

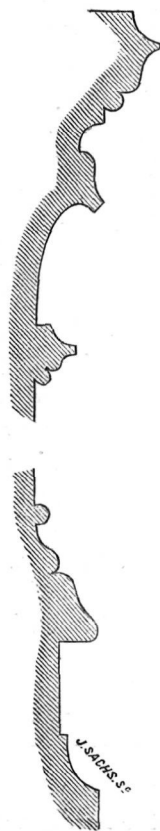
PINNER CHURCH.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM M. HIND, M.A. VICAR.

[Read at Pinner, Sept. 11, 1867].

Pinner Church, which is dedicated in the name of St. John the Baptist, was built (as stated by Lysons) A.D. 1321, in the reign of Edward II. at a time when the more simple Early-English style of architecture was passing into the Decorated. It is constructed of flint, with the occasional introduction, especially in the south transept, of a very hard dark-coloured grit stone, found in the clay and sand-beds of the neighbourhood. Its plan is cruciform. The internal length, including the Perpendicular or Third Pointed west tower, is $120\frac{1}{2}$ feet, measuring from mullion of east to mullion of west window, and the width across the transept is $53\frac{2}{3}$ feet. The south porch is in the Perpendicular style. There is a chapel on the south of the chancel of the Early-English style. This was erected in 1859 A. D.; and is by faculty appropriated to the exclusive and perpetual use of the Commercial Travellers' School. On the north of the chancel there is a vestry of brick.

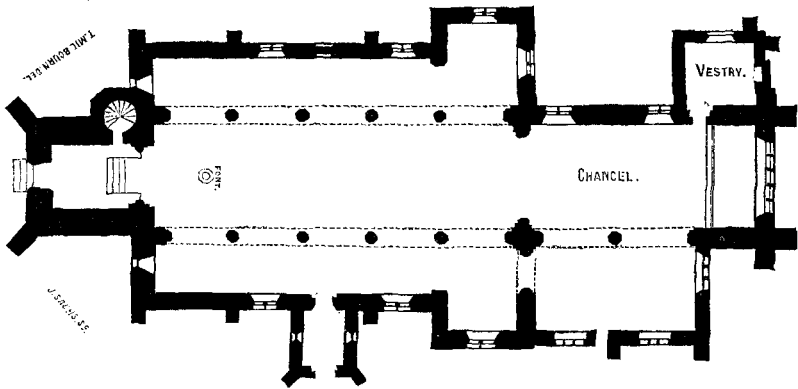
The nave consists of five bays of Middle-Pointed or Decorated arches, on octagonal columns with good bases and caps. The nave communicates with the tower by a very fine arch, which is the best architectural feature of the church. The archway is adorned with circular shafts, with caps and bases as in the margin; and the wall being 3 feet 6 inches thick has furnished an opportunity for bold and impressive



mouldings. The beauty of the arch is, however, completely lost, by an unsightly gallery, and by the organ, which fill up the west end of the nave. I earnestly hope that an opportunity may be afforded at an early day to clear away the encumbrances, and give an uninterrupted view of the church from end to end. The chancel is 39 feet 6 inches long, and 18 feet wide, being one-third of the whole internal length of the church, and only 22 feet shorter than the nave.

There is a very close similarity in the general style and architecture of Pinner Church to that of Harlestone, near Northampton. The columns, caps, and mouldings are almost identical, save that in Harlestone the arches are enriched by a label. I refer to this general likeness as a matter of interest, as both churches were built in the same reign, and within two years of each other. The date of Harlestone Church is certified by a MS. written at the time, and still in existence.

The chancel arch and one of the arches of the north arcade are imperfect. The rib of the chancel arch fell in A.D. 1811, during the execution of some general repairs. When the other gave way is uncertain. There is mention in the parish records of a meeting held A.D. 1717 about a pillar in the church; but it not improbably refers to a pillar of the south arcade, which is not on its original base, and is still a little out of the perpendicular. The west and east windows are Perpendicular. The latter was filled with new glass in A.D. 1862 by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, in memory of the Rev. Thomas Burrow, M.A. late Perpetual Curate of Pinner. The Early-English triplet window in the east wall of the chancel chapel is an imperfect copy of a triplet which was in the south wall of the chancel before the erection of the present chapel; and which not unlikely was the original east window of the church. It is a fine example—the mullions are adorned with internal shafts; the original was within one internal hood. It is filled with stained glass by Hardman in memory of the late Lady Milman. There are two small Early-English triplets under hoods in this chapel, which of course are modern. There are two windows of two lights each in the north wall of the chancel. One of these was filled with



grisaille glass in A.D. 1864, in memory of the parents of the present perpetual curate. The transept windows are all double lancets under internal hoods. One of these, in the east wall of the north transept, shows an external relieving arch. The window of the south transept contains a memorial in grisaille glass to John Wheelton, Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1839, and Mary his wife. The windows of the aisles are Perpendicular of two lights; one of those in the north aisle has been partly filled with the old glass which was formerly in the headings of the east window. In the west end of each aisle there is a single lancet window. There is no clerestory to the church; dormer windows have been introduced, which, however useful, are not ornamental. The reredos has nothing to recommend it further than that it affords convenient space for exhibiting the Ten Commandments, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer, as is required by the canon. The canopies at each end belonged to pews or stalls which were removed A.D. 1859, when the square box pews throughout the church were removed, and open seats introduced. At the same time the font was removed from the west end of the north aisle to its present position near the west door. It is Third-Pointed octagonal; the panels of the bowl have quatre-foiled circles, inclosing Tudor flowers. A piscina, probably dating from the erection of the church, still remains in the south transept; and a

mural painting, near the junction of the north transept and chancel, lies hid under the indiscriminating whitewash. It was partly uncovered some years back; but it appears that it had not sufficient beauty to induce the churchwardens to restore it to the full light of day, and it was therefore covered again.

The roof of the nave is wagon-shaped, and was put up A.D. 1811. The fine old open roof appears at that time to have been much decayed, and a person was appointed by the Vestry to examine it; who reported—

He found the said roof in quite as bad or worse state than he expected to find it, as the major part of the boards are decayed and the edges of them rotted off and gone; and by old age the nails in many places eaten in two with rust, so that nothing can be done to repair it but pulling it down in parts and putting up new, and nailing a great number of slips and pieces over the decayed joints and bad places, which would come to something considerable, but no person could ascertain what; and then it will be a patched job. Therefore I don't think any mode of making a good job of it better than a new lath and plaster ceiling.

It was not an age for effective restoration; so lath and plaster triumphed over wood, and the result is as you see. I have lately ascertained from personal inspection that a considerable portion of the old wood was used in effecting the repairs; and it is now in a very unsatisfactory condition, as well from decay as original fault of construction. It is to be hoped that an early and effectual repair will be undertaken by the parish.

The roofs of the aisles and chancel are older and better. Their probable date is, for the aisles the latter part of the fifteenth century, for the chancel A.D. 1638. The churchwardens' accounts for that year contain an entry:—

Item, paid John Wathen for seeling y^e chancell church aisles, whitewashing, and coloring of them.

I take it that the timber framework was originally clean and sightly; now whitewash has spread over it its ghastly hue, and makes us long to restore the woodwork to its former state.

As the church is placed on a slope, the architect, in accommodating his design to the natural fall of the ground, has built it on different external levels. This is not seen inside, as the floor has been laid level from the tower-arch to the steps leading to

the communion table. The church floor is, however, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet higher than the floor of the tower. The ground to the east of the chancel is 9 feet higher than the base of the tower, and the floor of the chancel is considerably below the natural level of the ground.

The tower is plain and massive, but of admirable proportions. The plinth shows a fine moulding, a considerable part of which is well preserved. The windows and other stonework have unfortunately been repaired with Roman cement, which only hides the defects, but does not remove them. A bold newel turret, in the north-east corner, gives access to the clock and bell lofts and the tower roof. The staircase, which had been much worn, was effectually repaired three years ago. A lofty wooden cross, covered with metal, and surmounted by the four cardinal points and a weathercock, rises from the centre of the tower. It was erected in 1637, probably to replace a former cross, but of this we have no evidence. The churchwardens' accounts contain an item of 12s. 3d. "for a diner and bread and beare in y^e morning when the cross was rared." Also "3l. 3s. 0d. for y^e weather cocke, y^e painting and bringing home of it." Also "2s. for y^e plumers; a quart of wine when y^e weather cocke was sett upp." There was a clock in the tower some time before 1623, as in that year I find an item, "Laid out for mending the clock, Jan. 20, vij^s.; for oyle for the clock, Febru. 20, vij^d.; for oyle again, April 13, ij^d.; in all vij^s. ix^d." This clock very likely remained until 1845, for in that year I find the entry:

It appears from the great age and antique construction of the church clock it would be a complete waste of money to do anything in the shape of repairs to it; and that it is expedient that a church clock should be put up in lieu thereof. It was resolved unanimously that the churchwardens be authorised to have a new clock, and that the expense thereof should be defrayed by a church rate.

The clock was not the only timekeeper possessed by the parish, as an hour-glass was kept in the church to keep the preacher within moderate limits. There was also a peal of bells in 1622, the furthest time back of which we have any records. There were six bells, as I find an early item in the accounts "for six keys for y^e bells." An old inhabitant told me a few days ago

that our peal was formerly called "Pinner old five." The sancte-bell made up the six. The present peal consists of eight bells, cast in 1771 by Pack and Chapman of London. The great bell has on it the names of the perpetual curate and churchwardens. Two of the small bells have rhyming couplets on them; on the small bell:

Although I am but light and small,
I will be heard above you all.

On the second bell:

At proper time our voice will raise,
In sounding to our benefactors praise.

Connected with our bells I find the term baldrick frequently used; this was the leather thong by which the clapper was suspended within the bell. The sixth bell was the "Saunce" or "Saunt's Bill," which is mentioned in 1729 and 1747, as if it were then in use; and from this fact I think it must have been larger than an ordinary sancte-bell. It is certain that it was furnished with a wheel for ringing like the other bells; and it is most likely represented in the present peal by the parson's bell, used after chiming to gather the congregation into church.

The vessels for the communion table are plated, the old plate having been stolen in A.D. 1830.

I am indebted to J. R. Daniell-Tyssen, esq. F.S.A. for an inventory of the vestments, &c. of this church, taken on the 3rd August, in the sixth year of Edward VI.:

- Imprimis, one cope of blewe velvet.
- Item, ij other olde copes.
- Item, ij vestimentes of velvet.
- Item, one vestyment of velvet.
- Item, one vestyment of grayne color sylke.
- Item, iiij olde vestymentes.
- Item, vj belles, wherof one is called the saunce bell.
- Item, x awlter clothes, good and badd.
- Item, towelles, good and badd.
- Item, one payre of orgaynes.
- Item, ij latten crosses, and one sencer of latten.
- Item, ij hande belles, iij olde chestes.
- Item, vj surplysis, one crosse clothe of sylke.
- Item, iij cushians of sylke for the aulter.

Item, vij bauner clothes.
 Item, a Byble and a paraphrasis of Erasmus.
 Item, one aulter clothe of satten of bridges.
 Item, ij corporascis.

ROGER CHOMLEY.
 ROBERT BOWIS.
 RANULPH CHOMELEY.
 ROBERT CHIDLEY.

Of the date 1625 we have another account of the church goods:

A note of such goods as belongeth to the chappell of Pynnor, w^h is yearly delivered into the hands of the churchwardens elected for the next yeare by the old churchwardens when they give up their accoumpts before the Mr. and parishioners.

Imprimis, a greate Bible and booke of common prayer, Erasmus paraphrast on the gospells of *Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John*; two little bookes, formes of thanksgivings for y^e delivrance on y^e fift of August and the fift of November.

Item, a silver chalace or cup for the comunion, with a cover and a silver plate of the same thereto belonging, a fayre greene cushion and cloath for y^e pulpit, a new greene cloath, w^h greene frence about it, for a comunion table cloath, w^h an ould carpet besides for y^e table, and a new diaper table cloath for y^e comunion dayes, and a towel.

Item, a church box, w^h some money in it, for the poore, kept with three locks and keys, one by y^e Mr. and each of the churchwardens one.

Item, a greate chest in y^e vestry, w^h two locks, to keepe the Church vesture in, and an old ragged, tattered, and moth-eaten surplice, not seeming as of use.

Item, two brass potts, a greater and a lesser, two pans of brass, a greater and a lesser, a pewter flaggon, a black leather botle for wyne, and a bible, another brass pan.

Item, two dozen and nine pewter dishes, three greate spits, a hearse cloath, a coffer standing in y^e Vestry, w^h the church booke of accoumpt, both the old and the new.

Item, a Rhegister booke.

Item, a new Surplus.

All w^h goods of the church were ded^d by *Robt. Finch and John Jacket, to Richr. Nicolas and Richr. Byrd*, churchwardens, clected for y^e service of this yeare 1625, in the p'sence of y^e Mr. and parishion^{rs} y^e daye and yeare above written.

Teste me JOH'NE WILLIS, Curat.

The church pewter was likely for the vestry dinners. It was, however, occasionally let out on hire. All the brass and pewter vessels were sold by the churchwardens in A.D. 1702. The second entry is as follows:

An account of the communion plate taken from Mrs. Randall's and put into a chest provided for that purpose in the Vestry-roome in the Chapel of Pinner:

The articles inclos'd thus was given and mark'd wth { A Flagon, w^t 56oz, 10 pts.
 Lady Hunsdon's * arms { A plate. A salver.

* Lady Hunsdon's.

A smaller ditto [*i.e.* salver.]

A calice.

A ditto broke.

Linen : Two napkins and two table cloths.

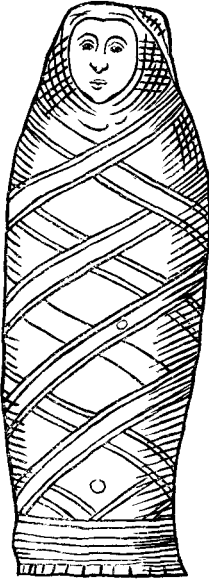
The above Inventory was taken and rec^d by us on this 17th day of March, 1767,

WA. WILLIAMS, Curate.

HENRY FEARNE, }
PHILIP ALDWIN, } Chaplewardens.

MATTHEW SARDGERSON, Overseer.

There is a very fine copy of the book of common prayer, handsomely bound, bearing the royal arms on the covers, and the monogram of Queen Anne. It was given by "Madam Gibson in 1721 for the sole use of y^e altar." It is the more interesting as it contains the healing service. It was printed by Charles Bill and the executrix of Thomas Newcomb, 1706. I find the same service in a 12mo. edition of the Latin version of the prayer book by William Bowyer, 1733. (The property of Albert Hartshorne, esq.)



Above the chancel-arch there is a painting of the royal arms, set up A.D. 1811. There was a former painting, of the date of 1725, which it likely replaced.

Pinner church cannot boast of any monuments of very great interest. There is a small brass, representing a chrisom child, of the probable date A.D. 1560. The piece of laten plate, on which it is engraved, bears on its reverse face the words **HIER LIGHT**, part of an old Flemish inscription.

Another small brass has the following inscription incised :

Here under lyeth the bodye of Anne Bedingfeld, the daughter of Gustace Bedingfeld, gent. who dep'ted this lyfe y^e xxijth of February, 1580, and buryed at the charge of Margery Draper, widow, late wyfe of John Draper citizen and here brewer of London, her graundmother.

A mural monument of black marble, on the north of the chan-

cel, near the communion table, represents the effigies of the Rev. John Day, who was minister of Pinner, and deceased in 1622, leaving, by will, in case of the failure of direct heirs of Martha Flacke, his sister, two-thirds of his real property for the endowment of the preaching minister of Pynnor. The bequest has never taken effect.

Mrs. Flacke had two daughters at the time of Mr. Dey's death, and they very likely survived her, and so took precedence of the parish of Pinner; but there is no description in the will of the land bequeathed, and therefore there was no means of identifying it in order to secure to Pinner the endowment of the testator in case of failure of Mrs. Flacke's heirs.

A monument on the north wall of the chancel records the death, in the village of Pinner, of Thomas Hutchinson, a native of Richmondshire, citizen and alderman of London, who died June 20th, 1656, aged 84 years; and of Margaret Allanson, his wife, in her 73rd year, on the 22nd April of the same year. They had been married 48 years. Their son Michael, a knight, was attached to the court of Charles I., and died thirteen years before his parents.

An elaborate monument, on the south of the chancel, was set up to the memory of Christopher Clitherow, son of Christopher Clitherow, and grandson of Christopher Clitherow, lord mayor of London, who died May 12, 1685. Also in memory of his wife Jane Clitherow, daughter of Ralph Hawtrey of Ruislip.

Three slabs in the chancel-floor refer to members of the same family. The first is of A.D. 1681, but the name is covered. The second records the death, in the same year, of John Hawtrey, July 19, 1682, and Jane, his wife, September 23, 1682. The third is in memory of Christopher Clitherow, May 12, 1685, referred to in the above-named monument.

Sir Bartholomew Shore (or Shower), knight, of Pinner Hill, was interred in the chancel in 1701. A flat stone has been said to mark his grave, but no such monumental stone now remains.

John Zephaniah Holwell, one of the survivors of the imprisonment in the Black Hole of Calcutta, formerly lived in Pinner Place. His wife was interred here in 1794, as appears from a

tablet in the north aisle. The register contains no record of his interment.

In the churchyard there are three records of great longevity.

William Skenelsby, died 1775, aged 118. Ann Winfield, aged 100, died 1851; and Betty Evans, aged 102, died 1853. There is at present an old man living in Pinner who was born in 1774; and who consequently was contemporary with old Skenelsby for a few months; so that the joint lives of these two cotemporaries occupy the period from A.D. 1657 to the present time, or from the Commonwealth to the thirty-first year of her present Majesty Queen Victoria.

A brass in the east window of the Chancel Chapel records the death of Sir William George Milman, of Pinner Grove, deceased August 21, 1857; and Lieut.-General Francis Miles Milman, Colonel of the 82nd regiment, and formerly of the Coldstream Guards, deceased Dec. 9th 1856.

Pynnor, as the name was formerly written, was, until a hundred years ago, a member of the parish of Harrow, being a hamlet and ancient chapelry thereof. It had, however, "from time immemorial exercised the right of levying its own rates, electing chapelwardens, having overseers and surveyors of the highways, and transacting all parish business within its own boundaries as if it had been a separate parish and totally distinct from Harrow." It appears that in 1699 the churchwardens of Harrow attempted to levy a rate in Pinner, but the attempt was successfully resisted on the ground of immemorial immunity. Under this date I find the entry:—

Memorandum y^t in y^e year above written y^t there was a Law-sute depending between Harrow and Pinnor: and in their parish book they made a rate upon Pinnor, whereupon y^e inhabitants of Pinnor opposed them and a Sute of law commene^d thereupon. Therefore this is to testifie y^t we never paid any nor they could never recover any by Law towards y^e repairs of their Church and Stepple.

On the other hand the churchwardens' accounts show that a rate was regularly charged and paid on the tithes arising from Pinner by the lessees of the rectors and the vicar of Harrow until a recent date. In 1742 the rate on the tithes was not collected, and an entry in the account states that there was

allowed "Matt^w Fearn for tithes to be enquired into 2*l*." In the next year the rate was paid, and continued to be paid in succeeding years. I may note that the tithes appear to have been then valued at 205*l*. per annum. Lysons tells us that "in 1650 it was reported by the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices that 60*l*. per annum had of late been allowed to the curate of Pinner; and the Commissioners thought it convenient that Pinner Chapel should be made a parish church." By an indenture, dated Jan. 8th, 1766, the chapelry of Pinner was, under an Act of the first year of George the First, severed from the mother church at Harrow, and for ever thereafter was to be deemed and taken to be a separate, distinct, and perpetual cure and benefice of itself. The right of patronage was reserved to the Vicar of Harrow, he having agreed to pay out of the small tithes the sum of 8*l*. yearly to the Perpetual Curate of Pinner, to be paid in the porch of Pinner Church by four equal payments on the four several feast days of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. John the Baptist, St. Michael the Archangel, and the birth of our Lord Christ, between the hours of nine and eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The Perpetual Curacy was further endowed with a close of land called Willatt Streete, alias Howlis, containing 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, given by Francis Tyndall of Harrow, May 20th, 1630, for the maintenance of the preaching minister. Also with a house purchased with 100*l*. the bequest of William Norrington, who deceased May 11th, 1705. Also with a rent-charge on Field-end Farm in Eastcott and Pinner, the bequest of Sir Thomas Francklin, Bart. Also with two common field lands in Pinner, purchased with money arising from a fall of timber on Willat Streete aforesaid in 1731. These field lands were, by consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury, sold by the late Mr. Williams to redeem the land-tax on the other glebe lands. At the time of the severance a sum of 400*l*. had been collected by public subscription, which was paid to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and this was met by a similar sum from them; and with the 800*l*. so obtained, two fields known as Howlis and Hungerlands were purchased, containing, together with a portion of common added

by the Inclosure Commissioners in 1817, 22 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres. Since the severance the income has been further augmented by a bequest of 600*l.* from Mrs. Mary Roberts of Harrow. To secure this legacy it was necessary to file a bill in chancery, which in the end reduced the amount to 548*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* In 1811 or 12 a new front was added to the parsonage. The total amount of the endowment is 88*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* per annum and a residence. Through the kindness of the Vicar of Harrow, the fees and offerings in Pinner, which are attached to the vicarage, are allowed to be retained by the Perpetual Curate. Attached to the church there is a sum of 1,910*l.* producing 56*l.* 10*s.* per annum to be distributed at Christmas, 20*l.* 5*s.* in money, the remainder in bread, meat, fuel, and blankets.

The existing parochial records do not go back further than A.D. 1622. There was at one time a register book and churchwardens' accounts book of an earlier date, which it is feared must have perished. The following extracts from the surviving records may prove interesting.

The first entry in the churchwardens' book is A.D. 1623.

Imprimis, received upon a Ceass for the Church, vij*l.* xix*s.* vj*d.*

Item, received for Coxes [cocks] at Shrovetide, xi*s.*

Item, received for three buryalls in the Church, one whereof was a strang^r, who paid double duties to the Church, xxv*s.* viij*d.*

The fee of 6*s.* 8*d.* appears to have been paid to the churchwardens for a burial in the Church, and 10*s.* for one in the chancel, and double fees were charged to non-parishioners.

In 1628 there is an entry—

Item, for three spits, sold w^h y^e consent of the parishion^{rs}, 17*s.* 9*d.*

Item, for cocks in towne, 19*s.* 10*d.* and out of towne, vj*d.* 1*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

Item, for the lent of the Church vessell, in towne, 11*d.*

In the same year there is mention of repairs for the Church-house, as also in subsequent years, and in 1634 there is mention of an acknowledgement paid by the curate for the use of it.

Item, rec^d of Mr. Willis for a yeares rent of the Church-house, ended at Michaellmas last, 4*d.*

I find no mention of this house being sold or otherwise disposed of. Unless it was part of the old workhouse it is no longer in

the possession of the parish or the minister. The first mention of it is in the will of John Day, 1622, the last in 1719.

In 1635 there is incidental mention of a school, but no clue to its site unless it was part of the Church.

Item, layd in ripping and tiling the school laught [loft?], as by the p'ticulars at arge appears, *1l. 19s. 6d.*

There are no entries between A.D. 1649 and A.D. 1662.

In 1671 the parish seems to have found fault with the personal expenses of the churchwardens, and so passed the following resolution:

Memorandum, it was agreed, and an order then made by the p'she that no one churchwarden shall be allowed him above 5s. towards his journey expenses to the vestry-court, and in case hee or they doe not goe, then nothing from the parish.

An entry in A.D. 1687 is interesting in connection with the direct succession of the house of Stuart.

Item, for a prayer booke for the Queen's being with child, 1s.

There are various entries of collections for charitable purposes. The following are some of the most interesting:

June 29th, 1689. Gather'd of the hamlet of Pinner, for the use of the Irish Protestants, the sum of twenty eight pounds twelve shillings, (*28l. 12s. 6d.*) by us

BARDSEY FISHER, Curate.
 RANDALL PAGE,
 WILLIAM LAWRENCE, } Chappell Wardens.

1692. Memorandum, collected a breife the same year for the ransom of the Slaves and Captives out of Algeir, the full sum of three pounds one shilling eightpence (*3l. 1s. 8d.*)

Agest the 18, 1694. Gathered of the hamlet of Pinor for the use of the french prodstants, the sum of four pounds and a eleven shiling, by us

JOHN HATCH,
 HENRY WAYLAND, } Chapel Wardnes.

May the furst 1695. Collected in the Hamlet of Pinner for the poore Soufres att the Twon of warwick for a great and dreadful fire thare, the som of fouer pounds fief shillings and eaght pence, by us

HENRY WAYLAND, }
 JOHN HATCH, } Chapel Wardens.

Collected May y^e 15th, 16th, 17th, 1699, for the poor Vaudois that are to be settlid in Garmine, y^e sume of fivetteen pounds sixteen shill' and a penny, (whercof S^r Edward Waldo gave of y^e said sume tenn pounds) w^{ch} 15l. 16s. 1d. was paid by John Kirton, Churchwarden, att y^e Visitation att Puttacy.

Collected for the poor Captives in Fes and Moroccoe by John Tayler and John Dell, Churchwarden for the year 1700, the sume of three pounds sixteen shil' 7½d, (3*l.* 16*s.* 7½*d.*)

June y^e 10, 1704. Collected for y^e Oringe Protestants, seven pounds nine shill' and two pence ½, by Ju^o Bird de Marce and Ju^o Tame, sen^r, Churchwardens (07*l.* 09*s.* 02½*d.*)

The following entry in 1692 shows the change of political feeling shortly after the accession of William of Orange:

Paid for Ringing Day on the 29th May, being in dispute, now to be payd and noe more, 00*l.* 06*s.* 8*d.*

The parish seems to have hailed the accession of the House of Hanover, as the payment for ringing was doubled on that occasion.

Joey Frayl for Ringing when King George came to London, 0*l.* 14*s.* 06*d.*

Rich. Oates for Ringing when y^e King was crown'd, 13*s.* 4*d.*

There are sundry entries of payments for whipping of dogs out church, killing foxes and other vermin. In one account we have five items, as follows, A.D. 1730—1.

P^d James Tame for hedge hogs, 00*l.* 00*s.* 06*d.*

„ Mr. Fearn's Sons for Polecats, 00*l.* 00*s.* 06*d.*

„ Mark Porter for Ditto, 00*l.* 00*s.* 04*d.*

„ Mr. Bellamy for hedgehogs, 00*l.* 00*s.* 06*d.*

„ Ditto, 00*l.* 00*s.* 06*d.*

Pinner was formerly, with the mother church of Harrow, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, but was transferred in 1836 to the diocese of London.