of the above, and wife of W. Gillman, of Trinidad.

In the organ gallery is a tablet to the memory Lord

Sidney Godolphin Osborne, son of the fifth Duke of Leeds, who was born in 1789, and died in 1861. He resided at Golder's Hill. Close to this last is a mural tablet to certain ladies, which was erected "by their numerous pupils as a memorial of their lasting gratitude and cordial love," and is noticeable by reason of the inscription, which is as follows:—

"Elizabeth Rebecca Mary Ann Harriett Charlotte Louisa, daughters of John and Elizabeth Lockier, late of Bristol. Possessed of comprehensive minds, enriched by culture and refined by taste, their talents were sanctified by christian humility; gentle, benevolent, and affectionate. Their wisdom was from above. A holy zeal animated their exertions to raise the standard of female education on the pure and life-giving doctrines of the Gospel. In the strength of faith they bore the vicissitudes of life with meek submission, and rested their hopes of heavenly glory on the Cross of Christ."

These are numerous flat stones on the floor of the church covering vaults below; in fact these burial vaults are supposed to occupy nearly the whole of the area, and would interfere considerably with any work of restoration. At the western end of the nave is a "vault built for Mrs. Gordon, and purchased by Mr. Nathaniel Day of London, his wife Crissey Day, being buried here in 1796, and himself in 1797. Near here is the vault of Edward Montague of Lackham, Wilts, who died at Hampstead in 1798; that of Johanna Magdalen, daughter of General Bolwerk, and, west of the font, a daughter of D. Tanner, 1654; this stone being much broken. The Tanners were of some consequence in the place at that period. Close to the tower arch is a vault of the Hon. Mary Bridget Mostyn, died

1789, and in the nave that of Lucy Ann Byron, 1790, and that of Eliza May Neald, of New End, Hampstead, 1809.

There is the vault of the Palmer family, in the baptistry, with mural tablet above; the Power family of Fleet Street (1757), and Charles Johnson (1748) in the north aisle, as also an older one of Anne Griffiths, but the date on which is covered by the flooring of the pews.

Various charitable donations are recorded by inscriptions in the porch and elsewhere. The donors are Elizabeth Parsons, who left the interest of £100 on the death her sister Martha (who also left £100 to keep her tomb in repair,) the balance to be given to the poor. The money in 1816 was invested in the purchase of £210 three per cent consols. Mrs. ANNE PRINCE of "Goodyears," the interest of £200 to the poor. JOSEPH NEELD of Grittleton House, Wilts, interest of £500 to repair the tomb of Mr. Philip Rundell, the balance to be divided between the two most aged parishioners not receiving parochial relief. THOMAS SCOTT of 3, Brunswick Square, London, gave £200 new 3 per cents, to be held by the vicar and churchwardens upon trust to distribute the income yearly, at their discretion, upon St. Thomas' day, among 10 poor men and ten poor women, all above sixty years of age, resident at least three years in the parish. This in memory of his wife. He himself died in February, 1887, and is buried beneath a costly pile in the northern churchyard.

The following custom, in connection with the Parish Church is worth recording:—

Mr. RICHARD JOHNSON, died in 1795, leaving property to the Stationers' Company for annual pensions to the poor widows of

the guild. The testator directed that a sermon should be preached every year at Hendon parish church in the presence of the Worshipful the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Company from the text "Vita humana bulla est," *The life of man is a bubble;* but this is never made use of, We may give one instance:—On Wednesday, June 28th 1883, after the grave had been visited, the Vicar, preaching from the text, Joshua xv., 15, illustrated by the discoveries of Papyri in Egyptian Tombs not less than 4,000 years old, endeavoured to show that the art of writing was diffused in Palestine at a much earlier period than had been hitherto supposed, and that Kirjath-sepher (that is, Book-town), the former name of Debir, was a kind of patriarchial Paternoster Row, and, being situated about midway between Abraham's ordinary abodes, Mamre before Hebron and Beer-sheba, may well have been the place where sundry portions of the Book of Genesis were first written, and four hundred years afterwards incorporated by Moses, under Divine inspiration, in the Pentateuch. He cited as a strong example Genesis xiv., which, both in subject and language, differs from the chapters which go before and follow it, but whose substantial truth is vouched for in the Epistle to the Hebrews. It is evident that the subject deserves more consideration than could be given to it in the course of a short sermon, and is suggestive in accounting for the style of Genesis i., 1-2-3, and other fragments and poems scattered through the earlier books of the Old Testament. The well-known passage Job xix., 23, which dates a little before the Exodus, was used also to support this hypothesis.

CHARITIES.

Other charities and charitable institutions (besides those before mentioned) exist in Hendon. The oldest of these is DANIEL'S ALMHOUSES at Church End. Robert Daniel, the founder, was a merchant of London, who by

his will, proved in 1681, directed that the sum of £2,000 should be expended in the erection of almshouses within twelve miles of London upon the death of certain relatives, his trustees being directed to allow the fund to accumulate until it was sufficient for the purpose he had in view. It was not until forty-eight years after the death of the donor that the almshouses were erected, as is recorded on a stone tablet over the central entrance as follows:—

"These alms houses were erected pursuant to the last will and testament of Robert Daniel, merchant of London. Endowed with 122 acres of freehold land at North Aston and 10 acres in Stoke Lime in Oxfordshire. Settled in this parish by decree, enrolled in chancery in the year of our Lord 1727. Under the direction of four trustees were built in this place, by consent of the Lord of the Manor, A.D. 1729."

There was a direction in the will that "the ablest, wisest, strongest and most learned of the men" were to read prayers every morning and evening, but it is thought that this is not now carried out.

It is supposed that the site at Hendon was selected on account of the ground on which the houses were erected being common land. The trustees obtained it for nothing, and this relieved them of part of their difficulty with regard to the fund; but it is quite clear that Daniel himself had no connection with Hendon, and that it was a pure accident that this parish was selected for the purpose. The estate from which the original building fund and the present income is derived, consists of 110 acres of arable land, in the parish of North Aston, in Oxfordshire. There are farm buildings on the land, and when Dr. Scrivener came

to Hendon in 1876, it was let at a yearly rental of £200 upon a twenty-one years' lease. Three years ago the lease expired, and the trustees endeavoured to re-let the property, but they were unsuccessful. The out-going tenant however offered to take the land for another seven years, at a rental of £100 per annum, or just one half the original rent. After mature consideration the trustees consented to accept this offer. When the estate stood at £200 per annum the trustees were able to keep ten persons in the Alms Houses, pay them 1s. per day each, and in addition to this the members had coal and bread at Christmas. The women had also a dress or uniform of blue and orange, and the men a suit of livery once every two years. When the fall in revenue came, the trustees had to consider what they were to do, seeing that they had only £100 a year instead of £200, and so these latter little luxuries were cut off. Then of the ten persons in the Alms Houses four died, bringing the number down to six. The trustees have not elected any one in the room of these four deceased persons, and we understand that they do not propose to fill up the next two vacancies which may arise, in order that they may bring the expenditure down to the income. At the present time the loss is about 12s. per week, and the balance the trustees had in the bank for emergencies is being decreased in that ratio. The vacant rooms in the alms houses, instead of being kept empty, are let at one penny per week to four elderly deserving persons, who regularly pay their rent, and have the same regularly refunded to them. The present trustees are Dr. Scrivener, Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Hendon Hall, and Mr. H. Lovejoy of

Lawrence Street House, Mill Hill, one of the Guardians of the Poor and a member of the Hendon Local Board. Recently death has removed two trustees from the list, in the persons of Mr. Goode and Mr. Samuel Nicoll. In the scheme set out by the Charity Commisioners the first trustees named are John Henry Baron Tenterden, Rev. Theodore Williams, Samuel Ware and Charles Chancellor. [*Hendon Times*, November 1887.] Some cottages adjoining on the west side were erected by the parish in 1856 for the poor. A free school immediately contiguous to the alms-houses was built in 1766 by a Mr. JOHN BENNETT, (buried in the church-yard), also on a piece of waste which was granted for the purpose by David Garrick. Bennett also bequeathed £100 to furnish the endowment of the school, which has had several other benefactors, notably JOHN CROSSE (see tablet to his memory in the church) who, in 1772 left to the parish the sum of £250, a part of the interest of which (£7 10s.) was to be appropriated to the charity school, the remainder to be devoted towards purchasing certain copies of "The Whole Duty of Man," for presentation to every couple married in Hendon Church. RICHARD FREELOVE was another benefactor. He in 1775 left £100 to the school. In Lyson's time, 1795, there were seventy children in the school, forty of them being clothed from the school funds; the remainder by the persons by whom they were nominated. There was also a Sunday school, which had sixty scholars, thirty of whom, being girls were clothed at the entire expense of Mrs. Cornwall, of Hendon House. These gifts form now the bulk of the endowment of the National Schools.

At Mill Hill, adjoining the "Angel" public-house, THOMAS NICOLL, in 1751, built and endowed six almshouses. Lysons mentions a bequest of a Mr. HENRY WILLIS, who bequeathed half the interest of £5 for keeping his tomb clean, the other half (2s. 6d.) to be invested in purchasing a bottle of wine for the rector's warden to see that it was done.

In the "Return of Charitable Donations in the hands of the clergy and churchwardens" (printed by order of the House of Commons in 1816) appear, besides those above mentioned, the following :—£343 Old South Sea Stock, of which the annual income was £10 5s. 2d., given in 1733 by NICHOLAS BRADSHAW by his will, for the purpose of educating poor children. Further, in the above return it is stated that JOHN HINTON, in 1707, by deed granted, for the use of the poor, a copyhold house of which the yearly rental was £20, and an unknown donor is stated to have given another house bringing in £21 per annum.

We will terminate our account of the church with the following interesting document, printed in Willis's *Mitred Abbeys*; being the "Certificate and Presentment of the grand jury (of the county of Middlesex) of the Goods and Plate, &c., in some Churches in this County, exhibited to show what might (if the Augmentation Office was thoroughly examined) be probably produced in relation to other counties. Hendon :—*Imprimis*, a Cope, a Vestment, a Sub-deacon of blew Velvet and all things to the same belonging. *Item*—A Vestment and Cope of red Velvet, with all that belongeth thereunto. *Item*—A Cope of White Satten, *Item*—A Vestment of that Sute which was

commonly worne, was stolen out of the Church when the Church Windows were broken. *Item*—A black Cope of Satten of Budge, and Vestment of the same. *Item*—A white Taffety Vestimente and a Robe. *Item*—Five great bells and a little one. *Item*—Two Chailysses of Silver and gilte white, with their covering, weighing forty-two ounces three quarters. *Item*—A pair of Sensers of Latten. *Item*—Two Candlesticks; other two were stolen when the window was broken. *Item*—Two Aulter Clothes and two Frunts of Red and Green Scarcenett. *Item*—Curtains Four of green Scarcenett. *Item*—A Canopy Clothe of Red and Blew Silke. *Item*—A Houseling Cloth. The other is a cover for the common table. *Item*—Ten pieces of White Linnen, and the Eleventh Piece is painted with the King's Arms upon it. *Item*—The Sepulchre cloth. *Item*—Four Streemers and Four Banner Clothes; the Surplices were stolen when the Church was broken. *Item*—One Basin and an Ewer of Pewter. *Item*—A Cross of Copper and gilte with the Foote. *Item*—A Cross of Latten."

It is to be regretted that there is no date to the document, but the mention of the broken windows, &c., refers it to a period subsequent to the introduction of Edward VI.'s English Prayer-book; probably about 1549, when there were riotous proceeding throughout the country, instigated by the opponents of the reformed religion. Doubtless the goods above set out were forfeited to the Crown.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

These were originally established in the building immediately adjoining Daniel's Almshouses on the East, known as the "Old Institute," (to distinguish it from the

"Institute," in Brent Street), one portion of which was lately used as a working men's club but it is now a furniture warehouse, occupied by a Mr. King. These premises were built by John Bennett in 1766, as already mentioned, and sufficed for nearly a century, but at length became quite inadequate and, in 1857, the central portion of the present schools was built at the expense of the second Lord Tenterden, and, soon after Dr. Scrivener came into the parish, about eight years ago, an order was received to double the accomodation, when, by making considerable exertions funds were raised to build the two wings, and the inhabitants, wiser than their neighbours at Finchley, were enabled to prevent the establishment of an expensive school-board. The National Schools are said to be in an efficient state, but rather crippled for want of permanent income, that which is at present available being but small. There is now accommodation for 500 scholars. The instructors are Mr. Zebina Cooper, master, Mrs. E. Parson, mistress, and Miss Jane Marshall, infants' mistress.

There is in existence a "School Emergency Committee" charged with the duty of furnishing funds to meet the needs of the various elementary educational establishments in the parish, of all sects. This Committee we understand, is composed of members of the Local Board of Health. As to the other schools, they are dealt with in the articles concerning the place of worship to which they are attached.

CHAPTER VI.

THE CHURCH YARD.

This is one of the prettiest in situation and perhaps the best kept in the county. It contains some very fine yews and cedars; one of the first, immediately at the south-east of the church, measuring eight feet six inches in the circumference of the trunk six feet from the ground; there are also a magnificent ash-tree and two very fine specimens of *Araucaria imbricata* ("puzzle-monkey"). Shrubs abound and some of the gravestones are entirely hidden by them, as others are by the wealth of creepers. The avenue of clipt limes leading from the south gate to the church is noticeable from the great part it plays in adding to the appearance of the church and its surroundings and by its obliterating the not very artistic outline of the south porch, apparently an early eighteenth century erection.

The older portion of the churchyard, immediately surrounding the church, contains a vast number of monuments to the dead, which will be found extensively noticed in the ensuing pages; more extensively than usual perhaps. Just south-west of the porch is perhaps the oldest stone in the church-yard. It is a plain altar tomb surmounted by a slab of dark coloured stone, and the

earliest inscription on it is to the memory of Mr. Thomas Marsh of "Whites," who died 10th June, 1624, aged 50, "who had to wife Catherine, ye daughter of Mr. George Nicoll of ye Hyde, by whom he had one son and three daughters." Below this is the name of John Marsh, citizen and haberdasher, of the parish of St. Sepulchre, London, (great-grandson of Thomas Marsh) who died 3rd April, 1728, in his 43rd year. This perhaps was the progenitor of that Marsh, a banker in London, who we shall find later settling with the creditors of one of the last of the Marshes of Hendon. Below this are "William Marsh, late of Lawrence Street," 1784, aged 65; Mrs. Mary Marsh, 1787 aged 86, and John their son, 1801, aged 58. Also another William Marsh, 1810, aged 62. This family was at one time as numerous as the Nicolls, but the latter have outlasted them, Some of the last representatives of the Marsh family, of the Hale, are buried west of the church; namely, John and his wife Jane. The latter died in 1861, aged 63.

There is another old tomb on the north side of the church, of the same dark stone as Marsh's, beneath which is buried Christopher Young, Gent., who was born 9th February, 1649, and died 10th February. 1703. His arms are Or, three roses Gules. Crest—a wolf passant Sable. These arms show him to have belonged to the Youngs of Poole House, Co. Worcestor, a branch of Young of Croome d'Arbitot.

Just eastward of the south porch is the grave of Elizabeth, wife of Henry Pritchard, who died in 1739, with the following lines:—

Here I lie returned to dust
In hope to rise among the just.

Close to the Marsh monument is the altar tomb of Sir Thomas Hyde Page, of the Royal Engineers, who died in 1821, and Mary his wife, who died in 1832, aged 81.

In a northerly direction from the chancel is a monument to the Right Hon. Lord SIDNEY GODOLPHIN OSBORNE, of Golders Hill, (son of the Duke of Leeds) who died the 15th August, 1861, aged 72, and close to this last monument is another to the Brinckman family. They were of Hanoverian extraction and there is an inscription here to "Theodore Brinckman, who came to England with George I. from Hanover", and who died on October 23rd, 1741, aged 66. His son, Theodore Henry Brinckman, of Monk Bretton, assumed, by Act of Parliament, (in compliance with the will of Henry Broadhead) the surname and arms of Broadhead. His son and successor, Theodore Henry, who was M.P. for Wareham, died in 1820, aged 53, and is buried at Hendon, as is also his wife Elizabeth, daughter of W. Gordon Macdougall, Esq. She died in 1846, aged 76. Their third son Colonel Brinckman Brinckman of the Coldstream Guards, is buried here, having died in 1857, aged 57. Their eldest son, THEODORE HENRY LAVINGTON BRINCKMAN, described by Lodge as of Monk Bretton, was created a baronet in 1831 and, in 1842 resumed the name of Brinckman in lieu of his patronymic Broadhead, by royal licence. He married Charlotte Godolphin, only daughter of Lord Godolphin, who died in December 1838 at the early age of thirty-four. Her husband survived her many years, dying on February 9th, 1880. Both are interred in

the family vault at Hendon. Sir Theodore acquired a large amount of land from the lord of the manor and was one of the first to enclose a portion of Golders Green. The arms of the Brinckmans are Arg. three hills Azure quartering Broadhead. Crest—a pair of wings quarterly Arg. and Azure. Motto—"Perseverando."

Within a few yards of the Brinckman vault is that of Joseph Parsons, citizen and distiller, 1727. It is covered with a large flat stone, and surrounded by iron railings. Here also are interred Henry, citizen and coachmaker, 1733; Eliza, 1753; and Martha, 1761. The last named left £200 to keep the tomb in repair, and for the benefit of the poor.

Just east of the last is interred Eliza, wife of John Bolton Bower, who died in 1811, aged 18; "who, though young, has left an example of every virtue." On Walker's monument, near the north wall of the church, it is stated that a faculty for constructing it was obtained in 1728. Henry was buried here in 1738, followed by his mother and several young children; his widow, Ann, being interred in 1764, aged 80.

Northward of the Brinckman vault is the large altar tomb of the Ayloffes on which are the following inscriptions:

In hoc tumulo conditœ sunt reliquiœ JOSEPHUS AYLOFFE, arm. honoratissimi hospitti Grayensis nuper focii; Qui Jurisconsultus fidelis et honestus vir in omni re oratoria peritus et haud nimus insignis pro amore suo erga principem quam piltate erga Deum vixit Obüt undecimo die Julü, Anno Dom. MDCCXXVI œtatis sue sexagesimo tertio. Infra etiam situs est. JOSEPHUS AYLOFFE, armiger, Dom. Josephi Ayloffe, baronetti

filius unicus. Obüt XIX die Decembris MDCCLVI. Arms.—a Lion rampant between three crosses patée,—*Ayloffe*, impaling *Ayloffe*. Crest a demi-lion rampant.

Another inscription runs thus :—

"M.S. Dom. Josephi Ayloffe, Baronetti, ex antiquo stemmate in com. Essexiœ oriundi. In re Antiquaria, in rebus Historicus in Literis promovendis, nec non in Natura investiganda celebris erat sed precipue; In Morum suavitate, Mentis largitione, et Animœ branditia nulli fuit secundas, Obüt xix die April Anno Dom. MDCCLXXXI. Hanc tabulam Margareta Dom Ayloffe Dotaria Amicis deflentibus circumdata Mœrens posuit."

At the head of the tomb, in a gothic double quaterfoil, *Ayloffe*, with the Ulster hand, impaling *Railston*. Quarterly—1. On a bend 3 acorns. 2. A spread eagle. 3. Three bugle-horns stringed. 4. In an orle of eight lions' paws, a pair of wings. Crest—A demi-lion rampnnt, with the Saxon motto "lybba tha thu lybbe." *(Live that you may live)*. The tomb is in want of repair. One of our English antiquarian societies should see to it.

Sir Joseph Ayloffe, bart., V.P.A.S., and F.R.S. of Framfield, Sussex, was descended from a Saxon family, anciently seated at Bocton Alof, near Wye, in the county of Kent, in the reign of Henry III,; who removed to Hornchurch, in the county of Essex, in that of Henry IV, and to Sudbury in that of Edward IV. Sir William Ayloffe of Great Braxted, in the county of Essex was knighted by James I., May 1st, 1603, and created a baronet Nov. 25th, 1612 and, from his eldest son by his third wife. Sir Joseph was the fourth in descent and fifth in title. His grandfather, Joseph, was a barrister of Gray's Inn, as was his father, also named Joseph, who during almost the

whole of the last years of his life lived at Kirkireton in Derbyshire, "in a most miserable state both of mind and body under the care of Mr. Gough, the minister of that place." He removed from thence a short time before his death. He married a daughter of Bryan Ayliffe, an eminent merchant of London and died in 1727.

Sir Joseph, the antiquary, was born about 1708 and educated at Westminster School; was admitted of Lincoln's Inn in 1724 and, in the same year was entered a gentleman-commoner of St. John's College, Oxford; which college he quitted about 1728; was elected Fellow of the Archæological Society, Feb. 10th, 1731, and was one of the first council under their charter, 1751, Vice- President 17—, and F.R.S., June 3rd, 1731. In 1736 he was appointed secretary to the commissioners for building Westminster Bridge and in 1750 auditor of Bethlehem and Bridewell hospitals. Upon the establishment of the State Paper Office in 1763, when the papers were removed from the old gate at Whitehall to the Treasury, he became one of the three commissioners appointed for their preservation; this office gave him the opportunity of compiling his '*Calendars of the Ancient Charters and of the Welsh Rolls now remaining in the Tower of London*' with sundry other documents, embracing treaties of peace between the kings of England and Scotland. It is a very useful work and comprises a very full index. Towards the close of his life Sir William wrote descriptions of the monuments in Westminster Abbey of which engravings were made for the Society of Antiquaries but he died before many sheets

had passed through the press and the work was completed and published by his friend Richard Gough under the title *Sepulchral Monuments*. Sir Joseph married, in January, 1734, Mrs. Margaret Railton, (daughter and heiress of Thomas Railton, Esp., of Carlisle, and relict of Thomas Railton, Esq., J.P., for Westminster) and by this lady he had one son, Joseph, who died of the small-pox at the age of twenty-one on December 19th, 1756. Sir Joseph himself died in Kennington Lane, Lambeth on April 19th 1781 aged 72 and was buried in the vault at Hendon with his father and only son. He met with many disappointments as a writer, several works which he compiled not being produced, owing to the want of support received from the public and his last work, as mentioned above, he did not live to complete.

North of this is a flat stone within iron railings which is so covered with ivy as to render the inscription invisible; it is to the members of a family named Rankin.

Against the East wall of the northern chantry, within a railed enclosure is interred the Rev. John Lawson, rector of Sherborne S. John's, Hants, son-in-law of the Rev. Theodore Williams. He died at Hendon, from the effects of an accident, in 1849, aged 35. His son William, who died in 1881, is also buried here. Within the same enclosure is interred, beneath a neat marble cross, the late REV. THEODORE WILLIAMS, for sixty-three years vicar of Hendon, who died November 6th, 1875, aged 90, also his wife Jane who predeceased him on May 20th, 1868, aged 78. In the centre of the enclosure are buried several children of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, (Marianne, Henry,

Elizabeth, Mary and ~~Theodore~~ Edward), a headstone, with their several initials only, marking the grave: on the wall above however, there are small tablets to their memory.

The huge structure near this covers the family vault of Philip Rundell, of London, Goldsmith to the King; who died 17th February, 1811, aged 81; and immediately under the east window of the chancel proper is the tomb of NICOLL of Copt Hall, the earliest name being that of Randall Nicoll, a leading man in the parish in the days of the Commonwealth; he died in 1665, followed by his son, also named Randall, in 1667. Here also lies Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Nicoll, of the 70th Regiment of Foot, who died on the 14th November, 1824, and his wife Sarah, 1808. He is supposed to have been identical with the major Thomas Nicholl who commanded the Hendon Volunteers in 1803. But there is a doubt whether it was he or Thomas Nicholl, mentioned *post*. The last interment here was that of Mrs. Emma Mary Nicoll, 1882. By the side of the pathway leading eastward from the church is the tomb of the Nicolls, of the Hyde, at the head of whom during the latter part of the last century, was Michael Nicoll, (sometime churchwarden) who died in 1786, aged 86; then John Nicoll, 1838, aged 76, [he is supposed to have commanded the "Hendon Loyal Association" raised in 1798]; Rachel, his wife, 1843, aged 72; Miss Elizabeth, 1864, aged 63; Mary Ann, 1879, aged 72; Mr. Samuel, 1880, aged 82 and Miss Harriot, 1886, aged 84. The present representative of this family is Mr. Arthur Nicoll of Cowleeze House, the Hyde. The longevity of the members of this branch is very noticeable. The grave of

another family of the name will be found a short distance north of the vestry, being that of Nicoll of Highwood Hill, the earliest inscription being to Mary, the wife of John Nicoll, 1740 aged 63; then John 1745 and his daughter, grand-daughter and great-grand-daughter (*vide pedigree*). Yet another monument inscribed with this name is to be found near the south wall of the churchyard, on which first appears Thomas Nicoll "of Neasden and Wilsdon," who died in 1772. Next to Williams' enclosure is the grave of George Surry Newton, late of Canterbury Place, Lambeth, who died in 1835, aged 57:—

"A worthy man, a friend by all beloved;
He lives in memory though by death removed."

Close to Nicoll, of Copt Hall, is a very old flat stone, broken across, with an inscription to Hester, daughter of Richard———, the surname being illegible, but from the arms at the head—three darts in pale—it appears to have been Haley. The date is undecipherable. The altar tomb close to this is to John Woodley, 1767, and a little southward is an upright stone to a Mr. Justus Olney, of Golder's Green, citizen and coachmaker, and further east is a stone (upright with cornice) to John Pertro (?), landscape engraver, who died in August, 1808. Near the last is a large altar tomb of John Hobcroft, 1802, aged 83, and Elizabeth, his wife, 1773; also John, his son, 1791, and his wife, Martha, 1817. Another stone is to George Wharton, M.D., 1738. Arms—Sable a manche Or, a canton Or, impaling quarterly 1 and 4 a chevron between three leopards faces; 2 and 3, a chevron between three daggers. Crest a bull's head erased Arg. armed Or. The following

are also near here:—Edward Baylis, M.D., 1807; Thomas Ryder (of Downage), 1811, [his arms are totally obliterated, apparently by violence]; William Simpson, of Hendon, and 29, Saville Row, (died 3rd December, 1857, aged 48); the Tanquerays of Golder's Green, the last being George Tanqueray, Feb. 6th, 1879, aged 68; also a family named Cooper———Mary Mabel, daughter of John Cooper, 1730, Isaac, his son, 1743, Edward, another son, 1743, John Cooper, citizen and one of the Court of Assistants of the Fishmongers' Company, 1746, and lastly, his wife, Martha, 1760, aged 86. Arms—Az. a fess———between three pelicans Ar. vulning themselves themselves Gules. Crest—a pelican. Close by is the grave of Edward Fenwick, 1737, and others of the family. Arms—Arg. three martlets Gu. on a chief of the last as many martlets of the field impaling a chevron between three cinquefoils.

North-westward from the last is buried Walter Stuart Forbes, son of John Hopton Forbes, of Golder's Hill, 1829, and near this is HENRY WALKER, of the Hon. East India Company, "formerly surgeon to the Governor-General, Lord Hardinge, late professor of anatomy and physiology in the Medical College, Calcutta. Died at Hendon, May 22nd, 1857, aged 53. Extract of General orders by the Governor-General of India on the conclusion of the Sutledge Campaign, 14th February, 1846—Camp, Sabraon—.....His (Lord Hardinge's) thanks are due to Dr. Walker, surgeon to the Governor-General, whose ability is only to be equalled by his zeal and humanity."

The GEEVES family vault is to the southward of that of Nicoll of Copt Hall. This was an old established yeoman

family, settled at Gutter's Hedge, Dollis and Burnt Oak. The first name on the monument is Daniel, son of William and Mary, who died in 1795; Mary, 1798, aged 63; Edward, her son; her husband, William, 1805, aged 81; Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of William of Burroughs, 1806; Elizabeth Dell, daughter of William Geeves, 1806; Ellen, daughter of Thomas and Mary, 1819; Mary Ann, wife of Thomas, 1843, aged 66; Thomas, her son, 1841, and Thomas, her husband, 1848, aged 76; William of Burroughs, 1834, and his widow, Mary, in the same year. The sole present representative is Mrs. Geeves of Burroughs. Two members of the family, as we shall see hereafter, held commissions in the local corps of volunteers at the beginning of the century.

The tomb of BISHOP FOWLER is north of the chancel, nearly on a line with his monument in the church, but is almost covered with briars, and is in a most ruinous condition. Next to it is the grave, in a similar condition, of a family named Dickey, a member of which, William, was a lieutenant in the "Hendon Loyal Associotion," raised in 1798, and another, Henry, was ensign in the Hendon Corps of Volunteers which was raised in 1803 *(vide post)*. A little distance north of this is a stone in the form of a runic cross with the inscription following:—"Here rest the bones of Sister Charlotte, Sister Katherine and Sister Helen, novices of the order of the Holy Cross, who fell asleep Feb. 26, 1866, Oct. 6, 1868, Jan. 22, 1870. *Tutæ dormiant in te caro Jesu Domini.*" Next to this is a memorial to "Sister Isabel." Feast of S. John Baptist 1864." East of these is the tomb of John Wishaw, of Castle Street, Holborn and

Brent Bridge House, who is buried here with his wife, children and a nephew. This family was established in Hendon for about a century, and one of them, Francis, in 1828, published the most useful parish map which is so often referred to in these pages.

Very close to the last is the grave of "General JOHN MAC INNES, of the Indian Army; many years resident at Hampstead. Born in the Isle of Skye, 12th August, 1779; died 12th March, 1859. A good soldier of Jesus Christ. Also Anna Sophia, his wife, Born 21st April, 1803; died 16th November, 1877, Also John Reynolds Mac Junes, second son of the above. Born 11th April, 1835; died 18th November 1865." This last named gentleman was granted a commission as captain in the 3rd Middlesex (Hampstead) Rifles Volunteers, upon the formation of that corps in July, 1859, and held command at the time of his death. The members of the corps attended his funeral in uniform under their officers, although, by the express desire of his relatives, the military ceremonial usual on these occasions was not carried out. His widow, who is a member of the Hoare family, of Hampstead, is still residing there.

North of this is the grave of Thomas Fowell Buxton of Hampstead, here interred with his wife and ten children, and there is here an inscription to Samuel Hoare of Hampstead Heath, who died in 1825 and is buried in the Friends' burying ground at Winchmore Hill, Enfield. Louisa, wife of Samuel Hoare, (the younger) 1836, her husband (1846) and Caroline the wife of John Gurney Hoare are buried here within the same enclosure and there

is an inscription to John Gurney Hoare who was buried at Biarritz.

Close to the last is buried JOSEPH HOARE, of Child's Hill House, a justice of the peace and a member of the firm of Barnetts, Hoares & Co., the London bankers. He was born in 1814 and was twice married; first to Amelia—also buried here) and secondly in 1847, to Rachel, daughter of the late C. Barclay, Esq., of Bury Hill, Surrey. This lady survived her husband but a very short time and is buried with him. Mr. Hoare himself died on January 21st 1886, He was connected with many charitable institutions and was one of the founders of the London City Mission. He contested Hull twice and Manchester once, but was never successful in obtaining a seat in Parliament. He was mainly instrumental in founding All Saints' Church and Schools at Child's Hill.

Passing again to the south side of the church, we find on the east side of the path leading to the south porch, a noticeable headstone to the memory of John Gardiner, who died in 1703, aged 23, which is not only decorated (in the hideous style of the age) with skull and cross-bones but has a neat representation of a mattock and shovel as well. Under adjoining stones are buried many members of this family. A neighbouring stone commemorates John Willock, H.M., Consul in the Canary Islands, of Hendon and Golden Square, London, one of the magistrates for the county; he died in 1825, aged 80; his first wife in 1806 aged 60 and his second wife in 1846 in her 84th year. The Willocks and the Gardiners were related.

Some little distance due eastward of the last is an old headstone with an inscription to Robert Powis (1715), within a border of roses, &c., carved in a very high relief and showing signs of first-class workmanship. Next to it is the grave of a member of the old local family of Parson—David—who died in 1703.

In a corner near the Greyhound we find a true old Saxon surname, that of Billing, a large family of that name being buried there. Near by is a perfectly unique *iron* memorial taking the shape of a cross within a circle, the circle being inscribed to the memory of "George Sibley, aged 14, killed by lightning August 2nd, 1872."

In the northern part of the churchyard (next to Nicoll of Highwood) is the family vault of the Kemps of "Clitterhouse," (erected by John Kemp 1791) with their crest—a pelican on a "garb" or wheat-sheaf. This family of Kemp has been settled in the parish for many generations. The name is found in the Middlesex Session Rolls of 1610 *(vide post)*, and in an heraldic visitation of Middlesex in 1664 (Harl. M.S. 1468) there is a pedigree of a branch of this family commencing with Francis, (eldest son of Francis second son of Bartholomew Kempe of Grissing, Norfolke), whose third son Henry had a son, Edward, aged 22, in 1664, another, William, aged 14, and two daughters. They bore the arms of the Kemps of Hendon (Sable three garbs Or) but it is impracticable to trace the descent. The present representative is Mr. Hitchen Kemp.

Near the last is the monument of Charles and Susanna Frye, of Southampton Row, London, Francis Frye, of

Smyrna, merchant, 1734, and Mary, wife of Charles Frye, Jr. 1747. They were apparently of the Fryes of Yartye, Deer Parkwood and Dulcis Co., Devon, *temp.* Edward IV., as the arms of this family are on the monument,—Gules three horses courant Argent—*Frye.* Impaling Argent on a bend azure three dolphins embowed bendwise of the first. These last arms are the wife's, and were granted to *Franklin* of Middlesex by Camden, thus denoting what connection the Fryes had with Hendon.

There are buried in the churchyard (west of the vestry) several members of a family named LEMON, some of whom have Mark for a Christian name, and we find the name of Mark Lemon in the court rolls of 1802. The combination of the two names is so uncommon that upon coming across it the writer naturally connected the family with the celebrated *literateur*, the editor and one of the originators of *Punch* and, upon making inquiries, unearthed a local tradition that this gentleman was born in one of the cottages opposite the Greyhound; turning, however, to Mr. Edward Walford's *Men of the Time* it was found to be there stated that *the* Mark Lemon was born near Oxford Street, London, on November 30th, 1809, in a house which stood on the site of the present Crystal Palace Bazaar, at the southern end of Great Portland Street. The information, Mr. Walford informed the writer, he had from Mark Lemon himself and it was corroborated by a correspondent of *Notes and Queries* writing under the initials "H. G. K.", who had the information from a member of the family and this person furnished the further information that

Mark Lemon's ancestors had resided for many years in Hendon and that he himself frequently visited the place. The following are buried in the churchyard :— Martin Lemon (his father) who died on January 21st, 1818, aged 32; George Mark Lemon (his brother?) who died November 29th, 1831, aged 37; these in one grave, and under the adjoining stone are buried Mark Lemon, the grandfather of our Mark, who died December 12th, 1820, aged 63 and Mrs. Grace Lemon, wife of the elder Mark, who died October 5th, 1823, aged 63. *Mark the younger died at Crawley in Sussex, on May 23rd, 1870. He was a very prolific writer, publishing about twenty tales and novels, five farces, five dramas, three comedies, two burlettas, two melodramas, an opera, an extravaganza, (*Peter Wilkins*) and one hundred songs. He also wrote the notes for Leech's *Pencillings from Punch*. He was intimate with Charles Dickens and a member of his amateur dramatic troupe, being an actor of no mean ability. Those who knew him speak of him as geniality itself and a thorough gentleman.

A noticeable monument north-east of the church, and which is likely to be a lasting one, is that to EMILY, wife of COVENTRY PATMORE : it consists of an upright headstone and around the grave is a heavy curb surmounted by stone rails and balustrade; the whole is what I take to be Purbeck marble. Mrs. Patmore was the daughter of the

* Since this was written a letter, corroborative of the above, has been received from Mrs. Romer, a daughter of the great Mark, who further states that her father passed a great part of his childhood at his grandfather's farm at Hendon. Mrs. Grace Lemon's maiden name was Denyer and Mr. Martin Lemon, her son, was married at Marylebone Church on December 27th, 1808, to Alice Collis, the mother of Mark.

Rev. Edward Andrews, L.L.D.; her husband being a poet of no mean fame and one of the librarians of the British Museum. His most celebrated poem is entitled *The Angel in the House* and was suggested by and addressed to his wife. His first volume of poems was published in 1844, succeeded, after nine years, by *Tamerton Church Tower*.

As to *The Angel in the House*, Walford (*Representative Men*) says, referring Honoria, to whom it is addressed:—"The prototype of "Honoria" was essentially his muse, his Beatrice, his Laura, his Catherine, and in the poets own words . . . . the poem . . . . began in the love of this lady and closed in the unspeakable sorrow of her death." In a note appended to one of the later editions he says "I no longer have at every step the needful encouragement of an approval whlch was all that my heart valued of fame." He married again.

Close to the vault of Nicoll of Copt Hall, covered by a flat stone, is the grave of the Rev. SAMUEL NALTON who was licensed to the perpetual curacy of Hampstead on the 4th of May, 1678. The full inscription on his tombstone is as follows:—"Hic infra conditur quod reliquum est Reverendi Samuelis Nalton, S. T. B., olim collegii Magdalensis socij. Quæstorisg., dignissimi, dein Ecclesiæ Hamstediensis in com. Middlesx., Havershamensisq. in com. de Bucks. Rectoris vigilantissimi. Vixit liberalis perquam egenis Christi membris moriensq. locavit. Abi viator, et si potes hic imitare. Ob. 1 mo die Augusti, Ano. Dni. 1706, ætatisq. suæ 75." By this it would appear that he was a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and a batchelor of divinity; holding also the rectory of

Haversham, Bucks, and being, if his epitaph is to be believed, a pattern parson. His arms were three boars.

Near this is the grave of Edward Almond of St. Sepulchre's, London, 1746, (from whom perhaps 'Almond's' (now Burgess) Hill took its name) and his wife Sarah, 1759, (the last aged 92); Samuel Cornelius Fuller "28 years guardian of Hendon Union," who died September 19, 1863, aged 73. The Slater family, of Stepney, 1785; John Edgar, of the "Clock House," Mill Hill, son of Milesus Edgar of Redhouse near Ipswich, 1797.

Close to the path dividing the old and new portions of the churchyard is the altar-tomb of JOHN CORNWALL, of Hendon House, who died in 1802. Here is also buried his wife, the Hon. Susanna Cornwall, only daughter of Admiral Alan, Lord Gardner: she died in 1853. Also William Henry, son of the Hon. S. H. Cornwall, a major-general in the army, formerly in the Coldstream Guards, who died on 21st July 1855. He was equerry to Queen Adelaide and to the late Duke of Cambridge and was also assistant master of the ceremonies to Queen Victoria. His wife Louisa Grace, second daughter of Lord Robert Kerr was also buried here in 1856. The arms of the Cornwalls, as sculptured on the north side of the monument, are—Ermine a lion rampant Gules ducally crowned Or within a bordure Sable bezantee impaling quarterly 1 and 4—Argent on a chevron Gules between three Griffins' heads erased Azure an anchor enclosed by two lions combatant Or—*Gardiner*· 2—A chevron between three leopards' faces. 3—three cinquefoils. The family was a branch of Cornwall of

Brannell, Co., Cornwall. On the south side of the monument the arms of Cornwall are represented impaling a chalice. Crest—a cornish chough. Motto—"La vie durant."

Not far from this is the grave of the Tanner family, who were established in Hendon about the middle of the seventeenth century. The inscriptions however only commence with John, 1724; followed by his wife Margaret, 1728 and John, their son, 1729. On the extreme north edge of the old churchyard is a flat stone, within iron rails and very much worn, to a COUNTESS of BENTINCK, who died 14th May, 1826 in her 60th year. We have seen that this family is still connected with the place, the Duke of Portland being patron of the living. Near by is the grave of Edward Coxe, of Hampstead, buried in 1811, who, in 1805, published a volume of miscellaneous poetry. There is here the grave of the Franklins, the earliest date on which is 1704 as to Thomas Franklin, of Highwood Hill, though they had been established in the parish for three centuries previously at least. Interred here are "also the remains of Mr. John Franklin, who died the 3rd of March, 1785," "the last of the family." Under the big yew, north-east of the church is buried Thomas Swan, 1716 and near this is a neat cross to the memory of Anne Elizabeth Sweetland, the wife of the present respected churchwarden, who died May 18th, 1864, aged 62; also his daughter Alice, who died November 19th, 1882, aged 28. In this quarter is the grave of Richard Johnson, (see the Registers) citizen, 1793, and Richard, his son, 1795, with his motto inscribed, which we have noticed elsewhere, "*Vita humana bulla est.*"

Not far off is a stone (recent), to the memory of Mary

Johnston, 1885, and Charles Johnston who died in 1875, aged 19, with reference to the latter of whom there are the following lines inscribed :—

All you that come this grave to see
As he is now so you must be.
Repent in time, make no delay,
As in his youth he was called away.

Mary Edwards, wife of Charles Edwards and daughter of Thomas Johnston, who died in 1880, is also celebrated in verse :—

I loved her much, I mourn my loss,
For she has proved to be
A counsellor in time of need,
A friend in word, a friend in deed,
A sower of the heavenly seed,
A comforter to me.

Near this is the grave of Mary, the wife of John Goy, of Dollis Farm, 1811. Also Sophia, wife of Thomas Barnard, of Mill Hill, 1786, and Major-General Ferdinand Whittingnam, C.B., who died April 28th, 1878, aged 64, as well as his wife, who died in 1868.

Here is also the grave of Daniel Prince, the former owner of "Prince's Park," (now the property of Messrs. Beddington) who died in 1865, also his second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir T. B. Hompson, Bart., who died in 1874, aged 72. Near this are buried the Hon. Archibald Sharp, 1795; Thos. Edward Homer, son of J. E. Homer, of Wraxall, Somerset, 1822, and his mother, Mary, (who died in 1830, aged 82); also several members of the Lockier and Cook families, as also John Robins, "Cheesemonger and citizen, late common-councilman of the ward of Aldersgate with-

out." who died in 1782, aged 54, and "Mrs. Jane Lavender Passall, former wife of the above," who died in 1788. Nearer the path is the vault of Joseph Goodchild, of Tooley Street, built 17th April, 1833, where is interred Joseph Goodchild himself, who died in 1836, aged 80, and his widow and children. There are here earlier inscriptions to persons of the same name, the first being that to Sarah, wife of Joseph Goodchild, citizen of London, 1787, and Joseph, 1792, aged 73, probably the father and mother of the other Joseph above mentioned. Close to the last is the grave of John Haley, of West End, Hampstead, 1789.

Under the yew, and near that of the Rev. Mr. Earle is the grave of John Mills, son of John and Mary Mills, of Piccadilly, 1770. There is a very long epitaph, which is, however, for the most part illegible. It speaks of "The blooming wonder of his years," and canonises him as "the dear departing saint." Peter Hammond, who owned very large property at Mill Hill, and died in 1794, is buried near this, as also his wife Ann, who predeceased him in 1769.

Near the extreme eastern verge of the ground is the grave of a famlly named Nicholl, (which must be distinguished from that of Nicoll); here are interred Ann, wife of Joseph, 1782, Joseph, her son, 1783, two daughters, Mary, 1780, and Elizabeth, 1791, and her husband who died in 1825, aged 76; likewise Frances, her daughter, widow of J. Bayley (1855, aged 76). In another part of the churchyard was buried, in 1757, Elizabeth, the first wife of Thomas Nicholl, and in 1774, Anna, his second wife.

Not far from the above is Elias White, gent., who died in 1792, aged 81, and his wife (1793). Close to whose grave

is that of Martha Coomes, wife of Thomas, 1787; Thomas, 1788, and Michael, 1798, the last aged 85. They were the owners of "Hodfords," Golder's Hill (now the residence of Sir Spencer Wells, Bart., M.D.) Within one enclosure (adjoining that of the Hoares) are the graves respectively of the Pryors and the Powells of Hampstead, the earliest date being Henry Hoare Pryor, 1814. The Powells are a leading family in Hampstead at the present time. Immediately south-east of this is the grave of WALTER EARLE, A.M., sometime vicar of the parish, who died September 6th, 177[2] aged ... years. The stone is much damaged and we suggest that, as being a memorial of a vicar of the parish, the churchwardens might place it in repair. East of the large yew, near here, is the family vault (surmounted by a large monument) of JOSEPH NEELD, of Grittleton House, Wilts, M.P. for Chippenham, 1852-7. He was a patron of the fine arts, Baily's "Maternal Love" having been executed for him. By his wife, Mary, daughter of John Bond, the lord of the manor, he had several children, of whom John, the second son was created a baronet in 1859, his daughter marrying General Sir Geo. Willis, K.C.B. *Arms*—Per pale Ar. a lion pass. between three greyhounds' heads erased counter-charged. *Crest*.—On a mount vert a wolf's head erased Sa. between two branches of palm ppr. *Motto*.—"Nomen extendere factis." Close by is the grave of Sir JOHN WILLIAM ANDERSON, Bart., of Highwood, 1813, and Dame Dorothy Anderson, 1817. Sir John William Anderson was the second son of William Anderson of Dantzic, merchant, by Lucy, daughter of — Sheldon. He was born at Dantzic in 1735, and was Lord

Mayor of London in 1798, being created a baronet 14th of May in that year. He married, in 1762, Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of Charles Simkins, Esq., of Devizes, but dying without issue in 1813, the honour became extinct. *Arms*—Azure on a saltire Ermine between three mullets and in base a crescent Argent, an antique key Or and a sword proper, hilted gold, in saltire, transfixed through the collar of a city chain. Immediately east of the Neeld vault is that of John Bond, 1801, and his family. He was for some years lord of the manor.

Close to the fence on the east side of the churchyard is the tomb of GEORGE CARTER, artist, who died September 12th, 1794, aged 57. According to his epitaph "he was a man of most elegant genius, both in painting and polite literature. A good husband, son and brother; a valuable friend and companion. He possessed the social virtues but, above all, he venerated his God. In Providence he trusted for protection whilst living and through the merits of our Saviour for happiness hereafter." Pilkington, in his *Dictionary of Painters*, remarks thus as regards this worthy:—"This singular character was born of poor parentage at Colchester in Essex. After receiving an ordinary education in the free-school of his native town, he became shopman to a mercer in London. In a few years he was taken into partnership but, the concern failing, Carter turned painter. He next travelled to Rome, Petersburgh, and Gibraltar and lastly made a voyage to the East Indies. Though a very indifferent artist, he contrived to realise a fortune, with which he retired to Hendon, where he died in 1794. He presented a picture for an altar-piece to he church of

St. James, Colchester, the subject of which is the adoration of the shepherds, but it is a wretched performance. In 1785, he made an exhibition of his own paintings in Pall Mall; and, in order to push himself into notice, he published some engravings from these paintings. He affected likewise to be an author, and printed a narrative of the loss of the *Grosvenor*, Indiaman, in the title to which he styles himself "historical painter." Unbounded self-confidence seems to have been the secret of George Carter's success.

South of this last is a stone to the memory of Judith, widow and relict of Robinson Sowle, Esq., Brigadier-General, and Colonel of his Majesty's XI. Regiment of Foot, who died June 10th, 1769, aged 71, and there is a tablet in the church.

Further south we come to the grave of the GARRICKS. The first of whom is George Garrick, brother of the actor, who died in 1779, aged 53. Then Carrington Garrick, M.A., son of the above George Carrick, and Vicar of the parish, who died May 13th, 1787, aged 35; also his wife Elizabeth, who died in 1808, and the children of C. P. Garrick, of Richmond, Surrey. Near this are buried Katherine Kemp, 1759, and John Kemp, her husband, 1788; he was evidently of the Kemps, of Clitterhouse, as he bore the same crest, a pelican on a wheatsheaf. The arms on the tomb are per pale three wheatsheaves (Kemp) impaling a fess between three crescents; tinctures not indicated. On the south side of the path is the altar-tomb of Col. Richard Westmore, late of the 33rd Regiment, who died in 1867, aged 75, and also his wife Elizabeth, 1876, aged 77.

Only two instances of the old Hendon name of Braint occur, one being Joseph Braint, of Newgate Street, London; died 25th August, 1793, aged 72; close to whose place of interment is that of ANN, COUNTESS OF DUMFRIES and STAIR, who died August 21st, 1811, aged 73, also Sir WILLIAM DUFF GORDON, Bart., her son, 8th March, 1823, aged 50, and Sir COUTTS TROTTER (see 'The Church'); Caroline, widow of Sir Wm. Duff Gordon, and daughter of Sir George Cornewall, Bart., of Moccas Court, Hereford: some of the Lindsay family are also interred here. A small monument next to this marks the grave of Charles Basil Lindsay, late captain in the Hon. East India Company's Madras Cavalry, youngest son of the Hon. Robert Lindsay, of Balcarras, who died 31st August, 1848, aged 44. Sir Coutts Trotter, of Westville, and of Brondesbury House, Kilburn (1820), (whose family had been settled in Berwickshire for some generations) was created a baronet in 1821, and married Margaret, daughter of Lord Rockville, third son of William, second Earl of Aberdeen. Sir Coutts Trotter died in 1837, his four daughters being his co-heirs; the eldest of whom (Anne) married Lieut.-Col. Lindsay, of the Grenadier Guards, son of the Hon. Robert Lindsay. Their eldest son, Coutts Lindsay succeeded his grandfather and is the present baronet, in accordance with the limitation of the patent. Lodge gives the arms as follows:—Quarterly, 1st and 4th Gu. a fess chequy Arg. and Az.; 2nd and 3rd Or a lion rampant Gu. debruised by a riband Sa. The whole within a bordure semée of mullets Arg. Burke states that the following supporters were granted in 1826, namely:—Dexter, a white horse proper and sinister

a lion Arg. armed and langned Az. *Crest*—a tent proper. Motto—"Astra castra, numen lumen."

Lady Trotter's family, the Duff Gordons are old residents in the neighbourhood, the head of the family, the Earl of Aberdeen having a seat at Dollis Hill, just south of the reservoir (outside the parish, however), where the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone has for the last two years taken up his abode during the session of Parliament. The present (5th) Earl does not take much part in public affairs, but his father will be remembered as having been prime minister at the time of the outbreak of the Crimean War.

Several of a family of Bigge are buried here, the earliest date being 1790.

The tomb of Frederick Bird, M.D., is noticeable near here. He died April 28th, 1874, aged 57, and his monument bears the following Latin inscription :—"In moerore qui voce exponi nequit maritus summi. Ehu! desiderii loco felicis mutuique amoris memor. Hic ceneres amatos deposuit donec insignis animi vultusque decor inter beatorum agmina clarius couspiciatur." Arms—Az. a lion Arg. passant guardant between three turtle doves (?) holding each a trefoil in its beak—*Bird*. Impaling quarterly 1 and 4 Arg. three lions rampant Sable—*Cheverill*, 2 and 3 Vert a cross crosslet Arg. Crest—a turtle dove (?). Motto —"Caute Caste Probeque." His wife Charlotte is also interred here (1858).

Near this is the grave of James Hudson, many years a soldier in the Hon. East India Company's service, who died January 24th, 1872, aged 63.

Near the north of the vestry is the vault of the

Harrison Family of Brent Bridge, (Edgware Road), who were rather extensive land owners in the western part of the parish up to the middle of the present century, (*vide* pedigree). Arms—Az. on a fesse Arg. three demi-lions erased rampant, crowned with eastern crowns. Further east is the grave of William Lewis, the naturalist, who died in 1823, aged 65, and of his son William Stone Lewis of Gray's Inn, barrister-at-law, ob. 1854, aged 68. Arms—Ermine, on a fess Az. three boars heads: Crest a goats head proper, collared Or. Motto, "Spero meliora." The following lines are inscribed on the stone :—

"His life exempt from public haunt
Found tongues in trees, books in the running brook
Sermons in stones and good in everything."

Southward of this and of the Patmore monument is the grave of Thomas Roberts, of Church End, 1714; next to which is the vault of the Ripleys, where are interred Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Ripley (1846); Eliza Rowley, another daughter, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Rowley, D.D., Master of University College, Oxford, (1860). J. J. Ripley, of West End, (1864) and W. R. Ripley of 43, Lincoln's Inn Fields. On the south side of the vault are buried "Mary Raven, deceased 8th July, 1854, aged 67 years, after a domestic service of 53 years in the family of the Rev. Thomas Ripley, much respected and lamented. "Also Mary Stubbs, who died 23rd February, 1875, aged 84. for 53 years a devoted friend and servant in the family of the late Thos. H. Ripley, vicar of Wootton Bassett, Wilts." There is another memorial to an old domestic retainer in the eastern part of the Churchyard, near

the grave of her old master. It is to Charlotte Pack, who died in 1882, aged 78. "A faithful nurse in the families of General MacInnes, of Hampstead, and the Rev. Brownlow Maitland, of London." Near the Ripley vault is the grave of the Snow family, formerly of Hendon Place, and here are interred Thomas and Henry, fifth and seventh sons of Thomas and Anne, the first of whom died in 1721 and the other in 1725. It was George Snow, the father of Thomas Snow, senior, who rebuilt Hendon Place (now Tenterden Hall.)

Eastward of the church is a plain monument to the memory of Joseph Howes, 37 years parish clerk, who died on 9th January, 1875, aged 73. His widow still lives in the cottage next the south gate, and in the Middlesex Directory is described as "parish clerk," a plate with that inscription being still on the door. Another old Church official who has recently passed away is John Franklyn. the sexton and beadle who held those offices for forty years, and died May 10th, 1887. A large altar-tomb near Ripley's covers the remains of the Dowdeswells—Elizabeth, wife of Thomas, 1748; her husband, 1755, aged 74, Sarah, wife of John (churchwarden) and others.

Eastward of the church will be found the grave of Sir JAMES GRAHAM and his wife, and also of his son Sir Sandford. Sir James, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, first baronet, was descended from Thomas Graham, Esq., of Edmund Castle, Cumberland, 1750. He was recorder of Appleby, and sat in Parliament for Cockermouth 1802-5, and 1807-12; for Wigton Burghs 1805-6, Carlisle 1812-25. He married Anne, only daughter of the

Rev. Thomas Moore, of Kirkstall (who was buried 1821) and he himself died on 28th August, 1821, being succeeded by his son Sir Sandford F.S.A., who married Caroline, third daughter of J. H. Langston of Sarsden House, Oxon. Sir Sandford died 18th September, 1852, aged 63, and was succeeded by his son, also named Sandford, who died without issue on 2nd May, 1885, when his brother Major-General Sir Lumley Graham succeeded to the title, his heir presumptive being his brother, Cyril, Lieut.-Gov. of Grenada, and C.M.G. The second baronet was a great supporter of hunting and field-sports in this part of the county. *Arms*—Per pale indented erminois and sable on a chief per pale of the last and or three escallops counter-charged. *Crest*—Out of the battlements of a castle, two arms embowed in armour ppr. garnished or, supporting an escallop or. *Mottoe*—"Fideliter et Diligenter."

Close to Rundell's tomb is that of Robert Marr, son of William Marr of Preston Pans, with the crest, a sinister mailed arm holding a banner.

In the eastern part of the churchyard will be found the grave of THOMAS CROSSFIELD, M.D., who, in 1796, was charged with having planned the death of the King by means of a poisoned arrow from an air-gun; the jury, however, did not think the evidence tendered sufficiently strong and therefore acquitted him. The following epitaph, written by Crossfield himself, appears on the headstone, but is so weather-worn as to be scarcely legible:—

"T. CROSSFIELD,
"Died November 8, 1808,
"Beneath this stone Tom Crossfield lie

"Who cares not now who laughs or cries;
"He laughed when sober, and when mellow
"Was a harum-scarum, harmless fellow;
"He gave to none designed offence,
"So Honi soit qui mal y pense."

Not far from this spot is a marble pyramid on a base forming three steps and having figures of angels at the corners. It is to the memory of John Atkinson of Ely Place, Dublin.

A monument, noticeable from the long insciption thereon, is to "Ellin, wife of John Jones of Walthamstow, eldest daughter of Mr. *John Braint* of this parish. She was dutiful to her parents, a virtuous and loving wife, a fond and tender mother, a kind mistress; lived well-beloved and died, much lamented by all that knew her, the 23rd August, 1719, aged 43." "Favour is deceitful and beauty is vain but a woman that feareth the Lord she shall be praised."

"Rest thou whose rest gives me a restless life;
"Now my good angel, once my virtuous wife.
"To the same cell my ashes too shall come,
"And sleep with thine till ye great day of doom:
"Then shall the trump of God recall each dust,
"To dwell with Christ in mansions of ye just."
"*Beati mortui qui Domino moriuntur.*"

South-east of the church there is a conspicuous monument to members of the Haley family among whom is John Haley of Mill Hill, "one of the moneyers of His Majesty's mint," died December 23, 1763, aged 63, also his wife Catherine, who died in 1751, and others. The arms of the Haleys are given by Lysons as being three darts impaling a cockatryee. Immediately eastward of this is a monument of similar form which is entirely covered

with ivy and osher creepers, the word "London" only being decipherable. Near the extreme eastern end of the churchyard is the vault of Sir Coutts Trotter (see *ante*) and eastward of this is that of the Hon. CHARLES LINDSAY and his family, surmounted by a tasteful monument in marble consisting of a canopy upon ten pillars with decorated capitals and round arches, beneath the canopy on an inclined cushion is a brass tablet with a figure engraved thereon surrounded by an inscription. A member of this family, the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, was an officer of the Hendon Volunteers in 1803. Near here is the grave of the Pressgroves, Richard and George, the latter of whom was some time churchwarden, he died in 1785, aged 49.

In this part of the ground, just west of Nicoll of the Hyde, is the tomb of Charles Colmore, Junior (to whom there is a monument in the church) late of the 10th Light Dragoons, eldest son of Charles Colmore, of Birmingham. He died 3rd September, 1785, aged 23. His sister, Mary Ann, was also buried here in 1794.

Just inside the south gate of the churchyard on the right when entering, is an upright headstone with the following inscription:—

Here lies the body of
ELIZABETH FARREN,
Many years an inhabitant
of this parish
who died in the
One hundred and second year of her age.

She was a woman
of very shrewd understanding

and a remarkable instance
of healthy longevity.
In her hundred and first year
She threaded her needle without spectacles
And regularly walked a mile and a half
to church
until a very short time before her death,
which happened
on the 29th day of February, 1832.

Next to the last mentioned, on the north, is the grave of NATHANIEL HONE, R.A., over which is a plain upright stone. A full account of him will be found under the heading, "The Parish Registers."

A brother artist, though in a different line, ABRAHAM RAIMBACH, the line-engraver, so well known by his works after Wilkie, reposes on the opposite side of the path near the Church porch. Raimbach was born in 1776. His father Peter (who was also buried here in 1805) was a Swiss by birth, but came to England at the early age of twelve, and never afterwards quitted this country, and married the daughter of a farmer in Warwickshire (she was buried here in 1807.) When an infant, Abraham Raimbach fell from the arms of his nurse out of a second floor window, but his life was saved, partly by the inflation of his long clothes and partly by his fall being broken by some leads below. He showed an early disposition to excel in the arts, and his father apprenticed him in 1789 to J. Hall, the engraver; Sharpe and J. Heath having both declined to take him. The first work engraved by the young apprentice was the explanatory key to Copley's "Death of Chatham," in the National Gallery, and, after

his term of apprenticeship was over, he entered as a student in the Royal Academy, doing at the same time what work he could do for the booksellers. By attention and assiduity he was enabled to unite miniature painting with engraving, and he prospered in a short period so well in both that he was under the necessity of giving one of them up, and he accordingly chose engraving as a profession. In 1802, through some prints he executed for Smirke and Forster's *Arabian Nights*, he was in such circumstances as enabled him to take advantage of the temporay peace and pay a visit to Paris, where he viewed the works of art which Napoleon had collected in the Louvre. He has himself given a long account of this tour in his autobiography, published by his son. In 1805 he married and established himself in a house given to him by his father, in Warren Street, Fitzroy Square, in which he lived twenty-six years, and executed all his great works. In the last mentioned year he made the acquaintance of Wilkie, and became that painter's intimate friend. In 1812 he became Wilkie's engraver, supplanting Burnet. Raimbach's works after Wilkie are the "Village Politicians," "Rent Day," published in 1816, "The Cut Finger," "The Errand Boy," "Blindman's Buff," "Distraining for Rent," "The Parish Beadle," and the "Spanish Mother and Child." Raimbach never employed an assistant but executed the whole of the plates himself; "Rent Day" costing him two years and a half of incessant labour. His prints are very masterly works and possess nearly every quality but colour. He died on the 17th January, 1843, aged 67, in deservedly easy circumstances. His autobiography was published by his son, in the same

year, under the title:—"Memoirs and Recollections of the late Abraham Raimbach; including a Memoir of Sir David Wilkie."

A verse is inscribed on the tombstone of which the following is decipherable:—

"Blest in those ties that make our human scene
"Full of endearments, tender and serene
"Raimbach (in humble . . . . a noble mind).
"These gifts of God for higher gifts resigned;
"Thankful for all kind Providence had given,
"All he enjoyed of earth and hoped of heaven."

* * * * *

At the head of the gravestone is carved the crest, a Pelican feeding her young, and on the monument of Mrs. Martha Raimbach is a long inscription as follows:—

"Here gentle Martha, exemplary wife,
"Faithful to all the charities of life,
"Here with the partner of thy lot resume
"A sacred union in the peaceful Tomb.
"Hail! you just pair whom happy wedlock joined
"In that pure sympathy of heart and mind,
"Which to your lives endearing lustre gave
"And seems to breathe instructions from the grave,
"Still to our filial hopes your guidance give
"And bid your virtues in your offspring live."

"W. HAYLEY, 1807.

The author of the above would seem to be a daughter who married into the Hayley family, of Mill Hill.

Next to the above is the grave of James Edward Wynne, who died in 1818, aged 25; inscribed "A most affectionate and beloved child"; below which are the lines:—

"Weep not for me dear mother, wife nor lovely babe,
"For in the Lord I put my trust, my soul to save."

The metre and rhyme are noticeable.

South of this are interred Thomas Settle, 1812 and Elizabeth, his wife, 1813; James Jenkins, of St. Martin's in-the-fields, 1819; Mrs. Ann Jackson, of Burroughs, 1819; her nephew, Thomas Jackson, 1831, and her husband, Thomas, 1833, the last died aged 80. Further southward is the grave of Mrs. Martha Fleurriet, 1842, and of her husband David, 1856, the gravestone bearing the following stanza referring to the wife:—

"The languishing head is at rest,
"Its thinking and aching is o'er,
"The quiet immoveable breast
"Is heaved by affliction no more."

David Fleurriet filled a considerable number of parochial offices during his residence here; having been overseer, and guardian of the poor, churchwarden, &c. Near here is the grave of Edward Wynne, father of him who is previously referred to, who died in 1803 under the circumstances related on his monument, namely:—"after a long and painful illness, which he bore with patience and manly fortitude; a good husband and best of fathers, an honest and industrious man. His loss is irreparable, and will ever be lamented by an affectionate wife and five children."

Near by is the grave of Thomas Morrison, 1829, and that of George Jardine, "who died at Mr. Hay's school at Burroughs" in 1831, aged 14. "He was the son of Dr, Jardine of Granada in rhe West Indies, and was born in that Island."

Immediately in rear of Sir Hyde Page's tomb is a small upright stone very much sunk, inscribed, "Here lyes Rice Jones of St. Giles' in the Fields, London, who dyed February ye 6th, aged 58 years." It is curious as having no year mentioned upon it and is, judging from appearance about a hundred and fifty or two hundred years old. At the side of this is a plain flat altar tomb to Eliza Greig of the Hyde, 1838, Andrew Greig, 1846, and William Muddell, 1859,. Under the yew-tree here three of the old fashioned, and now uncommon, wooden memorials are noticeable; one to James Tow, 1834, Elizabeth Tow, his widow, 1868 and James Abel Tow, their son, 1842; another to James Drewell, 1830, Mrs. Mary Drewell, his mother, 1831, and Charles Drewell, husband of the last, 1844; the third is to Susanna Millatt, 1809, Abel Drewell, her grand son, 1815, and Abel Thomas Drewell, 1821. Here, too, is an upright stone to Susan Rowe Morris, 1828, surmounted by a particularly hideous winged skull.

Against the fence is a stone carved in the form of a decorated gothic arch to William Judge, who died in 1869, aged 46. "He was for fifteen years a faithful and zealous agent of the London City Mission. Often was his voice heard in the village proclaiming the glad tidings of salvation through Jesus. His sun went down suddenly, while it was yet day and left a void in the heart of his relatives, and friends, who have erected this stone as a token of their affection and esteem. To know him was to love him." His wife Jane is also interred here (1858) and Henry and Emily their infant children. Other monuments in this quarter are to Mary Pitt, of Mill Hill, 1849, aged 86, and

her niece Martha Hodges, 1856; Robert Clarke, 1836, and Mary his wife, 1847, aged 86, also their children; these west of the church; also Eleanor Mary Verey, daughter of Mr. Hopton Verey of Oxford Street, 1832, and the large double grave of Thomas Brooksbank, of Grays Inn Square born 1790, died 1869.

"Rich in love
"And sweet humanity; he was himself
"To the degree that he desired beloved."

"The thought of the past years in us
"Doth breed perpetual benediction."

Near this are buried Mr. Joseph Acrew, 1791, aged 77, Benjamin Mayhew, late of Chapel Street, Bedford Row, Apothecary, 1789, and his widow, Sarah 1833, aged 79, also George Roadley of St. Lukes, 1777, his mother, Sarah Roadley, 1805, and her husband George, late of Islington who died in 1805, age 79, as to whom the following encomium appears:—"Perhaps there is not an instance of the social relative duties having been more faithfully performed. He was the affectionate husband of one wife, whom he survived many years. He was a kind and tender father and his public services will be long remembered as his loss is universally regretted. An honest man is the noblest work of God." What this gentleman's public services were is not known. A daughter, Eliza Alice, is also buried here, who died in 1845, aged 87, and she is probably responsible for the above.

North of the church and near thereto is a flat stone to —Vallance, 1734 and Francis Vallance, "painter," the

husband (date undecipherable); a large cross to Edward Asby, 1868, and a flat stone to—Boudoffe, Esq., 1815; and further north is one to which some interest attaches as it contains the remains of Sarah Cookson, the grand-daughter of the Rev. Mesack Smith, sometime vicar of the parish: she died in 1789, aged 72. Close to the last is a cross, on a rocky base, inscribed, "In loving memory of Frederick C. Jones, aged fifteen and a half years, fourth son of James and J. A. Jones, of Kentish Town. He was lost at sea February 23rd, 1875, by the capsizing of the "Margaret Crockard," after having been saved from the "Airey Force," January 17th." There is here an old upright stone, buried, like Rice Jones', nearly to the top, to the memory of William Penton; nothing else can be made out but it is probably of a date early in the last century, as it is surmounted by the skull and cross-bones of the period. Another, of about the same age, is near here, to Mary Wibert (1733) and others, on which is carved a figure of Time with hour-glass, skull and other emblems. Close by is the family grave of James Habberlin of Waterford, the earliest date being only 1859. He himself reached the age of 89.

Proceeding northwards again, towards the Cornwall monument, we find that of James Goodyer, of "Burrows," 1807, with his sister Elizabeth, 1808, and his mother 1844. Members of this family still reside and hold property in the parish. They are related to the late Alderman Sir Charles Flower (whom see *post*). Here also is the vault of the Tanners; John, son of Margaret and John, 1724, Margaret, 1728 and John, senior, 1729; Richard Harris, 1750, and

Mary his wife, 1784. This last stone has the usual death's head, but it is relieved in this instance by a pursy cherub on each side and trumpets above. And here is one of the few granite memorials, that to Joseph Houson and his wife, the first died in 1876, aged 83. An old one near this to a family of Wilsons; Mary, 1771, John, 1775, John, Junior, 1775, Mary Hall, 1796, and Christopher Hall, 1776. The tomb of Eleanor Fletcher, wife of J. Evans, of Golders Hill, (1840) and her husband (1864, aged 82), is noticeable from the line inscribed beneath their names; "Few could equal, none excel them." Also buried near this are Elizabeth, wife of John Lewis, 1732 and some of her children; also a large family of the name of Jones. The first is Banjamin, 1764, Mary, 1770, Elizabeth, 1774, Robert, 1780, Catherine (wife of Evans Jones) 1833, aged 81. The monument is a tall square structure, surmounted by a vase. From the arms sculptured on the monument —Or a lion rampant reguardant sable—this family would seem to be a branch of that of Llanio, Co. Cardigan, a member of which was high-sheriff of that county in 1739.

John Hill, (of Gt. Chapel Street, Westminster), who died in 1832, in his 88th year, is commemorated in the following line:—

Like Simeon, blest with years, his faith the same,
Salvation he beheld through Jesus' name,
Then left this world in peace and resting here
Till Christ in glory shall again appear
Salvation then and bliss shall be complete.
Readers, this great salvation now attain
When life is peace and death eternal gain.

In the churchyard was also interred Sarah Gundry, widow, of Queen's Place, Kennington, who died in 1807, aged 74, whose monument was noticeable by reason of its epitaph, which Brewer and Walford give in full. It was as follows :—

Reader! She wander'd all the desert through
In search of happiness, nor found repose
Till she had reach'd the borders of this waste.
Full many a flower that blossom'd in her path
She stoop'd to gather, and the fruit she pluck'd
That hung from many a tempting bough—all but
The rose of Sharon and the tree of life.
This flung its fragrance to the gale, and spread
Its blushing beauties: that its healing leaves
Displayed, and fruit immortal, all in vain.
She neither tasted nor admired—and found
All that she chose and trusted fair, but false!
The flowers no sooner gather'd than they faded;
The fruit enchanting, dust and bitterness;
And all the world a wilderness of care.
Wearied, dispirited, and near the close
Of this eventful course, she sought the plant
That long her heedless haste o'erlook'd, and proved
Its sovereign virtues; underneath its shade
Outstretch'd, drew from her wounded feet the thorns,
Shed the last tear, breath'd the last sigh, and here
The aged pilgrim rests in trembling hope!"

The gravestone still exists and bears the names also of Elizabeth Gundry of Golders Green, (1798) and Sarah Watts, widow, of Peckham (1824) but the lines above written have been erased.

Besides those above mentioned there are buried here the following :—Edward Fowler, Esq., 1720, [probably the second son of Bishop Fowler, who married Mary, daughter of John Chadwick, Esq., by his wife Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Archbishop Tillotson] ; HENRY JOYNES, a distinguished architect, the conductor and controller of the building of Blenheim Palace from 1705 to 1715, Surveyor of sewers for Westminster, and Surveyor of Kensington Palace and Gardens, from 1715 till his death, which happened on July 2nd, 1754, at the age of 70; John Eaton, Esq., of *Hendon Place*, 1762; Captain William Higginson, 1763 ; Stephen Simpson, schoolmaster, 1770 ; John Crooke, 1770; Mr. John Bennet, 1777, (the founder of Bennett's charity?); Charles Dean, of Whitehaven (in the East India Company's Service) 1787; Sophia, wife of the Rev. Herbert Croft, and co-heiress of Richard Cleeve, 1792.

Near the south gate and close to Elizabeth Farren's grave is that of the Hudson family (settled in Hendon for three or four generations) as follows :—John, the son of John and Esther, 1844, also his four sisters and one brother who died in infancy, John Hudson, senior, 1852, aged 55, and Esther his wife, 1885, aged 94 ; beneath whose inscription is the following verse :—

> What though affection here would heave a sigh,
> That one so loved and so revered should die,
> Calm resignation clasps a Saviour's cross
> And mourns but does not murmur at the loss."

Close to this are buried Mary, the wife of John Perkins 1826; Amelia 1842 and Emma, 1862, his daughters;

Elizabeth his second wife, 1861; John Perkins himself 1865 and a daughter Sarah, 1870.

Brewer gives a rather striking epitaph as existing in his time at the western side of the churchyard but which cannot now be found. It was as follows:—

"Poor Ralph'o lies beneath this rood
"And sure he must be blest,
"For though he could do nothing good,
"He meant to do the best.
"Think of your souls ye guilty throng,
"Who, knowing what is right, do wrong."

Other old monuments are to Thomas Jordan, 1715; William and John Norman, 1754; Richard Reed (of St. Ann's Westminster) 1725; Margaret Brightwell (of Bloomsbury) 1726 and her son, Thomas, 1729; Elizabeth Chapman, 1758 and her husband, John, (of Hatton Garden) 1763; Robert Todd, 1787; John Bone, (of St. Andrew, Holborn) 1723 and his wife Mary, 1722; Mrs. Elizabeth Maclean (of Hampstead) 1753; William Gaskarth (of the Inner Temple) 1735; Benjamin King, 1771; John Haley King, 1754, and Mary his daughter, 1759; Henry Ray, 1752; John Croome, of H.M. Ordnance Office, . 1767: James Mann, 1792; Sophia Barnard, 1780; Mary Barron (of Bond Street, London) 1808 and others of her family; Mary Boys, 1800; Thomas Boys, 1801; Isaac Wright, (of Tilbury Hill, Essex) 1810 and Francis Wright, 1814; Jonas Cope (of George Street, Portman Square) 1818; Charlotte Cope 1820 and Eleanor Cope, wife of Jonas, 1821; Mary wife of William Pick, of Drury Lane, 1809; William Breach and Edward Charles Breach, 1799,

Elizabeth Bower, of Waterford, 1811; William Banks, 1816 and his mother, Eliza, 1822;—Brownsworth. 1773; Anne and Robert Sell, 1795; Esther Sammers, 1804, aged 81; Elizabeth Boston, 1779: Francis Rowther, 1748 and his wife, 1721; Francis Rossier, 1800; Elizabeth Reeve, 1738; John Bell, 1737, and his wife; John Badcock, 1756; Barbara, wife of Ralph Bourchier. M.D., 1749; Rebecca Crowther, 1728; John Lucas, 1761; Peter Grace, Apothecary, 1768; Benjamin Wellington, 1770; Conquest Jones, 1773; William Dutton, 1779; Charles Simpkins, 1792; Mary wife of Richard Newall, 1793; Francis Delafountaine, 1820; William Godwin, 1820 and Charlotte, 1823; Samuel Jemmett, of Tottenham Court Road, 1828, his mother Ann, 1838, and Helen wife of Francis Jemmett of Grenada, 1860; Jenkin Jones, 1837, and his two wives; Sophy 1823 and Hannah Elizabeth, 1834. All the above are in the southern and older portion of the churchyard; the majority of those in the northern and newer portion must be left to the pen of some future historian. We may mention, however, that among those buried there is Mrs. SIDNEY FRANCES BATEMAN, widow of H. L. Bateman; formerly manageress and lessee of the Lyceum and Sadlers Wells Theatres, an actress of some reputation in her time, who died in London, January 13th, 1881. Mrs. Bateman's father, Joseph Cowell, was an English low comedian, who settled in America; her mother was a Frenchwoman. Mrs. Bateman was born at New York in 1823, but spent her early years on a farm which her father had purchased in Ohio and went later to a school in Cincinnati. She wrote several popular plays, chief among which was a

comedy "Self," and a tragedy in blank verse entitled "Geraldine or the Master Passion." Her husband, H. L. Bateman, was lessee for some years of the Lyceum theatre and at his death in 1875 Mrs. Bateman continued the management for four years till in August, 1878 she gave up her lease to Mr. Henry Irving. She then purchased a long lease of Saddler's Wells Theatre, which she entirely rebuilt and opened on 9th October. 1879, with "Rob Roy." During her management here she produced the American play "The Danites," by Joaquim Miller, with an entirely American company. Her two daughters are still upon the London stage and have had some success. One or two other monuments of interest may be noticed before concluding this chapter. Close to the boundary between the old and new grave-yards is the tomb of "William Goode, of Norden Court, for many years a resident in the parish and for 10 years vicar's churchwarden." He died on 20th March, 1881, aged 71. His widow is still living and resides in Sunningfields Road.

Nearly opposite this last is a stone "In affectionate remembrance of James Veitch Shaw, of the Elms, Twickenham, Citizen and Senior Warden of the Stationers Company who died July 15th, 1876, aged 70 years."

A little northward of this is the grave of "Annie Butterworth, Associate of the Royal Academy of Music. Born 4th December, 1851, died 7th December, 1885. Unbesotted from the world." Miss Butterworth, who was an accomplished musician, seems to have been distinguished for works of charity, and was greatly beloved and respected in the village. Some distance westward is a black marble

monument beneath which is buried Mr. Frederick DeAth, of Woodstock House, Golders Green, who died on 16th December, 1883, aged 65, also his widow who died recently Mr. DeAth took a considerable interest in parochial matters and was a member of the Local Board. Here is also interred Sir William Hardwick, M.D., Coroner for Central Middlesex, who died April 15th, 1881, aged 64. He lived at Holders Hill House.

Beneath a marble monument, surmounted by the angel of peace, lies "Minnie, wife of Edward Houlbrook, B.A.; who was drowned in a collision in the Irish Sea, July 21st, 1885, aged 28. Her sweet and gentle disposition endeared her to the inhabitants of this parish, by whom this monument is erected; a loving tribute to her memory." The painful sensation the catastrophe caused in the village is not yet forgotten.

A very noticeable fact is the very large number of non-parishioners interred at Hendon, and the writer would venture a strong opinion of the advisability of putting an end to the practice. It is believed to be illegal and it is manifestiy to the prejudice of the parishioners, who, by and bye will be called upon, perhaps, to provide a cemetery in consequence.

As to burial fees in Hendon, it seems that, according to the head-note of the case of Littlewood *v.* Williams (6 Taunt 277), which was an action by the churchwardens against the vicar, that "A practice has prevailed during the incumbency of several vicars, that upon the burial of any stranger in the parish of Hendon, certain fees should be paid of which the vicar took one moiety and the church-

wardens the other, for the use of the poor. The fees were paid to the sexton who paid over the moieties to the respective parties. A new vicar (Dr. Williams) refused to accede to this arrangement, he buried several strangers, and procured the sexton, to whom the fees were paid, to pay over the entire fees to himself. Held that the churchwardens might recover one moiety as money had and received to their use." A letter lately appeared in a local newspaper in which the writer states that "it was proved in this case by entries in the Hendon vestry book, that ever since 1722, a sum was paid in the case of burial of a non-parishioner, which varied in amount according to the interment in the church, chancel, or churchyard.] In 1715 the churchwardens received a sum of two shillings for each interment]. Half the amount was taken by the vicar, half by the churchwardens for the poor. The vestry increased the amount twice, between 1722 and 1815, the date of the trial, on one occasion in 1757, because they had added a piece to the churchyard, I presume by purchase. When Dr. Williams became vicar, he buried several non-parishioners, and when executors paid the fees to the sexton, the vicar forced the sexton to pay him the whole of such fees. The churchwardens appealed to the courts with success, and the vicar was compelled to refund the moiety of the fees. We travel from 1815 to 1859, and find in the latter year a table of fees was set forth, (see ,' The Benefice," page 91,) wherein appears the following charges as to burial of non-parishioners : "Grave in churchyard, vicar £5 5s., parish £1 1:s. 6.: Ground for single vault, vicar £21, parish £10 10s: Ground for double vault, vicar £42,

parish £21." It will be noted that under this table the parish received one third instead of one half of the fees for vaults, and still less for graves. It is not known by what supposed authority this alteration of the rule judicially determined in 1815 took place. The churchwardens of the day appear to have signed the table, but they could not bind the parish. Possibly the vestry met and resolved to make concessions to the vicar, and if this was so a record should be forthcoming on inspection of the vestry books. To quote from a standard text book as to payment for burial, "a fee may be due by custom in a particular parish, either to the minister or to the churchwardens or to both, provided the burial has actually taken place in the parish and in practice there is scarcely a parish in England, in which fees are not in such cases demanded and paid, although no authority of the vestry or sanction of the ordinary—indeed nothing short of custom or an Act of Parliament can absolutely legalise such fees" We have no Act of Parliament specially affecting Hendon churchyard, therefore must apply the test of custom to the fees charged to non-parishioners, and we find them to be hopelessly illegal. Chief Justice Gibbs on the hearing of the case of Littlewood v Williams, espied the fatal blot, and in the course of his judgment said: The supposed right as to a fee on burial at common law; churchwardens have no such right. It may exist by custom, but the custom must be immemorial and invariable. Ten shillings is the most ancient payment of which there is any evidence in this case, it was made in 1723, and when afterwards a stranger was buried the churchwardens claimed the larger sum of 16 guineas, they could

ill have supported that claim by evidence of the payment of ten shillings, it was therefore found necessary at the trial to take some other ground," etc. The alleged custom has been varied not less than three times since 1722, and is therefore no custom at all in the eye of the law. It follows that if the executors of a non-parishioner can get his corpse interred in Hendon churchyard, they may acquit themselves of the burial fees by the tender of ten shillings (being the true fee according to ancient custom) and repose safely thereafter. Possibly this is known to the vicar and churchwardens, and the fees required may have to be paid down before the defunct non-parishioner can find his resting place in Hendon churchyard.



CHAPTER VII.

DISTRICT CHURCHES AND OTHER PLACES OF WORSHIP.

ST. PAUL'S, MILL HILL.

In point of date this appears to be the oldest place of worship, next to the Parish Church, but it was not built till about the year 1830. The style of the building is rather indefinitely termed "Late English," and it consists of nave and chancel. It is a neat brick structure plastered, the angles being ornamented with small spires, the windows and the south doorways having pointed heads. It is stated to have been erected chiefly at the expense of William Wilberforce, on land given by Sir Charles Flower, but others certainly seem to have contributed. With reference to the erection of the building it seems that it was originally intended to have been a parochial chapel, and in 1830 the Rev. Theodore Williams published an address to the inhabitants of Hendon, in which he refers to "the intention of his Majesty's Commissioners for the Building of Churches to apply for the power of attaching districts to proprietary chapels," and he then proceeds to state that St. Paul's was built "not as we were at first induced to believe," by Wilberforce, "at his own expense, and for the sole benefit

of his neighbours, but by means of the charitable contributions of his friends and with immediate pecuniary advantage to himself and his family, " and he further mentions on the authority of Wilberforce himself, that the latter's estate at Highwood Hill was to devolve to his eldest son and that the patronage of the chapel was to be annexed to it. It seems that Wilberforce originally intended to have built a chapel at Highwood Hill and to have presented one of his sons to it but this scheme seems to have fallen through. The vicar at the time had the intention of building a chapel at Mill Hill and informed Wilberforce of this and asked him for a subscription of £100 which he had promised towards that object. Mr. Williams also states that he offered, if Wilberforce would unite with him in building a *parochial* chapel at Mill Hill, to endow it out of the living and give his (Wilberforce's) two sons successively the nomination to it. Wilberforce said that " a chapel at Mill Hill would be of no use to *him* " and seems to have done everything he could to induce persons to withdraw their support from the vicar's project, on the ground that services could not be properly performed by a clergyman resident at Hendon, but he seems to have ignored the previously expressed intention of Mr. Williams to have a curate resident at Mill Hill. However, at length Mr. Williams gave a reluctant consent to the building of a chapel at Highwood, on condition that Wilberforce was in no way to thwart his intention of building at Mill Hill. Immediately after this Wilberforce applies to the Commissioners for leave to build, *not* at Highwood but at *Mill Hill* and he appears to have obtained the permission to build

and obtained the promise of a district and this was granted by the Board without apparently consulting the vicar or "a single individual in the place upon the expediency of measure". It should be mentioned that the vicar had undertaken to commence to build himself in three months should the inhabitants think it advisable or necessary. It was much longer than this before Wilberforce commenced operations.

From a statement prefixed to a funeral sermon on Wilberforce preached at S. Paul's Mill Hill, on Sunday, August 11th, 1833, by the minister, the Rev. Joseph Brown M.A., it would appear that there was considerable delay in getting the church consecrated and it did not take place until August 8th, 1833 ; and that this event, also the first Sunday service and the interment of Wilberforce in Westminster Abbey, all took place within the space of nine days. He seems to have anticipated the consecration of the church with the greatest interest but he did not live to see it. The present vicar of Mill Hill is the Rev. H. V. Cowper, M.A, who succeeded the Rev. Mr Hawes in 1888.

Immediately on the east side of the church are National Schools, which have lately been enlarged at a cost of £150, the money being subscribed amongst the landowners andinhabitants. There is accommodation for 250 children, Mrs. Marshall being the mistress.

On the 10th of May, 1884, a plot of land west of the church was enfranchised to Sir Charles Flower for a churchyard.

ALL SAINTS' CHILD'S HILL.

This ecclesiastical district was formed in the year 1856, at which time the church was erected from the designs of Mr. T. Bury (who also designed the vicarage), and con-

sisted then of nave and chancel; the north aisle and transept being added in 1878 and the south aisle and transept in 1884. These last were from the designs of Mr. J. Young, the whole being erected by public subscription, £3,000 being raised in 1856, £2,000 in 1878, and £2,000 in 1884. The organ (by Gray and Davidson) was erected in 1856. The general style of the church is that of the fourteenth century, and it now consists of a fine nave, aisles, and transepts, with small, but neat, chancel. The living is in the hands of five trustees, namely, the Bishop of Norwich, S. Hoare, Esq., M.P., R. B. Woodd, Esq., C. G. Toller, Esq., and G. Holford, Esq. The first vicar was the Rev. W. H. Shore, M.A., sometime curate at Hendon, who was succeeded in 1860 by Rev. W. H. Perkins, M.A., previously curate of Christ Church, Hampstead, whose successor again, in 1870, was the Rev. C. H. Bateman, up to that time chaplain to the forces in Jersey. The present vicar is the Rev. J. H. Clay, M.A., to whose favour we are indebted for these particulars. Mr. Clay was, previously to his obtaining the vicarage of All Saints', Child's Hill, curate of All Saints', Maidstone, and the good work he has done and is doing in Child's Hill is well-known and needs no commendation from us. The district is very happy in its pastor, who is well regarded by all.

In the year 1882 the growing needs of the Cricklewood district were met by the erection (from the designs of Mr. Ewan Christian) of a very artistic and commodious mission building, at the western end of Cricklewood Lane. It is known as S. Peter's, and is used as a mission church, having accommodation for 200 worshippers. There are schools

attached to All Saints' Church, and the history of these is interesting.

The village of Child's Hill, about fifty or sixty years ago, consisted only of a few scattered houses; its growth has been very slow and it is only during the last fifteen years that the builder has carted his bricks and mortar into the neighbourhood in any considerable quantities. The educational facilities, at the early period mentioned above, were on a very small scale. Two old houses stood then on the site of Sunnyside Villas, and here in a small room Mrs. Woodward "kept the village school." A little lower down, on the spot where the Kidge Terrace now stands, was another old house inhabited by a Mr. Butcher. This gentleman built a little wooden structure at the bottom of his garden near to the present entrance of the Church Walk and when his daughter married Mr. North, (or "Daddy" North, as he was afterwards called), this same little rural cottage was given to her as a dowry. Mrs. Woodward's house was soon afterwards pulled down, and finding old age creeping on her apace, she handed over the good-will of her educational establishment to Mrs. North, so that the village school was now located in the little wooden hut. The school so prospered that another site became necessary with a view to future enlargement. This was soon found, as there was plenty of waste ground in the neighbourhood. Accordingly, the little wooden shanty was mounted on rollers, and taken in the direction of Cricklewood and was finally deposited on Cow House Green (now built over). About a quarter of an acre of ground was enclosed by Mr. North and here he and his wife lived until their death. A few

more houses were erected in Child's Hill, which brought a corresponding increase of scholars. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hoare became interested in the efforts of Mrs. North to teach the young idea, and they and their friends added a large room to the original cottage, and the fame of the village dame spread far and wide; the village continued to grow, new scholars were continually admitted, so that it became necessary to deal in a more comprehensive manner with the question of school accommodation for the neighbourhood.

A number of the leading inhabitants met together, with the result that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners granted a site, and with the help of the "National Society," and local subscriptions, the first room of the present National School was built in 1856 to accommodate about 120 boys and girls; Mrs. North still retained the infants. The infants, however, by the year 1870 were too numerous for the old lady's room; besides which she was getting decrepid, her sight and hearing were failing and rheumatism had claimed her as its own, A large room 60 feet by 20 was then added to the National Schools, and on August 23rd, 1870, the old lady marched up her little band of infants to occupy the new room. A pension of 10s. per week was, however, paid to her out of the school funds until the day of her death, which took place in the year 1881. Less than 10 years afterwards, however, it became necessary to build a room for the "babies," that is children between two and three years old. The boys and girls were still taught together by a master until the year 1880, when the managers made another addition to the school buildings for the accommodation of the girls under the supervision of a mistress, The whole block of buildings

is the largest of the kind in the parish of Hendon. There are 470 children on the books; and the staff consists of one head master, two head mistresses (Mrs. Harvey and Miss Whitley), three assistants (Miss Hill and two others), and three pupil teachers. The Infant's School is quite full and it is very probable that, before long, that department will have to be considerably enlarged.

(*Contributed by Mr. W. H. Harvey, the present head-master.*

CHRIST CHURCH.

This church, erected in Brent Street in 1881, was consecrated on the 29th October in that year by the Bishop of London. It is in the style known as "decorated English," and consists of chancel, nave, and two aisles. The tower remains to be completed, and when this is accomplished, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has promised to provide a peal of bells. There are 520 sittings, all free and unappropriated. The site of the church was purchased by the Bishop of London's fund, and the cost of the building was defrayed by public subscription; so that it is absolutely free of debt. It being a principle of the present vicar that no building shall be undertaken until the necessary funds have been provided. It is a chapel-of ease, standing in the district of, and served by the clergy of the parish church in their ordinary duty, the other expenses of divine worship being defrayed by a perpetual offertory.

S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, WEST HENDON.

This is a temporary iron building, and stands in the Edgware Road, having been opened on 1st May, 1866, to serve the needs of "New" or "West" Hendon. The district (it is not really one but the term is convenient) is

under the administration of the Rev. W. H. Skan, A.K.C., formerly curate of Hendon, the church being licensed to him by the Bishop of London as one of his lordship's diocesan home missionaries, and in this rapidly increasing quarter of the parish a hard-working clergyman like the Rev. Mr. Skan has need of all his energies to keep pace with his growing, and not very wealthy congregation. The site (sufficient for a permanent church) was purchased, like that of Christ Church, by the Bishop of London's Fund, and the building and its fittings were obtained by public subscription and specific gifts. The organ was built in 1876 by Snetzler, for Lord Palmerston, and was subsequently removed to Tewin Church, Hertford. On a new organ being obtained for that church, the old one was purchased and presented to S. John's Church, Hendon, by the Dowager Lady Howard de Walden, she bearing the expense also of its being re-built by Jones, of Pentonville. The Rev. Mr. Skan, (to whom we are indebted for the above information) informs us that schools and other necessary buildings are about to be erected on a site which has been secured in Milton Road, the purchase money, £250, having been provided by the Bishop of London's fund. The buildings will cost about £600, and this it is proposed to raise by voluntary contributions. The necessary stipend for a missioner is paid by the London Diocesan Home Mission, but for the expenses of the church services and the maintenance of other organisations connected with the district, dependence is placed wholly upon voluntary offerings. The Mission stipulated for a contribution to the funds of S. John's from the parish of Hendon of £50 for

each of the first two years, which sum was raised for the year 1886 by the contributions of Mr. J. C. Marshall, Mrs. Nelson, Mr. A. E. Nelson, Major Burgess, and Mr. W. H. Richardson, supplemented by a trifle from the offertory. In the year ending June, 1887, the offertories for church expenses amounted to £157, but there was a deficit of £20 13s. 6d. A day school for girls is now held at Burnt Oak, and there is also a Sunday school at the same place. There is a mission room belonging to the Established Church at Temple Fortune.

QUAKERS.

Mention is made in the Court Rolls of the manor (1780) of a Quaker's meeting-house at Gutter's Hedge, but nothing seems now to be known of it, and, as far as can be ascertained, this sect has no meeting-place in the parish.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was erected in Brent Street, mainly at the expense of the late Thomas Spalding, Esq., of Shire Hall, (senior partner in the firm of Spalding and Hodge, paper-makers, &c., of London) some others contributing. The building was opened for public worship in the year 1855, the first minister appointed being the Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., who was succeeded in 1867 by the present pastor, the Rev. Thomas Fison, B.A., to whose favour we are indebted for these notes. Erected originally to accommodate 400 worshippers, 100 additional sittings have since been obtained in the Church by the addition of a gallery at one end for the use of the Sunday school children.

Day-schools for girls and infants, with a house for the teacher, were erected (also chiefly through the munificence

of Mr. Spalding, in Brent Street, and were opened on September 22nd, 1856 ; a third room being added subsequently as a boys' school. Prior to the opening of these schools, there had only been the old parochial schools which made very inadequate provision for the growing educational needs of the parish, until public attention was aroused on the subject, and the erection of the present National Schools was the result.

The managers of the British Schools in New Brent Street have had to contend with many difficulties, but with the generous help of residents in the district, as well as those immediately connected with the Congregational Church, they have, thus far, been able to surmount them. The school-rooms have been, in recent years, greatly enlarged, and two commodious class-rooms have been added. The numbers attending have, under the very efficient head-teachers, Mr. Butler and Miss Jefferson, risen to about 400, and the childern have been most successful in passing the annual examinations, the reports of the government inspectors having been in the highest degree favourable.

Large and flourishing Sunday Schools exist and are admirably conducted under the very able superintendence of F. Sloper, Esq., aided by a body of efficient and devoted teachers. An adult Bible class, conducted by Mrs. Fison, is held in the church on Sunday afternoons. There is also in connection with the church, a Band of Hope, which meets in the school-room every Monday evening, and there are other useful institutions too numerous to detail.

The Congregational Church at the Hyde is an off-shoot

rom that at Brent Street. There is also a mission room at Temple Fortune, in which public worship is conducted every Sunday, and a Sunday School is carried on there by the aid of members of the Hendon Congregational Church.

Thomas Spalding, who is referred to above, and whose name is so honourably connected with this church, became, when seventeen years of age, a teacher in the Congregational Church Sunday Schools at Kentish Town, and his whole public career thereafter was one of untiring activity and benevolence. To his energy and generosity are chiefly due, not only the establishmeut of the church and schools at Hendon but also those at Kentish Town, The Hyde, King's Cross, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Mount Pleasant, Hastings, and at other places. He died at Ore Place, near Hastings, on Monday, June 27th, 1888, at the age of 82.

It should be recorded that, upon his leaving the neighbourhood in 1863, Mr. Spalding gave the piece of ground adjoining the church for the erection thereon of a manse, which we are glad to know is, with the other buildings, free from debt.

THE BAPTISTS.

The principal place of worship of this body is in the Finchley Lane, and it was erected in the year 1886, from the designs of Mr. J. E. Sears, to take the place of a temporary iron structure, which stood on an adjoining site. It is built of ragstone, with dressings of Portland (?) and the general style may be loosely called "early English," but in in its plan and elevation it is to a great extent original. The chapel itself is a considerable height above the ground level, access being gained thereto by steep flights of stone

steps. Below is a crypt or basement, which was named the Victoria Hall (after her present Majesty). The foundation stone was laid on April 7th, 1886, by Mr. H. B. Marshall. The freehold site costing £300, and the building £5,215 14s., of which £2,500 remains to be provided. The Rev. G. D. Hooper, F.S.S. is the present minister.

There is also a Baptist chapel in the Mead, Child's Hill, a plain brick structure with a "Catherine wheel" window at the eastern end, over the doorway. The Rev. W. Rickard is the pastor. Attached to this are "British" schools, erected in 1870, and supported by voluntary contributions, which, however, have to be supplemented by grants by the Hendon School Emergency Committee. These schools are under the direction of Mr. George Parker, and will accommodate 190, the average attendance being 130.

WESLEYAN.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a small brick chapel or meeting-house in what is known as Chapel Walk, of which the Rev. F. B. Sandbach, and the Rev. S. H. Hallam are the superintending ministers, but it appears that a site has been secured at the Burroughs (in Great Bear Field) for the erection of a more commodious building. At the northern end of the present building are corner stones, laid on 3rd July, 1871, by H. Burden and D. Tasker respectively; with bricks bearing the initials "M. C."—"E. H."—"J. B."—"S. G."—"E. A."—"A. T."—presumably laid by other members of the congregation. The southern section of the chapel, however, which is built of red brick, is considerably older. There is a Wesleyan

Mission Hall at Mill Hill near the almshouses, and another at Child's Hill, both temporary iron structures.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Roman Catholic establishments are numerous in Hendon and we believe the erection of the church coincided with the residence here of the late Cardinal Wiseman. This prelate lived (we are told) at Ravensfield and was created Archbishop of Westminster; much to the consternation of the ultra-protestant party. The London press gives a very fair idea of the state of popular feeling at the time (1850) on this subject. It is a coincidence worthy of notice that the first Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster should have been intimately connected with the new foundation of that church in Hendon and that the abbott and convent of Westminister should have been the possessors of the manor in pre-Reformation times and the monks of the abbey the founders of the parish church. Moreover, a further coincidence is that the manor, as before mentioned, was granted to the short-lived bishopric of Westminster by Henry VIII. The present Roman Catholic place of worship is situate on part of the Ravensfield property and is a stone structure in the "Early English" style, but the chancel is wanting. It is dedicated to "Our Lady of Sorrows". The priest in charge is the Rev. Father Carter, who from what we can hear, is a liberal minded gentleman and a singularly graceful preacher. There are several Roman Catholic establishments at Mill Hill, notably the College of S. Joseph of the Sacred Heart in Tommy Cook's Lane. It is a foreign missionary college, students of all nationalities being received, who bind themselves by vows to leave

Europe for life upon missionary work. The rector is the Rev. P. Benoit, vice-rector the Rev. B. Chevillin. The foundation stone was laid in 1869 by Cardinal Manning and a portion was completed and opened in 1871. The building is a large brick structure in the "Lombardo-Venetian" style and was erected from the designs of Mr. G. Goldie. It is built round a quadrangle, with cloisters, and one side is occupied by the chapel, adjoining which is a lofty campanile tower, surmounted by a figure of the patron saint, in bronze gilt, which is a conspicuous object for some distance round. The Archbishop of Westminister lately laid the foundation stone of a new chapel in this neighbourhood.

There is also at Mill Hll, at Littleberries House, the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, which is under the governorship of a sister of the Duke of Norfolk, and close by is S. Mary's Abbey, of which the Rev. Mother Abbias is superior. In connection are S. Margaret's certified industrial schools for pauper children.

Norden Court, at the Burroughs, has lately, been acquired by the Catholics as a seminary or convent to take the place of the old house at Ravensfield, lately usual as such. This establishment belongs to "Les Dames de Nazareth," a French order founded by the Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld. The seminary is for the higher education of young ladies and is under the special patronage of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. The pupils are mostly French but a limited number of English ones are taken. It is now called S. Joseph's Convent School. A temporary iron church has lately been erected in rear of the cottages in Cricklewood Lane, Child's Hill, nearly opposite All Saint's

Schools. It is called the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer and was solemnly opened on Whit-Tuesday, May 22nd, 1888, by the Rev. Francis Stanfield, the priest in charge (in the absence of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster) with a solemn high mass. Father Stanfield, who had previously held services at Granville Villa, Child's Hill, is the son of Clarkson Stanfield. R A., the great marine painter. It is stated that it is intended eventually to erect schools.

There are now nearly twenty places of worship in the parish, including the "barracks" of the "Salvation Army" in Brent Street. These barracks have lately been rebuilt in red bricks, taking the place of a temporary wooden structure which formerly occupied the site. The "Army" has been established in Hendon for some years but whether its presence in Hendon has been of advantage to the inhabitants or otherwise seems to be a matter of controversy. We do not venture tô express an opinion but, judging from the muster we have witnessed at the Sunday afternoon parades, its following is but small. The band of the detachment perambulates the village nearly every evening.

THE CHURCH HOUSE.

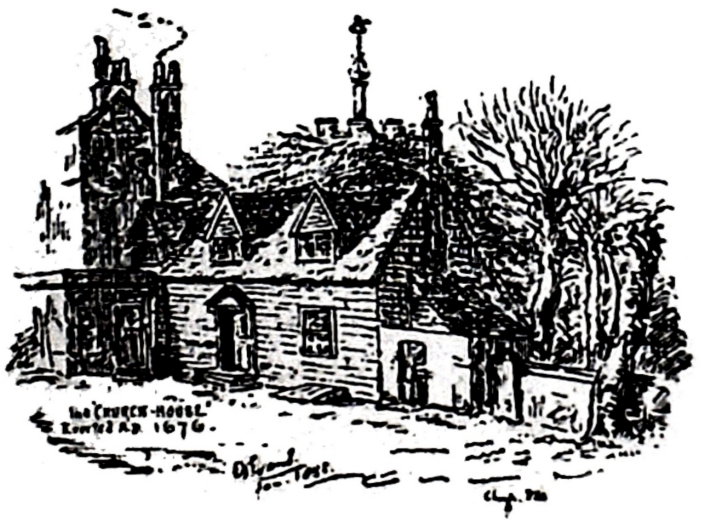
As an appanage of the parish church, it will be convenient nowto note what is known of the "church-house" where the business of the parish was for a long period carried on under the presidency of the vicar for the time being. The first record extant as to this building occurs in the churchwardens' book under date May 1676, from which, it appears that the church-house had been consumed by fire and that, towards the rebuilding of it, the sum of £76 9s.

collected and £85 expended. The account is signed by "Paul Nicoll, churchwarden". Further, on May, 24th, the new house was leased to John Allin for twenty years. In the year 1694 there is a memorandum that the church-house had been repaired at a cost of £55 7s. 2d. A large amount considering that it only cost £85 to rebuild, but perhaps it was also added to at this time. This church-house is now the Greyhound Inn, of which Mrs. Phillips, is the landlady. from whom a rent of £77 6s. 8d. is receivvd. The oldes part is the portion nearest the entrance gate to the church yard—a timber structure with a tiled roof and dormer windows. Doubtless this portion was the original church-house erected in 1676. This is now the "Tap". The parish room is the present parlour, in the newer part of the house to the westward and a noticeable feature in it is a beam which crosses the ceiling from east to west ; the portion of the building north of this beam being on consecrated ground; and here the late vicar, the Rev. Theodore Williams used to sit as chairman of the vestry, and the *de facto* ruler of the parish his position being just north of the beam ; the reason for which was, we are told, that he might be able, in case in the warmth of debate any vestryman might chance to use unmannerly language towards the chair, to make the offender amenable to the ecclesiastical courts ; the president of the meeting being then upon consecrated ground the offence being, we believe, therefore constituted 'brawling.' The ordinary vestry-meetings appear to have been often held also in the vestry-room at the church and in the month of June 1836 there was rather a lively scene here ; not an unusual occurrence in those days. It appears that a meet-

ing had been summoned in the usual way for 3 o'clock but that it had always been the custom to give an hour's grace or at any rate to await the arrival of the vicar and the parish officers. On this occasion, however, four parishioners attended in good time and constituted themselves a vestry, passing resolutions that the making of a proposed church rate should be postponed until March 1837 and that the parish books and register should for the future remain in the custody of one of their number. Having done this the chairman proceeded to dissolve the meeting, when he was somewhat disconcerted by the arrival of the Rev. Theodore Williams, the vestry-clerk, the churchwardens and other parishioners. Mr Williams suggested that *he* was *ex officio* chairman and that the chair should be vacated to him. This the then occupant acceded to and the vicar took it. He was informed that the meeting was at an end but objected that it was no meeting that had been held and, in reply to one of the self-constituted vestry, remarked "I have no opinion of you whatever." This drew forth the reply that Mr. Williams was "anything but a gentleman" and a "disgrace to the name of a clergyman" another of the conspirators remarking that he was "a disgrace to his cloth." Mr. Williams, in consequence of this promoted suits in the Consistory Court against the two persons above referred to, a Mr. Hall and a Mr. Farlar, for brawling, with the result that Hall had to pay costs to the tune of £185 10 5 and Farlar something the same. This latter person, it was stated, had recently taken a small field at Hendon in order expressly to attend the vestries and those who held the above mentioned meeting seem (except

the chairman, who was a lay-figure) to have been the local mischief-makers. Hall was a Marylebone pawnbroker, and and the meeting was evidently a pre-arrangement (as the judge said) to "snatch a vestry to themselves."

The old parish books and vouchers (not the registers) are kept in an old iron safe in the Greyhound parlour ; this safe has three locks ; the keys of which, presumably, are severally in the custody of the vicar and the two church-wardens.



CHAPTER VIII.

THE PARISH REGISTERS.

The Rev. Daniel Lysons (*Environs of London*) gives copious extracts from the parish registers. These registers commence in 1653, and those of them which are of earlier date than 1813, (when an Act was passed as to the keeping and custody of such), are as follows:—Baptisms, Nos. I. and II., 1653 to 1812. Burials, Nos. III.-V., 1653 to 1812; from this it would appear that there were earlier burial registers numbered I. and II., which probably disappeared at the time of the Great Rebellion. It is not unlikely that the then vicar, who was turned out to make room for Francis Wareham, either hid away or carried off with him these registers, so that they were never recovered. The marriage registers commence ostensibly in 1654, but there are entries therein of the previous year; the volumes being numbered VI. and VII., these extending to 1762, but they are interrupted by and the dates cross into Nos. VIII. and IX., which cover the period from 1754 to 1812. It will be seen that, as in the case of the burials, several of the marriage registers prior to 1654 are missing, no less than

five volumes in this case, and they probably disappeared in the same way. The registers are now in the custody of the vicar and the older ones are kept at the vicarage, where, obviously, great care is taken of them; inspection being permitted only in the presence of one of the clergy; a very good rule, through the neglect of which many valuable registers throughout the kingdom have been lost or mislaid. The marriage registers commenced with the following heading:—

"Perfect Register of all the Marriages in the Parish of Hendon in 1854 according to an Act of Parliament made the 23rd August, 1653, Intituled an Act touching Marriages and the Registering thereof, and also touching Births and Burials;" the earlier marriages being entered thus:—

"George Ingram and Susan Shute (?) were three several Sabbath dayes published in the church of Hendon and afterwards were married before Paul Nicoll, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, the 9th day of May, 1653, according to an Act of Parliament made the 23rd day of August 1653."

Then follows the signature of the magistrate, during whose officiation the entries are very carefully made but after 1661, for some years, they are inserted in a very slovenly manner. How George and Susan, above mentioned came to be married according to an Act passed after the date of the ceremony, I confess I am unable to explain.

The names of several of the noble family of Herbert appear in the burial registers, the first, "William Herbert, Lord of Powesse, was buried the 21 day of June, 1655." He was the eldest son of Sir Edward Herbert and grandson of

William, Farl of Pembroke, being created Baron Powis in 1629. "My Lord Powis sister was buried the 4th day of June, 1666"; This entry Lysons takes to refer to Katherine, sister of Percy Herbert, then Lord Powis, and wife of Sir James Palmer of Dorney Court, Bucks. Then there is an entry that "Elizabeth, daughter of William Ld. Montgomery was buried Dec. 7, 1692"—Honora, April 2nd, 1707. The Duchess of Powis Jan. 11, 1723-4. This last was the daughter of Sir Thomas Preston, Bart., and wife of William, Marquis of Powis, who was created a duke by James II. after the abdication of that monarch. The title, consequently, did not descend to his son, to whom the other honours forfeited by his father were restored. Other entries there are of "Ld. Edward Herbert, buried Nov. 30, 1734"; son of the first Marquis of Powis: he left one daughter, Barbara, who married Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, (the peerage being revived, he being descended from another branch of the Herberts). William Herbert, Marquis of Powis, buried Oct. 28, 1745." This was the elder brother of Lord Edward and he was restored to his father's honours in 1722. "William Herbert, Marquis of Powis buried March 15, 1747-8." He was the son of the peer last mentioned; at his death the title became extinct. In Langford's catalogue (1756) we find the Hendon estates described as being sold by order of the trustees of the Duke of Powis, so that evidently the superior title granted by James was used. Further entries are "Lady Anne Carrington buried May 16, 1748." She was the daughter of the first Marquis of Powis and wife of Francis Viscount Carrington of the kingdom of Ireland. "Lady Charlotte

Williams, buried Dec. 16. 1751." She was the daughter of the second Marquis and wife, first, of Edward Maurice, Esq, and afterwards of Edward Williams, Esq. As before mentioned there are no monuments to any members of this family in the church or churchyard, except that to William, first Baron Powis.

Next we come to the Whichcote family. "Benjamin the son of Jeremiah Whichcote, Bart., was buried the 13 of October, 1664." He died unmarried. "Richard Osborne Esq., and Mrs. Elizabeth Whichcote, (daughter of Sir Jeremiah) married May 4, 1676." "Sir Jeremy Whichcote, Baronet, was buried July 5, 1677." Sir Jeremy is said by Lysons to have descended from an old Lincolnshire family, and to have been by profession a barrister-at-law, and Solicitor-General to the Elector Palatine. During the exile of Charles II. he purchased the wardenship of the Fleet, for the purpose of sheltering the King's agents; and for this and other services he was created a baronet in 1660. He died at the age of 63, being succeeded in the title by his eldest son. A Lady Whichcote, whom Lysons supposes to have been the widow of Sir Jeremy, was buried August 28, 1717. Anna Maria, daughter of Sir Paul Whichcote, was baptized at Hendon, January 8, 1685; Elizabeth, February 12, 1689; another Elizabeth, March 27, 1690; Jeremiah Whichcote, son of Sir Paul, was buried November 8, 1679; Jeremiah, second son of Sir Paul, March 23, 1683; Paul, March 11, 1691; Jane, Lady Whichcote, wife of Sir Paul, February 2, 1698; Elizabeth, his daughter, July 23, 1701; Sir Paul himself, December

23, 1721. All the above are probably buried beneath the present vestry.

Other entries are "Mrs. Annie Fowler, wife to the Right Rev. Edward L. Bishop of Gloucester, buried December 24, 1696." "Edward, Lord Bishop of Gloucester was buried September 1, 1714." Dr. Fowler was promoted from a prebendal stall to the bishopric of Gloucester in 1671. He was a man of considerable scholarship, and the author of numerous sermons, theological and controversial tracts, and a treatise entitled *The Design of Christianity*. He died at Chelsea in the 82nd year of his age. Lysons mentions an extant portrait of him in mezzotinto, by Smith.

There is an entry that "Sir Edward Littleton and Madam Hoare were married July 10th, 1718." This Madam Hoare was the daughter of Sir Richard Hoare, knt., some time Lord Mayor (1713) of and M.P. for the city of London, who died at his seat at Hendon, Jan. 10, 1719. He was a member of the great banking house in Fleet Street and founded, with Beau Nash, Lady Hastings and others, in 1816, the Bath General Hospital. Other members of the family are buried here, as to whom see "The Churchyard." Sir Edward was the son of Lord Lyttleton. A rather strange entry is "John, son of John Vaughan, (*ut asseritur* Ld. Lisbon,) and Dorothy his wife, baptised March 4, 1735." This refers to the son of the second Viscount Lisbon by Dorothy, daughter of Richard Hill, Esq., and who died in infancy.

"Lady Bellew, buried May 16, 1735;—Hon. Edward Bellew, Sep. 1, 1735." "Lady Mordaunt buried July 21

1736." "Sir Conrad Sprengell, buried March 20, 1740." Charles Johnson (the dramatist) was buried March 18, 1748. He was a writer of considerable reputation and the author of numerous comedies and tragedies, notably "The Country Lasses," which long continued on the list of acting plays and was altered and reproduced as a farce by Kemble under the title of "The Farm House." He also wrote "The Masquerade," "The Lady of the Manor," and many others, also a comic opera. Possessing as he did the friendship of the manager of one of the "patent" theatres and his works enjoying much popularity, he was able to live in some style and, as Lysons says, to "devote himself to his favourite employment—writing for the Stage.—He must not be confounded with another literary character, Richard Johnson, also buried here, whose epitaph states that he possessed a good and generous mind, was much beloved, as well as being admired for his *moral principles*, in literature." He died in 1793. We find an entry in the registers of the burial of James Parsons, M.D. on April 21, 1770. He was born at Barnstaple, Devon, in 1705 and subsequently attained considerable eminence as a physician, being also for many years assistant secretary to the Royal Society and, at the same time, a frequent contributor to its *Philosopical Transactions*; chiefly on the subject of natural history. He published also some separate scientific treatises and a work called *The remains of Japhet, or Historical Inquiries into the Affinity and origin of the European Languages*. He died at his house in London on the 4th April, but was not interred until the 21st; it having been his particular request that his corpse might be kept unburied

until some change appeared. [Lysons]. On his tomb in the churchyard is a lengthy and flattering epitaph as follows :—

"Here (taken from his sorrowing family and friends by the common lot of frail mortality) rests James Parsons, D.M.' F.R.S. and A.M.C.P.; a man in whom the most dignifying virtues were united with talents the most numerous and rare: firm and erect in concious conviction, no consideration could move him to desert truth, or acquiese to her opponents. Physic, anatomy, natural history, antiquities, languages and the fine arts, are largely indebted to his skill and industry in each for many important truths discovered in their support, or errors detected with which they were obscured, yet, though happy beyond the general race of mankind in mental endowments, the sincere christian and affectionate husband, the generous and humane friend were in him superior to the sage, the scholar and the philosopher. Obiit April 4th, 1770, in the 66th year of his age." —Mrs. Parsons, his widow, died in 1786, aged 86.

The Nicolls of course figure largely in the registers, and, as before mentioned, the marriages during the Commonwealth were performed, and the register is signed by a member of this family, Paul Nicoll, a justice of the peace; the clergymen at this time not being permitted to do so. Among the early marriage entries is one relating to this family, John Nicoll being united to Susan Nicoll, of Page Street, on 13th December, 1671; others are Eliza Nicoll and Richard Page, 4th January, 1671-2; Mary Nicoll and Daniel Kemp, February 15, 1682-3, and Thomas Nicoll and Sarah Marsh, December 31, 1728. All the names in these cases beins prevalent local ones.

In the early burial registers there are very numerous

entries relating to the members of the Nicoll family. Thomas Nicoll, of Golder's Green, heads the list in September, 1654; then two daughters of Randall Nicol, of Dole Street, December, 1656; "Mrs. Nicoll, mother of John Nicoll, of Mill Hill, 5th May, 1659"; also "Mrs. Nicoll, mother of Randall Nicoll," 29th July in the same year; Randall, 10th January, 1665; William Nicoll, "of London," 16th March, 1665, whose name appears on a brass in the church. The "wife of Randall Nicoll (no name given) of Dold Street," 6th February, 1666-7; Thomas Nicoll, of Mill Hill, 25th March, 1664, John, son of Mr. N. of "Cookes," 6th July in the same year, Richard, son of Edward, 7th April, 1665; "a maiden of Mr. John Nicolls," buried 14th March, 1667-8; Edward, 2nd April, 1667, and another of the same name, 27th February, 1670-1; Paul, the justice, who was buried June 9th, 1682, and numerous others.

In the baptismal registers there is an entry that "John, son of John Nicoll, of *Child's Hill*, was baptised December 8th, 1676," being the earliest mention that we have found of that place in local records, although "Chyldes Hill" appears in a map of Middlesex, in an edition of Camden's "Britannia," published in 1610; so that the name is of considerable antiquity. It also appears in John Norden's map (1616). For further particulars as to the Nicolls see pedigree and "Persons and Places."

Henry Nutting, son of Richard, and grandson of Robert, who is named on the brass in the church, was buried 30th November, 1654, and his mother, March 13th, 1673-4.

The burials of the wife and daughter of Francis Wareham, the parliamentary vicar, are entered here. Elizabeth, a daughter, on 24th May, 1656, and "Mistress Wareham," 18th September, 1657: as also the baptism of a son, William, on 6th January, 1656-7.

The Marshes are numerous, but they have most of them already appeared under the heading "The Churchyard," and see *post*.

The Pages and Parsons are also very numerous.

Several entries occur of members of the Braint or Brent family, the latter form of spelling first occurring in 1669.

The name of Cockman occurs several times in the 17th century, and it is surmised that it was from this family that "Cockmans-in-the Wood" in Cool Oak Lane, (Woodfield House), took its name.

The Downers seldom appear, the last entry being that recording the marriage of Lucy Downer and Edward Allen by licence, on February 17th, 1736. This lady may be taken to have been the last representative of the family, as the name does not occur later in any document.

The Franklins are numerous and it appears they resided at Highwood Hill. The Haleys, too, appear throughout the registers down to a comparatively recent date, as also do the Kemps and the Lamas's. Meshach Smith, the vicar, buried his wife and a daughter on March 9th, 1701.

Numerous persons are buried without any name at all; as, "a stranger" in 1662, another 1663, "a stranger that died at Goodman Miles's," "a stranger that died at

John Butterfield's" in 1665, "a gondleman that died at John Parson's at Hiwood Hill" in the same year, "the man that died at widow Lamas," "a child of a Londonner" 1655, "a nurse child of one of London" 1658, and worse still, there are entries of marriages with the surnames blank; as, "June 10, 1720, married James ——— and Sarah ——— from Highgate;" a runaway match probably. In a few instances only is a person's trade given; only two have been noted in the earlier registers, namely, "John Ashbourne, the butcher at Burroughs" who was buried December 19th, 1676, and "James Bernard, son of ——— Bernard, a carpenter," who was buried March, 1704. The word "stranger" in the registers of the 17th century probably refers to French Hugenot refugees. [*Vide Kershaw's French Strangers.*]

One very noticeable matter in the early part of the eighteenth century is the very large number of "nurse-children" buried, and the paucity of marriages; the average number per annum from 1728 to 1744 being about ten only and, in 1736, there were but six. This is difficult to account for as it cannot be that marriages took place and were not entered, for the words occur month after month "none married," and each page of the book is signed by the vicar Edward Saunders. The number of inhabitants of London parishes who are buried here is remarkable: in perusing the registers or the inscriptions in the church-yard one continually meets with such, from the seventeenth century downwards. In the registers the person is very often described as a "Londoner" merely, without any parish mentioned.

In the early registers the titles "goodman," "goody," "good-wife," "widow" constantly appear with christian or surname only; as, "Anne, daughter of Goodman John was buried 16 December 1665," "widow Lamas was buried 25 July, 1665," "Anne, child of Goody Murrings was buried 18 August 1659," "A daughter of Goody Pontum baptised 6 April, 1657," "Good-wife Shepherd, wife of F. Shepherd, of Renters, was buried April 24, 1674." Another entry is that "Anne Gibson, *a poor man's daughter* was buried. Rec. aff. May 10, 1700."

Amongst the celebrities whose names appear in the burial registers is Edward Longmore, a giant, who was buried here February 4th, 1777. He had been exhibited for several years as the "Herefordshire Colossus," and measured, it is said, seven feet six inches in his coffin. A paragraph in the *Morning Post* of January 30th, 1777, asserts that his corpse was stolen about six weeks after its interment although it was buried fifteen feet deep, and the grave had been watched till nearly the time of the robbery.

Nathaniel Hone, Royal Academician and Associate of the Florentine Academy of Arts, an artist of some eminence, was buried August 20th, 1784, in the 67th year of his age. Hone was a native of Dublin. He came to England early in life, and practised as an itinerant artist in several parts of the country, particularly York, where he married a person of some property. A short time after this he settled in London, and continued to follow his profession with reputation, both as a painter in oil and in miniature, but chiefly in enamel; and after the death of Zincke, he ranked among the first artists of the day in that branch. He was

chosen a member of the Royal Academy at its first institution, but took offence at one of his pictures, intended as a satire on Sir Joshua Reynolds, being rejected from the exhibition. Another was also objected to, as containing a very profane allusion, which he altered with a substance easily washed away, and the picture was again brought forth to public view, in its original state, at an exhibition of his own in 1775. "As a painter in oil, he was by no means an inferior artist; yet the colouring of his pictures was too red, and the shadows not sufficiently clear."—*Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters.* Hone's children, Sophia, Samuel, Appelles, Floreth, and Lydia, are buried with him.

There is also buried at Hendon the Hon. Mary Bridget Mostyn; interred on July 14, 1789, aged 75. She was for some time maid of honour to the Princess of Wales, the mother of George III.

The names of other persons of note will be found in the chapter dealing with the monuments in the Church and Churchyard.

The following instances of longevity occur in the registers and elewhere :—Eleanor White, aged 103, buried June 19, 1781. John Kemp, aged 91, from Newington, bnried March 27, 1788. Elizabeth Harrison, aged 90, buried June 21, 1788. Eleanor Kemp, aged 90, buried April 23, 1791. Mrs. Wentworth, relict of General Wentworth, who died at Mill Hill in September, 1788, aged 92. Then there is the well known case of the Rev. Theodore Williams, who died at the age of 90 in 1875, and the noless (by name) well known Elizabeth Farren, whose tombstone is just inside the south gate of the churchyard.

The custom of embalming and preserving the body in cerements seems to have fallen into disuse about the latter part of the seventeenth century, when certain laws were made enjoining a particular mode of enshrining the dead; for by statutes passed for the *encouragement of the woollen trade* in the eighteenth and thirtieth years of Charles II., it was enacted that "no person whatsoever should be buried in any shirt, shift or sheet made of or mingled with flax, hemp, silk, hair, gold or silver, or other than what should be made of wool only; or be put into any coffin lined or faced with anything made of or mingled with flax, hemp, silk or hair upon pain of the forfeiture of the sum of five pounds." Bloxam (*Monumental Architecture*) remarks on this, that "from that period until of late, for those statutes have only recently been repealed (54 Geo. III. c. 108), the dead have uniformly been buried in woollen, in accordance with legislative injunctions." That the dead were *not* uniformly buried in woollen according to the statute there is ample evidence to show. Here is an extract from the churchwardens' accounts for 1693 being "The distribution of £2 10s. to ye poore of ye parish of Hendon for the buriall of Mrs. Eliza Nicoll of ye parish in Linen according to . . . . of yearly monie for ye burrin in woollen"; the lady's family doubtless preferring to pay the fine rather than that she should be buried in plebian flannel, half of such fine going to the informer. That the Act was systematically evaded by the well-to-do classes is sufficiently well known, and in the parish registers we find, on the occasion of the burial of the Duchess of Powis, that "no affidavit was received." In most instances, however, the entry

"Received affidavit" appears. This document was usually drawn up in the words of the Act given *ante*. Pope notices the subject in his *Epistle to Sir R. Temple*, where, referring to the burial of Mrs. Oldfield, the celebrated actress, and the stage contemporary of Sarah Porter, he says as follows :—

"Odious! In woollen? t'would a saint provoke!"
(Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke).
"No! Let a charming chintz and Brussels lace,
"Wrap my cold limbs and shade my lifeless face;
"One would not, sure, be frightful when one's dead—
"And—Betty—give this cheek a little red."

This was in 1731, but long before that date the custom had grown up of granting licenses for burying in linen, the fee for such being distributed, like the moiety of the fine, among the poor.

I will conclude with a very interesting item, being a copy of entries on a loose sheet of paper in the vellum register of baptisms, as follows—

"A register of the names of such persons who have had certificates to be touched for the King's Evil since His Majesty's proclamation.

June 1. Elizabeth Newman had a certificate bearing date March 18, ——, but it did not appear to be the evil which she had so she was not touched.

"Anne, daughter of Richard Read, had a certificate bearing date March 23, 1683, and was touched for the King's Evill.

"John Brent had a certificate for his daughter Ellen, bearing date March 20, 1685.

"Andrew Bounion had a certificate for his daughter Sarah bearing date March 25th, 1686, and she was touched."

It will be noticed that all the subjects were females, and it may be as well to explain that the "King's Evil," sometimes called the "falling sickness," was a form of epilepsy, and it is said that Alfred the Great suffered from it. Perhaps this is the origin of the term "King's Evil."



CHAPTER IX.

PERSONS AND PLACES.

THE HERBERTS.

Although the members of the HERBERT family had at no time, (at any rate since the reign of Elizabeth) any permanent residence in Hendon, yet, as they were lords of the manor for nearly two hundred years, it is thought to be fitting to give them the place of honour at the head of this chapter, and to deal with the history of the family somewhat at large.

This family traces its descent from Sir William Thomas knight-banneret, of Raglan Castle, who was twenty-first in descent from Charlemagne and died in 814.

It has been shown (*ante* "History of Property") that this was a younger branch of the family of which the head at the time of the Tudors was Sir William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke. The lords of Powis were descended from the Earl of Pembroke's *second* son, Sir Edward Herbert (*vide* pedigree), of whom we have nothing much to tell, except that he purchased Powis castle from Edward Grey, Lord Powis, in 1587, and that he represented

Montgomery county in Parliament in 1601. His eldest son William, represented Montgomeryshire in the Parliaments of 1620, 1625, 1625-26, and 1627-28, and was created Baron Powis of Powis in the Marches of Wales in 1629. On June 30th, 1631, he was appointed to the offices of constable of the Castle of Radnor, and steward of the lordships of Radnor, Melenith, Gwerthernion, Comobrayder, Preston, Presteign, Lands, Knighton and Gandestry, and of the boroughs of Knighton, Preston, and Radnor, and to the office of Clerk of all his Majesty's manor courts in county Radnor, in succession to the Earl of Pembroke, then lately deceased.

During the troubles between Charles the First and the parliament, the members of this family remained true to their allegiance, and this William, Lord Powis held Red or Powis castle, which, owing to its blocking the road between Oswestry and Montgomery (then being beseiged by the parliamentary forces), was attacked by night and taken by storm in October, 1644, by Sir Thomas Middleton, who captured "Lord Powis, his brother and two sons, together with a seminary priest, 3 captaines, 1 lieutenant, and 80 common souldiers, 40 horse and 200 armes."

Lord Powis was brought to London in July, 1645, on parole and remained some time "at his lodging in the Strand;" the House of Commons at the request of the Lords, granting him an allowance. His son Percy was heavily fined. Lord William died in 1665 (it is supposed at his lodging as above) and was buried at Hendon. (*Vide ante* p. 112.) The first Lord Powis professed the Roman Catholic faith, the religion of his mother; what Sir Edward's

religion was is doubtful. The succeeding lord was Sir Percy Herbert, created a baronet in the lifetime of his father and before the latter was raised to the peerage, that is on the 16th November, 1622, having been knighted on the 7th of the same month. He was concerned in or about 1628, with Meredith Morgan in raising the train bands of Montgomery, and was appointed one of the council of the principality in 1633, being in 1639, collector for Montgomeryshire of money contributed by the Roman Catholics for carrying on the war against the Scots. He was summoned to attend the Committee of the House of Commons on 13th August, 1641, and subsequently he appears to have been arrested by the sergeant-at-arms but on 25th June, 1642 was admitted to bail, himself in £10,000, and two sureties of £5000, but before he was bailed, he was required to take the oath of allegiance. His estates were in 1650 forfeited and sold and it would appear that the Hendon property, at any rate, was made over to him in his father's lifetime, having regard to the report of the Parliamentary Commissioners describing him as the owner of the advowson. He suffered much for his loyalty, being impoverished and imprisoned but throughout all seems to have borne his troubles in a philosophical spirit, as a perusal of his work, (published in 1652,) would show. A copy of it is in the British Museum and it is entitled "*Certain Conceptions or Considerations upon the strange change of people's dispositions and actions in these later times*" being a series of moral and religious essays addressed to his son, who, in August, 1659, it would appear, was examined by a committee of the Council of State, and committed to the Tower on suspicion

of treason in levying warrants against Parliament. Sir Percy married Elizabeth, sister of William, first Lord Craven, who became a Roman Catholic, as her husband and his family were. He lived to see the King restored and died in 1676. His eldest son William, who succeeded to the title and estates was created Earl of Powis, and, according to Macaulay was regarded as the chief of the Roman Catholic aristocracy, being in fact selected by Titus Oates as the future prime minister, should the supposed plot have succeeded. Consequent upon Oates' villainous statements, in 1678, Lord Powis with Lord Bellasis and other Catholic peers, was impeached and committed to the Tower, where he remained until the year 1683, when he was bailed. He was intimate with James, then Duke of York and on his coming to the throne was created Viscount Montgomery and Marquis of Powis and his lady became a lady of the bedchamber to the Queen, of whom she was the most confidential and intimate companion and was one of those present at the birth of the Prince of Wales.

In 1686, the Marquis was made a privy councillor. Macaulay calls him "honest and moderate" and he seems to have given James both good and patriotic advice, especially as regards the 'Act of Settlement.' As an amiable trait in his character it should be mentioned that, although a zealous Catholic, he was most considerate to the persecuted Welsh Quakers and used his influence with James most energetically on their behalf with considerable success. He fled with James, and in 1689 accompanied the latter to Ireland, being present throughout the unsuccessful campaign of that year and in 1692 was

made a Knight of the Garter for his services and was also created Duke of Powis. He obtained also the distinction from William of a special proclamation for his arrest but his flight involved the forfeiture of all his honours, which were subsequently restored to his eldest son, William, in 1722, who presumably submitted to the new *regime*, but the father being attainted, died and was buried at St. Germans, an exile. Ann, the daughter of this last, married Viscount Carrington and the family seems at this time, (1700) and for many years after, to have resided in Paris, and in the Lansdowne M.S., there is a letter dated from that city in 1720, from Lady Mary Herbert to a Mr. Kenneth McKenzie with reference to her ladyship's notes of hand for £5000. There is another letter from Lord Powis himself, dated from the same city on Jan. 29th, 1723, written apparently to Lord Lauderdale and having reference to a proposed marriage of Lord Montgomery to a daughter of that nobleman and as to the settlements. (*Lauderdale Papers. Lansdowne MS.*) The marriage however never took place, for in the Powis Papers there is a subsequent letter from a Mr. Holland, deploring the fact that Lord Montgomery declined to enter the marriage state and suggesting that the old lord should marry again in consequence, and going so far as to recommend a suitable young lady. The reason of the failure of the Lauderdale match does not appear. Lady Mary mentioned above was a daughter of William, third Marquis. In her correspondence she speaks of Lady Carrington as her aunt. She married the Count d'Albret. Her father died in 1745 and was succeeded by his son, also named William. He dying

unmarried in 1748, the title became extinct, the Hendon estates, as also others in Northamptonshire, being sold a few years later, as before stated. The earldom was revived however immediately, in favour of Henry Arthur Herbert, the descendant of another branch of the same family, who married Barbara, only daughter of Edward Herbert, brother of the last marquis, and became through his daughter the ancestor of the present possessor of the title, Edward James, Earl of Powys, who in his own person represents four distinct lines of the Herberts, besides the Clive family. He resides at Powis castle, Welshpool, the ancient seat of the Herberts.

The predecessors of the Herberts as Lords of Powis were the Grays who were descended from John de Chereleton or Charlton (*temp.* Edw. II.) the first to assume or obtain the title 'Lord of Powis' and it is worthy of mention here that two prominent Hendonions claim descent from him namely, William Dudley, the vicar, (*vide* "The Benefice" p. 77) whose father, in right of this descent, is described on his monument in Himley church (1504) as "Domine Dudley et Powes." The other descendant of John de Cherleton is Annabella the wife of Sir T. H. L. Brinckman, (*vide* "The Churchyard, p. 130) the present baronet, who was the daughter of John Corbet, Esq., of Sundorne, M.P. for Shrewsbury.

As previously mentioned, the Herbert family do not seem to have had any permanent residence in Hendon. The first large house on the left after passing the cross roads at Golders Green, coming from Hampstead, was formerly known as Powis Lodge and was the property of a family

named MacKenzie, to which possibly Mr. Kenneth MacKenzie, above referred to belonged. He seems to have been the family man of business. The house had been allowed to get into a somewhat dilapidated condition and bore the reputation of being 'haunted.' The story attached to it is that it was left by will to a certain person as long as a relative of the testator "remained above ground." The relative died and, to save his estate, the conditional tenant kept the body "above ground" for a considerable period. Whether it was the relative of the testator who "walked" or the person who denied the corpse interment is not known; the story had of course probably as little foundation as most of its class. The house is now occupied by Col. Ferdinand Strasberg.

It may be noted that a "gentleman of accompte" belonging to Hendon is given in the *Burghley Papers* as "residing in citie of London" in 1595. His name is written as "———— Harbert, of Farringdon Warde without," and it is probable he was a Herbert; perhaps one of the sons of Sir Edward.

THE NICOLLS.

Without doubt, the family of oldest standing in Hendon is that of NICOLL, which, from the time, at least of Richard II. (see "The Manor") held a considerable amount of property in the parish. The present existence of two families of the name may be here referred to and the assumption is made that they are descended from the same stock; perhaps William Nicholl of Highwood previously noticed. Here they seem originally to have settled and branches planted themselves at Hendon Place,

Mill Hill, (Ridgway and Cookes,) Page Street, the Hyde, Southgate, and Willesden. All these, except Nicoll of Hendon Place *(temp.* Charles II.) bore a pheon or dart in their coats of arms.

In Court Roll No. 1. (1461 to 1474) the name (spelt "Nycoll") takes up whole pages of the index, which contains, *inter alia*, a surrender from John Attewode to Thomas Nycoll, junior, and the admission of the latter, the like from John Nycoll, (senior) to John Attewode, Attewode and Isabel his wife, to Thomas Nycoll, junior, Alcott to Richard Nycoll and Attewode to Wm. Nycoll, senior. The family was even then, it would appear, of considerable standing in the place, and John, above mentioned, is described as of "Heywood" (Highwood). Throughout the Court Rolls, members of the family appear as being admitted to, or surrendering land of the manor, and in 9 Henry VIII. (1518), or thereabouts, it appears connected by marriage with the Downers, another old local name, which I shall deal with hereafter. There appears however, to have been some family differences later. for, in 6 Elizabeth, William Downer was "presented" at a court leet for an assault on Robert Nicoll. In 1645 we find Richard Nicoll appointed "Head Borough" for the northern division of the parish; Ralph Nicoll having been appointed "Collector" the previous year. There is frequent reference to them as of Page Street, and one in the Court Rolls is described as of "Cookes." [There are fields now called "Cooks" near the Adam and Eve.]

Certainly one of the oldest and perhaps, as it stands, *the* oldest house in the parish is COPT HALL, in Page

Street, the property of Mrs. C. R. Hodgson, the only daughter and heiress of the late Thomas Nicoll, Esq. The house, which is a red brick structure, with stone dressings, was built in the year 1637, by Randall Nicoll, and is a very good example of the domestic architecture of the period. The main entrance is in Page Street across a court-yard flanked on one side by the stables. The most striking view of the house, however, is from the north gate, looking down the fine grass avenue, from whence it is seen that the house consists of a central flat-fronted building flanked by gabled wings, the brickwork being carried above the roofs and finished with curved stone copings. The name "Copt" would seem to refer to the high pitched roof, the word having the same derivation as "cap."

Another branch of the Nicoll family has for nearly three centuries been established at the Hyde and is now represented by Mr. Arthur Nicoll, of Cowleze House.

BRENT FAMILY.

We have already mentioned the family of BRENT or BRAINT, [*Arms*—Gules a Wivern Argent] which formerly held considerable property in Hendon; and it may be interesting to trace their origin and history. According to Fuller (*Worthies of Middlesex*), Falcatus, or Fulke, of Brent, was born in the county, his family having formerly flourished therein, "remaining in a meaner condition to this day" (1662). He refers to Norden's surmise that the river Brent took its name from this family, which the learned doctor stigmatises as preposterous, believing them "rather named from the rivolet." This Fulk, it appears, was a courtier of King John, who, the better to secure his attachment, gave

him in marriage Margaret, the daughter of Walter Fitzgerald, his chamberlain, the widow of Baldwin de Rivers. The proceeding caused general discontent, and the lady herself, it seems, was very dissatisfied with the match "as beneath her deserts." Hereupon Matthew of Westminster—

> Lex connectit eos, amor et concordia lecti
> Sed lex qualis? amor qualis? concordia qualis?
> Lex exlex, amor exosus, concordia discors.

This Fulke was also high in favour with King Henry the Third, who, by Fulke's skill as a general, obtained the great success at Lincoln. But "afterwards, when the land was settled in peace, Fulke found himself less respected hung up like an axe, when it hath hewn all the hard timber, on the wall unregarded. He endeavoured, therefore, to embroil the nation in a new warr, and, like a dishonest chlrurgeon, wilfully to blister the sound flesh into a sore, to gain by the cureing thereof. This not succeeding (all being weary of civil warr), he presuming on the King's lenitie and his own merit (accounting himself too big to come under the roofe of any law), committed many outrages of felonies and murders. [Among other acts he in 1224, seized the person of Henry de Braiebrocke, ajustice itinerant who had given judgement against him, and shut him up in Bedford Castle which was beseiged by the King's forces, and Fulke fled into Wales leaving his brother to suffer the King's vengeance.] He was esteemed too bad to live, such his present desperateness; yet too good to be put to death, such his former deserts; and, therefore (as an expedient between both), he was condemned to perpetual banishment. He went to Rome—(none had more need to confess his faults)—

where he lived obscurely, died miserably, and was buried ignobly, anno 1226,"—[*Fuller*].

Very early in the Court Rolls of the manor—namely, in Roll No 1, (1st Edward IV.), we find members of this family mentioned as being copyholders. In that year John Brevnte, senr., obtained a demise of land from the lord for sixty years, at the annual rent of £40. A few years after there is an entry of the presentment of the death of John Breynte. senr., and the admission of his son John as heir. Then we find, in 9th, Henry VIII., that Richard Brentt was admitted tenant of copyhold land upon the surrender of Richard Foster, and in the 14th year of the same reign, William and Agnes Brent, on the surrender of Robert Foster. In the first year of Edward VI. (1547), a member of the family (John Breynt), got himself into trouble for breaking the pound and taking away sheep; as did Robert Braint, in 20th Elizabeth—first, for having more undertenants in his house than he had a license for—and secondly, for breaking two "meres" or boundary stones. John Norden, writing in 1593, mentions a certain John Brent "who died in 1467, who lies buried at Hendon, under a marble stone, with his picture, and the time of his decease. This stone no longer exists. In 8th James I. John Braint and Elizabeth, his wife, acquired some copyhold land on the surrender of Richard Hearn. This is also an old Hendon name but we do not think that those present residents who bear it are connected with the local family, they having come from Chesham. In a 'List of the Gentry of Middlesex" 1664, in the Harl. MS., mention is made of Christopher Paris Brent; probably one of the

Hendon family, perhaps its head. The Brents were represented in 1756 by a person designated "Braint," in Cooke's book of reference, who held about five acres at Highwood, but the Court rolls subsequent to that period do not contain the name, and there is now no member of the family resident in the district though a "Mr. Braint" is shown on Messiter's Map (1792) as the owner of land at Mill Hill or rather at Holcombe Hill.

MARSH FAMILY.

We may mention the MARSH Family as being of old standing in the Parish; for instance, in 1st Edward IV., John "Mersh" was admitted to copyhold at The Hale on the surrender of John Pery, and, later, William and Isabelle to a large extent of land in the manor. "Marsh" Lane still exists near the Hale. In May, 1618, Edward Marsh, of Hampstead, and Thomas Baker, of Hendon, were sureties for the appearance of Robert Marsh, of Hendon, before the Justices of Middlesex, to answer "touchinge the unlawfull huntinge in his Majesties Park called Hide Parke." As in the case of the Brents, it is curious to note how the spelling of the name was changed from time to time till it arrived at its modern form of Marsh. First, we have "Mersh," then, about the time of of the Tudors, "Mersche," and "Mershe;" followed up to the time of the Commonwealth by "Marshe" though in 1647, we find Thomas "Marsh" appointed Collector, and this spelling was afterwards adhered to. William Marsh is mentioned in 1825 as owning land at Highwood ("Hick Rogers" near the Rising Sun), but soon after the decadence of the family seems to have set

in, for on 26th August in the same year William Marsh was presented at a special Court Baron as being a bankrupt. He is described as a banker of Berners Street, and his property became vested in Cuthbert Marsh. Further, in 1834, John and Thomas Marsh surrendered "Seagrinns," at Upper Hale, and land at "Shieveshill" to the Rev. Thomas Sadler and Samuel Dendy, and in 1843, Thomas, John, and Jane Marsh executed a conditional surrender of nearly all the land they held of the Manor to secure a debt. This is about the latest mention we have of the family as tenants of the manor, though Lysons says that in 1800, the sole representatives were Joseph Marsh, a wheelwright at Mill Hill and a younger brother apprenticed to a saddler in London, who were joint owners of some land in Hendon, "parcel of the ancient patrimony of their family." Lysons supplement of the Middlesex parishes (1811) says that the sole representative at that time was "Mr. John Marsh of Lawrence Street, caretaker to His present Majesty." This John Marsh appears in 1828 as the occupier of Bunn's Farm in Bunn's Lane, and John and Thomas Marsh are described by Wishaw as the owners of Shakerham Farm at the Upper Hall, (the farm due west of Lawrence St. Farm, Mr. Lovejoy's) which Cooke (1796) gives to John of the name. Other references to members of the family will be found at the end of this chapter. The entries concerning them in the parish registers are very numerous; they are there described as of the Hale (1653), Page Street, (1655), Mill Hill, (1658), Burton Hole and Gladwin Street, (1660), "Red Hill," (1662). This last entry (of the baptism of Sarah, daughter of Richard Marsh), marks

the antiquity of this place-name, which is still applied to the high ground west of the Edgware road, at Stag Lane. There was also at this period a Richard Marsh at Gutters Hedge. The number of these entries serve to show that the family at that time was a large one.

The arms borne by the family seem to have been: a barry of eight Argent and Azure, a lion rampant ducally crowned Or. Other Marshes were settled at Edmonton for a very long period, so that it is a real old Middlesex name.

FRANKLYN.

Another family which could claim considerable antiquity as Hendonians was that of FRANKLYN. The name occurs in the Court Rolls in 6 Elizabeth (1564), when William Franklyn was 'presented' as the cousin and heir of Goditha Franklyn, deceased, and was admitted tenant of her lands. In 19 Elizabeth a certain John Franklyn was admitted on the lord's grant but William in 29 Elizabeth, got himself into trouble for closing a way and not appearing before the court was fined ten shillings for contempt. The family resided at Highwood Hill in the seventeenth century, and this is established by the burial of Peter Franklyn of that place on 9th August, 1655.

Coming to later times, on 4th May, 1754, a member of this family was admitted to a "a piece of land, formerly waste," measuring 7 poles by 22 feet, at Highwood Hill at a place described as "Back of Hick Roger's stile" and also the mill-house adjoining. On 29th May, 1781, John Franklyn was appointed "reeve" and from the inscription on the monument in the churchyard he appears to have been the last of the family, and was also I think the last

person who held the office of reeve.

DOWNER.

The DOWNER or DOWNNER family seems to have been of some consequence here in the sixteenth century and the name occurs in the court rolls as early as 9 Henry VIII., when the names of Richard, Henry, Thomas and Robert appear as being admitted to copyhold and one of these married a daughter of one of the Nicholls but we do not find in the rolls the name of John Downner, designated on a brass in the church. As before mentioned, William Downer, in 6 Elizabeth was presented and doubtless fined for an assault on Robert NICOLL and in 13 Elizabeth there is a presentment entered of the death of Nicholas Downer. The latest mention of the name that we find is in the case of Lucy Downer married to Edward Allen by license on February 17th, 1736, and she may be assumed to have been the last of the family who lived in Hendon. The name is still found at Hampstead.

A VERY OLD INHABITANT.

One of the earliest Hendon residents of whom there is any record was a very hnmble personage, although in royal employ; his name and occupation only being recorded in the following entry among the "Issues of the Exchequer" of 43 Henry III, (1259) being from the "Roll of Expenses for Work at the King's Palace at Westminster."

"To William de Coffle, John Mityng, *William de Hendone*, Robert de Eye, Walter de Brewer, John Cooke, Richard de Hampslap, Hugh de Notyngham, John Havelove, William de Guldebury, John de Essex and Thomas de

Tothull, for one week drawing the roller to level the area of the garden near the cistern, 15s., to wit, to each of those twelve, 15d."

Surely nothing could have been farther from the thoughts of William and his fellow workmen than that their efforts in dragging the royal garden roller would have been immortalized in this way.

TENTERDEN HALL OR HENDON PLACE.

The earliest residents here of imporiance, however, were the members of the great family of ROOS or DE ROUS, who lived at their Manor house in Hendon in the reign of Henry III. It has generally been supposed that this manor house originally occupied the site of TENTERDEN HALL, but nothing is known of it (except the attack on it by d'Eyville (*see ante*, "The Manor") until the time of Henry VIII. Upon the Abbey recovering possession of the Manor by the exchange with le Rous in 1312, the old house doubtless became the abbot's grange, and here Cardinal Wolsey rested when travelling to York in 1530, not, as Brewer states, in disgrace but to resume his archiepiscopal dignity; Henry having restored to him the see of Winchester and the abbey of St. Albans, with a grant of £6000, the archbishopric being also restored to him just previous to this journey. In Stowe's words (*Annals*, 1613) the cardinal "having sent to London for livery clothes for his servants that should ride with him, in the beginning of Passion Week, before Easter, set forth and rode from Richmond" (in Surrey) "to a place of the Abbott of Westminster at Hendon." In fact, he set out in great state and reached Canwood Castle where he employed himself in magnificent

preparations for his installation, and had rendered himself very popular by his hospitality and affability, when he was arrested by the Earl of Northumberland on a charge (probably unfounded) of treason, dying on the road to London, as is well known. The Cardinal's visit to Hendon is commemorated in "Cardinal's Walk" which was lined by yew trees (still partially existing) and partly followed the direction of Tenterden Grove; crossing Parson Street, it was continued in Ashley, or Cardinal's Lane; probably an old bridle path by which Wolsey, with pack-horses, would proceed northward into the main road and so to his Abbey of St. Albans, where he probably passed the following night.

That the abbots of Westminster had their residence here is further proved by a letter, among the Treasury Papers, from Abbot William Boston, or Benson to Thomas Cromwell, dated from Hendon on the 30th December, 1535, as follows:—"Pardon me and your servant Geo. Carleton, whom I have detained two days in consequence of the *disease of Goddes Sonde (sic)*. I beg you will license him to come again to me till I see how God will work with me. I will send for some of your ale which did me great pleasure; I right heartily thank you."

The house appears to have been virtually rebuilt when in Elizabeth's reign it came into the hands of Sir Edward Herbert, for the house that was pulled down later is spoken of by nearly contemporary writers as an "Elizabethan" mansion. Whether the Herberts ever resided here is not known, for Norden speaks of it as being "a place of Sir

Edward Herbert, knight, where was often resident Sir JOHN FORTESCUE, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, when he tooke the air in the countrie." This Sir John was son of Sir Adrian and grandson of Sir John Fortescue, of Salden, Bucks and a descendant of that Sir John who was Chief Justice and afterwards Chancellor to King Henry VI. and who, by the way, was a landholder in the parish (*vide* "Hist. of Property"). The Sir John with whom we are now dealing, in Camden's *Annals*, is described as "an excellent man and a good Grecian, who was for a long time tutor to the Queene and Master of her Wardrobe." He was one of the number of judges commissioned to try Sir John Perrot Lord Deputy of Ireland for treasonable speeches delivered against her Majesty and was also appointed one of the Commissioners for arranging a treaty with the States of Holland in 1598. His residence at Hendon is abundantly proved by letters written from him at that place, one of which, in the Harleian M.S., relates apparently to a "progress" of the Queen, and to a little personal matter of his own, but as it does not deal with matters of local interest I do not quote it.

It is addressed on the fly-leaf "*To the right honorable my very good L. my L. Keeper of the great seale of England.*" (Sir John Puckering).

There is, among the State Papers of Elizabeth, a further letter from Sir John, dated from Hendon on September 3rd, 1601, to Lord Cobham. It refers to the purchase of Canterbury Park.

The arms of Fortescue were :—Az. on a bend engrailed

Arg. between two cotises Or a mullet pierced Sable, a crescent on the mullet for difference.

There has already been given in these pages an account of an extraordinary cedar which formerly stood in the grounds of Hendon Place or Tenterden Hall, and which was said to have been planted by Queen Elizabeth. Nothing seems more probable than that, on her way to or from St. Albans, she should halt for the night at the residence of her old tutor, at Hendon, and should plant a tree in commemoration of her visit, but the writer is bound to confess that, however anxious he may be to credit Hendon with the honour of a royal visit he has been unable to find any record of such. In Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of England*, (1849) it is stated that Hendon Place was once a banqueting house of this queen but in the domestic papers of her reign there is absolutely no reference to it. Elizabeth's three progresses to St. Albans were (according to Nicholls) in 1568, from Hatfield and Essex, in 1573 to Gorhambury, and in 1577, to the same place, but Hendon is not mentioned as a halting place on any one of these occasions. Still, being only a short distance from London she may have made a special visit, not in the nature of a "progress." Hendon Place continued in the hands of the Herberts (and perhaps in the occupation of Fortescue) until early in the seventeenth century, when WILLIAM NICOLL (who also owned "Ridgway," Mill Hill, on the site of the present grammar school,) purchased it and it was held by this family until the early part of the eighteenth century when it was purchased by THOMAS SNOW, a banker of

London, who is said to have partially reconstructed the old house and to have removed a massive gallery which it contained. This Thomas Snow is described upon his children's gravestone in the churchyard as being "of Hendon Place" in the year 1725, and at about this time or soon after a Mr. John Eaton was residing here. Thomas Snow was succeeded by his son, George Snow, who is shown as the owner in Cooke's map, published in 1796. He, however, appears to have let the house to the EARL OF NORTHAMPTON, whose ancestors, William and Peter Compton, have been previously referred to as landholders in the parish.

William Compton was the son of Edmund de Compton (Co. Warwick) and founder of the honours of the family. At elven years of age he became first page of honour to the Duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII., who, as soon as he ascended the throne, appointed Compton to be one of the grooms of the bedchamber and he had other high posts bestowed upon him, with considerable grants of lands. At his death Wolsey was appointed guardian of his infant son and heir Peter, and administered the Hendon and Finchley estates. Peter Compton afterwards took to wife Anne, daughter of George, Earl of Shrewsbury but died before he came of full age, leaving a son, Henry, then only forty weeks old, who was summoned to parliament in 14 Elizabeth.

Sir Henry was succeeded by his eldest son William, as his heir, who was, in 1619, created Earl of Northampton and K.G., by James I. He died in 1630, leaving a son, Spencer, and a daughter, Anne. Spencer succeeded to the title and estates and taking up arms for Charles I., was

killed at Hopton Heath, near Stafford, in 1642, being succeeded by his eldest son James who married, secondly, Mary, eldest daughter of Baptist, Viscount Campden, (whose family as already mentioned, was also connected with Hendon,) by whom he had three sons and two daughters, by the eldest of these sons, George, he was succeeded in the family honours, the sons by the first marriage having died young, and this George, Earl of Northampton, seems to be the person who resided at Hendon Place in the last century, this appearing to be the latest connection the family had with Hendon. *Arms*—Sable a lion passant guardant Or between three helmets Argent garnished Gold.

The property was subsequently taken on lease by Mr. JOHN AISLABIE, who laid out £10,000 on the house and grounds. This gentleman was the fourth son of George Aislabie, principal registrar of the archiepiscopal court of York, where he was born in 1670. He succeeded to the family estates at Studley Royal in 1699, on the death of his elder brother and, in 1695, was elected to represent Ripon in Parliament, for which place he sat till 1702, being then returned for Northallerton and in the same year became mayor of Ripon, being again returned member for that borough in 1705 and continuing to represent it till the close of his parliamentary career. He was successively a lord of the admirality, treasurer of the navy, chancellor of the exchequer, and a privy councillor. His fall resulted from his connection with the South Sea Company, and in consequence of a secret committee of the House of Commons

being appointed to enquire into the transactions of the directors (of whom he was one), he resigned his offices of State in January 1721. Consequent on the report of the committee he was committed to the Tower and a bill was passed confiscating the states of the directors; Aislabie being, however, permitted to retain all the property of which he was possessed before the 20th October, 1718, when he became a director. Upon his release he retired to his Yorkshire estates and died there in 1742, aged 71, being buried in the family vault in Ripon Minster. He was twice married and by his first wife, Anne, daughter of Sir William Rawlinson (his contemporary at Hendon), he had three children who survived infancy. Mrs. Aislabie was, with her infant daughter, burnt to death in a fire which occurred at her London residence on Christmas Day, 1701. By his second wife, Judith, daughter of Sir Thomas Vernon he had no issue. "Aislabie was a man of considerable energy and ability but he unfortunately sacrificed an honorable and useful career to his ambition to amass a large fortune." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

In 1781 the property seems to have been sold to a Mr. Peters, a Russian merchant, from whom it passed to Mr. John Carbonnell and during his ownership was the residence of Mr. James Ware. It was unoccupied in 1816, but, in 1828, it came into the hands of one of its most noted possessors CHARLES ABBOTT, LORD TENTERDEN, who rose from a very humble position to one of the highest judicial offices in the state. He was born on 7th October, 1762, at Canterbury, his father carrying on business as a barber in

that city, his son Charles assisting when a youth. The future chief-justice was entered at King's school of the cathedral in 1769, under Dr. Osmond Beauvoir, and is spoken of by Sir Egerton Brydge, his schoolmate, as being even at that time, remarkable for accuracy, steadines, and equality of labour. In the beginning 1781 Abbott was elected scholar of Corpus Christi, Oxford, with an allowance including his exhibition, of £50 a year. Here he had many successes and was eventually elected a fellow of his college, and in 1788 entered himself of the Inner Temple and spent some months in the office of some London solicitors—Messrs. Sandys and Co. He afterwards became a pupil of a Mr. (subsequently Baron) Wood and commenced practice as a special pleader, being called to the bar in the TRIEITY term, 1795. In the same year he married Mary, eldest daughter of J. L. Lamotte, Esq. Selecting the Oxford circuit, he speedily acquired a large practice, and, being appointed junior counsel to the treasury, he in this capacity, took part in most of the state trials that took place at that period, being subsequently appointed standing counsel to the Bank of England and other great commercial bodies. His fees at this time are said to have amounted to about £8,000 a year. Brougham says of him *(Edinburgh Review, 09)*—"His legal arguments, of which for many years the books were full, were extremely good," In 1802 he published his "Practice of the Law relative to Merchant Ships and Seamen," which has gone through many editions and is still largely referred to. Mr. Abbott was, in 1808, offered a seat on the bench, which he however declined, accepting

however a puisne judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas in 1816, being transferred in the same year to the Court of King's Bench to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Justice Le Blanc. He was knighted at about the same time, and on the 4th November, 1818 he succeeded Lord Ellenborough as Chief Justice of that court. Sir Charles Abbott was raised to the peerage iu 1817 by the title of Baron Tenterden and made a successful debut as a speaker in the House of Lords in support of Miss Turner's divorce bill, taking also at all times an active part in the business of legislation. His favourite recreation are said to have been the perusal of the classics, the study of botany, and the composition of latin verses on flowers and plants. He founded and endowed in the grammar school of his native city of Canterbury two annual prizes: one for the best English essay and the other for the best Latin verse. In his late years he was afflicted with bad health, but he continued nevertheless to discharge the duties of his high office, presiding for the two first days at the trial of the mayor of Bristol, for misconduct during the riots in that city at the time of the introduction of the Reform Bill, but on the third he was confined to his bed by a violent illness, and he died on November 4th. 1832. Lady Tenterden survived her husband a little more than a year. His lordship left two sons, one of whom succeeded to the title, and two daughters. The second Lord Tenterden was very munificient in his gifts to parochial purposes and it was mainly at his expense, we are informed, that the central portion of the present national schools was built. The

first Lord Tenterden made many alterations and additions to Hendon Place and it was he who laid out and planted the grounds and formed the lake. The demesnes previously were subdivided by hedges and ditches and, until his lordship's time, bore little resemblance to the 'park' which Brewer describes subsequently.

Brewer, writing in 1811 *(Beauties of Englænd, &c.)*, describes Hendon Place "a well-proportioned and handsome mansion, comprising a body and two wings. The interior spacious and adapted to the occupation of a family living on a liberal and hospitable scale. A detached ball-room, of noble dimensions, has been added to the structure, which communicates with the chief apartments through the medium of a light arcade. The grounds are rendered attractive by various picturesque undulations and are watered by the river Brent, which is here artificially widened and forms, with its handsome (*sic*) bridge, an interesting feature in the surrounding landscape,"

The only portion of the old house now left is the present billiard room below the ground level. A very large cedar still exists on the north lawn and there are two very fine Scotch firs south of the house and in the grounds are exceptionally good specimens of the Spanish chestnut, elm, and evergreen oak.

The house is now the residence of W. HANNAFORD, Esq., who has made many additions to it, but a great part of the park has been cut up and several large villas erected by the previous possessor, Mr. Sanville. He it was who laid out Waverley Grove and Tenterden Grove and built the

bridge which carries the first over the Brent. Mr. C. F. Hancock bought about 35 acres of the land towards Holders Hill, The villas erected here are of considerable size and of good elevation. There are, in Tenterden Grove, "Westhorpe," Mrs. Makins; "Raymead," Mrs. Langton; "Brenthurst," Mr. J. Warburton; "Holmwood," Mr. J. B. Yule, (chairman of the finance committee of the Local Board); "Avenue House," Mr. de Paula. These are all large houses in their own grounds. Those in Waverley Grove are smaller. On Holders Hill, properly so-called, in Parson Street, is a house lately built by Mr. Hancock, on the site of what Wishaw describes in his Book of Reference as "a neat gothic cottage, with out-buildings and garden at Holder's Hill, the residence of Jenkin Jones, Esq., and then (1828) the property of a Mrs. Jordan. Mr. Jenkin Jones and his family are buried in the church yard. At this time there were about thirty acres of land attached to the house. Holder's Hill House was afterwards the residence of Sir Wm. Hardwicke, M.D., the coroner for central Middlesex, then of the late Mrs. Hornby, who was one of the leading Catholics in the district and who died in June 1887. Lord Mure was a resident at this house lately.

There are several other large villas here; Tudor House, at the junction of Tenterden Grove and Parson street, late the residence of a Mr. Davies, now of Mr. Wm. A. Simpson; Hillside, Mr. W. T. H. Radford; Abbeville, Mr. A. Herbert; and, at the opposite corner of Tenderden Grove to Mr. Simpson's, St. Swithins, Mr. J. F. Snell. Then, in

Parson street, on the west side, are Ivy Tower, Mrs. Tilson; Downhurst, Mr. M. A. Gillespie and Mr. W. H. Turner, and opposite are Derby House, Mr. James Clunes, and Down Cottages, the design of the last being noticeable. All these just mentioned were built by and are the property of Mr. C. F. Hancock, and were designed by Wimperis. A very few years ago this portion of Parson street consisted mainly of an old house nearly on the site of Ivy Tower and occupied for many years by the Simpson family, a lady member of which married Felix, son of the late Rev. Theodore Williams. Mr. Pinder Simpson is still well known to many in the parish, he being the agent for the title-owners. There was, besides, in Parson street an assemblage of semi-ruinous cottages. The highest part of the road was lowered considerably at the time the villas above mentioned were built, in order to lessen the ascent.

CHAPTER X.

PERSONS AND PLACES. (*Continued.*)

THE VICARAGE.

The Vicarage occupies a position next to Derby House and a little lower down the hill towards Brent street. The house is of no very great antiquity, probably about fifty or sixty years old, but the parsonage has apparently always stood on or near this site, and in the last century, by some means or other, it seems to have got into the hands of the Nicolls (members of which family seem at one time or the other to have owned nearly every estate in the parish) of the Hyde, for, in 1786, there is an entry on the court rolls of the admission of John Nicoll, on the death of Michael Nicoll, to *inter alia*, a "messuage, houses and garden, five poles, called Vicarage, with waste adjoining the house abutting, on a field called Great Shallock Field, eight acres." The glebe extends from the vicarage to Finchley Lane and eastward to the Tenterden estate, and the road leading to it from Brent street is called on the old maps, and by Norden, "Vicarage Want."

Opposite the vicarage is Langton Lodge, the residence of E. R. Bartley-Denniss, Esq., barrister-at-law, and late chairman of the Local Board of Health.

HENDON HALL.

In Parson street, at the corner of Ashley Lane, stands a house which perhaps has some of the most interesting associations of all; this is Hendon Hall, the property and residence of C. F. HANCOCK, Esq., for here resided DAVID GARRICK, one of the best known of the many celebrated men who have from time to time selected Hendon as a place of residence. He was descended from a French protestant family of the name of Garric, or Garrique, and was born at the Angel Inn, Hereford, on the 20th February, 1716, being the son of Captain Peter Garrick, of the Buffs (3rd Foot). He was educated at Lichfield Grammar School, and early gave signs of possessing rare dramatic talents. In 1735, Dr. Samuel Johnson became his tutor, and master and pupil in the following year came to London, and Garrick was entered as a student at Lincolns Inn, commencing in the following year a course of study under Colson, the mathematician, at Rochester. Soon after he went into partnership with his brother as a wine merchant, but this connection was soon dissolved, and David finally adopted the dramatic profession, appearing first, in 1741, at Ipswich, under the name of Lyddal, in the part of "Aboan" in the tragedy of *Orinooko*. He made a great impression, and in the autumn came to London where he appeared as Richard III at the theatre in Goodman's Fields, drawing all the town to him. He appeared in Dub-

lin under the management of Sheridan, in Rich's company at Covent Garden, London, and finally became with Lacy, joint patentee of Drury Lane theatre. In 1749 he married Eva Maria Violette, the daughter of a citizen of Vienna, who had made her first appearance at Drury Lane as a dancer in 1749. We come now to the date of his connection with Hendon, the manor of which he purchased in 1756-7. He died, lord of it, on Jan. 20th, 1779, at his house in the Adelphi, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His wife survived him forty-three years, and died suddenly in her chair on the 16th October, 1822, in her 98th year. Burke states Garrick to have borne the following as his arms:—Per pale Or and Azure on the dexter compartment a tower Gules and on the sinister on a mount Vert a sea-horse Argent, mane, fins and tail of the first; on a chief Gold three mullets of the second, *crest*, a mullet Or. After the death of Garrick's nephew, the Rev. Carrington Garrick, the vicar, the property passed into the hands of Bryan Scotney, who sold it to Samuel Ware, Esq., he being the proprietor in 1828, but it was then in the occupation of a Mr. Chamberlaine Hinchcliffe. At the death of Mr. Ware the property passed to his nephew, C. N. Cumberlege, Esq., who, under the provisions of his uncle's will, took the name of Ware. This gentleman is still living at Queen's Gate, London. He sold Hendon Hall and the estate connected with it to the present proprietor about twenty years since. "It was here that Captain James Bamford attempted reintroduction of vineyards for the purpose of making wine" Kean's *Beauties of Middlesex*. Wine of a sort was made but,

in the words of our author, "was not much esteemed." The site of the vineyard is now the kitchen garden.

The main entrance to the property is under a tall archway in the centre of a range of stables, coœval with the house, the principal front of the latter being to the right as we enter. The house is square in plan, with large bays on the south and east, and of two stories above the ground floor. It is constructed of red brick with even stone dressings and niches on the line of the first floor are occupied by statues. An open stone balustrade, ornamented with vases, runs round the roof, but the great feature is the handsome portico which occupies the whole of the principal front. This is composed of massive red brick pillars, standing out a dozen feet or so from the main wall; they have stone bases, and corinthian capitals of the same material, and support an open architrave with florid mouldings. This was brought from Wanstead House. The whole style of the building is early Georgian. Passing to the interior, the staircase is noticeable, being constructed of old polished oak. The ceiling of the drawing room contains a large painting in oil, surrounded by a deep plaster moulding "picked out" in gold, which consists of two groups, the one a female representing Health (?) attended by female figures; the other, cupids playing with a bee-hive. There is another painted ceiling in a lobby off the hall with a number of small figures, representing, we are informed, the four quarters of the globe; this is very finely executed. The ceiling of the dining room is also painted. All the paintings are, we should say, of the same

period as the house itself, and are said to have been inserted by the direction of Garrick himself. He decorated his house in the Adelphi in much the same style, having a weakness for appearing as a man of property and fashion. Another room, that leading into the conservatory (which last was upon the occasion of our visit being rebuilt) is noticeable from the china panels on the walls, which must be of considerable value. In the entrance hall hangs a programme dated 18th December, 1750, announcing the appearance of Garrick as Richard III. There is a very fine carved marble mantel-piece in the dining room, the main portion of which is white, with panels of saffron colour veined with black. In the hall there is an old portrait of Henry VIII. after the style of Holbein, but whether an original of that master or not we are unable to say; the walls of this part of the house are covered with a fine collection of prints and pictures. A great charm of the place is that the furniture is of the same period as the house itself. The kitchen is one of the largest we have seen.

Passing out into the grounds by the front entrance, we find facing us two obelisks of stone, that on the left is to Garrick and that on the right to Shakespeare. The first bears the following inscription:—

"DAVID GARRICK,
Born, A.D., MDCCXVI., Died, MDCCLXXIX.
He was owner of this Estate,
Vicarial Patron
and Lord of the Manor
of Hendon.

As an actor confest, without rival to shine;
A wit, if not first, in the very first line.
In joy is his spirit wherever it flies,
It acts as an angel and plays in the skies.
Will Shakespeare there greets him with praise
and with love,
And Beaumont and Bens are his poets above."

The above is extracted from an epitaph on Garrick by Oliver Goldsmith.

The second stone bears the following:—

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE,
BORN A.D. MDLXIV.;
DIED MDCXVI.

He glanc'd from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven,
And his imagination bodi'd forth;
The forms of things unknown, and his pencil
Turned them to shape, and gave to aiery nothing
A local habitation and a name.

He was not of one age, but for all time.

The elements,
So mix'd in him that Nature might stand up,
And say to all the world, this was a man.

Dear son of memory, great heir of fame,
A self rais'd monument transmits thy name,
'Tis not that ought of thee will e'er be hid,
Here stands a starry pointing pyramid.

Turning thence to the right through a small gate in the iron fence, we come to a marble statue of Diana, who is represented in the act of stringing her bow. The pose, and, indeed, the whole of the execution of this work is excellent. The statue is carefully preserved from the weather under a glass case. Leftward from this is a pseudo-classic octagonal temple, brick and plaster. The roof is a semi-eliptical dome, with six lights of the same shape, each containing a painting on glass representing respectively Apollo, Igia, Bacchus and Faun, Mercury, Abundance, and Venus. There are two opposite doors, and over one is the bust of Homer, corresponding busts of the muses of tragedy, comedy, and dancing with others, being placed above the angles of the octagon. The interior contains, on brackets, some busts in the costume of the last century, among which that of Hogarth is distinguishable. The walls are hung with old china. Comedy and Tragedy (life-size) guard one entrance, and two smaller statues of Venus and Cupid, the other, near to this, is a grotto, which, in addition to a good cast of Bailey's "Eve," and a number of long mirrors, contains tablets with the following inscriptions :—

Is this a temple, cenotaph, or tomb,
On thoughtful minds to cast a gleam or gloom?
Critic, forbear this work of art to blame,
Because her purposes envade your aim;
A wit must banter when he cannot find
Out that which baffles his enquiring mind;
Oft in doubt the intents of art are hid
As Irins towers and Egypt's pyramid:

Why should she here her object place in view?
No, no, my friend, a guess is left for you—
But silent be your guess, and guess again,
For those more wise than you must guess in vain,

Idols of Genius, Love and Art Combine
To form the symbols of this varied shrine,
A complex work of chance, a mark for jeers
For thoughtless banter and for thoughtful sneers.
Ye Critics pause in philosophick mood—
Surely the world at large, the bad and good,
Foolish and wise unite, with grave and gay
Their parts in Nature's pageantry to play.
Fear, then, to question with fantastick spleen
The medley order of this mimick scene.
Let nobler thoughts prevail, from blame refrain,
And niches win in some more favour'd fane

Gods and heroes, the moralist and sage,
Are welcome here, of ev'ry clime and age,
Isis great mother, first in Nature's train,
And genial Venus, with her Cupids twain—
Types of love, of being, of joy and pain.
Apollo, Bacchus—gods of heat and life—
And those of wisdom, wit and strife;
With plenty, lavish from her horn of wealth,
All vainly bless, without the bliss of health,
Combin'd with space, time, night and day
As attributes are here, so homage pay;
Milton sublime, and Shakespeare—Nature's child—
Who wisdom, breath'd in wood notes wild,

In youth Achilles, Antonine who rul'd
In peace—and Seneca who vainly school'd.
This dome, adorn the Muse who crowns the pile
Is there to note the meaning in your smile.

Leaving the temple and crossing the fish-ponds we come in view of a tall obelisk on the opposite hill, dedicated to Shakespeare. On brackets, at the base of the obelisk itself, and above the pestal, are four statues, that in front being Shakespeare, that on the right Tragedy, that on the left Comedy, and the one at the back Terpsichore. There is a tablet let in below with the inscription—

"SHAKESPEARE,

Born, A.D., 1564; died A.D., 1616.
With mirthful mind, with pensive look,
Conning a play from Nature's book;
He stands uncertain if to choose
The Tragic or the Comic Muse;
Melpomene or Thalia
Vieing his Genius to inspire."

The view of the hall from thence is a very pleasing one.

Returning to the house and passing round the back of it we come to a small gate in the wall of the grounds, besides which, preserved (like that of Diana) under glass, are two very fine life size marble statues, the one of Comedy by "I. Wilton, 1760;" the other of Terpsichore, without the name of the sculptor attached, but, whoever he may have been, both he and Wilton (the statues are probably by different hands) were masters of their art. Wilton was considered in his day, one of the first men in

his line, although some of his work, especially his funeral monuments, have been found fault with for the profusion of accessories which he introduced, but this error is not present in his "Comedy." The gate here brings us out into the road, and terminates our inspection of a very interesting mansion. Of course, the association of Terpsichore with the muses of Tragedy and Comedy, was doubtless intended as a compliment to Garrick's wife, who was by profession a dancer.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

In the neighbourhood, OLIVER GOLDSMITH, the immortal author of the *Vicar of Wakefield* and *She Stoops to Conquer*, took up his abode in the year 1768. Here he went into temporary retreat in a cottage eight miles down the Edgware Road, "at the back of Canons," and therefore not in our parish. It is stated by Foster (*Life of Goldsmith*) to have been very small and very absurdly decorated. He named it his "Shoemaker's Paradise," associating it in his own mind with what he had used to call his "Shoemaker's Holiday," an occasional country jaunt to which he had been very partial. The name was further suggested by the fact that the cottage had been built by a follower of S. Crispin, who had furnished the garden with flying Mercuries, fountains and other unsuitable ornaments, although the ground occupied by the cottage, of two rooms on a floor, with garden and all, covered considerably less than half an acre. To this retreat Goldsmith and his friend Bott, of the Temple, would occasionally drive down at night in the latter's gig which was sometimes upset,

when Bott would argue learnedly on "cause and effect." Later, in 1771, Goldsmith withdrew to a quiet lodging at Hyde House (or High House) Farm, in order to write a comedy undisturbed. Here he took a single room. As to this Prior gives the recollections of Mr. Selby, (the son of the farmer with whom Goldsmith lodged), "being then about sixteen years old he remembers the poet perfectly, and with some degree of pride pointed to the room where *She stoops to Conquer* was written, a convenient and airy apartment up one pair of stairs to the right of the landing as we ascended . . . . . It appears that, though boarding with the family, the poet had the usual repasts commonly sent to his own apartment, where his time was chiefly spent in writing. Occasionally he wandered into the kitchen, took his stand with his back towards the fire, apparently absorbed in thought, till, something seeming to occur to his mind, he would hurry off, to commit it, as they supposed, to paper. Sometimes he strolled about the fields, or was seen loitering and musing under the hedges, or perusing a book. More frequently he visited town, and remained absent many weeks at a time, or paid visits to private friends in other parts of the country. In his house he usually wore his shirt collar open in the manner represented in the portrait by Sir Joshua. Occasionally he read much at night when in bed; at other times, when not disposed to read, and yet unable to sleep, which was not an unusual occurrence, the candle was kept burning, his mode of extinguishing which, when out of immediate reach, was characteristic of his fits of indolence

or carelessness; he flung his slipper at it, which in the morning was in consequence usually found near the overturned candlestick, daubed with grease. . . . Among others who frequently spent an evening with him was Hugh Boyd, one of the supposed writers of the *Letters of Junius*, who resided for some time at the neighbouring village of Kenton, above two miles distant. The road thither being excessively bad, Goldsmith, having once paid him a visit on foot, returned at night without his shoes, which had stuck fast in the slough, and, anathematising the parish authorities for their negligence, declared he could not again undertake such a journey."

The farm-house stands in Hyde Lane, leading to Kenton, about three hundred yards from the Edgware Road and on the boundary of the two parishes of Hendon and Kingsbury, the boundary-line being close to the front gate. Foster interviewed Mr. Selby and found traditions of the poet existing as mentioned above, also that the parlour had to be given up to him when he had visitors to tea, these including such celebrities as Dr. Johnson (who no doubt also visited his old pupil, Garrick, at Hendon Hall), Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir William Chambers. Mr. Selby also related how Goldsmith had taken the young folk from the farm in a coach to see some strolling players at Hendon.

Foster expresses an opinion that he was certainly fond of this humble place. He told Johnson and Boswell that he believed the farmer's family thought him an odd character, and that he was to them what *The Spectator*

appeared to his landlady and her children. He was "The Gentleman." And so content, for the time, was he to continue here, that he had given up a summer visit into Lincolnshire, proposed in company with Reynolds. In a letter to Bennett Langton, who was to have been his host, at Spilsby, in that county, he writes from Brick Court, Temple, on 7th September, 1771;—"Since I had the pleasure of seeing you last, I have been almost wholly in the country at a farmer's house, quite alone, trying to write a comedy. It is now finished . . . . Johnson has been down on a visit to a country parson, Dr. Taylor; but is returned to his own haunts at Mrs. Thrales. Burke [Edmund, also a visitor at Hyde Farm,] is a farmer [at Beaconsfield] *en attendant* a better place . . . . Every soul is a visiting about and merry but myself. And this is hard too, as I have been trying these three months to do something to make people laugh. There have I been strolling about the hedges, studying jests with a tragical countenance. The Natural History is about half finished, and I will shortly finish the rest." So that it would appear that besides being the birth-place of Goldsmith's immortal comedy the Hyde was also honoured by part, at least, of the *Natural History* being written there.

Boswell visited the Hyde Farm in the summer of 1771, taking with him Mr. Mickle, translator of the *Lusiad* and author of the ballad of *Cumnor Hall*. "Goldsmith was not at home, but, having a curiosity to see his apartment, we went in and found curious scraps of descriptions of animals scrawled upon the wall with a black-lead pencil."

Goldsmith later became very intimate with David Garrick, a contemporary resident in the neighbourhood, but, after 1771, the poet seems to have given up the lodging at the Hyde. As an instance of the close intimacy which existed between the two, we may quote from *Memoirs of Haydon* (iii., 288) in which Mrs. Gwatkin (Sir Joshua's younger niece) is given as the authority for the following :— "The most delightful man was Goldsmith. She saw him and Garrick keep an immense party laughing till they shrieked. Garrick sat on Goldsmith's knee ; a table-cloth was pinned under Garrick's chin, and brought behind Goldsmith, hiding both their figures. Garrick then spoke, in his finest style, Hamlet's speech to his father's ghost ; Goldsmith put out his hands on each side of the cloth, and made burlesque action, tapping his heart and putting his hand to Garrick's head and nose, all at the wrong time."

Though I should much like to do so, I cannot afford the space to deal at length with the career of Goldsmith, and there is no necessity to do so, as the *Life* by the late John Foster is readily available. Goldsmith was forty-five at the time *She Stoops to Conquer* was produced, and lived for scarcely a year afterwards, dying on the 3rd April, 1774, of a fever, in very embarrassed circumstances.

DOWNAGE.

Returning to Hendon itself, near Hendon Hall, on the same side of Parson Street, is "Downage" (formerly called "Downage Wood House"), the residence of J. C. MARSHALL, Esq., a large house in yellow brick, with stone dressings, the front of which is of comparatively

recent erection, but a house has stood on this site for a century or more, and in 1828 it was the property of Mr. Thomas Ryder. There was another house of the same name, though sometimes described as "Long Hoyles" or "Great Downage, by Cockman's in the Wood," which stood in Coal Oak Lane, Edgware Road, and was in 1796 the property of the Dowager Duchess of Chandos, and, in 1828 (according to Wishaw), of the Duke of Buckingham. It was formerly the property of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and probably is identical with Woodfield (Mr. W. H. Nelson), formerly called Wood House, and occupied by the Passionist fathers prior to their removal to St. Joseph's Retreat, at Highgate. The cells of the monks still exist. We mention this here, that it may not be confounded with "Downage" in Parson Street, which apparently is identical with Little Downage, described on Cooke's Map (1796), when it appears to have been the property of Mr. Joseph Dalmer.

HENDON HOUSE.

Hendon House, Brent Street, has a history of its own. It is described by Cooke (1796) as "The Mansion in Brent Street," and was built and inhabited by JOHN NORDEN, the antiquary, (temp. Elizabeth, &c.), the author of *Speculum Britannia*, and other works. He dates the preface of his *Surveyor's Dialogue* from "my poore house at Hendone." It was also formerly a seat of the WHICHCOTES, whose arms are, or were, in the windows of the drawing room. (1—Erm. two boars Gules. langued Az. the tusks Or, with the arms of Ulster.—*Whichcote;* impaling per saltier Az.

and Or. a lion rampant countercharged.—*Gould.* 2—Whichcote, with the arms of Ulster, impaling Gules, a spread-eagle ducally crowned Or.—*Graves.*

Here resided also Sir William Rawlinson, Knt., Sergeant-at-Law, who was appointed with Sir John Maynard and Sir Anthony Keck, a Commissioner of the Great Seal, on March 4th, 1689, but, in little more than a year Sir John Maynard and Sir Anthony Keck resigning, a new commission was granted to Sir John Trevair (who had been appointed Master of the Rolls by James II.), Sir William Rawlinson and Sir George Hutchins, King's Sergeant. These remained in office three years. Sir William Rawlinson married the daughter of Sir John Maynard, his colleague, who is burried with her father at Ealing.

As to Hendon House, Sir William Rawlinson's successor seems to have been John Cornwall, who was succeeded by Mr. Stafford Price, this gentleman being in possession in 1825, and his daughter, Miss Price, is the proprietor at the present time, it being the residence of Major Ardwick Burgess.

An underground passage is said to have formerly existed, and, indeed, to still exists, though bricked up, between Hendon House and Hendon Place (Tenterden Hall). Its entrance in Tenterden Hall was from a cupboard in the butler's pantry, and persons now living remember it. In fact one of the Simpson family, when a boy, went once some few yards along the supposed tunnel. Its outlet at Hendon House (if any) is not ascertainable, and the reason

for its construction is difficult to account for. It has not been encountered in constructing the parish sewers.

As previously stated the first recorded occupants after Norden, are the Winchotes, and the first of these was Sir Jeremiah, who, it might be said, founded the family (see "Parish Registers" and pedigree). He was the Lord of the Manor of Totteridge, which was sold to James Brydges, Duke of Chandos in 1720, by Sir Paul Whichcote. Sir Jeremiah lived at Hendon House between 1660 and 1677, and as, previous to the Restoration, he was engaged in sheltering the King's agents and friends in the liberty of the Fleet, the wardenship of which he had purchased, it was not likely that he had either the time or inclination to look after a country house nor the money to spare wherewith to keep it up, and it is therefore reasonable to suppose that he acquired the Hendon House estate upon being created a baronet at the Restoration, when he could retire into the country whenever he pleased, which he certainly could not have done previously and at the same time have attended to the safety of his wards, the King's agents. His wardenship of the Fleet could have been no sinecure. Since his time the house has been much altered and added to. The grounds attached to the house are about twenty acres in extent and are among the most picturesque in the district, containing some fine timber.

DENSYLL FAMILY.

For about half a century during the reigns of Henry III., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth, the name of DENSYLL is of frequent occurrence on the Court Rolls, the most cele-

brated of this family being John Densyll, or Denzell, who was son and heir of Reinfrey Denysell, of Denysell, Cornwall, the descendant of an ancient family in that county, and who received the coif of Sergeant-at-Law in Michaelmas Term, 1531. He was appointed one of the Commissioners to inquire into the property of the Churches within the County of Middlesex, but of the result of the inquiry of this Commission no record is available, the list of Church furniture, &c., printed *ante* being drawn up by the Grand Jury of the County, presumably in the reign of Edward VI. Sergeant Densyll died on January 3, 1535-6, and was buried in the church of St. Giles, near Holborn. The exact situation of the property held by the Densylls is unknown.

MILL HILL.

"LITTLEBERRIES."

There is at Mill Hill, nearly opposite Nicoll's Almhouses, an old house called "Littleberries," which obtained a lengthened notice in *Notes and Queries* (6th S v. 41.) at the hands of Mr. GEORGE SCHARF, the secretary of the National Portrait Gallery, and from this notice we propose to quote. "This residence," says Mr. Scharf, "stands close to the public road, but is sufficiently screened from observation by a line of thickly planted trees bordering the lawn. The northern side of the mansion, away from the road, abuts on the brow of a steep slope, which descends to a considerable distance, and is broken into green platforms with two distinct pieces of water on different levels, one round and the other square, but unadorned with fountains. The effect of this, as seen from the house, is very pretty, and the vista

is terminated by a summer-house in the form of a classic temple, with a pediment and four Ionic columns, having arched windows between them. The length of ground between this temple and the house itself is bordered on each side with thickly planted trees, giving the appearance of green walls or lofty hedges.

"The mansion, viewed externally, is an ordinary square building of red brick, with irregular corners, and has been much added to at various times. The rooms are irregular, enclosing a central apartment, which appears to have belonged to a former and much more important residence. The apartment contains an amount of rich wood-carving and mural decoration rarely to be met with in buildings of such a size and so situated, and being profusely gilded, is known as the "Gilt Room." The tone of this elaborate ornamentation is in the taste of the first half of the eighteenth century, from the period of Queen Anne to the reign of George II.

"The walls between the dado and the cornice are divided into large panels, containing showy painted copies, full size, of celebrated pictures by Reubens, Van Dyck, and other artists. The subject of the panel to the left of the door is the "Union of Earth and Water," consisting of two figures of Neptune and a nude female. It is mentioned in *The English Connoiseur*, 1766, p. 72, under the title of "The marriage of Neptune and Cybele." The companion panel, to the right of the door, is also after Reubens, from a magnificent picture in the dining-room at Blenheim Palace. It represents the Hesperides gathering fruit, assisted by

Cupid perched on the branch of a tree. Another composition from Blenheim—"Time clipping the wings of Love," painted by Van Dyck—may here be recognised in a tall panel to the right of the fire-place on the east wall. The corresponding tall panel, between the fire-place and the window, is occupied by a naked figure of Venus standing in a shell, with a Cupid crouching at her feet, gliding over the sea, drawn by two doves, which she guides by silken reins held aloft in her right hand. Two other Cupids follow her, hovering in the air with drawn bows and a dart directed forwards. The remaining picture is described, beneath a shield of arms encircled by the Garter, in letters of no great antiquity, "Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond and Lennox, born 29 July, 1672, dyed 27 May, 1723." This picture seems to have been inserted into the panel as a substitute for something else. Two smaller panels beside it, now filled with looking-glass, under broken pediments, may once have contained pictures. This full length of the knight of the Garter is the only painted portrait in the room.

In the centre of each wall, is a large circular medallion containing a white plaster representation of a crowned sovereign, the size of life, seen to the waist, and spiritedly executed in alto-reilievo. These clearly form a part of the original decorations of the building. Above the fire-place, the medallion contains a portrait of Caroline of Anspach, Queen Consort of George II. On the opposite wall is a portrait of her husband, George II. On the side facing the door, and over the windows, the medallion exhibits a

portrait of George I. Over the door is a well-modelled relief of William III. Each medallion is supported by two white plaster figures of naked children, extremely well-modelled.

The chimney-piece, which occupies the entire height of the east wall, deserves particular attention. It is elaborately carved in wood, with two prominent figures, in full relief, of Justice and Peace embracing, surrounded by mouldings, complicated curves, and borderings in ultra-French taste of the Louis Quinze period This heavy mass of carving appears to have been imported from elsewhere, and rests on a low square chimney-piece of white marble, and more recent design.

Throughout the whole building there is no indication, either by coronet, garter, or heraldic cognizance, that the place ever belonged to any person of rank or distinction. The only exception where heraldry appears is in the pediment of the summer-house at the end of the grounds. There the arms of the Pawsons, of Shawdon, in Northumberland, are carved on a plain shield, and may be referred to a period when the front of the building was altered, and the spaces between the columns filled in with windows of coloured glass. The interior of the summer-house, both on the walls and a shallow domed ceiling, is highly decorated with figures and ornaments in low relief, all in white plaster. They include portrait medallions of females, supported by sphinxes, mermaids, and tritons. These faces are all in profile, full of individuality, and probably represented members of the family who then occupied the

house. On the east wall is a curious circular medallion, containing a view in white plaster alto-relievo of the mansion as it formerly appeared from this spot, showing the different levels of ground, and reproducing the building in its original state, including the Gilt Room and steps leading up to it. One piece of ornamental sculpture in white plaster remains to be noticed in the house itself. This adorns a niche at the foot of the stairs, and is hollowed in the thickness of the wall outside the Gilt Room, immediately beyond the picture of the "Hesperides." It was probably connected with a fountain. On the upper part of the round-headed recess, and cleverly adapted to the concave surface, are two naked sea-nymphs, seated back to back on a rock, each resting her feet on a separate dolphin. One female supports her long tresses with her hand, and the other pours out water from a shell. The figures are pure in form, and extremely well modelled. The features approach that type which distinguishes the school of Leonardo da Vinci."

"There was in "N. & Q." (6th S. iv. 48) a reference to this curious house, associating it, but without adequate authority, with Nell Gwynne, and a further mention is made in "N. & Q." (6th S iv. 236) of the medallion portraits, attributing them to Charles II. and some of his mistresses, and to William and Mary. It was also stated that the Duchess of Portsmouth was believed to have resided in the house. The latter conjecture may have been prompted by the picture in the Gilt Room of the youthful Duke of Richmond and Lennox facing the fire-place. If this portrait

could be accepted as a part of the original decoration there would be fair ground for the assumption, but unfortunately as I have already stated, the picture is an inferior production, and appeared to have been foisted in at some subsequent period.

"There is nothing about any of the paintings or medallions indicative of the period of Charles II. The house was, in 1885, stript of its pictures and some of its interior decorations, which were sold by Messrs. Foster, at their gallery, 54, Pall Mall, on Wednesday, 29th April, in that year, and the whole of the pictures and carved work realized the magnificent sum of £15 8s. An old English pier-glass with carved panelling and sides (ascribed to Grinling Gibbons) fetched as much as £11 in addition.

It seems a pity, considering the small amount realised by the pictures and decorations that they were not left *in situ* as their only value consisted in their connection with the house. A lady, who lived many years with the Pawsons at Littleberries, lately informed the writer that the house had been further dismantled by its present possessors, the S. Vincent's Convent of the Sisters of Charity, the carved chimney pieces and other like work having been pulled down and sold. Some of the pictures mentioned above were purchased by C. F. Hancock, Esq., of Hendon Hall, and are now at his seat in Hertfordshire. A correspondent writing to *Notes and Queries* subsequently to to Mr. SCHARF, under the signature of "XIT," (apparently a resident at Mill Hill) states that all the carved oak was covered with white paint about thirty-five years back, when

the Pawsons took the house. At the same time the last additions were made to the wings and the alteration carried out in the summer-house. "XIT" calls attention to a battle-piece which formed the back of the stove in the "Gilt Room."

As to the connection of Nell Gwynne with Littleberries, there appears to be no foundation whatever for the statement that she ever resided there. The fullest published memoirs of this lady were those issued anonymously, by F. Stamper, Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill, in 1752, which, though very minute, do not give the slightest hint of her ever having been an inhabitant of the parish nor do any of the many other works which have been consulted by the writer on the subject. S. Vincent's Convent is a Catholic Charity School, where poor chlldren of that faith are educated. A print of the house appears at page 282, vol. i.. of *Greater London*.

Brewer (*Beauties of England and Wales*) mentions that there was still remaining in 1816 on Mill Hill, "though then, in an almost ruinous state, one of the ancient domestic structures of the neighbourhood." The building is stated to have been "in the best taste of the reign of Charles I.," the walls of one apartment being "curiously painted with the story of the 'Prodigal Son,' and over the chimney are the initials of a member of the Nicoll family." The author proceeds to observe that the house was then divided and tenanted by the poor. This building seems to have now disappeared, and the precise position that it occupied cannot be ascertained, moreover no indication of

it is given in any topographical work that the writer has consulted : Mr. E. Walford (*Greater London*) states that he was unable to learn anything about it.

J. P. SMITH.

In enumerating the worthies of Hendon we must not omit Mr. J. P. Smith (described as a *farmer* of that place) and who, there is reason to believe resided at the "Clock House," Mill Hill, for his work has left its mark on the century, he being the first to produce a really practical screw-propeller for steamships. It is true that Ericcsson was at about the same time at work on a form of screw, but it was not put into use until after Smith's and in America. Smith took out a patent for his invention early in the spring of 1836, and so well did he succeed in working a model furnished with it, which he exhibited at the Adelaide Gallery that he obtained such assistance as enabled him to build and fit out a small boat of six tons. During November of the following year he put out in the Channel in her in stormy weather and made good time against a heavy head wind and high sea. The triumph of the screw was now complete, and the Admiralty took it up and fitted it to a vessel which they built for experimental purposes. So successful were her trips that eventually the Government formally adopted the new propeller and laid down the *Rattler*, a ship of 888 tons, which was fitted with powerful engines and an improved screw of shorter make with narrow fans, the original having been long with broad fans which were found to be more liable to accident. At the present time, except the tugs and one or two old vessels used for

transporting stores, &c., the whole of the steamships of the Royal Navy are propelled by the screw, as are the majority of the vessels in the mercantile marine, a few only of the smaller passenger vessels being paddle-boats. It may be truly said that Smith's invention revolutionised ship building and has done more than anything else to bring our colonies in touch with the mother country.

HIGHWOOD.

MOAT MOUNT.

Mention has previously been made of the Moat Mount Estate at Highwood Hill, formerly parcel of the demesne lands of the manor. The present Moat Mount House did not exist in Cooke's time (1799). The site was then described as a piece of land surrounded by a moat, enclosing one acre of ground. Mr. Abel Browne appears to have erected the house, and, in 1828 it was occupied by Mr. William Browne. The estate (of 144 acres) is described in Langford's catalogue as "an elevated piece of ground and a proper place to build, on account of the beautiful aspect therefrom and its lying upon the road." The lane, now called Moat Mount Lane, was formerly designated "Nan Clarke's" but the origin of this title cannot be discovered, nor can any account be obtained of a former house which probably stood within the circle of the moat. The existence of a moat proves the existence of a building which it was designed to protect, but this had been demolished long prior to the middle of the last century, and not a vestige of it then remained. At the corner of the lane there is a building which was formerly the "Three Crowns"

public-house, but it has been closed for many years, and how it and the "Rising Sun" contrived to exist together at all in this small place is a marvel.

Quite a large circle of celebrities have from time to time made Highwood their residence. Moat Mount House itself was lately the property and residence of the late Mr. Sergeant Cox and now of his son Irwin E. B. Cox, Esq., J.P. Here is a rifle range used by the Barnet detachment of the 3rd Middlesex R.V., which was originally granted, practically rent free, by Mr. Sergeant Cox, and the like privilege is still, through the favour of his son, possessed by the volunteers. It extends to 750 yards.

It will be appropriate here to give a slight sketch of the career of the learned sergeant. According to *The Field* Mr. Sergeant Cox was born on the 8th of December, 1800, and was entered at Oxford with the intention of taking orders in the Church of England. For some cause, however, he changed his views and embraced the legal profession, commencing as a solicitor; but, keeping his terms at the Middle Temple concurrently with his practice in the country, he was called to the bar in 1843, and joined the Western Circuit. Subsequently he was made recorder of Falmouth and Portsmouth in succession, and received the coif in 1868, preparatory to his being made Deputy Assistant-Judge of the Middlesex Sessions in 1870, in which last capacity he officiated in a way to command the respect and love of all the frequenters of that court, and more especially of the junior members of the Bar, by whom the unvaried courtesy of his demeanour was appreciated.

His first venture in journalism was the *Somerset County Gazette*, which he sold when, on being called to the Bar, he moved his residence to London. In a very short time, however, he saw the want of a legal weekly paper, and in 1843 originated the *Law Times*, which he speedily worked into a source of considerable profit. Contenting himself with only a portion of this income, he used the surplus for carrying out other literary ventures, including the *Critic* and the *Clerical Journal*, which for a time had a prosperous career. In November, 1854, he purchased the copyright of *The Field*—at that time in a moribund condition—for a nominal sum, and threw his superfluous energies into developing it to its present state. The speculation was a forlorn one, for he had to compete with *Bell's Life*, which had complete possession of the country, as an organ of sport and pastime; the spirited resolution which he expressed to carry his scheme through is still remembered by those then associated with him. "I am determined," he said, "to establish a paper which an English gentleman can leave on his drawing-room table, and which yet shall chronicle every sport in which a gentleman can consistently take an interest. Only carry out these views and I am content to take the risk of failure." We think that no one will deny that, *quoad The Field*, "virtue has had its reward." Subsequent to that time he conferred a similar boon on the ladies of Great Britain by purchasing the copyright of *The Queen*, and altering the tone of its management; but in this last task he allowed his mantle to fall on his eldest son, in consequence of his own pressing engagements at the Middlesex

Sessions, besides his labours for numberless public societies. Indeed, for the ten years preceding his death (which took place suddenly on the 24th November, 1870) he had almost entirely withdrawn from the cares connected with this large journalistic establishment which had been entrusted to various members of his family, over whom he exercised merely a kind of patriarchal supervision, often more with a view to their benefit than his own. As a natural consequence his death has made no change in the management of these journals, which are left entirely under the control of his family.

In addition to his literary labours in the *Law Times* and *Critic*, he was the author of several books, the chief among which are Cox's "Criminal cases," "The Advocate," "Law of Elections," "Arts of Reading, Writing, and Speaking," and "Principles of Punishment." so that it will be evident that his mental machine had not been allowed to rust out.

Mr. Sergeant Cox was married in 1836 to Sophia, daughter of William Harris, M.D., R.A., by whom he leaves one son, and in 1845 to Rosalind Alicia, only daughter of the late Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque, by whom he left a son and a daughter.

"Sergeants Hall," near here, was erected by Mr. Sergeant Cox.

MRS. PORTER.

Another celebrity, who formerly resided at Highwood Hill (it is thought in the house at the corner of Moat Mount lane) was the celebrated Mrs. Porter, the actress (buried at Hendon), of whom the following anecdote is given in

Davies' Dramatic Miscellanies, 1784 :—"She (Mrs. Porter) lived at Heywood (Highwood) Hill, near Hendon. After the play she went home in a one-horse chaise ; her constant companions being a book and a pair of horse-pistols. The dislocation of her thigh-bone was attended with a circumstance which deserves to be recorded. In the summer of 1731, as she was taking the air in her one-horse chaise, she was stopped by a highwayman, who demanded her money. She had the courage to present one of her horse-pistols at him ; the man, who perhaps had with him only the appearance of fire-arms, assured her that he was no common thief ; that robbing on the highway was not to him a matter of choice but of necessity, and in order to relieve the wants of his poor distressed family. He informed her at the same time where he lived ; and told her such a melancholy story, that she gave him all the money in her purse, which was about ten guineas. The man left her ; upon this she gave a lash to her horse, he suddenly started out of the track [this shows the condition of the roads at the time] and the chaise was overthrown ; this occasioned the dislocation of the thigh-bone. Let it be remembered, to her honour, that, notwithstanding this unlucky and painful accident, she made strict inquiry after the robber, and finding he had not deceived her, she raised among her acquaintance about £60, which she took care to send him."

WILLIAM, LORD RUSSELL.

A great celebrity, however, than either of the foregoing, made Highwood Hill his residence ; the unfortunate William, Lord Russell, who, on 21st July, 1683, suffered

death for high treason, most unjustly, as is generally acknowledged. His life and death and the devotion of his wife, Lady Rachel Russell, are part of the history of the country, and, therefore, there is no need to treat of the subject at length here. A very full memoir was written by another great member of this remarkable family, the late Lord John Russell, who sums up his character as follows :— "Though not remarkable for very brilliant talents, he was a man of solid judgment, and was never led astray by any curious sophistry to confound the perceptions of right and wrong. He was a warm friend, not to liberty merely, but to English liberty ; a decided enemy, not only to regal encroachment, but to turbulent innovation. He was a good son, a good husband, a good father, and united mildness of domestic affection with severity of public principle. His integrity was so conspicuous as to gain him that ascendant over the minds of men which is generally reserved for genius."

SIR STAMFORD RAFFLES.

Here also, in the house previously occupied by Mrs. Porter, and now, or lately, by Mr. George Lockett, lived Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, the founder of the Zoological Society, who was born off Jamaica, in July, 1781, and at the age of 15 became an assistant clerk in the India house, and, in 1805, was appointed under-secretary to the government formed in Prince of Wales' Island by the company. He afterwards, in 1811, was so far instrumental, by his advice, in bringing about the capture of Java from the Dutch, that in 1811 he was appointed governor of that island with its

dependencies, he being then only thirty years of age. His administration is said to have been very successful, but the island being restored to the Dutch, he was recalled in 1816. He devoted a great portion of his time to studying the natural history of the islands, as also the numerous ruins and other antiquities existing there. He published the "History of Java" in 1817.

In 1818 he was appointed governor of Fort Marlborough in the Island of Sumatra, and remained there six years, effecting great improvements in the condition of the natives; emancipating the slaves there as he had done in Java. He established a British settlement at Singapore, which has proved a most important commercial station. Though distinguished by his administrative abilities he also made a name as a naturalist, and in one of his journeys into the interior of Sumatra, he, in company with Dr. Arnold, discovered the gigantic parasitical plant '*Rafflesia Arnoldii*.' In 1820 he sent home a large collection of preserved animals, which is now in the museum of the London Zoological Society. Ill health compelled him to resign his appointment and he embarked for England, but the ship took fire and he entirely lost the valuable collection of animals and plants, as well as many manuscripts and drawings which he had prepared relative to nearly every island of the Maylayan Archipelago. Besides this misfortune (which may truly be considered a public one) his own pecuniary loss amounted to £20,000. After his return to England he founded the Zoological Society, but his health never seemed to recover from the shock he had sustained, and he

died in 1826. His "Memoirs" were published by Lady Raffles.

Baron Bunsen, in one of his letters, gives the tradition concerning the mineral spring within the grounds of Sir Stamford Raffles' house as follows :—

"A visit to Highwood gave an opportunity of commenting upon the dignity, the order the quiet activity, the calm cheerfulness, with which Lady Raffles rules the house, the day, the conversation ; and the place and its neighbourhood were full of those memorials of the honoured dead which serve to enhance the natural beauty of the prospect and the interest attaching itself to the residence of Sir Stamford Raffles. The ground of Highwood must have been trodden by the footsteps and hallowed by the life and sorrows of Rachel Lady Russell, even though no family recollection exists to mark the spot which she inhabited. . . . But the beautiful portion of the original wood, in which Lady Raffles' friends have enjoyed walking with her, contains within its precincts a chalybeate spring, walled round and marked by an inscription as having been enclosed by Mistress Rachel Russell, at a date when the eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Russell must have been under 12 years old ; yet is there nothing unreasonable in the supposition that the mother should have caused the work to be performed as a public benefit (the healing quality of the spring being of repute amongst the poor), and assign to it the name of her daughter instead of her own. Moreover there is in that wood a spot evidently cleared of trees in a regular circle, from the centre of which it was remembered by the lower

class of inhabitants, at the time when Sir Stamford Raffles made the purchase of the ground, that a previous proprietor, about the middle of the last century, had caused the loose stones to be removed which had formed a 'monument to the memory the of gentleman who was beheaded. According to Kean (*Beauties of Middlesex*) a stone at the the side of the mineral spring bore the inscription :—"Mrs. RACHEL RUSSELL'S GIFT, June ye 10th, 1681."

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE.

A friend and near neighbour of Sir Stamford Raffles was the great William Wilberforce, the philanthrophist, who occupied the house now apparently called Hendon Park House, (Henry Bishop, Esq.) As Wilberforce's public life will be found in any ordinary biography, in fact, is intimately bound up with the history of his country we cannot enter on it here. Raffles, speaking of his own residence at Highwood, called it " a happy retirement, house small but compact, the grounds well laid out and 112 acres in grass, so that I shall have abundant occupation and, for society, Wilberforce takes possession to-morrow (June 16th, 1826) of the next house, so that we are to be next-door neighbours and divide the hill between us." (*Lady Raffles' Memoir.*) Wilberforce lived there from 1826 to 1831, when, to his great regret, he was obliged to leave it. (*Thorne's Environs.* It was afterwards occupied by a family named Hazlewood, one of whom, Mr. Clement Hazelwood, was an officer of the 12th Middlesex (Barnet) Rifle Volunteers from 1867 to 1879.

SIR CHARLES FLOWER.

Sir Charles Flower, Bart., held considerable property in the Mill Hill district and also at Totteridge. He lived at Belmont House, close to St. Paul's church, which was built upon land given by him for the purpose. Sir Charles was the eldest son of Mr. Stephen Flower, a cheesemonger in the Minories, and was born February 18th, 1763. He made a large fortune "by extensive contracts with the Government for provisions during the war," and served the office of Sheriff in 1799 and, according to information kindly supplied by his grandson, Charles Magnay, Esq., he was chosen alderman of the ward of Aldgate, but a correspondent or *Notes and Queries* states his ward to have been that of Cornhill, of which he was elected alderman in 1801. He became Lord Mayor in 1808 and was created a baronet by patent, on December 1st, 1809; being the year of King George the Third's jubilee. He was connected with several leading business enterprises in the city of London, among them being the Phœnix Fire and the Pelican Life Offices. He was also much interested in Sir John Cass's school, of which he was treasurer for very many years, and his portrait now hangs there. The subject of this memoir married Anne, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Joseph Squire of Plymouth: she died in 1803 leaving a young family of one son and six daughters. Sir Charles himself died at his town residence, Bolton House, Russell Square, on September 15th, 1835, aged seventy-two and was buried in Aldgate Church. He appears to have been a typical alderman and the following characteristic anecdote relating to him

appears in Lady Bloomfields's interesting *Reminiscences of Court and Diplomatic Life*, (Vol. I. 113):—"Sir Robert Peel told us he once dined at a large Lord Mayor's dinner at Guildhall, and sat next a famous Alderman Flower, whilst Mr. Canning sat on his other side, and he heard Flower remark to Canning: 'Mr. Canning, my Lord Ellenborough was a man of uncommon sagacity.' Canning bowed assent and said he believed he was but asked what gave rise to the observation at that moment. Upon which Alderman Flower answered; 'Why, Sir, had he been here, he would have told me by a single glance of his eye which is the best of those fine haunches of venison.'" The late Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, a partner of Messrs. Baring, as well as a director of the Phœnix, used to say that Sir Charles induced the Phœnix office to adopt his livery for their messengers and, whenever he gave great dinners, these men attended as extra waiters and appeared as if they were Sir Charles' own footman. The alderman was on very friendly terms with Lord Tenterden, a contemporary resident at Hendon.

Sir Charles' fortune at his death amounted to £700,000; his executors being Mr. Harvey Combe, (in whose brewery he had invested £105,000), Mr. Abraham Robarts, and Mr. Prescott, the well known bankers of London. His son James succeeded to the baronetcy and estates and resided at Eccles Hall, Norfolk; of which county he was High Sheriff. He also represented the borough of Thetford in Parliament for several years in the Conservative interest, dying without issue, on May 17th, 1850, when the title became extinct and the property, under the provisions of

the will of Sir Charles, was divided amongst the alderman's daughters; subsequently descending to his grandchildren, some of whom hold their Hendon shares, notably the Rev. C. J. Martyn, rector of Long Melford Suffolk, and the Goodyer family.

For the above particulars we are indebted to Charles Magnay, Esq. and various correspondents.

JOHN WILKES.

John Wilkes, the politician, editor of the "North Briton," Sheriff, Alderman, and Lord Mayor of London, and City Chamberlain, also retired to Mill Hill, in the year 1790, after having become, as he said, "as a fire burned out." But little is known of his life here and as to his chequered public career it is a portion of English history and would be out of place in the history of a parish. In retirement he lived to be forgotten, dying December 27th, 1797, at the age of 70.

PETER COLLINSON.

Yet another celebrated man resided and held extensive property in the northern portion of the parish, the great naturalist, Peter Collinson, the friend of Hans Sloane and Linnæus (who planted a tree here to commemorate his visit). Collinson's name is still preserved in that of a genus of plants, Collinsoniœ. A biographical notice of him was published in 1770 by John Fothergill, M.D., according to which he was considered, among the scientists of his day, to be a leading authority on botany and natural history, his collection, too, being very large and well chosen. His botanical garden contained many curious plants, at that

time very uncommon, the number of which he continued to increase down to the time of his death, and nothing gave him more pleasure than to promote the study of his favourite pursuit by others. The family of the Collinsons is said to have been of ancient standing in the north, and the subject of our sketch, with his brother James, were the great grandsons of Peter Collinson, who lived on his paternal estates at Hugal Hall, or Height of Hugal, near Lake Windermere, in the parish of Stavely, about ten miles from Kendal. Peter, the younger, and James Collinson were partners in business as mercers, the latter also having a great taste for horticulture, and the former was, on December 13th, 1728, elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, of which he became a most diligent and useful member. He was also a member of the Society of Antiquaries. His family were members of the Society of Friends but he himself withdrew from that connection, preserving, however, its characteristic simplicity of dress and manners. He married Mary, daughter of Mr. Bushill, of Mill Hill, by whom he had one son (Michael) and one daughter. He carried on an extensive correspondence with the American scientists, Dr. Franklin and Cadwallader Colden and, at the instance of the former, he selected books in London for the Philadelphia library, the success of which Dr. Franklin, in a letter to Mr. Michael Collinson, ascribes to his advice, at the same time acknowledging his own personal obligations to him for much information on scientific inventions. He published in 1764, an account of the management of sheep in Spain in respect to their migrations from the

mountains to the plains, and *vice versa*. He also left behind him many notes relating to the study of botany, with directions as to planting, and on horticulture generally, and although his garden had suffered much from time to time from thieves, he left in it a number of rare plants in a state of great perfection. He died on the 11th August, 1768, at the house of Lord Petre in Essex, being then in his 76th year. Prefixed to Fothergill's account of him is a steel engraved portrait. His garden was kept up for some years by a Mr. Richard Salisbury.

The house he lived in was known as "Ridgway" and was, in the seventeenth century the residence of William Nicoll, to whom there is a brass tablet in the parish church. It was purchased in 1807 from Peter Collinson's heir, Michael Collinson (who appears to have owned Dollis Farm), by the Independents, who converted it into a school, the stable of the old house becoming the chapel, and was the first dissenting meeting-house here. The first head-master was the Rev. William Atkinson, previously assistant-master at the Independent's Academy at Hoxton; who was succeeded by Dr. R. F. Weymouth, the present principal being Mr. C. A. Vince. The existing building, a long two-storied brick structure in the style of an Italian villa (the principal front being to the south, that is, away from the road) was erected in 1820 at the cost of £25,000, from the designs of Sir W. Tite. It is for the most part covered with ivy. The chapel (at the western end) in the same severe style, was added later. Among the celebrated men educated here may be mentioned the late Mr. Justice Talfourd, Mr. Challis, the

astronomer, and Dr. Jacobson, Bishop of Chester.

SIR JOHN W. ANDERSON.

At Highwood Hill lived Sir John William Anderson, Bart., Lord Mayor of London [see *The Churchyard*], who we find was admitted to copyhold of the manor in 1802 on the surrender of Thomas Boys and William Chapman.

THE CLOCK-HOUSE.

Another house at Mill Hill which is named on all the old maps and in all descriptions of the parish for the last hundred and fifty years, is the "Clock House" at the top of Mile's Pit Hill. In the seventeenth century it was the property of a branch of the Nicoll family, who had a house on or near this site, known as "Cookes" and in 1786 W. Benford was admitted tenant thereof on the surrender of Osmund Beauvoir and wife. In 1796 it was the property of John Edgar; in 1828 of J. P. Smith.

On the outskirts of the parish near Barnet Gate is Boreham Wood Farm, which, according to Cooke's map, was in 1796 the property and residence of J. Boydell. His christian name is not given, but it seems likely that he was of the same family as Alderman John Boydell, Lord Mayor of London, the great founder of the modern English school of engraving, and whose nephew and partner, Josiah Boydell, lived at this time at West End, Hampstead, and was (1798-1802, 1803-7) Colonel of the Loyal Hampstead Volunteers.

HENDON VILLAGE.

Returning to the central part of the parish, close to Ravensfield Honse, there stood, in 1796, a house called "Style" House, so named, probably, from the stile at the

end of the footpath leading from Brent Street into Church Lane, which it adjoined. It was then, and for some years subsequent, in the occupation of William Lewis, the naturalist, and is now called Linden Villa. West of Ravensfield House, Dr. Cameron has lately erected a handsome residence, "Fenella." It is of red brick with stone dressings. From a note which lately appeared in the *Hendon Times*, it appears that the house, opposite the green in Brent Street, known as "Foster's" will be probably pulled down and the site and grounds covered with new streets; we sincerely hope not, but that it may continue a private residence. We always feel regret at seeing these old mansions swept away. This property is described in Cooke's book of reference (1796) as being then occupied by a Mr. Bishop. From another note in the *Times*, it would appear that this piece of land (Brent Green) was granted some ten years ago to a servant of the lord of the manor, when it was proposed to cover it with cottage tenements, but owing to it being purchased by the late Mr. Sampson, with Foster's, the scheme came to nothing. With reference to the derivation of the name "Foster's," it may perhaps be identical with that of "Cock Foster's" (near Southgate) which has been explained to have originally been a collection of cottages inhabited by the *foresters* of Enfield Chase, and it may be therefore, that, at a remote date, the site of Foster's House was occupied by a forester's or game-keeper's lodge. On the other hand we find that a family of Fosters were admitted to copyhold on the surrender of Richard Brent in the reign of Henry VIII (*vide ante*) and were

tenants of the manor in the time of Elizabeth, so possibly the property may have taken its name from them ; they cannot be identified as tenants of this particular property, as only the index of the court rolls is available for that period, not the rolls themselves.

In Brent Street, nearly opposite the Congregational Chapel, formerly stood Bennett's Almhouses, but these appear to have ceased to be almhouses prior to 1828, for in that year the property is described as " a small pightle and four cottages (*formerly* Bennett's Almshouses)" and belonged then to Messrs. Elliott. The proceeds of this property are supposed to have furnished the funds wherewith the cottages next to Daniel's almshouses were built by the parish. One of the oldest structures in the parish is probably the house at Church end, occupied by Mr. Andrew Dunlop, of Church Farm (who, by the way, seems to be a leading authority on agricultural matters, as in the spring of 1888, he acted as one of the judges at the Dublin Agricultural Show). Judging from the general style of the building, and especially from the massive red brick chimney stack which surmounts its three gables, it appears to date from the early part of the seventeenth century, although the window sashes and doors, with other details are modern. It was the property of the late Sir Theodore Broadhead and no tenant is mentioned by Wishaw, and Cooke does not designate it at all. As a local place-name the field on this farm, called "Thistley Downage," comprising eight acres, should be mentioned, and the frequent occurrence of this word " Downage " is noticeable. It is

believed to h ave originated from a large wood formery existing north of the church. On Church Farm, too, on the east of Hall Lane, are three narrow fields lying together in a line called Upper, Middle, and Lower "Burts," which occupy doubtless the site of the archery practice ground and butts, erected pursuant to the ordinances of Henry VIII., and Elizabeth. An entry in the Court rolls of 9th May, 1780, bears out this, when William Scullard, on the surrender of F. Atkinson, was admitted to copyhold land, comprising 36 acres, "called Mallards and Burts, otherwise *Butts*." Such relics of the past exist in nearly every parish in the kingdom. We know of them, for instance, at Newington, Surrey; Brentford in Middlesex, and Godshill in the Isle of Wight.

THE DECOY.

The "DECOY" has not yet been noticed. When or by whom this was formed it has not been found possible to ascertain but it is inferred that it was constructed under the orders of the abbots of Westminster; fish-ponds and preserves of the like kind being a common appendage to religious houses. It is said that it was made use of for supplying the royal table in Queen Elizabeth's time, but there is no reservation of any rights over this property in the grant of the manor to Sir William Herbert; if, therefore, the Crown exercised any it must have leased them from him or his son. Decoy House and Farm were in the last century in the occupation of Mr. Giles Earle and of Mr. Thomas Clarke, then of Mr. Ship, and is now the property of Mr. Glover, and the old house is at present to be let. There

was good fishing here not many years ago, but that has been put an end to by the inflow of sewage from Finchley What is known as the Park on the other side of the Brent is now the property of Messrs. Beddington.

SIR T. FROWICK.

A rather celebrated lawyer held property, and resided at Hendon in early Tudor days, Sir Thomas Frowyke, or FROWICK, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, who, according to Fuller, was born at Ealing, and was the son of Thomas Frowick, Esq., of Gunnersbury, his mother being the daughter and heiress of Sir John Sturgeon, Knight, by which intermarriage he obtained the arms, Azure, three Sturgeons Or, under a fret Gules. Sir Thomas was brought up "in the study of the municipal law," wherein he attained to such eminence that he was made Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Four years "he sate in his place, accounted the oracle of the law in his age, though one of the youngest men that enjoyed that office," He is said to have been under forty years of age at the time of his death (Oct., 1506), and lies buried with Joan, his wife (according to Fuller), in Finchley Church, but the author states that his monument was, in his time, much defaced. He left a large estate to his two daughters, of whom the eldest, Elah, married Sir John Spelman (one of the justices of the King's Bench). From the Court rolls we find that his other daughter was Fredeswide Chesney, who was admitted (but not till 20 Henry VIII.) as daughter and heiress. There is in St. Giles' Church, South Mimms, Middlesex, a chantry or chapel

belonging to the Frowick family; now, like that of the Whichcotes at Hendon, used as a vestry.

GOLDBEATERS.

One of the largest properties in the parish is Goldbeaters Farm, Page Street, consisting of about three hundred and eighty acres. Goldbeaters, for a considerable period at the end of last century, was in the hands of a Mr. Richard Capper and lately belonged to Mr. C. J. Marshall who considerably added to the property after he took possession.

HARRISON FAMILY.

Further south from here, on the Edgware Road was the estate of the Harrisons of Brent Bridge House, now the Welsh Harp, and of Bush Farm, Kingsbury: George Harrison was made Blue Mantle Pursuivant in 1767, Windsor Herald 1774, Noroy King of Arms, 1784, Clarencieur, 1803; and Daniel Charles Rogers Harrison was Blanche Lion Pursuivant and Windsor Herald. The particulars of the family given on the tombstone in the churchyard is very full.

EARL GRANVILLE.

One of the best known amongst former local celebrities was the Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G., who for some time occupied Hodford, or Golders Green Farm, and whose public career is sufficiently well known to obviate the necessity of dealing with it here. His residence at Child's Hill is perpetuated in "Granville" Road, and during his occupancy of the farm he was a liberal supporter of local objects and was on honorary member of the 3rd Middlesex (Hampstead) Rifles.

GOLDER'S HILL.

At Golder's Hill lived JEREMIAH DYSON, Clerk to the House of Commons, at whose house his friend MARK AKENSIDE, the author of *Pleasures of Imagination*, frequently stayed for long periods. In one of his poems, "*Ode on Recovery from a fit of Sickness in the Country*," written in 1758, he thus refers to his residence at this place :—

Thy verdant scenes, O Goulder's Hill,
Once more I seek, a languid guest :
With throbbing temples and with burden'd breast
Once more I climb thy steep ærial way.
O faithful cure of oft returning ill,
Now call thy sprightly breezes round,
Dissolve this rigid cough profound
And bid the Springs of life with gentler movement play.

At Golder's Hill also, in 1850, lived Mr. JOHN EVANS, Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy.

GOLDER'S GREEN.

At Golder's Green on the top of the hill immediately south-east of Brent Street Bridge is Highfield, a high-class establishment for the education of young ladies, of which the Misses A. and F. METCALFE are the proprietors. The number of pupils is about a hundred and fifty, the buildings being very extensive, consisting of "Highfield" on the south-west side of the road, a house which has been much added to from time to time, and "Little Highfield," opposite, a new building; the former having extensive stabling and well-planned pleasure grounds attached. Grove Farm is also held in connection with the establishment as also the villas and cottages opposite Highfield.

A little further along the road is Woodstock House, where resided the late Mrs. DEATH. This property was lately sold to Mr. Byron.

ST. CLEMENTS DANES POORHOUSE.

The parish of St. Clements Danes, Strand, formerly had a poor house at Hendon and an alms-box, called the "Hendon Box" from having been kept here, is still in the custody of the churchwardens. It was presented in 1828 and has engraved inside the lid a representation of the house, a large building with a row of poplars (?) in front.

BURROUGHS.

Returning to the central village we may mention that at Burroughs House (lately the head-quarters of the volunteers) was established the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution for forty little girls. The Institution changed its quarters some time back, as did the volunteers in March, 1889, to the old Wesleyan Chapel in Chapel Walk.

The property belonging to the parish itself is thus given by Wishaw:—Near Church End; Daniel's Alms-houses and four alms-houses built at the expense of the parish, also the boys and girls free schools, (what is now known as the Old Institute). The Church and Churchyard; the Greyhound Inn, with stabling.

The Workhouse at Burroughs (the present Local Board offices) with the out-buildings and gardens were and are also, of course, the property of the parish as also four cottage tenements adjacent. Among the other property enumerated by Wishaw is the parish pump, the watch-house and the stocks at Bell Lane. This was only in 1828,

but I have been unable to ascertain when the stocks were taken away or what became of them. A triangular piece of waste at Temple Fortune, at the junction of the Finchley Road and Bridge Lane, opposite the Royal Oak public house, was granted to the vicar in this year by the Lord of the Manor. It measures 3a. 2r. 35p. Mention is not made of the pound which stood just at the entrance to Finchley Lane—what is now known familiarly as "Dr. Andrew's Corner."

The parish of Hampstead is stated by Wishaw to be the owner of Child's Hill Mead. This is not what is now known as "The Mead" but a small field adjoining the grounds of Child's Hill House. By the way, in Cooke's map there is shown, close to the western boundary of this house and adjoining the road, a well called "Blackett's Well," but this is believed not to exist at the present time. There were formerly a series of these wells on the lower level round Hampstead Hill, as there are still on the higher level, as at Well Walk, &c.

THE HENDON CHARTER.

The inhabitants of Hendon, whether tenants of the manor or not, enjoy a singular immunity from tolls, possessed at the present time, we think, by few places in the kingdom and of which the origin seems to be that in the first grants of Hendon to the Abbey of Westminster, the King, at the instigation of Dunstan, exempted the grantees from all imposts except the provision of military expeditions, and for the construction of bridges and fortresses, and the confirmatory charter by Edward the

Confessor not only confirmed the existing exemptions but also freed the inhabitants from all regal and episcopal exactions whatsoever. These exemptions were afterwards confirmed by succeeding sovereigns and the last grant, by William and Mary, was in 1816, according to Brewer, in the possession of Mr. Thomas Nicoll of Copt Hall, but as to this I have been unable to obtain any direct information. However, through the kindness of Mr. William Matthew Hearn, of Church End, (whose family, formerly of Chesham, settled in Hendon in 1805), I am enabled to give an

"Abstract
of the
CHARTER [S]
granted to the
INHABITANTS OF HENDON."

"EDWARD, King of England, by his Charter bearing date the ninth of the Calends of January in the year of Our Lord 1066, did give unto the Church of Saint Peter's at Westminster divers Lands in Hendon and freed the inhabitants from all Toll both by Land and Water."

"HENRY the 3rd, King of England, by his Charter bearing date at Woodstock the fourth day of July in the ninth year of his Reign confirmed the said Charter and freed the Inhabitants of Hendon from all Tolls and Fairs and Markets and from all Street Tolls for carrying of Things, Wares, or the like and Toll for Cattle."

"RICHARD the 2nd, King of England, by his Charter bearing date at Westminster the eighteenth day of December in the seventeenth year of his Reign confirmed the

aforesaid Charter and freed the Inhabitants of Hendon from all Tolls whatsoever in every Fair and Market and over every Bridge and in every way and Water and also by Sea for themselves and Wares."

"HENRY the 8th, King of England, by his Charter bearing date at Westminster the twentieth day of May in the second year of his Reign confirmed the aforesaid Charter."

"WILLIAM Lord Abbott of Westminster and the Convents and Monks there by their Deed enrolled in the Chancery bearing date the 10th day of January in the thirty-first year of Henry the 8th granted their Monastery* with the Lordship of Hendon and Rectory or Parsonage thereof to the said King for ever and which was confirmed by Act of Parliament upon the dissolution of all Religious Houses."

"AND the said King by Letters Patent bearing date at Hampton Court the twentieth day of January in the thirty-first year of his Reign gave both to Thomas, Bishop of Westminster, the said Lordship and Parsonage of Hendon and all the Freedoms and Privileges thereof and acquitted the Inhabitants of and from all Tolls in Fairs and Markets."

"AND the said Thomas, Bishop of Westminster, by Deed bearing date the twentieth day of March in the fourth year of King Edward the 6th and enrolled in Chancery, granted to the King the Lordship and Parsonage of Hendon for ever."

* The monks could not help themselves.

"AND the said King Edward by Letters Patent under the Great Seal bearing date at Greenwich the ninth day of April in the fourth year of his Reign gave the said Manor and the Church and Parsonage thereof to William Lord Herbert Earl of Pembroke and his Heirs for ever with all their Privileges and Freedoms and acquitted the Tenants and Inhabitants of all Tolls in all Fairs and Markets or elsewhere."

"KING JAMES by Letters Patent dated at Westminster under the Great Seal the eighteenth day of May in the seventh year of his Reign over England confirmed the said grant to William Herbert, Knight, the Owner of the said Manor and Lordship and expressly charged all Officers whatsoever that all the Tenants and Inhabitants of Hendon may freely enjoy their liberties and Priviledges of the aforesaid Freedoms from Tolls and such like payments according to the Charter and Grants aforesaid without any hindrance or denial in anywise whatsoever."

"WILLIAM and MARY by their Letters Patent dated at Westminster the seventh day of September in the fifth year of their Reign did give grant and confirm unto Sir William Rawlinson, Knight and Sergeant-at-Law, the aforesaid Charter and all the Priviledges above-mentioned and thereby did free all the Inhabitants of Hendon aforesaid of and from Tolls in all Fairs and Markets and of and from all Street Tolls and every other Toll whatsoever in every Fair and every Market and every Bridge and in every Way and Water and also by Sea for themselves and their Wares for ever." "Robert Hills, Hendon, Middx."

The above is a copy of an old abstract on parchment in the possession of Mr. Hearn, and it is believed that every person claiming exemption from toll was in possession of such an abstract.

It is very exceptional to find an exemption of this kind granted as late as the reign of William and Mary, though it was common enough in early times.

The last patent seems never to have been enrolled. By a decision of the Court of Common Council, given at Guildhall on the 27th October, 1796, the charter was held to exempt from toll within the City of London, and the rights conferred by it were exercised by local tradesmen and farmers at a very recent date.

A FAIR.

The public prints of June 1786 contain the following, which gives a good idea of the amusements of the common folk at that period :—" On Whit Tuesday was celebrated, near Hendon, in Middlesex, a burlesque imitation of the Olympic Games. One prize was a gold-laced hat, to be grinned for by six candidates, who were placed on a platform with horse's collars to grin through. Over their heads was written '*detur teriori*'—'The ugliest grinner shall be the winner.' Each party had to grin for five minutes by himself, and then all the candidates joined in a grand chorus of distortion. The prizes was carried by a porter to a vinegar merchant, though he was accused by his competitors of foul play, for rinsing his mouth with verjuice. The sports were concluded by a hog with his tail shaved and soaped being let loose among some ten or twelve

peasants, any of whom that could seize him by his *queue* and throw him across his own shoulders was to keep him as a prize. The animal, after running for some miles about the neighbourhood of the Heath, so tried his pursuers, that they at last gave up the chase in despair." We are told that on this occasion "a prodigious concourse of people attended, among whom were the Tripoline Ambassador and several other persons of distinction and quality."

The author of *Old and New London* fixed the probable site of these sports at West End Green, (where a fair was annually held until comparatively recently), but, from the mention of Hendon, I am more inclined to locate them at Burroughs Green, the site, as we know, of old Hendon fair.

CHAPTER X.

THE SESSIONS ROLLS.

We now give *seratim* of the principal entries concerning Hendonians which appear in the MIDDLESEX SESSIONS' ROLLS from 4 Edw. VI (1551) to 9 Jac. I. (1612), extracted from the publications of the MIDDLESEX COUNTY RECORD SOCIETY. Common local names occur, as Brent, Kemp, Hearne, &c.

24 MAR. 4 EDW. VI.

"True Bill that, at Highgate, co. Midd. on the said day, Antony Kendall of the said parish yeoman, obstructed a certain ancient public way within the Bishop of London's Park, leading from Hyndon to Highegate, by enclosing the same with ditches and fences and gates fitted with locks."

This obstruction seems not to have been within our parish however.

9 JAN. 6 EDW. VI.

"Coroner's Inquisition post mortem taken at Hendon, Co. Mddx. on view of the body of Nicholas Eritage, aged nine years: With verdict that on the 7th inst. the said Nicholas, being the servant of Robert *Brent* of the said parish, was in the act of carrying water in an earthern pott containing a gallon, at a pond in the rear of his said master's house, when by mischance he stumbled and fell into the pond and was drowned."

21 AUGUST, 6 ELIZABETH.

"Coroner's Inquisition post mortern taken at Hendon on view of the body of Hugh Lewys, there lying dead: With Verdict that at Hendon on the 15th inst. Ralph Houghton, late of Hendon yeoman, assaulted the same Hugh Lewys and then and there murdered him by giving him with a dagger a mortal wound in the left side, of which wound he died on the present 21st of August. At the foot of the bill is a memorandum to the effect that Ralph Houghton was not found guilty of murder but guilty of the manslaughter and felonious killing of the said Hugh Lewys. He claimed benefit of clergy but could not read like a clerk.—Therefore," the memorandum ends, "Let him be hung."

The use of the knife or dagger was very prevalent and an angry word was the sure precursor of, perhaps, a mortal blow.

14 JANUARY, 10 ELIZABETH.

True Bill that, at Hendon on the said day, Thomas Lane, late of London, yeoman, stole five sheep, worth twenty shillings of the goods and chattels of William Brent, another sheep worth five shillings of the goods and chattels of Richard Brent and another sheep worth five shillings of the goods and chattels of Joan Brent. Putting himself 'Guilty,' Thomas Lane was sentenced to be hung; but at a subsequent goal delivery he

produced the Queen's pardon of his felony, under the Great Seal dated at Gorhambury, 29 March, 10 Eliz."

28 SEPTEMBER, 14 ELIZABETH.

"True bill that, whereas Alice Arthur, late of Hendon, Spinster, was, on the 11th of the aforesaid month indicted before John Southcott (one of the Queen's Justices for pleas to be held before her) and other Justices, and before them convicted of vagrancy, and was at that time retained in the service of John Naylor of Wenloxebarne [part of Finsbury] co. Midd., she departed from the service of the said John Naylor against his will on the said 28th of September. Wherefore it was adjudged that Alice Arthur be whipt severely, and burnt on the right ear."

The vagrancy acts were very severe and under one act death was the penalty of a second offence, but owing to this severity the law was not carried out by the justices and became of no effect.

17 MAY, 18 ELIZABETH.

"True bill that at Hendon, on the said day, Robert Androwes, late of London, laborer, stole a purse worth a half-penny and six shillings and four pence, being in the same purse, of the goods, chattels and moneys of Robert Bonyon. Putting himself guilty, Robert Androwes was sentenced to be hung."

Hanged for six and four-pence halfpenny! The next gentleman fared the same.

26 SEPTEMBER, 22 ELIZABETH.

"True bill that at Hendon, on the said day, Walter Buckmore of London, yeoman, stole 'unum annulum duri at valenciam ijs., unum par spinther de argent vocat' taches ad valenciam xvid., [one gold ring value three shillings, one pair of silver bracelets called taches value sixteen pence] and thirty shillings in numbered money, of the goods and chattels of Agnes Lingham." He pleaded guilty and was hanged.

24 NOVEMBER, 40 ELIZABETH.

"True bill that at Turmyllstreete, [Turnmill Street], co. Midd. on the said day, Edward Edwardes, late of London, yeoman, assaulted Robert Chandler, being then and there in God and the Queen's peace, and with a knife gave him a mortal blow, of which he languished from the said 24th of November to the 9th of March then next following at Hendon, on which last named day he died at Hendon of the said blow. Putting himself guilty, Edward Edwardes was sentenced to be hung."

As before mentioned, the knife was the ordinary instrument in the settlement of misunderstandings, although there is an idea that this form of satisfaction is essentially a foreign article.

4 JANUARY, 43 ELIZABETH.

"True bill that at Hendon, on the said day, Joan Nicholls, late of London, spinster, stole a bushell and half a bushel of wheat worth six shillings, and a bushel and three pecks of oats worth six shillings of the goods and chattels of Humphrey George. Putting herself guilty of petty larceny she was liberated."

7 FEBRUARY, 7 JAMES I.

"True bill that at Hendon, in the night of the said day, George Newman alias Dorche, late of London, yeoman, Henry Courte, late of London, yeoman, Joan Elliott, late of London, yeoman, broke burglariously into the house of Edward *Kempe*, and stole therefrom a woman's violet coloured gown worth forty shillings, and many other articles of personal raiment, particularly mentioned and described in the bill of indictment, of the goods and chattels of the said Edward Kempe. George Newman *alias* Dorche, and Henry Courte were at large. Henry Elliott put himself not guilty, and was acquitted. Joan Elliott stood mute—Ideo h'et judiciu' pene fort' et dur'. [For that reason she was condemned to the punishment 'forte et dure.']

Instances of the infliction of the "strong and hard"

punishment for "standing mute" seldom occur in the Middlesex Sessions Rolls. According to Blackstone, it consisted in the culprit being laid naked on his back in a dark chamber, under as great a weight of iron as he could bear without immediate extinction of his life, and should remain under this burden till he should die, the sustenance afforded him during his torture being three morsels of the worst bread, on alternate days, with draughts of putrid water on the days coming between. The only reason for "standing mute" seems to have been that the accused escaped corruption of blood and escheat of lands, but the punishment did not exempt from forfeiture of goods and chattels.—*J. C. Jefferson.*

ON 12 MARCH, II. JAMES i.

Recognizances were taken before John Barne, J.P., of Walter Whithe and Robert Chiltern, both of Hendon, labourers, in the sum of ten pounds each, for their appearance at the next session of the peace, they being "both charged by Elizabeth Wilkinson to be the reputed father of a woman-childe, which the said Elizabeth was lately delyvered of in the parish of Hendon in the said county of Midd. which she upon her examininge at sundry times doth in such sort charge both of them, that as she sayth she cannot cleere either of them, but that the one of them may as well be the trewe father of the childe as the other, and will not directly charge one but tother also."

The following is exceedingly interesting as showing that the principal bridges now existing were then represented, together, of course, with the highways over them.

At the General Session of the Peace for Middlesex, held 2nd October 1624, process was issued against Percy Halbourd

[Herbert?] for neglecting to repair a bridge at Hendon and against the parishioners of Hendon for neglecting to repair the public bridge called "Brunsteete-bridge." Previously to this, on 12th April, 1662, Richard Hearne, late of London, Esq., was proceeded against for neglecting to repair two bridges, one of them called Braynt Bridge [Edgware Road] and the other called Silke Bridge, being within the parish of Hendon, on the public way leading from Edgware towards London; and also a bridge belonging to him, leading from "Dallys" to Finchley; which three bridges were in "extreme decay, to the serious danger of wayfarers."

The last-mentioned bridge would seem to have been over the present ford.

The list of "recusants," *i.e.*, persons who refused to attend the reformed places of worship does not contain the names of many Hendonians, but those who were prosecuted seem to have been very firm in their religious opinions. Thus in 27 Elizabeth (1585) a true bill was found against Anthony Higgyns of Hendon "for not going to any usual place of Common Prayer," and in 9 James I. (1612) Elizabeth Etheringham of Hendon, yoman (*sic*) and William Robinson of Hendon, yoman, were charged with the like offence, and Elizabeth Etheringham's husband must have also been indicted about this time as we find an entry of his discharge on 26th July in the same year. In the following year Elizabeth (accompanied by her sister-in-law, Anne) again appeared at the sessions, and again, in the year 1618, a true bill was found against William Everingham and his wife Elizabeth "for not going to church, chapel, &c.;" but they were not yet deterred from

following the religion of their fathers, for the wife was again prosecuted in the same year. The punishment was fine and imprisonment.

CHAPTER XI.

TOPOGRAPHY.

We have already touched upon this matter at various times, but desire now to refer to it particularly as a distinct subject. In Roman times Hendon was in the immediate neighbourhood of a great station, that of Sulloniaca, on the east of the Watling Street on Brockley Hill, the site of which is at the present time comparatively easy of identification. Norden and others assert that there was a Roman camp at Kingsbury, but very few remains have been found to prove this assertion. If this camp existed it was of no great extent, and was probably an advanced work of the larger one at Brockley Hill. It is said that Roman tiles have been found in the masonry of Kingsbury Church. In Hendon itself we think that, except a gold coin of the Cæsars discovered early this century at the Hyde, no Roman remains have been found, unless the tiles in the masonry of the Church tower are Roman. Norden, followed by Park and others, have endeavoured to trace a Roman road through Hampstead to Hendon, and on into Watling Street; that is, over the Heath *via* North End, Golder's Green Brent Street, to Colin Deep Lane; but a glance at the map will shew that this road is wholly unlike the general

character of Roman roads, which were straight lines from point to point. Doubtless this route is an ancient one (part of it in Colin Deep Lane, where the Midland Railway now passes under, is called on old plans, and in the Ordnance Map "Ancient Street,") but as we have said before, it has not the character of a Roman Road, and was certainly not, as some have tried to make out, a part of Watling Street, that street followed nearly the course of Oxford Street, and Edgware Road.

With regard to parish boundaries, starting from Edgware Bridge, the Silk Stream, here called Dean's Brook, separates the two parishes of Hendon and Edgware, up to the point where Elstree and Edgware join Hendon, where the boundary-line turns south and then east, south, east, and south-east successively, along the edge of Shenley and Barnet parishes until Totteridge parish is reached. The boundary then follows the stream which joins the Dollis Brook at East End, Finchley. The boundary follows the brook south-westerly to Mutton Bridge. It then follows the Mutton Brook eastwards till it meets the Hampstead boundary near Bishop's Wood. It marches with the Hampstead boundary to the Edgware Road. It then follows the Edgware Road north-westward to Brent Bridge; turning along the north bank of the Brent for about 2,500 yards west of Edgware Road, then northerly and east-north-east back to the main road at the point where the lane from Kenton joins it, just south of the Hyde, thence following the line of the main road to Edgware Bridge.

The nomenclature of some of the old roads and lanes

is worthy of notice and with some of these we have already dealt elsewhere. "Lilley" Lane and "Flower" Lane, west of Highwood Hill, require no very great amount of speculation to solve their origin, but the name "Tommy Cook's," applied to the northern part of Lawrence (or Gladwin) Street, is a little puzzling and the name "Gladwin" has also an origin which is most obscure. It may mean "happy acquisition." Patting(d)ale would seem to mean "the path in the dale." The name "Colin Deep" has never been explained, that the writer is aware of. It might perhaps refer to a deepening of the river bed hereabouts, as "Cross Deep" at Twickenham, and the word "Colin" may be from an Anglo-Saxon word signifying pebble, from the nature of the bottom. The personal name "Colin" is a contraction of Nicholas, as is also Nicholl and Nicoll. It may, therefore, be that Colin Deep has some connection with the local family of that name. Gutter Hedge, a name of considerable antiquity, would seem to mean merely a hedge and ditch; perhaps originally of extraordinary size or the farm may have been one of the first enclosed by this method. Who the man was who gave the name to "Bunn's" Lane we do not know. There is also a field called "Bunn's Bushes" at Mill Hill, and there is a stone in the Churchyard to the memory of Mrs. Jane Bunn, the wife of Thomas Bunn, who died November 17th, 1795. No doubt the lane takes its names from this family.

Further, with regard to the subject of place names, one of the oldest and to which no origin can be assigned

is Child's Hill, which occurs in the Baptismal Registers in 1676, and in Camden's Map of 1610 (*vide ante.*)

Golders Green is given as "Goldhurst Green" by Lysons, and this would signify "Goldenwood," so called probably from the bright autumn foliage of the trees composing it. Highwood is, in old documents, generally written "Heywood" and was so spelt in the last century, but the name sufficiently explains itself. The "Hyde" has already been dealt with and as to the "Hale" we have already shown that the name was in use in the fourteenth century, but its meaning seems very doubtful unless it is from Ang. Sax. *heal*—a shelter, a hall. The name also occurs in Tottenham parish. The affix "Street" is very common, for we have Brent Street, Page Street, a hamlet (from a family of that name long resident here), Parson Street (where the parsonage house has always stood), Laurence Street, otherwise Gladwin Street, Antient Street, Dold or Dole Street, and on the west of the parish, we have the great Watling Street itself; signs of a Roman occupation, which are emphasized by the great station of Sulloniaca, a short distance outside the north-western boundary of the parish, although there are no visible traces whatever *within* the parish of such an occupancy.

Cooke and Wishaw give the name of every field but these would require a volume by themselves. I have given the most striking appellations. No origin is assigned for the name "Shire Hall" formerly the property of W. W. Prescott, Esq., and occupied by the late Mr. Spalding, and which is now unoccupied and is understood to belong to

the Metropolitan Railway Company. The name would naturally suggest some connection with the magistracy of the county, but there is no evidence whatever that any house on this site was ever used for such a purpose. The name, however, in the court-rolls up to a very recent date appears as "Shere," which was another term for "Maunday" Thursday, but what its possible connection can be with Shire Hall is not ascertainable and the present house is quite modern. Mill Hill undoubtedly took its name from a windmill formerly existing there, the site of which is indicated by the designation "Mill Field," assigned by Messiter to a piece of ground abutting on the main road, south-west of the great pond, and adjacent to the pond is a field called "Miller's Land." On the west side of Ashley Lane, just southwards of the sharp bend, about half way along it, are two fields with about the most peculiar names of any in the parish: these are "The Hos!" and "The Has!"

The word "Butcher" is of frequent occurrence in local place-names. We have Butcher's Lane from Brent Street to Burroughs, and South-East of Sheiveshill there are no less than seven fields called "Butcher's Lay," with the prefixes "Great," Little," "Farther," &c., &c. There is also a Butcher's Field at Clitterhouse. The word "Lay" means a field, so that, doubtless this land was used for feeding beasts for slaughter. The name of the hill just west of Copt Hall (266ft.) is "Robbs," and the high ground at the north end of Ashley Lane has been known for centuries as "Farthing Hill," and the rise opposite the

north gate of Copt Hall is "Featherstone Hill," but the origin of these names cannot be ascertained nor of "Orange Hill," by Deane's Lane; unless this last name were given by some enthusiastic supporter of the Revolution of 1688. In "Wise Lane," north-west of Copt Hall, is "Hog-trough Hill," descending to a deep depression which, however, has lately been somewhat raised. On the west side of Bunn's Lane, north-west of Robbs Hill, is "Devil's Barn Field" in which, according to Cooke, was a barn; although what connection the Enemy had with this particular building is not known. Several names point to the fact that deer were kept here formerly. There is "Deer Acre," "Deer Field," "Great," and "Little Harts;" all on the Shoeland's estate. The former presence of the shrike or butcher-bird (now rare) is testified by the names "Great Shirk (Shirke) Mead" and "Little Shirk Mead;" two fields about four hundred yards due east from the junction of Hoop Lane and Wild Hatch. Close to this, bordering on Temple Fortune Lane is a square enclosure called "Scarlet" Field, probably from that colour being prevalent among the herbage, perhaps a particularly bright species of sorrel. In this same neighbourhood, on the west of the Finchley Road and and bordering the Mutton Brook, for about 200 yards, is Fox Hole Wood, now a mere strip, but which, a century ago, extended southwards for about 300 yards to Bridge Lane, adjoining which, on the east, are two fields, the site of another wood called "Lord Groves," of which a triangular piece still exists in the angle formed by the

brook and the Finchley Road. The name of a field adjoining Fox Hole on the west gives us what is thought to be the real name of the brook, this enclosure being called "Mordin's Brook Field," of which possibly "Mutton" is a corruption, but who Mordin was is not known; probably at some remote period a tenant of the Decoy. While at this spot we may mention the existence of an old avenue, about 250 yards long, extending from just west of Mutton Bridge south-westerly across "The Park" to the Green Lane, or rather, to the buildings in this lane near Decoy House. North from this, to the west of the junction of Finchley and Blind Lanes, is a field (now a brickfield) with a truly bucolic appellation—"Cawbird Close," no doubt the site of a rookery. Adjoining the Edgware railway on the south and midway between Dole Street and Page Street is a large field called "Moor Lands," a name commemorative of the days when forest and moor occupied the greater part of the county.

A large number of the field-names would seem to have taken their origin from the patronymics of proprietors or occupiers of the lands. There are two fields on the Goldbeaters estate called after Tom Smith, and north of these is Rowlands Mead and "Bunnells," and in Selvage Lane there is, or was, Gibb's Green; no doubt so named after a family who once farmed the land thereabouts and who are mentioned repeatedly in old parish records; while on Tithe Farm, there is "Elburts" (Ilberts ?) and on the Hall Lane "Slattons." Opposite this on the west of the lane is a long narrow strip called "Saint Foin Field," of course from

the well-known plant sainfoin. On the Clitterhouse property are two field-names whose meaning it is hard to guess ; these are " Bolsters " and " Long Berrys." On the Renters estate there are two adjoining the Brent, called " Eles," perhaps originally " Eels." " Salisbury Plain " is the name given to the group of cottages by the " Load of Hay " in Brent Street, but neither Cooke nor Wishaw mention it. There are hundreds of other names which might be noticed, could I afford the space. The subject is an interesting one and offers a wide field for speculation, it being difficult to trace the origin of the majority of these field-names, but most of them are good Anglo-Saxon.

PUBLIC FOOTPATHS.

The figures in brackets refer to the report of the Footpath Committee of the Ratepayers' Association.

No. 1.—From the churchyard nearly due north along fence in the rear of the houses on the west side of Sunningfields Road, through a gate at the bottom of the slope; after passing two other gates the path turns sharp to the westward, and comes out into Hall Lane, 150 yards south of where the Edgware railway crosses under the road. Length, one mile.

No. 2.—From the east gate of the churchyard, crossing Sunningfields Road and Sunny Gardens to the end of the lawn-tennis ground, then sharp to the right to gates leading out into Parson Street.

No. 3.—From the north-east corner of the lawn-tennis ground mentioned in No. 2, northwards through a brick arch and still keeping northwards till the path crosses the

Edgware Railway by a level crossing just westward of Sanders Lane Farm. The path here comes out in a road. Length, 1 mile 100 yards.

No. 4.—Commencing on the opposite side of the road just mentioned, ascends the hill in a north-easterly direction passes along the west side of a wooden fence and comes out in the road at Bittacy Hill Hill just westward of the "Adam and Eve" public house. Length half-a-mile.

No. 5.—From Burton Hole Farm to the Hertfordshire boundary (a stream), northerly, 250 yards.

No. 6.—From about 100 yards east of Mill Hill Church, northerly to the county boundary (and thence to Totteridge Lane), 750 yards.

No. 7.—From a gate near to and east of the junction of Dale Street and Bittacy Hill north-easterly to the county boundary (a stream), where it joins No. 5.

No. 8.—The green lane called Ashley Lane, leading from Parsons Streets northward, coming out in the road a quarter of a mile westward of Mill Hill station on the Edgware railway, 1 mile.

No. 8a.—The green lane from Frith Manor to Burton Hole Farm.

No. 9.—From just eastward of the northern end of No. 8, south-easterly to Parson Street. Half-a-mile.

No. 10.—From Burton Hole Farm, close to a stone marked "S.B.B., 1878," to Laurel Farm. Three quarters of a mile.

No. 11.—From Parson Street to Finchley Lane,

starting from a gate near Holders Hill House through a small copse. 200 yards.

No. 12.—From Finchley Lane, starting from the south side of the bridge to Temple Fortune Lane, opposite the Decoy. Quarter of a mile.

No. 13.—From the Decoy, S.S.E., to Golders Green Lane, coming out in the lane opposite High-field.

No. 14.—From Temple Fortune Lane, 400 yards S.E. of the Decoy, joining No. 13 near Little Highfield. Quarter mile. [Notice has been given by the Messrs. Beddington of their intention to divert Nos. 13 and 14, and to construct a road here.]

No. 15.—From the above mentioned lane to the south end of the villas in the Finchley Road at Temple Fortune (Hendon Park Villas), due east, 750 yards.

No. 16.—From the south-east side of the Swan public-house, south-west to a blind road leading out of Shire Hall Lane. 500 yards.

No. 16a.—From New Brent Street to Burroughs, close to Local Board offices. Quarter of a mile.

No. 16b.—From Brent Street, next to Police Station, westward to Burroughs Lane. 600 yards.

No. 17.—From opposite the Midland Arms in Church Lane, southerly, to Butcher's Lane, crossing this, the path dividing, one path leads south-east, into Shire Hall Lane, 650 yards, the other leads nearly due south into the same lane. Three-quarter mile.

No. 18.—From the end of a blind lane near the termination of No. 17 and near the wooden bridge, south-

east, in the direction of the Mead, Child's Hill, when, three quarters of a mile from the starting point it makes a junction with

No. 19—A path at right angles to the last, which leads north-easterly out into the Regents Park Road by Golders Green (or Hodford) Farm, (Mr. Dickers'); another branch crosses the Granville Road, and emerges in the main road nearly opposite the "Castle" hotel. There is a notion abroad that the path down the rifle range is a public way; that is not so, that path being only a way of accommodation for those using the range, and did not exist previous to the building of the butt. There is, however, a path starting from the stile behind the Chapel, which we shall call—

No. 20.—This leads nearly due north-west into Clitterhouse Lane, 200 yards south of the farm and is 1000 yards long.

No. 21.—Starts from a stile just south of All Saints' Schools, in the Cricklewood Lane, and leads south-west into the West End Lane, near its junction with the Edgware Road, outside the parish. Three-quarter mile.

No. 22.—From the end of the avenue in Cricklewood Lane, through Cow House Lane, to the Hampstead Cemetery. Half-mile.

No. 23.—The lane just north of Clitterhouse Farm due north into Shire Hall Lane. Half mile.

No. 24.—From the Welsh Harp Station due north through Gutters Hedge Farm to Burroughs Lane, 1080 yards.

No. 25.—From the sharp turning in Butcher's Lane, half a mile from the Edgware Road, to No. 17. Quarter mile.

No. 26.—From the Hyde, over the Silk and under the Midland Railway, eastward into Colin Deep Lane. 900 yards.

No. 27.—From the bridge where No. 26 crosses Silk north-eastward into Colin Deep Lane, continuing across the lane and under the railway, due east to Church End. Rather over half a mile. A branch of No. 27 leaves it after crossing Colin Deep Lane and leads north-west into Hall Lane. Quarter mile.

No. 28.—From where the last enters Hall Lane nearly due north east to Edgware. Two miles.

No. 29.—From Mill Hill, opposite the King's Arms, south-west to Page Street, near the north gate of Copt Hall. Half a mile.

No. 30.—From 200 yards from the commencement of No 29, w.s.w., into a lane, (Lawrence Street) crossing which it leads south-west to near where the Midland Railway crosses that to Edgware. Half a mile. The line of this path is continued in

No. 31.—Which commences in the lane, west of the Midland Railway and a quarter of a mile south of Mill Hill Station, leading across the Goldbeater's Estate and through some of the prettiest fields in the district into a blind road at Orange Hill just North of Shieveshill Common Field, a turn to the right and the first to the left brings one into the main road. A little over a mile.

No. 32.—From Tommy Cook's Lane, Lawrence Street, near the large oak west of the College to the Firs, Marsh Lane, Highwood Hill, half a mile.—[2.]

No. 33.—From a stile in Nan Clarke's or Moat Mount Lane northwards through two farm gates for 600 yards to another gate where it banches, one branch going to Barnet Gate Farm, the other to Hyver Hall, three-quarters of a mile each way.—[3.]-[4.]

No. 34.—From a stile in Holcombe Dale, Mill Hill, due north to Totteridge Lane, crossing which it continues to the county boundary (half a mile) and thence to the lane from Chipping Barnet to Barnet Gate.—[5.]

No. 35.—From Holcombe Dale westward to Highwood Hill Lane (500 yards) where it joins 32.

No. 36.—From the junction of 32 and 35 south-west to the lane (650 yards.)

Nos. 37 a b and c.—The green lanes from Deans Lane north-easterly across and under the Great Northern Railway in the direction of Highwood Hill.

No. 38.—From the westernmost green lane south-west to just north of Edgware railway station (half a mile.)

No. 38a.—A short path (300 yards) from the commencement of 38 due south to the lane from Highwood.

No. 39.—From opposite the end of 38a due east to the road westward of Mill Hill station (Midland Railway). Length 400 yards.

No. 40.—From the National Schools at Mill Hill to Totteridge, opposite Totteridge Lodge, about three quarters of a mile.—[7.]

No. 41.—From a stile close to Littleberries (St. Vincent Convent) to Folly Farm about half a mile; thence to Totteridge.—[8.]

No. 41a.—From Burton Hole to Folly Farm, one-third of a mile.—[9]

42.—From a stile on the north side of Frith Manor easterly to Moss Hall Lane, Finchley, one mile.

No. 43.—From Frith Lane 88 yards south of the entrance to Frith Manor House easterly and south-easterly to Nether Street, Finchley. Two-thirds of a mile.

In Wishaw's map, published in 1828, a footpath is shown starting from a point 220 yards south-east of the cross roads at Golders Green, following the line of the hedge in a general north-easterly direction across two fields (called "Brick Field" and "Farther Great Marsh") and terminating by a junction with the Wild Hatch footpath 700 yards from the commencement of the latter at Heath Farm. This path would appear to have been closed. No other district in the county is so rich in field-paths and green lanes as this, and it behoves the inhabitants to carefully guard their interests in this respects. Landowners and farmers usually regard public rights of way as the reverse of a blessing, for the very simple reason that a section of the public seem to think that the highest form of enjoyment consists in damaging gates and fences. Were these persons to use these rights of way without abusing them we should hear very little more of any attempts to close them on the part of the farmers, though railway companies and other public bodies would

still require to be carefully watched. The Hendon Rate-payers' Association, of which Mr. De Paula is the secretary are doing good service in the matter, as is the Northern Heights Footpaths Association (recently formed) of which Messrs. Maurice and Foley are hon. secretaries.

INNS, &c.

Some very old houses of public entertainment exist in Hendon. One of the oldest, the "Greyhound," we have already noticed (*The Church-house*) but perhaps an older one is the "Adam-and-Eve" at Mill Hill, built, if we mistake not, entirely of timber. This house (like the "White Swan" at Golders Green, and the "Plough" at Holcombe Hill) has the remains of a tree in front. This, as is well known, was an usual appendage of village ale-houses, and was generally encircled with a wooden seat. There is, besides, at the White Swan, an old stone horse-block. We have noticed previously the "White Bear" at the Burroughs, where the manorial courts are held. This building probably dates from the early part of the last century. Another old house is the "Angel," adjoinining Nicoll's almshouses at Mill Hill; this is a structure of considerable antiquity. The "Prince Albert," at Golders Green, was, apparently, known as "Frog Hall in Cooke's time (1796), but the building now there is of a somewhat later date, we should imagine.

The other houses, not previously mentioned, are recent the "Royal Oak," of course, dating from a period since the construction of the Finchley Road, the Midland Arms (on the site of a smaller house) since the opening of the

railway and some of the other houses likewise are very recently established. The "Kings's Arms," nearly opposite the Grammar School at Mill Hill, however, dates from the middle of the last century, portions of it being older. The "Bell" is an old-fashioned looking house, but is, we should say, more recent than the last. It must have formerly been the "central house of call," for close to it were the stocks, the "round-house" or lock-up, the parish pump, and other parochial conveniences. The portion of the parish along the Edgware Road is served by seven houses, of which the "Bald Faced Stag" at Redhill is about the oldest, and the Lower "Welsh Harp" the largest. Both the "Harps" are recent buildings; the Lower being largely frequented by the London public on holidays, and the reservoir being rented by the proprietor, opportunities are afforded for boating and fishing, and in the winter for skating. This reservoir is, according to Harting (*Birds of Middlesex*) frequented by some of the very rarest birds that ever visit our shores.

With the two houses at Child's Hill, the "Castle" and "Red Lion" (the last being by far the senior), and the two at Cricklewood, the "Crown" and the "Cricklewood Arms" we terminate the list, and there being only about thirty public-houses in the parish, or one to every four hundred and fifty inhabitants, it cannot be said that the place is over supplied, and new licences are almost impossible to obtain.

CHAPTER XII.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, STATISTICS OF POPULATION, &c.

A great share of the government of the parish fell from very early times to the Courts Leet and Courts Baron, held periodically, by the authority of the Lord of the Manor, under the presidency of the seneschal, or steward, assisted by a jury of twelve copyholders. The Court Baron is a court incident to all manors, and is of two natures: the one a customary court appertaining entirely to copyholders, in which their estates are transferred by surrender and admission and other matters transacted relating to copyhold property; the other a court of common law which is the baron's, or freeholder's court, and used to be held for determining by writ all controversies relating to the right of land within the manor, and also for personal actions where the debt or damages did not amount to forty shillings. This was, and is, essentially a civil court, as distinguished from the Court Leet, which was a court of record held once or twice in every year within any lordship, hundred or manor before the steward of the leet and a jury of copyholders for the preservation of the peace and the chastisement of small offences. One

of its functions was to view "frank-pledges" *(vide post)*. It will be easily seen that, when all the property in the parish was in the hands of the lord or lords of the manor, these courts must have had considerable power, the duty of the last-named of viewing frank-pledges conducing to that not a little, for, by an institution of Alfred the Great, all freemen (the clergy being exempted) were to be mutually pledges for the good behaviour of each other. Under this there were appointed every year certain officers called *capital-pledges*, *headboroughs*, or *tithing-men*, who were at the head of the ten pledges, or *frith-borth;* that is, compulsory associations of ten freemen, who were responsible for the appearance of any of their number when required to answer in a court of law. Every boy on attaining the age of 14 was required to find some such pledge or *be committed to prison*. The coadjutors of the headboroughs were called *handboroughs*, and the modern representative of the first would appear to be the chief constable of a borough or county. These headboroughs and their coadjutors were also responsible for all landless men who might attach themselves to them as their *halfords* or lords, and were bound to produce all such as were required for the purposes of justice. Petty constables were also appointed, at least as far back as 1648.

In Hendon manor two headboroughs and two constables were appointed annually for the north and south parts (or wards) of the parish respectively, the chief official under the seneschal or steward being a person indifferently termed the *collector*, *bailiff*, or *reeve*. His office was a very

ancient one, and his duty was to execute processes, keep the King's peace, and enforce the laws. He witnessed all contracts and bargains, brought offenders to justice and delivered them over for punishment. He also took bail for such as were to appear at the county court.

We have some early instances in the Court rolls of the exercise of their powers by the courts of the manor; for instance, in 1578 John Butt and others were presented for hunting and killing hares—William Backin was fined for taking a stray gelding, and Richard Burgess for assault, the penalty being six-and-eightpence each, and the same thing befell Richard Page in 29 Elizabeth. William Page is, at the same court, directed not to have more than one sub-tenant (lodger) in his house, and he was further presented for breaking and taking away an oak. (It would be a benefit to the community if the like offence could now be adequately visited on the head of the suburban builder.) In the same year Thomas Warren was accused of rescuing a prisoner from custody and also for an assault, but, in the latter case, he seems to have been acquitted, as there is an entry that "The jury knew not who began the affray." In 30 Elizabeth Stephen Harrison also is presented for "an affray," and W. Christmas was presented, about the same time, for committing waste and for having a sub-tenant without a license. Earlier than this, in 1st Edward IV., a presentment is made that Richard Danyell is *suspected* of felony, and has chattels value twenty-five shillings. It may be mentioned that on a tenant of the manor being convicted of felony his lands escheated to the lord, and an ex-

ample of this occurs in the same year when —— Goldestone was admitted, on the lord's grant, to "land forfeited for felony;" perhaps Danyell's. In anno 20 Elizabeth, Francis Barker (whom we have heard of before) was presented for having a single woman in his house, and in 1580 we find William Deacon presented for hunting sheep on the *common* (probably Shievehill common-field), and later James Delve was fined twopence for cutting wood on his neighbour's land, as was John Heward, sixpence, in 1597. It has often been asserted that the chastisement of servants by their masters was freely permitted in the good old days, but it would appear from E. Rogers being fined twenty pence for the offence in 1535, that there was, at any rate, some restriction on the privilege. There are several entries relating to persons breaking the pound, Robert and William Etheridge being convicted of this offence at a Court held in 1632, and earlier, in 1570, William Warner was presented and fined for breaking the gate of this structure, which was repaired at the expense of the lord. Attention was also paid to the moral well-being of the inhabitants, as many curious entries in the Court rolls serve to show, and provision was made against overcrowding, it being decided that no cottager might take a sub-tenant under penalty of twenty shillings for each. Sanitary matters were also looked after, for, at a Court held in 1570, John Parsons and others were ordered to inspect a "dunghill at Netherhall" and report whether it was a nuisance, and in 1587 Joan Warner was presented for permitting a nuisance to exist on her premises. As to other offences, in

39 Elizabeth John Sheppard, jun. (a common local name even now) was ordered to remove his hedge erected on the waste, and in the same year George Lea and his wife were fined for pulling down their neighbour's hedge.

The Court also had an eye to squatters and other strangers who might become burdens on the parish, and, in 39 Elizabeth, we find it provided that "every person who shall let any cottage to any person who has not lived within the precincts five years before the holding of that court shall find security from local burdens of five pounds," and, in accordance with this, Richard Page was, in that year, ordered "to indemnify the inhabitants of Hendon for all burthens on account of his inmates, Robert Cole and his wife, and that they leave the parish."

The liquor trade was also supervised, for we find ale-tasters appointed in the pre-Restoration rolls and brewers of bad beer presented to the court and fined; as also persons possessing unstamped measures, and in 29 Elizabeth K. Humphrey and others were presented for not bringing their measures to be stamped; drunkards also appear frequently.

The judicial functions of the manorial courts, however, do not seem to have been exercised after the outbreak of the Civil War (1643), and there is a *hiatus* at this period in the court-rolls until 1680, after which time it is presumed that offenders were dealt with by the justices of the peace; though, as late as 1800, a person named Breach was presented for damming up the river Brent. As regards sanitary matters they seem, at this time, to have fallen on

the vestry.

In 6 Elizabeth there is an entry, the meaning of which it has not been possible to ascertain, although every effort has been made to do so. It is that Martin Edes held a cottage and land "when seized as a native of the Dukedom of Burgundy." He died in 13 Elizabeth, and there is an entry that William Edes was his son and heir. The subject for inquiry is whether natives of the dukedom had any and what special privileges in the tenure of land in Hendon, and, if so, how were they acquired?

By 31 Elizabeth cap. 7, no man was allowed to "build a cottage for habitation unless he lay unto it four acres of freehold land; except in market towns, cities, or within a mile of the sea, or for the habitation of labourers in mines, shepherds, foresters, sailors, &c." As to this there is an entry in the court roll of 39 Elizabeth of the presentment of William Fenton for an offence against the statute.

There is rather an interesting entry in 6 Elizabeth as to Slievehill or Shevehill common field, when it was ordered that no tenant should "depasture or keep there more than two cows and horses for every acre of hay meadow; two cows or two horses for every acre of fallow, and for every acre of meadow or pasture five sheep, and for every acre of fallow three sheep, under penalty of three shillings and fourpence for every beast beyond that number." The penalty for not marking sheep was fourpence for each animal unmarked. This common field was, in 1796, (Cooke) parcelled out among forty tenants. It is situate just south of Orange Hill, that is, near the Hale.

In the year 1521 an Act was passed for the encouragement of the practice of archery by the male inhabitants of the Kingdom, and we are sorry to say that we have in the court-rolls come upon evidence that it was neglected by the Hendonians; as witness the entry, in the 39th year of Elizabeth, that the inhabitants had not made the butts, and this, too, after the Spanish Armada, but in the following year we find that the constable was directed to see that the necessary works were carried out. In the same year there is an entry that "the inhabitants had not a crow-net." This mention of the absence of a crow-net has also reference to an Act of Henry VIII. by which the inhabitants of towns and villages were directed to assemble in order to kill rooks and crows, defaulters to be given in charge of the Courts Leet, and any man was empowered, with the licence of the owner of the land, to enter thereon and take rooks, crows, &c., receiving payment at the rate of twopence a dozen. In spite of this Act, however, the farmers' friends survived and multiplied exceedingly. It may be mentioned that the pigeon, a great grain depredator, was specially protected by the Act.

The burial registers bear testimony to the fact that, in early days, the sanitary condition of Hendon must have been pretty satisfactory, for we find that in the year of the great plague (1665) the number of interments did not exceed the average (forty), so that the parish may be assumed to have escaped the visitation, although so near London and probably forming the refuge of persons fleeing from the plague-stricken city. Few parishes in the immediate

neighbourhood of the metropolis escaped quite scathless. As to this there is a letter, on the occasion of an earlier visitation of the same evil in 1577, from Henry Killigrew, in which the following passage occurs :—"Our house has been infected with plague, so we were driven to Hendon where are my children." In the *Domestic Papers* there are several letters written by Killigrew from Hendon but they have little reference to local matters. They refer chiefly to his "boy" who was serving in Flanders.

The Court Rolls (the earlier ones being in Latin) give the names, from the eighth year of Charles I. (1633), of the various officials appointed by the lord and the homage to act under the steward in the management of the estates of the manor, and to carry out the duties relating to local government which devolved upon them. Some of these names are noticeable as occuring many times during the period covered by the rolls and as appertaining to persons now or lately residing in the parish, who are, without doubt, some of them, descendants from these officials.

In 1663, when Sir William Craven and others were lords, Ennis Wyse and Paul Weaver, of Dole Street, were constables for the north and William Franklyn and another for the south of the parish, and four headboroughs were appointed, namely, William Wood and John Tayler for the south and A. T. Kemp and another for the north. No reeve or collector appears to have been appointed this year but in the following (1634) John Nicoll filled that office; William Tanner and Daniel Browne were constables and Edward (surname undecipherable) and Daniel Lyon

headboroughs. In the next year we find John Paterson collector, John Nicoll and John Page constables, and Richard Tanner, Anthony Roberts, John Taylor and Richard Piggott, headboroughs. Sir Percy Herbert, described as "militis et baronis," now appears for the first time as lord.

Things seem to have proceeded here pretty regularly for some time after the outbreak of the Civil War, for, in 1642, John Nicoll became collector, G. Wyse and others constables, and Thomas Budd, E. Wyse and others headboroughs, now for the first time called "capital pledges." In the following year the good old local name of Braynt (or Brent) appears among those appointed constables, with Randall Nicoll and others. John Parson, Joseph Neald, Edward Taylor and Nathaniel Bull being, at the same court, made capital pledges. In 1644 Ralph Nicoll was appointed collector, Robert Etheridge and Jacob Marsh constables, and John Martin and Edward Hunt "coronars," this office being explained as "*Anglice* headboroughs or tithing-men." In 1645 William Page and George Gibb were constables, William S. Rimor and Randall Nicoll "coronars," and Nicoll "de Cooke's" collector. The following year the duties of constables were carried out by Robert Crane and John Clarke; Thomas Radctiffe and John Hawkins were appointed coroners and Ralph Nicoll collector. This Roll is signed by the Seneschal, but the name, being on a fold in the parchment, is undecipherable. In 1647 Thomas Marsh became collector, John Tayler and Edward Roades constables, Thomas

Budd, Edward Mayor, Edward Scudamore and another coroners. In the following year Thomas Parson and Randall Nicoll were constables, Allen Ward and Jonathan Cook coroners. These appointments, it will be noticed, were annual ones, but that of collector, or reeve, seems to have been for an uncertain period. This brings us to the year 1649, and at this time a gap occurs in the sequence of the rolls, the manor having been placed in the hands of Commissioners appointed by the Parliament, and there are, apparently, no such rolls in existence between the last-mentioned date and the year 1679, when they commence afresh, but the old names still occur, Thomas Wyse, —— Nicoll, Thomas Kemp (of Clitterhouse) and another being in that year appointed constables; another of the Wyse family, with Daniel Newman, W. Smith, Jonathan Cooke and W. Page capital-pledges, and G. Wyse collector. The name of "Wyse" is perpetuated in Wyse Lane. A member of this family was churchwarden not many years ago. The Rolls for 1680-1 are signed "Joseph Lowndes, Dep. Sen^{ll}."

It will be as well to say that the offices, above mentioned, of collector, constable and headborough were always filled by leading local men and were of considerable importance; if it were not so we should not find large landowners like the Nicolls and the Marshes filling them. It is not, however, necessary to follow the devolution of them down to the present time, but the successive stewards should be mentioned. In 1779 Thomas Wyld appears as filling that office; this being the first occasion of the user

of the title "Steward" in lieu of "Seneschal." It might be mentioned, by the way, that Henry Hayley was this year appointed "reeve," being described as "the owner of a tenement and land called Edward Apperries" (on or near the site of "Downage"). Richard Troward seems to have succeeded Wylde. The name of Lowndes again appears in the stewardship in the year 1812, Richard Lowndes then filling the office, to be succeeded, in 1825, by Nathaniel Mórphett, who gave place to Samuel Frederick Dendy, whose successor is the present holder of the office, Stephen Woodbridge, Esq. No constables or headboroughs seem to have been appointed after 1843, and the manorial courts since then have been held subject to the provisions of 4 and 5 Victoria. cap. 55.

To show the constitution of these manorial courts in former times we will transcribe from the court-rolls the heading affixed to the proceedings of one held on the 18th May, 1779, as follows:—

FREE-PLEDGE OR COURT LEET and GENERAL COURT BARON of the Right Honorable CHARLES LORD CAMBDEN, Right Honorable RICHARD RIGBY, JOHN PATTISON and ALBANY WALLIS, Esquires.

Thomas Wyld, *Steward.*
William Cole, *Bailiff.*

Jurors.

Wm. Marsh, *foreman*
Michael Comes
George Pressgrove
John Armitage
John Weedon
Thomas Comes

Sworn

John Stillman
Richard Harris
Thomas Nicoll
John Statham
Walter Wilk
Thomas Coates.

The appointment of constables, headboroughs and reeve are then entered; followed by any judicial proceedings and then the various surrenders and admissions which took place affecting the estates of the lord of the manor. It is well to record the above customs relating to copyhold property as this form of tenure is fast disappearing and with it the manorial courts.

As concerns the relief of the poor and such like, these duties seem, in early times, to have fallen on the churchwardens, as shewn by their accounts, the earlier ones being contained in a volume which covers the period from 1655 to about 1750, and this book is, perhaps, unique of its kind, containing, as it does, not only the churchwardens' accounts but also a very minute record of parochial transactions during those years such as few parishes possess. In 1664, when George Franklyn and John Marsh were churchwardens, we find the entry as to the repair of the church referred to *ante*, and in 1676, during the wardenship of Daniel Lamas and Roger Lammas (two gentlemen of the same family but who had a difference of opinion as to the right spelling of their patronymic), there is an entry setting forth "The benevolent and charitable contribution of the Parish of Hendon, in the County of Middlesex, towards the reliefe of the inhabitants of Northampton under their great losse by fire September the 20th, 1675, collected by the minister and churchwardens of the said parish, July 10th, 1676, according to His Majesties letters patent in that behalf granted to the inhabitants of Northampton." Among the principal subscribers were Si-

Jeremiah Whichcott, Bart., the Lady Anne Whichcott, Sir Paul Whichcott, knt., Paul Nicoll, Esq., Randoll Nicoll, Esq., of Page Street, several of the Marsh family, Mrs. Allen Parson, of "Burrows," Chr. Sutton, husbandman, Jno. Sutton, yeoman, Thomas Sutton, yeoman, the "widdow" Sheppard,—Etheridge and others; forty-seven names in all. Letters patent, issued for like purposes, were techically known as "Briefs." A similar entry occurs in October, 1676, when £18 12s. 9d. was collected "towards the reliefe of ye inhabitants of St. Baynard's, London, upon their great loss by fire, August, 1688." This last account is written with extraordinary neatness. In 1680 (Richard Page and John Sutton, churchwardens) the inhabitants made a contribution towards the "repaire of the Abbe att St. Allbornes." They also, in 1721, contributed £2 3s. towards re-building "Tewkesbury Church, Gloster."

The churchwardens were, under the Act 43 Elizabeth cap. 2, the parochial assessors for the relief of the poor and the distributors of out-relief. In 1697, we find entries as follows:—"Gave to eight maimed soldiers, 1s." "Relieved 11 strangers who had a loss by water, 2s." "Gave to four strangers who had a loss by fire, 2s." Maimed soldiers were frequent recipients of charity, especially during the period of Marlborough's campaigns, their dole being usually a shilling a-piece.

The following table shows the increase in the number of houses and inhabitants from ~~1881~~ 1801 *to* 1887:—

	1801	1811	1821	1831	1851	1871	1881	1887
Inhabited Houses.	358	399	450	454		1,214	1,571	2,296
Families	389	466	503	529			2,150	
Persons	1,955	2,589	3,100	3,110	3,333	6,972	10 484	13,295

The above figures, except those for 1887, are taken from the Census Returns. Those for 1887 are from the report of the Surveyor to the Local Board (Mr. S. Grimley) delivered in November, 1887, which was made in view of the re-distribution of seats at that Board.

With reference to the relief of the poor, the official returns show that the amomnts raised in the years 1813-14-15 were £1,753, £1,760, and £1,803 respectively, while in 1887 it was £3,771 3s. 10d. and rose in 1888 to £5,172 for half a year only. The money actually expended in the maintenance of the poor during the three first mentioned years was £1,429, £1,390, and £1,235; legal and overseer's expenses absorbed £359 in the three years, and £74 was expended in the maintenance of the families of militia-men (then embodied for active service). "Expenses for church rate, County rate, etc.," came to £950 in the three years. In the three years 1813-14-15, the average number of persons in receipt of out-relief was sixty, and of persons in the Workhouse twenty-three, besides an average of thirty three in receipt of occasional relief. The average amount

received by way of voluntary subscriptions for charitable purposes during these years was for the Parish Schools £105 2s. 0d., and for general purposes £115 13s. 6d. In 1803 we find that the amount raised for poor rate was £925 8s. 3d., at a shilling in the £; the total assessment being therefore at that time £18,108 5s. 0d. Compare this with the year 1887 when the assessment was £102,149 7s. 0d., being £686 less than the valuation made in May of that year. For the second half of the year the poor rate was at a shilling in the £, with a district rate of two shillings and eightpence. For the first half of 1887 the poor rate was at tenpence; for the second half of 1886 it was at eightpence, and for the first half tenpence.

In the churchwarden's accounts for 1723 we have an item "Paid for hedgehogs, 2s." This sum was for the destruction of the animals There are other entries in this book to the like effect; thus, in 1713, appears" Paid for killing 19 hedgehoggs and 11 pold cats, 2s. 4d." The price put on the head of each animal would thus appear to have been about fourpence.

For the purposes of government the parish seems, down to a comparatively recent date to have been divided into two wards, "North End" and "South End," which were moreover separately assessed, and one churchwarden was appointed to represent each.

Some entries in 1722 give an idea of the value of land here at that time, 36 acres of waste at Dollis being sold by the parish for £9 16s.; 9 poles at Highwood to a Mr. Carter for 9s.; 20 poles at the Hyde for £1; 48 poles at same place for £2 8s.; and 63 poles for £3 1s.; only the

first item is designated as "waste," the other land was probably cultivated. This gives about 5s. 6d an acre for waste and £8 an acre for arable or meadow.

The churchwardens also from time to time apprenticed youths to various trades, whether parish children or not we are not informed. During the last century the premium in each case seems to have been £5.

With regard to parochial government within the last thirty years, it has been regulated, as stated in the recent very able report of Mr. Samuel Tilley, the clerk to the Local Board, by various Acts of Parliament, which eventually had the effect of taking all power out of the hands of the vestry. Under the earlier acts of 1844, 1855, and 1860 (the Nuisances Removal Act and its amending Acts) sanitary matters were placed under the control of a committee appointed by the vestry, but should such committee not be appointed, the guardians of the poor and the surveyors of highways were to be the local authority. By the Sewage Utilization Act of 1865, however, the vestry became the local authority, and its powers were considerably extended by subsequent Acts of 1865 and 1866, as also by the Sanitary Act of 1868, which extended the provisions of the Local Government Act of 1857 to vestries, which continued to be the local sanitary authority down to 1872 when, under the provisions of the Public Health Act, Rural Sanitary Authorities were brought into being, and the vestries, in rural districts, ceased to be local authorities. Hendon came under the jurisdiction of the Rural Authority at Edgware, no Urban

Authority having been previously appointed, and this state of things continued until 1878. Hendon was, by an order of the Local Government Board, constituted as an Urban Sanitary District in 1879, since that time the inhabitants have managed their own parochial affairs through the medium of their elected representatives on the Local Board of Health; those representatives in 1887 being for *Hendon Board*,—Messrs. R. Bartley-Dennis (Chairman), A. Dunlop, C. F. Hancock, J. H. Pounce, W. F. Sweetland, and J. B. Yule. For *Mill Hill Ward*,—Messrs. A. Bishop, H. Lovejoy, and G. Brabourne Pearce. For *Child's Hill Ward*,—Messrs. W. R. Bousfield, F. E. Metcalfe, and H. J. Dickers. In 1888 Mr. Andrew Dunlop was elected Chairman, and Messrs. Sweetland and Metcalfe resigned, and were succeeded by Messrs. John Pollard and J. Willing, Junr. (of Rockhall), Mr. Warburton having been previously elected by the Board to fill a vacancy that had occurred. The treasurer of the Board is Mr. Sabine, of the Alliance Bank; Clerk, Mr. Samuel Tilley, solicitor, of Kilburn (also Clerk to the Willesden Local Board); Surveyor, Mr. S. S. Grimley, and Mr. E. Cousins being the engineer.

The Board has lately completed the drainage system of the greater portion of the parish at a cost of about £80,000. The filtering beds are on the south-east of Shire Hall Lane and the works were formally opened on April 23rd, 1887, by Mr. Bartley-Denniss, the then chairman, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone (then residing at Dollis Hill) being

present on the occasion. The sewage of Mill Hill and the Hyde still remains to be dealt with.

Hendon formerly possessed a workhouse of its own at Burroughs (now the Local Board offices). It is now, however, in one union with eight other parishes, namely—Edgware, Great Stanmore, Harrow, Kingsbury, Little Stanmore, Pinner, Willesden, and Twyford Abbey. The present Workhouse is at Red Hill. It is a brick building erected in 1862 to accommodate 270 persons. Mr. W. Blasson is the medical officer, and the Rev. A. G. Pemberton the chaplain, with Mr. E. F. Hunwick, master; there is a school attached. Under the Local Government Act of 1888 E. J. Garrett, Esq., barrister-at-law was elected to represent Hendon on the Middlesex County Council, the other candidates being Dr. Hicks and Mr. W. Willing, junior.

As regards the administration of justice, the petty sessions for the district are held at Edgware, a decayed town of minor importance and difficult of access, a matter of much inconvenience and causing some miscarriage of justice, as often, rather than waste a day at Edgware, a prosecutor will either take no steps at all against an offender or not appear when the case comes on for trial. This is a matter that surely might be remedied, as there are gentlemen in Hendon perfectly competent to carry out the duties of justice-of-the-peace, and there is the Institute in which to hold their court, with the handsome and commodious police-station next door. The increase of population of course means increase of offences, and it seemt rather absurd to drag prosecutors, witnesses, and prisoners

from, say, Child's Hill, right across the county to Edgware. The Edgware magistrates do now occasionally hold special sittings at Hendon, but only for the adjudication of rate summonses.

The village fair was held at Burroughs Green, and not long ago the *Hendon Times* printed an extract from what was stated to be a very old ditty referring to this and to the local hostelry, the "White Bear," as follows:—

Then a soldier fond of battle,
Who has fought and bled in Spain;
Finds in Hendon air his metal
Well stirred up to fight again.
Then a justice of the quorum,
At Burroughs revels, Hendon fair;
Finds such order and decorum,
At the White and Funny Bear.

The source of these lines is unknown to the writer. Is it possible that the justice room was formerly at the "White Bear?" The second verse would seem to intimate as much, and we know that the manorial courts were and are held there.

As regards police Hendon is at the present time within the district of the S or Hampstead division of the metropolitan force, the headquarters of which are at Albany Street, Regent's Park, and, at the local police-station in Brent Street are two inspectors (Henry Knights and Thomas Browning), three sergeants, two acting sergeants, and 27 constables. Child's Hill is served by West Hampstead and Hendon Stations.

As regards precautions against fire, there is a volunteer

fire brigade (formed in March, 1866) under the direction of a superintendent (Mr. W. T. Sweetland), and a deputy-superintendent, Mr. Alfred Ashdown, Mr. W. Man ning being the honorary secretary. The appliances (consisting of a manual engine, a truck containing 200ft. of hose, scaling ladders 42ft. in length, life belt, hand pump, turn-cock's tools, &c.) are kept in the engine house at Church End, previously mentioned as having been a coach-house belonging to Copt Hall. The brigade is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, every member giving his services gratuitously, and providing his own uniform.

There is one little matter which we may refer to here, and that is the local coinage. It was not a very extensive business, consisting of one coin only, a half-penny. At the end of the last and the beginning of the present century copper coins of the realm were very scarce, and, in consequence, traders and parishes issued tokens to take their place. Hendon had one of these. It had, on one side, a representation of the parish church, and on the other the words "Hendon. One half-penny." Mr. Pinder Simpson formerly had two specimens, but, unfortunately, they have been lost.

Referring now to the statistics of population, Lysons presents a table compiled from the parish registers, which we give below, showing the average annual number of baptisms and burials for some years from 1680 to 1793. This table gives a preponderating number of burials, which is accounted for, of course, by the fact that all children were not and are not baptised :—

			Baptisms (Average.)			Burials (Average.)
1680-9	...	...	46·3	...	...	52·9
1730-9	...	...	41·3	...	...	72·3
1780-4	...	...	49	...	...	69·6
1784-9	...	...	48·8	...	...	63·2
1790-3	...	...	44	...	...	53

Lysons points out that the population would appear to have been the same at the time he wrote (1790-1800) as it was a century previously. We have already ("*Parish Registers*") referred to the small number of marriages registered in the last century.

The stagnation of population is easily accounted for by the fact that formerly a very large acreage of cereals was grown in this district, which, however, has gradually given place to meadow and pasture, owing to circumstances well known enough, and which need not be entered upon at any length here, but, principally, for the reason that corn crops no longer pay the farmer to grow, foreign wheat being imported cheaply, and as arable land employs six men where but one would find work on pasture or meadow, the decrease of the purely rural population requires little explanation. Those who formerly would have found work in tilling the soil now swell the population of London and the great towns as mechanics.

According to Fuller (*Worthies of Middlesex*, published in 1662), the north-western and western districts of Middlesex were much celebrated for the quality of the wheat grown there, and, as late as 1831, Marshall (*Population of England*), stated that Hendon was one of the places making a weekly

return of the price of grain; whereas, at the present time, there is scarcely any grown in the district, the principal staple being hay and beasts. There are, too, a large number of dairy farms, and horse breeding, rearing and training are carried on rather extensively. In the pastures many sheep are fed for the London market.

In 1795, it may be mentioned, there were only 204 houses. In 1821 of the 503 families 180 were engaged in agricultural employment, 188 in trade or manufacture, and 135 could not be classed under either of these heads. Ten years later we find that the number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits had decreased to 162, tradesmen and mechanics to 163, while, on the other hand, private residents and other persons not coming within the before mentioned descriptions had increased to 204. This increase of the number of private and professional residents as against the number of agricultural labourers, tradesmen and mechanics has become more and more marked, until now the first named class far outnumber the others combined. The estimated annual value of property has increased from £32,722 in 1815 to about £102,000 in 1887.

As showing the position of Hendon among the Middlesex parishes at a former time as compared with the present, reference may be made to the volume lately issued by the the Middlesex County Record Society, compiled from papers in custody of the Clerk-of-the-Peace, from which it appears that, in 1614, the justices of Middlesex determined to erect a "House of Correction," in which vagrants and other misdemeanants might be instructed in manual

industries and trained to habits of labour before being again sent out into the world. For this purpose the sum of £2,000 was ordered to be levied, and a list is given of the parishes of the county, with the amount to be contributed by each. The share of Hendon was £80 or 1-25th of the whole, Hampstead £12 or 1-166th, Finchley £25 or 1-80th, Paddington £8 or 1-250th and Marylebone £6 or 1-133rd. Contrast these figures with the state of the case at the present time, when Hendon only contributes 1-200th to all rates levied on the county; while the share of its offspring, Hampstead, is now as much as 1-40th, Finchley is only 1-234th, but the proportion levied on Paddington has grown to be 1-17th and on Marylebone 1-15th of the whole. Hendon has now a public debt of £103,705, the greater part of which was borrowed for drainage and sewer works.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

With regard to the parliamentary representation of this district we have noted in these pages the names of those Hendonians who have been knights of the shire of Middlesex from time to time, in which representation Hendon was included until the recent Redistribution of Seats Act (1885), when the Harrow Division was carved out of the county and of this division Hendon forms an important part. At the general election of 1885, William Ambrose, Esq., Q.C. was elected to represent the constituency in the Conservative interest, polling 4214 votes as against 3241 gained by his opponent, Mr. Milner. Mr. Ambrose was born at Chester in 1833, and was educated in

the Chester Blue Coat School, commencing his career in a solicitor's office, but he left that branch of the profession, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1857. In 1868 he unsuccessfully contested Stockport, and in 1874 took silk, becoming seven years later a bencher of the Middle Temple. He is a most zealous and efficient representative with a laudable independence of spirit rare in politicians of to-day. Mr. Ambrose resides at "Westover," West Heath Road, just within the boundary of our parish.

CHAPTER XIII.

MILITARY HENDON.

What the Hendonians had to do with the civil war of the time of Henry III, there is little or no record, but it seems that the district did actually see something of the troops of the hostile parties, as the complaint of Geoffry le Rous (previously referred to) shows his Manor of Hendon being, in 1266, or thereabouts, despoiled, and his houses and corn burnt by a force under John d'Egville, one of the rebel leaders. Doubtless there was a skirmish on this occasion, in which the Hendonians appear to have been worsted. The principal object of attack would no doubt have been the Manor House, situate probably on Highwood Hill, and our readers can, if they please, imagine the direction of the attack, and the details of the fight for themselves.

Towards the close of the Wars of the Roses Hendon must have been in the thick of the business, and may have seen the march of Edward IV's army on London from the neighbourhood of St. Albans in 1461, upon Queen Margaret's retreat northwards after she had defeated Warwick at that place. Again, ten years later, the battle of Barnet was fought almost at Hendonian doors, and no doubt Hendon itself was the scene of skirmishes during the

pursuit succeeding the battle, and in support of this we adduce the fact that early in 1886 a quantity of horse-shoes (between two or three dozen) were dug up in Hall Lane while a sewer was in course of construction. They were discovered at between four to five feet from the surface in groups of three or four, within a space of twenty yards. A considerable quantity of horses' bones were found with them. Mr. Andrew Dunlop, of Church Farm, has some of the bones and horse-shoes in his possession, and the latter are supposed by competent authorities to be of the date of the battle. They are very broad and flat, such as would be used probably with large horses on the bad roads of the period.

We have previously referred to the statute of Henry VIII, ordering the making of butts for the practice of archery for the inhabitants of villages, and providing that every male above fourteen years of age should possess a "bow and two shafts," and we find that in 1561 a true Bill was found at the Middlesex Sessions that "for three months following the said day, and even till now, Henry Edlin, late of Hendon, Co. Mdd., husbandman, has had neither bow nor arrow for shooting, against the form of the statute in that case provided." No doubt he was fined or imprisoned or both. This act was supplemented by a further ordinance for the "encouragement of Harquebus-men and Matchlock Volunteers," and for the use of the bow; an old soldier being in each case appointed sergeant, for the purpose of affording instruction. Hendon, seems, however, to have been rather dilatory in carrying out these enact-

ments, for, as stated *ante*, it was not until 1597 that the butts were ordered to be erected by the constable, although the first enactment of Henry on the subject was in 1521. What contribution Hendon itself made to the county levy in 1588, when the Spanish Armada sailed, there are no records to show, but it, of course, had to send its quota to the county force, which, in the whole, consisted of thirty-five lances, and eighty-eight light horse, with the field army, besides 1084 men, under Sir William Hatton, in the camp as follows—Infantry, under Robert Wrothe, 429 carrying fire-arms, and sixty-five bills, and under William Fleetwood, the like number, with horsemen, eighty-four; in all, 1207.

What was done by Hendon at the time of the Civil Wars we have no means of knowing, for although doubtless, some of its inhabitants fought on one side or the other, the place itself never saw the meeting of hostile forces at this period, but, as far as can be gathered, the inhabitants seem to have sided with the Parliament. They of course, had to find their quota for the compulsory militia levy made in the county in 1644. Neither do we know whether anything was done here in the way of raising a defensive force, in '15 and '45, though at the latter date the establishing of volunteer corps was gereral throughout the kingdom, except in the remoter districts.

We come now to the period of the French Revolution, and here we reach solid ground, for the Hendon Volunteers were raised on 18th October, 1798, and appear in a plan of the review held by George III. in Hyde Park on June 4th, 1799, when they were on the extreme left of the line near

Hyde Park Corner. They numbered, perhaps, about a hundred, their officers in 1801 being John Nicoll, captain; William Dickey, lieutenant; and Thomas Maynard, ensign. Their uniform is unknown. This corps was presumably disbanded at the conclusion of the Peace of Amiens, in 1802; but on the outbreak of war again in the following year the inhabitants came well to the front, and though the number of able men in the parish at that time could not have exceeded 1,500 or 2,000, the services of 210 were offered to, and accepted by, the King. These were formed into three companies under the command of a Major Thomas Nicoll, whose subordinates were James Ware, the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, and Richard Bowyer, captains; William Geeves, Samuel Morris, and Thomas Saddington, lieutenants; Thomas Littlewood, Henry Dickey, and Thomas Geeves, ensigns; and Charles Pearson, quartermaster. The commissions of the whole of these, except the two last, bear date 18th August, 1803. which marks the date of the acceptance of the services of the corps, the last two commissions being dated October 20th in the same year. The uniform was scarlet with blue facings. It was probably present at the review held by George III. at Harrow Weald in 1805, and was disbanded in 1813. At this time, too, the militia-men of Hendon were doubtless embodied for it—that payments were made by the overseers in the years 1813-14-15 for the maintenance of their families.

YEOMANRY.

The "A" troop of the Hertfordshire Yeomanry has

headquarters at No. 5, Hamilton Terrace, Hendon. This troop was raised at Hoddesdon several years back, but the precise date we have not been able to ascertain. The headquarters of the troop were removed to Hendon in January, 1886, and it is under the command of Captain W. H. Dudley Ward, whose subaltern officers are Lieutenants G. S. Paget and the Hon. A. H. Grosvenor; the regiment being commanded by the Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon, with Lieut.-Colonel T. F. Halsey, the Adjutant being Captain F. D. Tagart, 18th Hussars. The chief non-commissioned officers of "A" troop are Troop-Sergeant-Major J. Dickinson, of Potters Bar, Sergeants W. Perrin, W. P. Warner (of Hendon), and H. Holloway (Highgate); together with permanent Sergeant-Major C. Maxted, attached from the 15th (King's Own) Hussars as instructor. Sergeant-Major Maxted served with his regiment from 9th January, 1871, being stationed at Meerut and Delhi. He was through the Afghan campaign, October, 1878, to April, 1879, the second Afghan campaign of 1880, and from thence proceeded with his regiment to Natal, where he served at Pretoria, in the Transvaal and in Zululand, making three campaigns in three successive years.

The strength of A troop of the Herts Yeomanry in May, 1886, was 37, and in May, 1887, it was 50; many of the recuits being local men, chiefly from Finchley. In 1886 the troop furnished a guard of honour for the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of their visit to Luton. After the departure of the Prince of Wales to London, the troop escorted the Princess back to Luton

Hoo, where the officers and men were entertained at luncheon, and were afterwards addressed by Her Royal Highness and Madame de Fabe.

The uniform of the regiment is scarlet and silver with a dragoon helmet.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Upon the general revival of the volunteer movement, consequent upon the circular issued in May, 1859, by General Peel, no steps seem to have been immediately taken in Hendon to form a volunteer corps, although many men on the outskirts of the parish at Child's Hill enrolled themselves in the 3rd Middlesex (Hampstead) Rifles, formed in July, 1859, the late Joseph Hoare, Esq., having, from the first, by the way, been a strong supporter of this corps, which became in 1880 the A and B companies of the 3rd Middlesex, upon the consolidation of the 2nd Administrative Battalion, which consisted of the 3rd, 12th (Barnet), 13th (Hornsey), 14th (Highgate), 33rd (Tottenham), and 41st (Enfield Small Arms Factory), Middlesex R.V.; the whole of the battalion taking the county number of the senior corps. But to return. It was not, we believe, until the autumn of 1860 that any real efforts were made in Hendon to have that place represented in the great national defensive force, but about that time, a small but, we are informed, a smart and energetic contingent, was raised as part of the Hampstead corps, by whom we do not know, but Mr. J. P. Donne, Mr. Matthew Hearn and Mr. W. P. Warner (of the Welsh Harp) were the first to enrol themselves, and the last named was appointed

sergeant. In fact this body was virtually under his command, but, as has been the case in other places, it was found impracticable to give any permanence to the movement in Hendon in the absence of anyone willing to take upon himself the duties and responsibilities of a commissioned officer, and, after an existence of a very few years, the local contingent disappeared. The Hampsted corps, however, continued to draw many recruits from Child's Hill, several of whom have risen to non-commissioned rank, the present Colour-Sergeant of B Company, W. H. Harvey, who is sufficiently well known in the parish, and the late Sergeant Proctor, of the Red Lion. The last-mentioned is buried in Hendon Churchyard, his funeral in 1880, being attended by several of his comrades in uniform.

On an occasion in the early days of the movement, but the exact date of which we cannot ascertain, the corps had a sham-fight in the grounds of Grove House, being invited there by Mr. Campbell. The proceedings terminated, as then customary, with feasting and junketing, and the town of Hampstead was regained with some trifling difficulty. Hendon, however, continued for some years to be without a representative body of volunteers until, in 1884, an officer of the 3rd Middlesex, noticing the rapidly increasing size of the village, suggested to Colonel Church that it might be possible to form a detachment here in connection with the regiment. Colonel Church approved of the idea and obtained permission in November of that year to form a 'drill-station," with the intention, eventually, should sufficient men be enrolled, of turning it into a detachment. The

initial difficulty was to prevail upon some resident gentleman to take a commission. The adjutant, Captain Grove White, made a round of personal visits, but although he obtained promises of moral and monetary support, no one seemed willing to take a commission, until, early in 1885, Mr. F. E. Metcalfe, of Highfield, came forward as a candidate. Notices were immediately issued that men would be enrolled at the Old Institute on January 27th, and on the evening of that day the writer attended there and administered the oath of allegiance to about five-and-twenty men. Drill commenced the following week at the Assembly Rooms, Burroughs, Sergeant Instructor Lawler and the writer attending there three evenings a week for some time for the purpose of giving instruction.

On the 14th February Mr. Metcalfe received a commission as lieutenant and took over the command of the drill station. In the month of May Colonel Church made his first inspection of the Hendon volunteers and expressed himself greatly pleased with the progress they had made. In 1886 Lance-Corporal W. Hudson was appointed sergeant, after passing a most satisfactory examination. In fact the local volunteers began very well, and there were strong hopes of the complete success of the movement. For instance, in 1885 and 1866, the average drill attendance was as good as any company in the battalion, the drill station then numbering 35, but, we regret to say that, in 1887, there was a considerable falling off, and further, the losses by resignation were hardly compensated for by the number of fresh men enrolled. This being the case, the drill

station was amalgamated with B company, under the command of the writer, the subaltern officers of the company being Lieut. Metcalfe and Second-Lieut. A. Reid (of Frognal). The Vicar, the Rev. Dr. Scrivener, early offered his services as honorary chaplain to the Hendon volunteers, and evinced much interest in the movement; as did, and do still, the leading inhabitants generally; as witness the liberal subscriptions of the Dowager Lady Howard de Walden, Messrs. Marshall, Hancock, Kinninmont, Miss Metcalfe, and others.

There was ample drill accommodation in the hall at the rear of Burroughs House, and the members of the drill-station have, through the favour of Major Toller (the officer commanding the Hampstead Detachment), the free use of the rifle range at Child's Hill. This range, by the way, was laid out, and the butt built in 1860, mainly at the cost of the inhabitants of Hampstead, the Highgate corps contributing towards the expense. The contract was for £492 15s., and the range was opened in September, 1860, Mrs. McInnes, the wife of Captain McInnes, firing the first shot. The range extended formerly to 700 yards, firing at that distance having taken place from a mound in the garden of the Red Lion Inn, but this was discontinued about seven years ago, out of consideration to the public using the footpath from Child's Hill to Chitterhouse. It now extends to 650 yards Many metropolitan regiments use this range; notably the Queen's (Westminster), Artists, North Middlesex, and Bloomsbury Rifles, as also the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.

A musketry range existed near this spot early in the present century. It belonged to the Honourable Artillery Company of London, and was situated between where now stands Albion Terrace and the hill occupied by Mr. Gotto's house (West Heath House), the targets being placed against the south side of that hill, which formed a perfect natural butt. The range extended to 200 yards only, at the most. A large coloured print, by Foster, was published about 1830, representing the Company assembled here for ball practice, under the command of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, their Captain-General.

To return to our local volunteers of the present day. They as part of the 3rd Middlesex R.V., had the honour on Saturday, 2nd July, 1887, of marching past the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The regiment was in the 3rd Brigade under Colonel Tucker, C.B., and was commanded by Colonel H. F. Church, who had with him Majors Walker and Clay, Major and Adjutant Power, and nearly the whole of the company officers and regimental staff; the battalion numbering, with supernumeraries, band and drums, rank and file, not far short of 600. The 3rd Middlesex marched past at about 5 p.m., and in spite of the many difficulties which had to be encountered, not the least of which were the trees and lamp-posts, which obstructed the ground, and although the companies were unusally strong (40 files), it acquitted itself well, and its marching was characterised by a high military authority as being "very good."

The Hendon Volunteers have lately received a considerable accession of strength, and, at the end of February, 1888,

numbered fifty men, the head-quarters being now at the old Wesleyan Chapel in Chapel Walk. The uniform worn by the regiment is light grey tunics and trousers with scarlet piping and braid; grey helmets (the men having bronze and the officers' ornaments silver) and brown belts.

On the very recent history of the parish there has been no occasion to enter into any detail during the progress of this work, as it is duly recorded in the pages of the local press and is therefore preserved, the writer assumes, in the great National Library. The last important event in the history of the place was the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, which was carried out in a most loyal and enthusiastic manner. Three several celebrations were held; at Hendon proper, Mill Hill, and Child's Hill, and at each place the proceedings commenced with religious services in the morning and addresses by the Rev. Dr. Scrivener, the Rev. W. Hawes and the Rev. J. H. Clay respectively. Then followed feasting and entertainment for young and old, processions music and sports, with bonfires and fireworks in the evening. Two bonfires were lighted, one at Mill Hill, where Mr. McAndrew seems to have been the leading spirit in conducting the proceedings, and another, and larger larger one, at Hendon; this was erected in a field on Mr. Andrew Dunlop's farm, and was ignited by that gentleman's daughter, and, when alight, could be seen for miles. Every child present at the celebration was presented with a memorial in the shape of a medal.

Thus we complete our task by recording how Hendon displayed its loyalty on the most memorable day in the present reign, and we trust that the foregoing pages have not been found tedious by any reader. To end in the manner of the old comedies :—

If we have pleased you, we are pleased indeed,
And if to gain your favour we succeed,
We trust what errors are will pardon'd be,
(No mortal work can from defects be free).
Believe we've done our best this tale to tell;
And now, dear reader, for a time, farewell!

FINIS CORONAT OPUS.

(The end crowns the work)

APPENDIX.

As regards the Herberts I have gone very fully into their descent already (see page 209) so there is no occasion to summarise their pedigree, I therefore pass to the family of

HARRISON AND ROGERS-HARRISON, of Brent Bridge House, Edgware Road.—William Harrison, who died in 1771 (and whose wife, Sarah predeceased him in 1774) had four sons, William, George, John and Charles. Of these the second son George was made Blue-mantle Pursuivant in 1767 Windsor Herald 1774, Norroy King of Arms 1784 and Clarencieux 1803 and died in 1821. John died without issue in 1738, as did Charles in 1742. William, the eldest son, had by his wife Mary (who died in 1800) two sons Samuel and William and a daughter Mary. Samuel (of Bush Farm, Kingsbury), died without issue in 1821 followed by his wife in 1833 at the age of 72. He was succeeded as heir by his brother William who died in 1828, being the last heir male and the property passed to his sister Mary who married, firstly, William Page, by whom she had no issue and, secondly, Joseph Rogers of London, merchant. They had a son, Charles, who married Barberina——, and who, as testamentary heir of his great-uncle George, assumed the

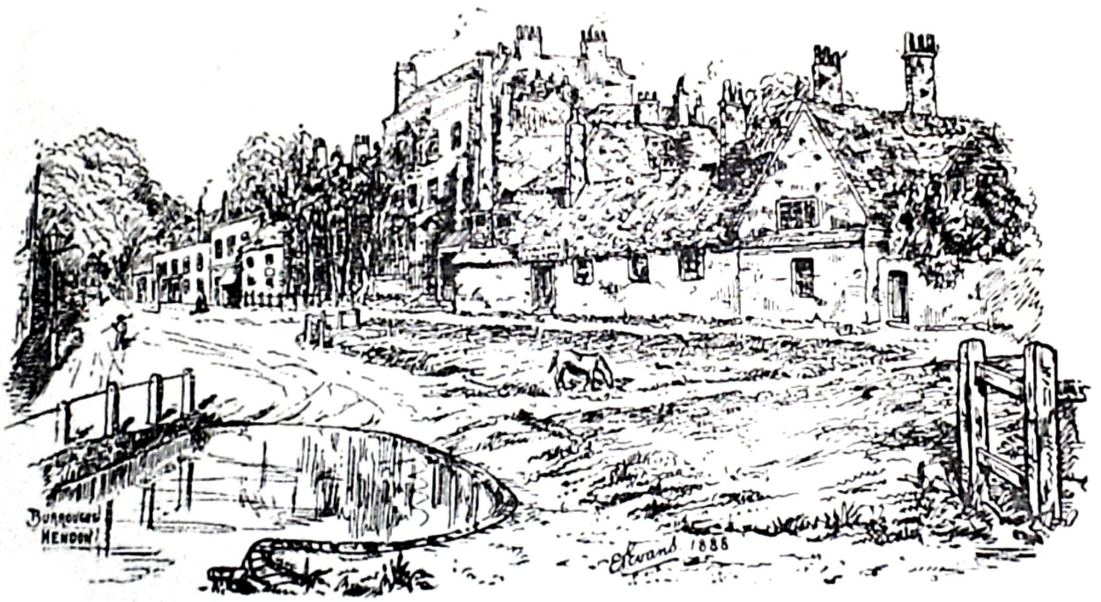
name and arms of Harrison by royal license on 30th April, 1821. Like his great-uncle he held high office in the College of Arms, being Blanche Lion Pursuivant and Windsor Herald. He died in 1860, aged 78, and was buried in St. Pancras Church. His arms were—Quarterly, 1st. and 4th. Az. three demi lions rampant Or, crowned with eastern crowns—*Harrison;* 2nd. and 3rd., Or three stags trippant Pr.—*Rogers.* In the centre chief point on an escallop Gu. a lion rampant Arg. (*And see page 154*).

THE WHICHCOTES, of Hendon House.—Sir Jeremiah was the youngest son of Christopher Whichcote, of Stanley, Suffolk, and was born in 1604, marrying Anne Graves, by whom he had two sons and a daughter, of whom Benjamin died a bachelor in 1664 and was buried at Hendon. The eldest son, who was knighted in his father's life time, succeeded to the estates and baronetcy on his father's death in 1677 and married Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Sir M. Gould, Bart. and died in 1721 being buried at Hendon, as was his wife who died in 1698. Sir Paul had issue four sons and three daughters, of these, three sons, Jeremiah, Jeremiah and Paul died young and were buried at Hendon as was the youngest daughter. The fourth son, Francis, succeeded his father as third baronet and sat in Parliament for Cambridge, dying in 1774. From him descends the present Sir Thomas Whichcote, seventh baronet, of Ashwarby Park, Lincolnshire, who in 1829 succeeded his father also named Thomas. No less than ten members of this family are buried beneath the existing vestry (see page 101).

NICOLL, of the Hyde.—George Nicoll died about the year 1616 leaving a son Richard and a daughter Catherine, wife of Thomas Marsh of "Whites" from whom comes the elder branch of the Marsh family (see page 129). Richard named in a Chancery bill of 1616. His grandson, Michael (born in 1700, died in 1786) was churchwarden for many years. He was succeeded by his son John, who is buried in the Church yard with his wife and four children all of whom lived like their grandfather, to a very advanced age, (see page 135).

NICOLL, of Highwood and Mill Hill.—The family appears to have descended from William Nicoll, who lived about the early and middle fifteenth century, being represented in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. by John Nicoll, of 'Heywood.' He had (inter alia) two sons, William, of Ridgway and Hendon Place (particulars of whose family will be found at page 111) and John who appears to have deceased in 1654 leaving a son John who was living in 1667 and who in 1671, according to the registers, married Susan, daughter of Nicoll, of Page Street (Copt Hall) and died in 1715, being succeeded by his son, also named John, born in 1675, and died in 1745, who, by his wife Mary, had an only child, Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Vernon and died in 1788, also leaving an only daughter, Jane Elizabeth, wife of Abel Browne (see pages 47 & 136). She dying in 1796 left a son William, who succeeded to the Highwood property and a daughter, Elizabeth Martha, who died unmarried in 1788.

NICOLL, of Page Street.—Randall Nicoll, who died prior to 1622, is mentioned in a Chancery bill of that year, filed by his son their Randall against the widow's second husband, Hulett. This son Randall was the builder of Copt Hall and a man of great weight in local affairs. He died in 1665, followed by his wife Susanna in 1666, by whom he left three sons Randall, John (b, 1659) Thomas (bap 1663) and a daughter, Susan, who as before stated seems to have married into the Highwood family. Randall, who died in 1667, had by his wife Eliza (died 1693) a son, Randall (or Randolph) and three daughters, Catherine (bap. 1659), Mary (bap. 1656 and married James Ingram Ph. D.) and Eliza (bap. 1666 and married to Richard Page in 1672). Randall was for some years churchwarden and left a son John, who married Mary, youngest daughter of Henry Felton, M.D., and died in 1753 leaving a son, also named John, who appears to have been a barrister. He died in 1782 leaving by his wife Susanna a son, Thomas, a daughter Mary (died 1763) and other children. Thomas, who succeeded as heir to his father, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 70th Foot and was twice married. By his first wife, Sarah he had no issue, but by his second, Catherine Clarke, he had three sons, Thomas, William (of the Royal Mint, died 1839) and John (died 2827, aged 14). Thomas succeeded to the estates and dying left a widow, Emma Mary and an only daughter, who married C. R. Hodgson, Esq. The widow died on May 30th, 1882, aged 67.


Burrowes
Hendon
Edward 1888