

Rural Middlesex under the Commonwealth :

A Study based principally upon the Parliamentary Surveys of
the Royal Estates.

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I.—THE COMMONWEALTH POLICY OF SURVEYS.

The execution of Charles I. was followed by a period of great financial stress (1). Parliament found itself embarrassed with an annual deficit which on the average amounted to £450,000, and whereas the entire revenue of the late King had never exceeded £900,000, the expenditure of the Commonwealth had risen by 1651 to fully 2¼ millions. Consequently, Parliament proceeded to confiscate Crown lands, and, while raising a revenue from the estates of ordinary delinquents, together with a capital sum from Compounders, to inflict the penalty of forfeiture in 780 cases (by Acts of 1651-1652) where delinquents were particularly contumacious opponents of the Commonwealth. Discontent of the soldiery over the arrears of pay, and hostility of the public to the imposition of fresh taxation, led to the sale of acquired estates, and thus the Government settled down to the policy of living on Capital.

That this policy commended itself to Parliament is clear enough, for confiscation was but the corollary of the theory of "treason" upon which Charles I. had been tried, convicted and beheaded. On March 17th, 1649, the office of King was abolished (the royal revenues had been appropriated six years earlier), and six weeks later came the abolition of Deans and Chapters of cathedrals and collegiate churches (Episcopacy having already disappeared under the Act of 9th October, 1646).

Trustees were now appointed, and "sale surveys" followed—the Bishops' lands between 1646 and 1652, those of Deans and Chapters in 1649-1654, and Crown lands as from the 16th of July, 1649. The Regulations that governed the sale of estates provided for Trustees, Contractors, Surveyors, Treasurers, Registrars, and Stewards of Manors. The Contractors were to arrange sales without showing favour. The Surveyors were to accept no bribe, being content with their allowance from the Trustees for "true surveys" showing "best skill and cunning." Neither directly nor indirectly might the Contractors and Surveyors become purchasers. In making surveys, "Courts of Surveys" were to be

(1) There is much evidence upon this point in the Cambridge Modern History, vol. iv., ch. viii. and x.; in Gardiner's "Great Civil War," vol. iii., p. 192, and his "History of the Commonwealth" vol. ii., p. 200.

held, at which witnesses were to be examined on oath. There is a reference to this Court in P.S. 17, dated October, 1650, in connection with Enfield Chace :

“ You may bee pleased to see the Verdict of the Jury
“ p^resented at Enfeild at the Court of Survey.” (2)

The Treasurers included a Comptroller and a “ register and keeper,” the “ Register of Indentures ” being a distinct official. At the head came Col. William Webb, Surveyor-General under the Act of 16th July, 1649. His signature, ending in a flourish which “ tails off ” into the date which it finally enfolds, can be seen between 1649 and 1659 in many of the Middlesex Surveys. He also endorses the Petition attached to P.S. 17 of Enfield and dates it 20th November, 1650, and though he does not sign the Survey or the subsequent Order of the Commissioners for Removing Obstructions, both of which follow the Petition, nevertheless in P.S. 21 of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, he not only marks the survey “ Exd. by Will : Webb 1654 ” (fol. 3), but on the back of folio 4, at the conclusion of the Commissioners’ Order, he adds “ Entered the 31th of October 1655 Will : Webb 1655.”

The following Commissioners signed the Parliamentary Surveys for Middlesex during the period indicated by the numbers—P.S. 1, 2, 4, 5, 10-15, 17, 19, 21, 33, 40, 57, 59, 60, 65, 70, 72, 89, 92, 98 :—

1649-1650.	Jn. Brudenall (Brudnall, Brutenall).
1649-1651.	Ralph Baldwin (Baldwine, Baldwyn).
1649-1655.	Ric. Heiwood.
1649-1658.	Rowl. Brasbridge.
1651-1654.	Thos. Tanner.
1651-1655.	Wm. Dawgs (Dawg).
1651-1655.	Alex. Rowley.
1653-1654.	Ric. Sadler.
1657-1658.	Wm. Mar.
1657-1658.	Hugh Webb (Webbe, Webbs).
1658.	Jno. Boynton.
1658.	Nic. Gunton.
1658.	Edm. Rolfe.

(2) The Verdict is recorded in P.S. 17 A. ff. 20-21.

In regard to the purchase of surveyed properties, the terms for "out and out" sales were fixed on a *minimum* tariff as follows:—

PROPERTIES.	PURCHASE.
1646. Episcopal Estates	10 years' purchase.
1649. Capitular Estates	12 years' purchase (3).
1649. Royal Estates	13 years' purchase.
1650. Fee Farm Rents	8 years' purchase (3).
1653. De-afforestation Lands ..	14 years' purchase.

Moreover, upon Crown lands held in lease, there was an operative scale providing for the sale of reversions, whether the leases were for "lives" or for terms of years, and where the leases were for fewer years or more than the schedule named, then the rates were to be proportional:—

LEASES.	PURCHASE.
Leases for 1 life or for 7 years ..	6½ years' purchase.
" " 14 years ..	4¼ years' purchase.
" 2 lives	3½ years' purchase.
" 21 years	3 years' purchase.
" 3 lives	2½ years' purchase.

Provision was made under the Act of 16th July, 1649, for rights of pre-emption within forty days of the return of the surveys; hence the dates of receipt and return of the documents are to be found carefully marked on the back. Thus upon P.S. 33, an additional survey of Hampton Court, is written: "Recd. this 27th of January 1650. Transmitted to the Srveyo^r. G'rall same day. Returned the 3^d of february 1650." During the first thirty days the right of pre-emption was secured to the immediate tenants; during the last ten days the right passed to the original creditors or their representatives. In the interval pending sale, unleased lands were to be leased for a year or less on the best terms possible. An instance of this occurs in P.S. 60 of March, 1649, concerning a tenement occupied by Hannah Boyce in St. Michael's Lane (Crooked Lane), the Commissioners reporting that "y^e afores^d: Hannath tooke a Lease of us for one yeare w^{ch} Commenced y^e 21th Day of Decemb^r last past at y^e yearly Rent of xli." Copyholds were to be demised by copy of Court Roll, and examples of this occur at Hampton Court, Edmonton and Enfield.

(3) Later, 10 years' purchase.

The only exceptions to the sales (and even these were mostly temporary) were Advowsons and Impropriations, in the case of Episcopal and Capitular Estates; together with royal forests, certain manors, also castles, houses and palaces, "Tymber Trees" fit for naval use (within 15 miles of suitable rivers), as well as Fee Farm and other specified rents, all of which were connected with Crown Lands. The castles and parks, however, came into the market on and after the 31st December, 1652, the forests followed on the 22nd November, 1653, and the Fee Farm Rents were sold under Acts ranging from 1649 to 1653.

The expedient of selling the confiscated estates undoubtedly relieved the financial strain for the moment. Although the amount realised from the sales of Episcopal lands is not known, the capitular property brought in £1,484,000, and the Royal estates added slightly less than £2,000,000. In Northamptonshire where the Crown possessed some 15,500 acres, the average values of arable, pasture and meadow lands were respectively 4s. 6d., 14s. 6d. and 17s. 11d. Here the leases ranged from 1 to 3 lives, or from 15 to 60 years, and the amounts held varied from about an acre up to 2,000 acres (4). Enfield Chase, consisting of 7,904 acres, was valued at 12s. per acre.

What the revenue from Crown Lands amounted to exactly during the Commonwealth cannot be stated, but earlier (in 1555) it reached £86,690, while in 1601 the net revenue was £455,367 and the gross £502,230. Later still (in 1787) the amount stood at £102,627 for lands held on lease, the old rents being £10,564 and the new rents £6,221. That being so, the proportion of the total revenue derived from Middlesex must have increased from 2% in 1555 to 59% in 1787; moreover, in 1787 the old and new rents in Middlesex formed 45% and 66% respectively of the total for the entire country. The figures for Middlesex show:—

		£	s.	d.
1755.	Annual Revenue from Crown Estates ..	1,504	3	11½
1787.	Annual Value of Estates held in leases ..	61,024	11	11½
	Old Rents	4,709	8	7
	New Rents and Increased Rents (5) ..	4,088	8	2½

(4) Lennard, Rural "Northamptonshire," 1916, p. 120.

(5) Commencing at different periods.

Manor of Hallford
the Hallford is
and one member
of them.

Commissio[n] of the Manors of Hallford etc.
The Hallford is the third of the manors and appurtenances
belonging and bound in the village of Hallford in the County
of Middlesex. The first of the manors is the manor of Hallford
the first of the manors is the manor of Hallford made
and taken by the name of Hallford in the Statute in
the 15th year of King Henry 6th. The Statute of
a Commission recorded upon an Act of the
Commons of England in the 15th year of King
for sale of the Manors of Hallford
the manors belonging to the manors
of Hallford and Hallford under the
manors of the manors of
in the said Act named
and appointed.



II.—COMPARATIVE CALENDARS OF THE SURVEYS.

Lists of surviving surveys have been published from time to time. That relating to ecclesiastical property appeared in the Report of the Commission on Public Records (Hunter, 1837: Appendix R.3.b.). Among the Lambeth MSS., some 24 volumes in all, are the "sale surveys" of archbishops', bishops' and capitular estates, together with many parochial surveys under the Commission of 3rd April, 1650. The references to Middlesex are on pages 396 and 410 in the Report (Vol. 12 of MSS., containing the surveys of the Bishop, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul). The Dean of Westminster also has a set of surveys. Those of Chester are in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 14, 415).

The earliest list of all relates to the Augmentation Office Series of Parliamentary Surveys, a calendar of which was prepared in the 18th century by Dr. Ducarel, but with the dates of surveys omitted. A list, based on this Calendar, was published in 1787 (but without numbers, dates, or folios recorded) in an obl. fol. work, of which the British Museum possesses two copies (pp. iv. + 76 + 13 appendix, with press-marks "188.b.16" and "796.l.1"), the title being: "An Account of all the Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, in the different Counties of England and Wales, held by lease from the Crown; as contained in the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state and condition of the Royal Forests, Woods and Land Revenues; with the names of the Lessees, dates and terms of their leases, Real Value, Fines, &c. To which is added an Appendix, never before Printed, containing An Abstract, which comprehends the aggregate Value of the Land Revenue of the Crown in Queen Mary's Time; with a Compendium of the whole Revenues and Profits of the Crown in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; as also, a Calendar to the Surveys of the Estates of King Charles the First, his Queen, and the Prince of Wales: Taken by Ordinance of Parliament during the Interregnum; now Preserved in the Augmentation Office at Westminster, London: Printed by Stafford & Davenport, For S. Hooper, No. 212, Facing Bloomsbury-Square, High Holborn, M, DCC, LXXXVII." Mr. Hunter stated in the Deputy Keeper's Report for 1846 (6) that "the period when these records were placed in the late Augmenta-

tion Office is at present uncertain. In the Act for selling the Fee Farm Rents the Clerk of the Pipe was appointed to issue certain certificates of the value of the Property, (7) and it is likely that these surveys may have formed part of the Records of the Pipe (of which the Records of the Augmentation Court were made part by Statute)." The Records, moreover, of the Particulars of the Sales of the Properties, as well as those of the Fee Farm Rents to which these Surveys apply, are also kept among the Augmentation Office Series of Records.

In 1846 and 1847 appeared a detailed List of the "Parliamentary Surveys preserved among the Records of the late Augmentation Office" (the first part of the Calendar and Inventory being contained in the 7th Report, D.K. P.R., App. II., No. 6, pp. 224-238, and the second part in the 8th Report, App. II. No. 2, pp. 52-80). The Middlesex Surveys are in the second part, pp. 54 to 58; they are numbered from 1 to 99, with sub-sections, dates and folios being recorded, the arrangement of alphabetical order and the numbering as well as the spelling of the titles being in accordance with the old official catalogue. In 1908 a revised List was issued (Lists and Indexes, No. XXV.), the Middlesex portion being on pages 209-214; but the particulars are most meagre, the spelling being modernized and the dates omitted.

The Parliamentary Surveys in the Augmentation Office Series extend to every county of England and Wales. Accepting the "Inventory and Calendar" of 1847 as a basis for calculation, it would appear that there are in all 1294 records, of which about 6% relate to Wales. In addition, there are a few surveys in the Duchy Series of Cornwall and Lancaster—the former appears to have two surveys not included in the Augmentation Office List, and the latter no less than twenty-seven. The number of surveys deposited in the Land Revenue Office is unknown (8). Most of the Augmentation Office documents are subscribed by the autograph signatures of the Surveyors, countersigned by the Surveyor-General. Thus P.S. 4, Charing Cross, a survey of August, 1650, bears the signatures of Ralphe Baldwyn, Ric. Heiwood, Rowland Brasbridge and John Brudenall, and on the left is written: "Ex^d. p. Will: Webb Surv^r Gen^l 1650." Mr. Hunter, the Deputy Keeper, reported in 1846 that "the series throughout is uniformly written on paper of foolscap folio size, each page being 15 inches long by 12 inches wide." Some slight differences, however, have been noted; for instance, P.S. 5, Charing Cross, a survey of March,

(7) See Scobell's Acts and Ordinances, Part 2, p. 107.

(8) Land Revenue Records, Misc. Books, vols. 276-304; see 8th Rep. D.K. P.R., App. II., pp. 80-81.

1651, is a single leaf 15¼ inches by 13¼ inches, and P.S. 19, Enfield Lammas ground, dated May, 1657, contains two leaves 12½ by 11½ inches, while P.S. 85, relating to "The Three Bells" in the Strand, is a survey of two leaves, dated January, 1649, which is folded into two sections of quarto size measuring 11½ inches by 7¼ inches. Every document is enclosed in a coarse paper cover bearing a label on which is inscribed the title and a number. This 18th century work of the Augmentation Office Clerks should be compared with the original endorsement, often overlooked, on the back of the survey, which has a different numbering with additional details in a number of cases. Thus P.S. 4 just mentioned has for its 18th century title and number :

" Middx. Two Tenem^{ts}, near Charing Cross " (9).

The 17th century endorsement on fol. 3*b* reads :

" 524.

" Two tenements neere Charing crosse nup' Car. regis.

" Middx.

" Rec^d this 16th of Septemb^r, 1650.

" Transmitted to the S^rveyo^r G^rall the same day.

" Returned the 18th of Septemb.

" Baldwine " (10).

The date of some of these endorsements is hidden by the binding of the leaves within the covers (11).

With very few exceptions the entire series of Parliamentary surveys is in perfect condition (12). They include a number of duplicates, though the total number in the Augmentation Office Series is not known with certainty. There are 45 duplicates in the Duchy of Cornwall Surveys, and at least one (belonging to Cheshire) among the "Miscellaneous Records" in the King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer section, while the Duchy of Lancaster surveys, which comprise 19 counties, include some

(9) The 1787 Calendar gives no number or date: "Charing Cross, Two Tenements near there."

(10) The 1847 list gives the number 4, the date Aug. 1650, and the title: "Charing Cross, etc., Two certain Tenements, with their rights, members, and appurtenances, scituate near." Both the 1847 and 1908 lists give the size as 2 folios instead of 3.

(11) The date of P.S. 28, Goring House, June 1652, was only discovered by removing the tape.

(12) A number of them are splashed with mud.

seventy duplicates. The Middlesex documents, Augmentation Office Series, certainly contain 12 duplicates, extending to 34 folios, relating to Enfield Chase (P.S. 17 W. X. Z. AA. DD. GG. LL. MM., dated October and November, 1658), Hampton Court (P.S. 31, October, 1650), Westminster (P.S. 47, King St., December, 1656; P.S. 69 A., New Palace Yard, July, 1650) and the Strand (P.S. 85 *b.*, April, 1650); and in addition to these the Duchy of Lancaster Series contains others relating to Enfield Manor and Chase.

The number of "Surveys" for each county varies considerably, though in Wales only two counties have more than ten, the highest being Carmarthen with 24. In England, however, the proportion is 75%, and of these seven counties have between 11 and 20 documents, nine range from 21 to 30, six from 41 to 50, and four from 51 to 70, while Surrey with 72 and Middlesex with 145 (13) represent the two highest numbers. Anglesey, Glamorgan, Montgomery and Rutland are the only instances of counties with a single document.

A comparison of the Parliamentary Surveys with the List of Crown Lands in 1787 shows that while the Crown had lost its estates in Glamorgan, Montgomery and Rutland, many new holdings had been acquired in other counties, and a number of the confiscated lands had been recovered. Still the fall in revenue to a quarter only of that of 1601 speaks of considerable loss on the whole. In Middlesex, however, it is clear that the Crown recovered practically all its lands, the most notable losses being Enfield and certain City properties, while the gains included Harmondsworth and a number of City possessions, while the estates in Westminster were exceptionally numerous and valuable. Indeed, the 1787 estates in Middlesex comprise 500 specified titles, extending in the Calendar from pages 21 to 58, the particulars being given under ten heads, viz., the estates, names of lessees, dates of last leases, terms granted, expiration, yearly value per latest survey, fines paid for last leases, old rents, increased and new rents, and dates of commencement and continuation of new rents.

The documents vary considerably in size. In 38 counties there are one or more instances of single leaves. In none of the Welsh counties does the number of folios exceed 19, and in seven of them no survey contains more than ten leaves. In England eight counties have surveys of 20 folios or less, 16 range between

21 and 40 folios, 8 between 41 and 60, and 5 between 61 and 100 folios, while the largest surveys of all are—

- (a) Grafton, Northants ... 101 ff. ... April, 1650.
- (b) Duddleswell, Sussex (14)... 132 ff. ... September, 1656.
- (c) Spalding, Lincoln 816 ff. ... February, 1650.

The Middlesex documents have been variously estimated. In the 1787 list there were no numbers, dates or folios, the arrangement being crudely alphabetical, since it consisted of titles of parishes, districts, streets and buildings. That list is in force to-day, though in the 1847 Calendar numbers, dates and folios were added, and the titles extended; while in the most recent list of all, 1908, although the dates have been omitted and the particulars compressed, the numbers have been retained and new parochial headings adopted, so that the alphabetical arrangement is greatly disturbed. There are certain differences, moreover, between these Lists :—

Date.	Particulars.	Headings.	Records.	Folios.
1787	Alphabetical (unnumbered) ..	54	—	—
1847	Detailed (dated) ..	99	145	796
1908	Summarised (undated) ..	99	145	776
1922	Revised (Provisional) ..	—	159	804

There are other differences between the lists and the documents. P.S. 37, 37 A., 69, 69 A. in the 1847 Calendar are styled 37 A—B. and 69 A—B. in the 1908 list. P.S. 17 A. to 17 RR., given in detail in 1847, have a couple of lines only in 1908. The folios of P.S. 1 and P.S. 2 are wrong in the 1847 list, and those of P.S. 4 and P.S. 17 A-RR. in both lists. P.S. 89, 91 are described as "Certificates" in 1847 and "Surveys" in 1908. The dates of P.S. 17 N., 78, and 92 are given in the 1847 list as 1651, 1635 and 1651 instead of 1658, 1653 and 1650 respectively. The missing dates of P.S. 5, 28 and 89 are now found to be March, 1651, June, 1652, and December, 1653. P.S. 85 contains a duplicate Certificate. P.S. 17 H. consists of two surveys, P.S. 17 NN. five, and P.S. 17 O. eight; these fifteen are recorded as three only in 1847. P.S. 17 D. is marked on two Surveys, one of which, "Little Munky Mead," Enfield Chase, does not occur in any List. P.S. 79, Hyde Park Corner tenements, is correct only in the 1908 List. The number of folios, therefore, in the Middlesex collection needs to be revised.

Thirteen documents consist of single leaves, 52 have two folios, and 43 have three folios. Altogether, 141 have ten leaves or less, ten have from 11 to 20, and four from 21 to 30 folios, the largest surveys of all being:—

(a) Tower tenements	33 ff.	Sept., 1653
(b) Somerset House	35 ff.	Jan., 1649
(c) St. Giles in the Fields.	36 ff.	Nov., 1650
(d) Long Acre.	39 ff.	Mar., 1650

The Surveys vary, moreover, in respect to the length of time taken to complete or "perfect" them. The earliest surveys were commenced immediately after the passing of the Act of 16th July, 1649, when Commissioners commenced work in thirty-four counties, Denbigh, Flint, Northumberland and Radnor being finished within a few months. In Middlesex the surveys of St. Sepulchre, St. Margaret, Westminster, St. Marylebone, St. Clement Danes, St. Mary le Strand, and St. Michael's, Crooked Lane, were completed in the first year (P.S. 9, 50, 56, 60, 81, 82, 84; in all 58 folios), and six of these were finished in the month of January, 1649. In the following year fifteen new counties were commenced, and Anglesey, Cumberland, Glamorgan, Montgomery and Worcester were completed. The last counties to begin were Gloucester (1651), Rutland (1652) and Shropshire (1652), by which time sixteen counties had been surveyed. At the end of five years the total had risen to 29, and 548 documents had been forwarded.

Period.	Counties. begun.	Counties. surveyed.	Records.
1649-1652	52	16	163
1653-1656	—	23	609
1657-1659	—	13	522
Totals	52	52	1,294 (15)

The Analysis of the Surveys reveals the fact that nine counties completed their work in a single year, each sending in a document on the average every quarter. Twelve counties took from two to four years, 16 from 5 to 7 years, 11 from 8 to 10 years, while the remaining four counties completed their records at the average rate of one for each county every two months throughout the

(15) The revised Middlesex figures raise the total to 1,308.

period 1649-1659. The best results are shown by Surrey and Middlesex, whose average is about fourteen documents per annum. Judging the entire series, the average per county is 25, and the average per annum 119.

The detailed figures for Middlesex given below prove that a third of the surveys were made in 1650, and another third in 1658, leaving only 49 records for the remainder of the period. It may be noted that the folios completed in 1650 formed 45 per cent. of the total, against 20 per cent. in 1658. The best return of all is for November, 1658, when 37 surveys, amounting to 115 folios were completed. The figures which follow include a dozen duplicates comprising in all 34 folios :—

	Apl.—June.		July—Sept.		Oct.—Dec.		Jan.—Mar.		Totals.	
	Nos.	ff.	Nos.	ff.	Nos.	ff.	Nos.	ff.	Nos.	ff.
1649	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	58	7	58
1650	9	58	27	168	10	84	6	54	52	364
1651	4	26	2	16	—	—	3	9	9	51
1652	4	37	—	—	—	—	4	11	8	48
1653	8	39	1	2	4	9	1	20	14	70
1654	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	1	5
1655	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	3	3	6
1656	1	2	—	—	3	16	—	—	4	18
1657	1	2	—	—	1	15	—	—	2	17
1658	1	1	—	—	57	158	—	—	58	159
1659	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
Total	29	173	31	189	76	287	23	155	159	804

III.—ANALYSIS OF THE SURVEYS.

Although the "Parliamentary Surveys" are so called because they were taken under the authority of Parliament by Acts of 1649 to 1653, nevertheless some of the documents are not surveys at all, but Certificates of Commissioners and Surveyors relating to premises or their title deeds. Even the surveys themselves may be divided into two classes, so that the Middlesex series in the Augmentation Office Collection may be classified thus:—

CLASSIFICATION.	Records.			Folios.		
	No.	Dups.	Total.	No.	Dups.	Total.
i. SURVEYS :						
(a) Crown Lands ..	130	11	141	674	33	707
(b) Fee Farm Rents						
(c) Additional						
ii. CERTIFICATES :						
(a) Values	9	1	10	82	1	83
(b) Evidences						
Totals	147	12	159	770	34	804

The Certificates, therefore, are ten in number and of two kinds, relating to values on the one hand and to evidences of title on the other. The first kind consists of a short statement of the value of a particular property, made by the Surveyors themselves, and signed by them at the foot. The second kind includes abstracts of grants, copies of orders and warrants, and other "Evidences" relating to the properties surveyed, being compiled from records submitted to the surveyors during the progress of their work. Thus P.S. 5, dated 9th March, 1651, is a "Certificate concerning the Houses neere Charing Cross, Westm.," made in obedience to an order from the Trustees for Sales of Crown Lands dated six days earlier. P.S. 26 of November, 1656, is a collection of petitions and certificates referring to St. Giles in the Fields. P.S. 85, April, 1650, concerns a tenement in the Strand, and is bound up with a duplicate copy. P.S. 65, 89 and 91 are certificates based upon "pervseing of evidences to vs produced," concerning Stone Tower, Old

Palace Yard (undated, but probably Feb., 1655); "a House in Thames Street called the King's Printing House, London" (Dec., 1653); and certain houses and cottages within the Liberty of the Tower (Nov., 1657)—the last two referring to bequests to the Dyers' Company. These Certificates are addressed to the Trustees and bear three signatures. The mode of address varies only slightly, that of P.S. 89 being "To the Hon^{ble} the Trustees for sale of the Honno^{rs}, Manno^{rs} & Lands &c.," shortened still further in P.S. 65 to "Midds'ss: To the hono^{ble} the Trustees for sale of the late Kings lands &c.," but given in its full form in P.S. 5 where it reads—"Midds: ss: To the hono^{ble} the Trustees for sale of the Honno^{rs}: Manno^{rs}: and lands heretofore belonging to the late King, Queene and Prince." P.S. 65 then proceeds as follows (16):—

"These are to certifie that vpon peruseing of evidences to vs produced concerneing the Stone Tower in the old palace yard Westminister in the County of Midds, given vs in charge to survey wee find that King James by his letters patents dated the one and twentieth of Aprill in the eighteenth yeare of his reigne [1620] gaue and graunted the said Stone Tower with th' appurtenances to S^r william Pitt his heires and Assignes for euer Paying yearely the some of ten shillings.

"The premisses are now vested and setled in George Pitts, Esq^{re}.

"WILLIAM DAWGS.

"RIC. HEIWOOD.

"ALEX. ROWLEY."

Many grants and orders are referred to among the documents, and even Churchwardens' account books are quoted. At the end of P.S. 71, for example (a survey dated June, 1650, relating to "Pell Mell Field *or* Close," St. Martin in the Fields), the Certificate of the Commissioners recites the grant of the keepership and the underkeepership of "the mansion called St. James's, and divers premises, &c., attached to it." P.S. 18, a survey of Enfield Park dated April, 1650, recites on folios 7 to 10 abstracts of letters-patent of several offices connected with Enfield Manor and Chace. P.S. 74 and 90 also relate to the offices of Bailiff of the liberties and franchises of the Savoy (Dec., 1653), and Water Bailiff of the Thames "and of all the streams and brooks running thereinto" between Staines Bridge and Cirencester.

(16) The original endorsement is: "Middx. Stone Tower in the Pallace yard in Fee"; the 18th century label bears the number 65 and the words "Midd. Old Palace Yard. Stone Tower there." See the 1847 Calendar, p. 57, and the 1908 List, p. 213.

The following is a list of records referred to in the Parliamentary Surveys:—

1542	Aug. 28	P.S. 14.	St. Katherine Cree, Aldgate.	Letters Patent, 34 Hy. 8.
1563	May 12	P.S. 21.	St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street.	Conveyance.
1573	June 18	P.S. 21.	" "	Letters Patent, 15 Eliz.
1573	to 1636.	P.S. 21.	" "	Parish Accounts.
1580	Oct. 11.	P.S. 21.	" "	Lease.
1588	Apr. 4.	P.S. 21.	" "	Letters Patent, 30 Eliz.
"	Apr. 12	P.S. 21.	" " "	Conveyance.
"	"	P.S. 11.	" Nag's Head," Clerkenwell	Indenture.
1596	—	P.S. 37A.	" The Quest House," St. Andrew above the Bars, Holborn.	Letters Patent, 39 Eliz., pt. 6.
1601	Feb. 24	P.S. 21.	St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street.	Conveyance.
1606	Jan. 26	P.S. 21.	" "	Conveyance.
1608	Feb. 11	P.S. 21.	" "	Conveyance.
"	—	P.S. 88.	The Inner and Middle Temple	Letters Patent, 6 Jas. I.
1616	Nov. 20	P.S. 89.	King's Printing House, Thames Street.	Will.
1620	Apr. 21	P.S. 65.	Old Palace Yard, West- minster.	Letters Patent, 18 Jas. I.
1629	—	P.S. 13.	Colliery Row, Stepney ..	Deed.
1637	Apr. 3	P.S. 17.	Enfield Manor	Indenture.
1638	—	P.S. 7.	Chelsea Place and Manor ..	Letters Patent, 14 Chas. I., pt. 12.
1641	July 3	P.S. 17.	Enfield Manor	Indenture.
1644	June 18	P.S. 17.	Enfield Manor	Will.
1652	June 30	P.S. 17.	Enfield Manor	Indenture.

As to the surveys themselves, the distinction between the two kinds is set forth in the general title of each. One set of surveys was authorised by an Act, passed 11th March, 1649, (17) for the sale of "the Fee Farm Rents belonging to the Commonwealth of England, formerly payable to the Crown of England, Duchy of Cornwall and Duchy of England." P.S. 5 (18), a "certificate concerning the Houses neere Charing Cross, Westm." (19) refers to this series. Addressed to the Trustees for Sale of Crown

(17) Scobell's Acts and Ordinances, Pt. 2, p. 106; Frith & Rait's Acts, &c., ii., pp. 358-362.

(18) The 1847 Calendar gives no date for this, and calls it "Only a Memorandum."

(19) The endorsement is marked "Dawgs," and shows that the document was received and transmitted to Col. Webb, 10 Mar., 1651.

lands, it runs :—" In obedience to an order directed to vs from " the hon^{ble} Trustees, beareing date the third of March instant " ffor the examining and certifieing whether the two tenements " at Charing Crosse formerly surveyed and returned (20). The " one in the possession of one Wright a Stone Cutter. The " other in the occupaçon of one Wolford be the same which " Sr Henery Crooke Knight purchased the ffee farme rent or " not Now these are to certifie that vpon writeings produced " to vs and vpon examinaçon of Witnesses Wee find the said " two Tenements formerly being one are the severall Tenements " exprest as above, and the very same which the said Sr Henery " Crooke purchased as aforesaid. Vnto the which wee haue " herevnto sett our hands the ninth day of March One thousand " six hundred fify and one.

" WILLIAM DAWGS.
" ALEXANDER ROWLEY.
" THO. TANNER."

P.S. 65 is a similar document referring to the " Stone Tower in the Pallace yard in Fee," except that there is no notification of a previous order from the Trustees.

A second set of survyys is that undertaken under a Commission grounded upon the Act already mentioned, passed 16 July, 1649, for the sale of Crown Lands (21). The authority is clearly indicated in the title, for example, of P.S. 70 which is endorsed : " Pallace yard. Rec^d : this 22^d : of June, 1658. Transmitted to the S^rveyor Gra^{ll} the same day." (22). The title of this Survey runs as follows, the words forming an inverted triangle (23) :—

" A Survey of a certaine shed wth a small p[']cell of Grounde " therevnto apperteyning and belonging Scituate lying and " being wthin y^e Cittie of Westminst. in the Countie of Midd. " late p[']cell of the Possessions of Charles Stewart late King of " England, made and taken the 23^d day of June (24) 1658 by " vertue of a Comission grounded upon an Act of [*y^e Commons* " *assembled in*] (25) Parliam^t for Sale of the Honno^{rs} Manno^{rs} " and lands, herctofore belonging to y^e late King Queene & " Prince, vnder the hands and seales of five or more of the " Trustees in y^e Act named & appointed."

(20) This refers to P.S. 4, dated Aug., 1650.

(21) Scobell, Pt. 2, p. 51; Frith & Rait, ii., 168-191.

(22) The 18th century label says : " A Shed and Piece of Gro^d in Old Palace Yard."

(23) For a good example of this arrangement see P.S. 17, Enfield Manor.

(24) " March " erased.

(25) Inserted above.

Similar headings appear in P.S. 2, 4, 5, 10-15, 17, 21, 60, 70; but P.S. 19, dated 2 May, 1657, has a shorter title:

“Com̄. Midds. A Survey of a Parcell of Grownd lyeing
“and being in ye p’rish of Enfeild and heretofore belonging
“to ye: late King Charles &c.”

This is endorsed “Enfeild Mead,” and a note shows that it was received and transmitted to the Surveyor General on the 10th June, 1657. A further note, scored through, says: “Mr. Webb, wee were desired by Col. Webb to signe these Surveys, the one was (? made) by himSelfe, and—,” thus abruptly ending. The signatures of Col. Wm. Webb, Hugh Webb, Wm. Mar and Rowl. Brasbridge appear at the end of the survey.

Some of the surveys have seals attached to them as well as the signatures of the surveyors, and they are further distinguished by a special endorsement referring to the Army. Thus P.S. 17 D (a), (26) a survey of “Little Munky Mead,” Enfield Chase (27 October, 1658) bears this note on the back of folio 2: “ffor the Hon^{ble} The Trustees for Sale of the Hon^{rs} Mann^{rs} & Lands belonging to the late King, Queene & Prince & of the fower fforrests or Chases reserved for collaterall security to the soldier(s).” Similar endorsements occur on P.S. 17 K. (“Pagett’s peece,” 12 November, 1658), P.S. 17 K.K. (“North Camelott,” 3 November, 1658) (27) and other surveys of ground in Enfield Chase.

A number of “Additional Surveys,” so called, appear in the series, for example, P.S. 3, 33, 40, 57, 59, 72, 92 and 98. With the exception of the first named, all are short surveys written on a single sheet. The titles, too, are contracted, save in the case of P.S. 33, endorsed “Additional. Hampton Court. Recd. this 27th of January, 1650. Transmitted to the S’veyor G’rall same day. Returned the 3d of ffbruary, 1650.” The heading of this document is unusual:—

“An Additionall Survey of some part of the Meadowes belonging to the hon^r: of Hampton Court formerly surveyed (among “other things apperteyning to the said hon^r) But now (According to Order of the Com^{tes}: of Parliam^t: for removeing obstructions, and by Order of the hon^{ble} Trustees sitting at Worster

(26) This is omitted from the 1847 and 1908 Lists.

(27) These surveys record the Valuations of the different properties, and mention that “the third parte of the sayd annuall vallue (*quoted*) is to be sold for ready mony.”

“house for the sale of the late king’s lands) devided, severed
 “and sett apart for ye : feeding of the game of deere, now and
 “hereafter to be kept in the house Parke adioyning to Hampton
 “Court.”

The additional Survey of Marylebone Park Highway (P.S. 57, March, 1650) provides a second instance where orders are quoted “from the Hon^{ble} Trustees sittinge at Wočester house.”

A number of surveys bear evidence of having passed through the hands of the “Committee of Obstrucons to Sales”—styled in P.S. 57 above “the Hon^{ble}. Comittée of Parliamt^e for Removcinge of Obstruçcons.” This Committee was appointed first by the Ordinance of 21 November, 1648, to deal with the Bishops’ estates, then it was utilised for other ecclesiastical property (20 June, 1649), and finally its services were requisitioned under the Act of 18 February, 1650, to dispose of difficulties arising out of the sale of Crown lands. Orders from this Committee are quoted in P.S. 33, Hampton Court (January, 1650), and P.S. 57 above. P.S. 6, Charing Cross (August, 1650) has an endorsement on folios 3 and 4 in which the Commissioners affirm the claims of Sir David Cunningham to the reversion of certain tenements. At times the decision is against the Commonwealth, as will be seen, for example, in P.S. 51 (a survey of “ Long Acre *alias* Elm Close,” March, 1650) where the claim of Capt. W. Disher on behalf of the Commonwealth is dismissed, while those of the Earl of Monmouth and the Mercers’ Company are recited at length and allowed. In the case of P.S. 64, New Palace Yard (January, 1650), the survey is vacated because the Commissioners, by an order dated 17 March of the same year, allow the claims of Edward Jolly to certain parcels of ground granted to him in fee farm. P.S. 26, St. Giles in the Fields (November, 1656) contains a number of petitions and certificates respecting certain property which Samuel Chidley purchased as Trustee for Col. Brook ; in the result the Commissioners allow two other claims in part of the premises, dismissing Chidley, but ordering that he be “reprized for his purchase money.” Again, in P.S. 38, St. Martin in the Fields (July, 1650) the Surveyors return by a letter attached to the first leaf, that the premises are claimed by Christopher Vernon and Justinian Povey, and these claims are certified by the Commissioners on folios 6-7 to have been fully made out. Among the Commissioners who sign the orders of this Committee are the following :—

- 1653. Jo. Berners (P.S. 17).
- 1654. Francis Mussenden (P.S. 21).
- 1653-1654. Rob. Aldworth, (P.S. 17, 21).
- Hy. Pytt, (P.S. 17, 21).
- Wm. Roberts, (P.S. 17, 21).

The care taken by the "Committee for Obstructions" to decide disputed cases is praiseworthy, and a good instance of the method adopted is furnished by P.S. 17, Enfield Manor and Chace. This survey is preceded by a petition from "the Borderers on Endfeild Chase" (ff. 1), which the Surveyor General endorses on November 20, 1650, with the remark, "The peticoners did by this their peticō make clayme to their woods & comon wh. in the Chase aforesd." The survey which follows (ff. 3-5) is unsigned, the Memorandum stating that "wee have sett downe as above written the Quantity and Quality of the said Chace"—amounting to 7,904 acres, which at 12s. per acre came to £4,742 8s.—"and leave the orderinge of the same to your no^{rs} Wisedomes and Consideracons." The verdict of the Jury presented to the Court of Survey is mentioned. (28) Then the orders of the Committee for Obstructions follow (ff. 4-5 *dorso*) under the heading:

" 26 May 1653.

" By the Com^{rs} for removing Obstructions in the Sale of
" the Honnours &c. of the late King, Queene & Pr."

First of all, a petition from Wm. Wakefield, a merchant of London, is referred to in which he is stated to be the owner of Glebe land attached to Edmonton Parsonage. This is reported upon by "Mr. Graves of Councell for the Commonwealth," in his statement presented to the Trustees for the Sale of Crown Lands. Evidence in favour of the claim is summarized (including grants, wills and indentures of 3 July, 1641, 18 June, 1644, and 30 June, 1652), and customs of long standing are stated on oath by the Woodwardes and other officials of the Chace. Finally, the decision is reached to allow the claim of Wm. Wakefield and his assigns, and the order is given "that the Surveyor Gener^{ll} for Sale of the said Hon^{rs}. &c. doe enter and Record uppon the Survey of the said Chace the sayd Intrest accordingly. Four signatures of Commissioners follow, with the endorsement "Enterd. the xjth June 1653," but without the signature on this occasion of the Surveyor General, Col. Wm. Webb. Another example, P.S. 21 (dated Dec., 1654), respecting the claim of John Raymond to certain houses in Parsonage Alley, "Doe litle Lane," in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street, recites the claim at some length, and after quoting various grants subsequent to 1542, the evidence of the Parish Account Books is taken for the period 1570 to 1636, the decision of the Commissioners in favour of Jn. Raymond being recorded at last and then signed by the Surveyor General.

(28) It will be found in P.S. 17A. ff. 20-21: "Verdict of the Jury Impannelled at a Court of Survey 29 Aug., 1650, for ye Mannor of Enfeild."

As an example of the petitions entered upon the records, the case of the Enfield Chase "Borderers" may be given (29):—

" To the hon^{ble} the [Committee and Trustees](30) for
 " Sale of the Honor^s Mannors & lands [of the](30) late King,
 " Queene & Prince.

" The humble petiçon of y^e Inhabitants of y^e seu'all
 " parishes of Edmonton, Hadley & South Mymys,
 " Borderers on Endfeild Chase in y^e County of Middx.
 " Humbly Shewing,

" That time out of minde, y^e Inhabitants of y^e said
 " respectiue places haue Comōned in y^e said Chase wth all
 " manner of Comōnable cattell at all times of y^e ycere,
 " & of the trees there growing vsed to haue Mast for
 " their Swyne, wood for their fuell & bushes for their
 " fences wth sundry other priuiledges, Of w^{ch} they haue
 " enjoyed a Contynued allowance & Vsage (as of right
 " they p^rscribe to haue) both during such time as y^e
 " said Chase was y^e successiue inheritance of sundry
 " great persons then Peeres of y^e Realme, and of high
 " place & office therein, as likewise euer since it hath
 " bene annexed to y^e Reuenū of y^e Crowne as part of
 " y^e possessions of y^e Dutchy of Lancaster, Without
 " w^{ch} yo^r pet^rs ffecholds would bee much impaired,
 " and many hundreds of miserable poore families of
 " y^e said Townes become an vnsupportable burthen to
 " y^e rest of y^e Inhabitants: Their Claimes Yo^r pet^rs
 " at a Court of Survey late holden for y^e Manno^r of
 " Endfeild, Did by y^e direçcons & appointm^t of those
 " who held y^e same Court, make knowne to y^e Iury
 " impannelled vppon that occasion who had in charge
 " to p^rsent y^e same, But whereas in all Enquests
 " touching y^e said Chase, it was y^e annçient vsage to
 " enquire by a mixed Iury both of y^e said bordering
 " Townes, as of y^e Tenants of y^e said Manno^r, This
 " Custome being nowe omitted yo^r pet^rs haue great
 " cause to rest vnsatisfyed how farr forth y^e said Iury
 " have taken notice of, or made p^rsentm^t of their said
 " right of Comōn or other profitts within y^e said Chase.

(29) P.S. 17. Petition dated 20 Nov., 1650, the Survey Oct., 1650, and the Orders of the Commissioners 26 May, 1653. The Petition (f. 1) is an insertion written on quarto-folded paper.

(30) Paper torn.

“ In consideraçon whereof, yo^r pet^{rs} humbly
 “ addresse themselues to this hon^{ble} Comittec,
 “ being ready to affirme & sett their said vndoubted
 “ rights & claimes within y^e said Chase :

“ Humbly praying that in y^e settling and trans-
 “ ferring of y^e said Mannor of Endfeild to any
 “ person or persons whatsoeuer, Their said Interests
 “ p^rscription and Vsage in y^e said Chase may not
 “ bee infringed, but y^t as they have done time out
 “ of minde, soe they may still enioy y^e same,

“ In contynuançe whereof,

“ They shall humbly pray &c.”

The comment of the Surveyor-General has already been noted, together with the orders of the Committee for Removing Obstructions to Sales.

Frequently the surveys contain a note of reservation. For instance, P.S. 2, St. Botolph, Aldgate (November, 1653) concludes, in reference to the claim of “ Mr. Cartwrite ” that “ he hath not made anie thing appeare vnto vs to cleare the same, w^{ch} wee leave to further consideraçon.” The claim of Mr. Brewer, “ a Papist in Armes,” to two tenements near Charing Cross (P.S. 4, August, 1650), similarly was “ not made out,” and the marginal endorsement reads : “ This Title to be made good within tyme”. In the meantime, the tenements being under sequestration, the tenants paid rent to the State. Again, P.S. 10, a survey of “ The ffreying Pann neere Clerkenwell ” (June, 1653), has a memorandum showing that Thos. Stoakes the younger (31) “ hath bin Sumõned to p^rduce his evidences concerning the title therein ; yett there hath bin nothing showed, which we leave to ffurther consideraçon.” In P.S. 11, likewise, dated June, 1653, “ Mr. John Jonnes Liveing at Turnn Greene ” produced an Indenture of 1588 in support of his claim to “ a tenement called the Naggs head in Clerkenwell But in Respect there was no Letters Pattents p^rduced for Clearing the same, nor the discover (32) satisfied in the aforesaid Deed ; Therefore we Leave it to ffurther Consideraçon.” Two claimants to “ The Halfe moone in Collierie Rowe,” Stepney

(31) A similar statement in P.S. 12 (of the same date) shows that he also failed to “ cleare his title ” to a tenement called “ The Glovers Armes neere Clerkenwell.”

(32) Stated to be Matthew Scarborrowe.

(P.S. 13, June, 1653), also failed, Hy. Blacke pretending that the premises were given to his wife, and Wm. Dudley that they were settled upon him by administratorship, through a deed of 1629 from Lord Wentworth—and again “wee Leave it to further Consideraçon.” Once more is recorded the marginal note: “These claymes to bee made good.” The case of Wm. How, claiming tenements in the “parish of Creechurch, London” (P.S. 14, January, 1651), by virtue of a Grant in Fee by Hy. VIII., is clearly stated: “[He] hath not cleered the said clayme to vs, although hee hath many Sumons by Warrant & otherwise, & did not only neglect but refuse to cleere the same, soe that wee returne the said Tenements in possession; and leave it to the further examynaçon of the Surveyor Generall & your hono^{rs} Judgments.” The claim of Dr. Chamberlain to “a Messuage in the parish of St. Dunstanes in the *East*, London,” (33) (P.S. 15, February, 1652), could not be substantiated, because “the said Doctor is out of England.” The memorandum of P.S. 17, Enfield Chace (October, 1650), refers to the claims of the bordering townships, and ends by leaving “the orderinge of the same to your ho^{rs} Wisedomes and Consideraçons.” Two deeds are submitted on behalf of Jn. Raymontt in P.S. 21, St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street (December, 1654), “but being not fully satisfied in the truth of the said Deeds Wee leave the same to your Honno^{rs} further determinaçon.” The surveyors are all the more inclined to adopt this course after inspecting the parish books produced by the Churchwardens, so that again they add the comment “wee leave to further consideraçon.” Occasionally, as in P.S. 40 and 72, St. James’s Fair and “Pell Mell” (both dated July, 1650), the Surveyors, beinge “misinformed,” revise their valuations upon receipt of a “late and true Informaçon concerninge the same.” For similar reasons P.S. 9 and 51 are marked “Respited,” and P.S. 11 and 64, “Vacated.”

Several of the properties were brought to the notice of the Commissioners by persons whose names are recorded at the foot of the Surveys. Thus in P.S. 1 the Memorandum reads: “Wee finde the p^rmisses before mençoned to bee in p^rsent possession of the State and Cap^t Danyell, Goldsmith, is the Discoverer of them.” In P.S. 11 it is even mentioned that the informant was not “satisfied in the aforesaid Deed” of 12 April, 1588, which the claimant “John Jonnes” produced in lieu of

(33) So runs the endorsement, but the Survey itself reads, “St. Dunstans in the *West*.”

Letters Patent. The following "Discoveries" are recorded in the Surveys :—

Date.	Discoverer.	No.	Premises.
1651 Apr.	Capt. Danyell ..	P.S. 1.	" Baylyes Place," St. Botolph without Aldgate.
1652 Feb.	Mr. Robinson ..	P.S. 15.	Messuage, Whitefriars.
1653 June	Mathew Scarborrowe ..	P.S. 11.	" Nags Head," Clerkenwell.
"	Mathew Scarbrugh ..	P.S. 13.	" The Halfe Moon," Colliery Row, Stepney.
1653 Nov.	Henery Colborne ..	P.S. 2.	Waste ground, St. Botolph without Aldgate.
1657 June	Nicholus Elton ..	P.S. 19.	Lammas ground, Enfield.
1658 June	John Phelps ..	P.S. 70.	Ground, Old Palace Yard.

Maps among the Parliamentary Surveys are rare. There is one, however, attached to P.S. 25, St. Giles in the Fields (November, 1650). The Enfield series also bear witness to the existence of "Plotts," on which the various portions of the Chase were marked. P.S. 17 O., for instance, refers to parcels of ground (indicated by means of letters on the plan) surveyed in October and November, 1658, marked as follows :—

Date.	"Plotts."	Folios.	Names.
1658 Oct. 27	L	21-23.	Fennislade.
" "	N	14-15.	Fairethorne.
" Nov. 3	EE	19-20.	South Cunnyborough.
" "	GG	8-10.	Little Hook Hill (34).
" "	KK	16-18.	West Barvin.
" "	TT	11-13.	Old Lawne.
" Nov. 10	II	1-3.	Hartgreene.
" [" ?]	LL	4-6.	South Barvin (34).

The waste lands occasionally are referred to, as in P.S. 2, St. Botolph without Aldgate, where a former "ditch and common way" is surveyed; in P.S. 35, "a voyd parcel of ground or soyl" near "Hide Park" called "Hayhill"; and in P.S. 66, referring to ground "whereon standeth an old ruinous wall" in Old Palace Yard, Westminster. Other instances are P.S. 59 and 92, Swan Close, Westminster and Tower Dock (both 1650). A parcel of pasture formerly Marsh land is also recorded in P.S. 24, St. Giles in the Fields (November, 1650). Encroachments and enclosures are to be found among the documents. For example,

(34) Folio 7 is missing, or f. 8 is wrongly numbered.

P.S. 2 contains a Memorandum on folio 2 stating that "it appears vnto vs by severall Deposicõs formerly taken before one of the Barrons of the Excheq^r that the aforesaid percell of ground was a Comon way and ditch belonging to the late dissolved Monastery of Graces or some part thereof, w^{ch} said way wth the Ditch doth allsoe appeare vnto vs to be incroached and taken into a garden, now in the possession or occupaõ of Tho: Chandler Teñnte to one Mr. Cartwrite who p^rtendeth a right to the p^rmisses." (November, 1653). P.S. 17 A., dated November, 1658, has a special memorandum (35) headed: "Here begins the cottages and tenements built upon the Chace (36) without leave or licence of the Lord of the Manor." In the later surveys the reference is always to "the late dischased Enfield Chace." Several gardens and yards adjacent to Goring House are mentioned in P.S. 27 (March, 1651); the lands are stated to have been "lately inclosed by Lord Goring," and the officials found it necessary to enquire into this in P.S. 28 (June, 1652), which is really a certificate, exhibiting the examination of several witnesses as to the extent of the premises.

Details of manorial lands and customs, rents and profits, leases and occupiers, are found in a number of the surveys. Thus the long account of Hampton Court in P.S. 32 (April, 1653) concerns the Mansion commonly so called, "with the barns, stables, and backsides used and enjoyed with the Mansion House, together with the House Parke, the Course and Meadows, the Hare Warren, Midle Parke and Bushy Parke, with all other lands, buildings, woods, timber and appurtenances." The Enfield particulars are voluminous. P.S. 16, concerning "Edelmeton *alias* Edmonton" (Junc, 1650) contains on the last three folios lists of names of frecholders and copyholders, with the rents of their premises. P.S. 30, Hampton, dated October, 1650, concludes with a "rental of the free and copyhold tenants of the Honor of Hampton Court;" this list is omitted from P.S. 31, which in other respects is a duplicate survey. Particulars of "The King's College" at Chelsea, "The King's Printing House" in Thames Street, and "The King's Slaughter House" at Millbank, are recorded in P.S. 8, 89 and 62, dated May, 1652, December, 1653. and January, 1649, respectively. The only records dealing with Highways and Waterways are P.S. 57 and 90—the former concerning "a Certaine peice, way, or Track of ground Lyeinge and being in Marybone Parke" leading from "Marybone Towne gate to Barrowhillgate" (March, 1650); while the latter refers to the Thames and its tributaries between "the great bridge of Staines and the Town of Cirencester" (April, 1659). Lastly the Fair of St. James, Westminster, is valued in P.S. 40 and 72 (July, 1650).

(35) It commences on folio 4.

(36) Enfield.

IV.—THE VALUATIONS OF THE SURVEYS.

The particulars respecting houses and tenements are of very great interest, for there is considerable evidence of adaptation both within the structures and without. In P.S. 14 we find that nine houses in St. Katherine Cree parish have become twelve tenements. Two houses in Old Fish Street (P.S. 21) were formerly but a cottage and a storehouse; while "a meene tenement" in St. Michael's, Crooked Lane (P.S. 60) has been altered into three small tenements—a memorandum stating that "the aboue said house is very much out of Repairr," although the rent had risen from 5s. in 1607 to £10 for a one year's lease in 1649. In this case the house was so divided that a cobbler had one small shop (with a chamber above, and a garret overhead), a "meal man" had a second small shop (likewise with a Chamber and garret), while "y^e backe part of y^e said house" consisted of a kitchen (with a divided chamber above, and a garret over that); yet the whole property was only 40 feet long by 28 feet wide. Not only were upper chambers divided, as in this building, but even the garret was divided into two parts and the kitchen into three in the case of a house surveyed in Old Fish Street (P.S. 21); while the hall was subdivided in another instance at Whitefriars (P.S. 15), and the lower room of the "Glovers' Arms" at Clerkenwell (P.S. 12) became two portions—"a shopp and a drinking Roome." Tenements are found in out-of-the-way places: two were surveyed in "the back yard of Somerset House *alias* Denmark House" (P.S. 82). A number of "backehouses" adjoin main structures, and these receive upper rooms. Many "shedds" also appear in courtyards and "backsides," those of New Palace Yard (P.S. 63) being described as "lately erected there", along with the new tenements (February, 1650). Other sheds are referred to in P.S. 1, 11, 15, 49, 52, 60, 70, 79 and 98, and there is evidence that some of them were occupied. Suffolk Stables near Spring Gardens are referred to in P.S. 86. The Conduit in King Street, Westminster, is surveyed in P.S. 46 and 49. The "Halfe Moon" in Coltery Row, Stepney (P.S. 13) had a well, and the "Capitall Messuage in Whitefriars" (P.S. 15) possessed "a pompe," while the well-known "Dame Ann a'Cleere well" at "Shoreditch *alias* Shortditch", is recorded in P.S. 79.

The valuation of the houses throws some light upon their construction and adaptation. A cottage at "Baylyes place," St. Botolph Without Aldgate, for instance, is stated to be "built wth Tymber and flemish walle & covered wth Tyle, consistinge of two Roomes belowe stayres and two Roomes over the same, and one shedd thervnto adioyninge," the value being 70 shillings. Occasionally the "entry" is indicated, and in the case of P.S. 11

it is shown that the "Nag's Head," Clerkenwell, had "two Entereys on the second story."

The various features of the premises surveyed are grouped and lettered below, for the purpose of brief reference in connection with the valuations that follow :—

(i.) INDOORS :

A. *Ground Floor* :

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (a) Cellar, | (f) parlour, |
| (b) hall, | (g) shop, |
| (c) kitchen, | (h) entry, |
| (d) drinking room, | (i) closet, |
| (e) larder, | (j) other rooms. |

B. *First Floor* :

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Entry, | (d) withdrawing room, |
| (b) closet, | (e) lodging room, |
| (c) dining room, | (f) chambers. |

C. *Second Floor* :

- (a) Closet,
(b) chambers.

D. *Third Floor* :

- (a) Closet,
(b) chambers.

E. *Garret*.

(ii.) OUTDOORS :

F. *Buildings* :

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Backhouse, | (d) washing house, |
| (b) "house of office," | (e) coalhouse, |
| (c) tool house, | (f) shed. |

G. *Ground* :

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| (a) Garden, | (d) well, |
| (b) yard, | (e) pump. |
| (c) backside, | |

Where figures are given as well as letters, the reference is to the *number* of rooms, &c, indicated by the particular letter. Thus, the following examples occur :—

A. 2a. 2c. 2j. 4j. : referring to cellars, kitchens, and other rooms on the Ground Floor.

B. 2a. 2b. 2f. 3f. 4f. 6f. 8f. 9f. : indicating entries, closets, and chambers on the First Floor.

C. 2b. 3b. ; D. 2b. : the reference being to chambers on the Second and Third Floors.

E. 2.7 ; G. 2b. : the details indicated being garrets and yards.

Some of the valuations of buildings give measurements as well, although in the case of the "additional survey" of P.S. 98, "Dogge Taverne," Westminster, only dimensions are recorded, and these are:—

- (1) P.S. 98, Westminster: length, 68–37 feet, breadth 59–33 feet; the adjoining tenement, length 50½ feet, breadth 18 (South), 21 (Middle), 35½ feet (North); yard, containing shed, 46½ ft. long by 42 ft. broad (South), narrowing to 12 feet (North).

In the following cases "Admeasurement and Valuation" go together, the details of the premises being indicated by letters, in accordance with the scheme given above:—

PREMISES.	SIZE.	VALUE.
(2) P.S. 15, Whitefriars: Messuage (A. a. b. c. e. f. g.; B. b. c. d. 4f.; C. a; E. 7; F. b. f.; G. a. 2b. e) ..	20 poles	£40 p.a.
(3) P.S. 4, Charing Cross: Tenement (A. a. c. g; B. 2f; C. 2b; D. 2b; E. 2; F. c; G. b.)	55 ft. by 12 ft.	£40 p.a.
(4) P.S. 4, Charing Cross: Tenement (A. a. c. g; B. c. f; C. 2b; E. 2; G. b.)	55 ft. by 14 ft.	£34 p.a.
(37) (5) P.S. 60, St. Michael's, Crooked Lane: 3 Tenements (Ag, Bf, E; Ag, Bf, E; Ac. Bf. E; with Ff, and G. c.)	40 ft. by 28 ft.	£10 p.a.
(6) P.S. 21, Old Fish Street: Tenement (A. a. c (3 parts). h; B. e; C. a. b.; E. (2 parts)): (frontage:—) ..	21 ft. 4 ins.	£8 10s. p.a.
(39) (7) P.S. 21, Old Fish Street: Tenement (A. c. h; B. 2b. 2f; F. a; E): (frontage:—)	14 ft. 8 ins.	£8 p.a.
(8) P.S. 13, "The halfe Moon," Colliery Rowe, Stepney: Messuage (A. a. b. c. f. i; B. 4f; E2; G. a. c. d) ..	3 poles	£6 p.a.
(9) P.S. 70, Palace Yard: A Shed and parcel of ground: the Shed being 11 ft. by 9 ft. 4 ins.; the "slippe of ground" 20 ft. by 9½ (South) or 6 ft. (North) .. .. .	..	£3 10s. p.a.

(37) Formerly one messuage.

(38) The Rent under a lease of 1607 for 40 years was 5s. p.a.; therefore the "Improvement" was £9 15s., and Hannath Boyce had a lease for 1 year from 21 Dec., 1649, at £10 p.a.

(39) Under a lease of 1606 for 40 years the rent for Nos. 6 and 7 was 6s. 8d. plus 6s. 8d. for a Lamb for increase of rent.

The succeeding premises have no recorded measurements, but the valuation is given, varying from £2 to £32 per annum, the details of the premises being indicated as before:—

PREMISES.	VALUE.
(40) (10) P.S. 11, "Nags Head," Clerkenwell: Messuage (A. a. c. 4j; B. 2a. 3f; C. 2b; E. 2; F. d. c. f; G. a. b.)	£32 p.a.
(41) (11) P.S. 14, Katherine Cree: Tenement (A. a. g. j; B. 8f. 4f. backwards; G. b. c.)	£20 p.a.
(12) P.S. 14, <i>Ibid.</i> : Tenement (A. a. c. g; B. 6f; F. a) ..	£18 p.a.
(13) P.S. 14, <i>Ibid.</i> : Tenement (A. g; B. 3f; F. a) ..	£18 p.a.
(14) P.S. 14, <i>Ibid.</i> : House (42) (A. a. g; B. 6f) ..	£18 p.a.
(15) P.S. 14, <i>Ibid.</i> : Tenement 43 (A. a. c; B. 9f; F. a; G. b) ..	£15 p.a.
(16) P.S. 14, <i>Ibid.</i> : Tenement (44) (A. 2a. c. f. g; B. 4f) ..	£13 p.a.
(17) P.S. 14, <i>Ibid.</i> : House (A. c. f; B. 4f; F. a.) ..	£12 p.a.
(18) P.S. 1, "Baylyes Place," St. Botolph without Aldgate: 2 Tenements (A. 2c. g; B. 3f; G. b) ..	£12 p.a.
(19) P.S. 14, Katherine Cree: Messuage (45) (A. a. c. g; B. 4f) ..	£11 p.a.
(20) P.S. 14, <i>Ibid.</i> : Tenement (A. a. c. g; B. 6f) ..	£11 p.a.
(21) P.S. 14, <i>Ibid.</i> : House (A. c; B. 2f; C. 3b) ..	£11 p.a.
(22) P.S. 14, <i>Ibid.</i> : House (A. g; B. 3f) ..	£10 p.a.
(23) P.S. 14, <i>Ibid.</i> : House (A. a. c. g; B. 3f; G. c) ..	£8 p.a.
(24) P.S. 12, Clerkenwell (46): Messuage (A. a. d. g; B. 2f; E; G. c.) ..	£6 p.a.
(25) P.S. 10, Clerkenwell (47): Messuage (A. a. g; B. 2f)	£5 p.a.
(26) P.S. 1, "Baylyes Place," St. Botolph without Aldgate: Cottage (A. 2j; B. 2f; F. f) ..	£3 p.a.
(27) P.S. 1, <i>Ibid.</i> : House (A. j; B. f; C. b; F. 2f; G. a)	£3 p.a.
(48) (28) P.S. 1, <i>Ibid.</i> : Cottage (A. 2j; B. 2f; F. f) ..	£2 p.a.

The valuation of land in connection with the enumerated premises is rarely given separately. Three cases are as follows:—

- (29) P.S. 1, "Baylyes Place," St. Botolph without Aldgate: The ground whereon the houses stand (see above, Nos. 18, 26–28), "well planted with Variety of fruite Trees:" 287 ft. by 136 (North) increasing to 145 ft. (South) £12 p.a.

(40) The yearly rent under a grant of 1588 was 3s. 4d.

(41) Nos. 11–17 and 19–23 formerly made 9 houses, their old rents being respectively £18, £17 6s., £16, £16, £12 6s. 8d., £12, £10 10s., £10, £10, £8, £7, £8; but under a grant of 1542 there was "noe account for the same."

(42) "The Rose and Crown." (43) "The Three Pidgions."

(44) "The Blackamores head." (45) "The Green Man."

(46) The "Glover's Armes." (47) "The Frying Pann."

(48) P.S. 89. King's Printing House under a lease of 1616, had a rent of £4 6s. 8d.

(30) P.S. 2, Waste ground, St. Botolph without Aldgate. (49) Length, 12 perches to 6 p. (North); breadth 20 feet; total 22 pls.—
£1 p.a.

(31) P.S. 92, Waste ground, Tower Dock: 18 ft. by 7 ft.. . . 2s. 6d. p.a.

As an example of the valuation of land in semi-urban districts the case of Swan Close in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields may be noticed:—

(32) P.S. 59, St. Martin's, Westminster: Swan Close, a piece of Lammas land, "Waste ground": 3 roods 3 perches 8 primes: "reprisall 20 shillings."

Under rural conditions, the valuation of land ranged from 10s. per acre for "Chase" land, apart from the timber, at Enfield, and 12s. per acre for pasture ground in the same locality, to 30s. per acre for enclosed meadow ground at Hampton Court:—

(33) P.S. 33, Hampton Court: "The Thirty Acree peece."
Measurement, "30 acres" Valuation £45 p.a.

The following examples are taken from Enfield Chace (excepting No. 40 which refers to lammas land in the parish of Enfield). It is clear that the value of land varied in different parts of the Chace. The letters A, B and C stand for the essential particulars:—

- A. Acreage of the property surveyed.
B. Annual Value of the same.
C. $\frac{1}{3}$ of Ann. Value "to be sold for ready money."

ENFIELD SURVEYS.	A.			B.			C.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(34) P.S. 17. Enfield Chace: Pasture ground (50)	7,904	0	0	4,742	8	0	—	—	—
(35) P.S. 17 KK. North Camelott: Ground	80	0	0	40	0	0	13	6	8
(36) P.S. 17 D (a). "Little Munky Mead": Ground	34	2	0	29	6	6	9	15	6
(37) P.S. 17 AA. Old Lawne: Ground	34	3	0	26	1	3	8	13	9
(38) P.S. 17 B. Little Broad Slade: Ground	24	2	0	17	15	3	5	18	5
(39) P.S. 17 BB. Denms Lawne: Ground	4	3	0	3	1	9	1	0	7
(40) P.S. 19. "Enffield Meade": Meadow Ground (51)	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	—	—
(41) P.S. 17 K. "Pagetts Peece": Ground	0	1	26	0	8	0	0	2	8

(49) Formerly ditch and common way leading from Well Close to Hogg-lane.

(50) In addition to the "Inrayled ground belonging to the Three Lodges."

(51) "Being Lammas ground in a Comon Meade there called Mill Marsh" Under a lease of 1638 this formed part of a reserved Rent of £9 13s. 8d. (Manor of Theobalds).

The Valuation of Timber growing upon the " peeces of ground " in Enfield Chace, and the " third " to be sold for cash, are stated below. The only other surveys dealing with Woods are P.S. 45, Little St. John's Wood and Highbury Wood (Islington, September, 1650), and P.S. 56, Great St. John's Wood (Marylebone and Hampstead, January, 1649). " Trees and all other wood now standing, growing and being on premisses " in Enfield Chace :—

ENFIELD CHACE TIMBER.	B.			C.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(42). North Camelott (No. 35 above)	52	0	0	17	6	8
(43). Old Lawne (No. 37 above)	1	16	0	0	12	0
(44). Little Broad Slade (No. 38 above)	1	12	0	0	10	8
(45). Denss Lawne (No. 39 above)	0	16	0	0	5	4

Among " Miscellaneous Valuations " may be mentioned the Rents of Assize and Court Baron fines, together with a Highway and the toll of a Fair. The Highway is valued at the rate of £1 6s. 8d. per annum, the remaining valuations being :—

MISCELLANEOUS VALUATIONS.		VALUE.		
		£	s.	d.
(46).	P.S. 17. Enfield Manor : Rents of Assize or Customary			
	Quitrents (Copyholders)	10	10	0
	Ditto (Freeholders)	9	1	11½
	Court Baron fines and Issues, etc. (52) ..	30	0	0
(47).	P.S. 57. Marylebone Park : Way or Track. (53) 330			
	perches by 2½ perches ; total 5 acres 25 p.	6	17	6
(48).	P.S. 40. St. James : "benefitt and profit of the Tolle of			
	a faire," valued in a former survey at ..	6	13	4
	" Wee doe now value the aforesaid Tolle " (54)	0	13	4
(49).	P.S. 72. " Pell Mell " : " benefitt and profit of the			
	Pickage and Stallage of a faire yearly kept			
	at St. James " (former survey valuation) ..	3	13	4
	Increase under new survey (£6)	9	13	4

(52) The " sum totall " is wrongly stated to be £50 1s. 11½d.

(53) Leading from " Marybone Towne gate to Barrow hillgate " ; the sum stated is the " reprice " on a five year basis.

(54) The £6 deducted is transferred to P.S. 72 (see next entry).

V.—THE PLACE NAMES OF THE SURVEYS.

The place names of Middlesex (55) recorded in the Surveys are very numerous, and some of them throw considerable light on the question of origin and development of urban properties. In the following list an attempt is made to group the names under five main heads, viz., Parochial names, buildings, roads and lesser ways, water, and land (urban and rural). The old spellings recorded in the surveys are preserved in the present list.

(i.) PAROCHIAL NAMES.

A list of the parishes referred to in the surveys will be found in the succeeding section dealing with "Classification." There are many district names, variously spelt, of which the chief are:—Algate, Bednall Greene, Chering Crosse (56), Haggerston, Hiberny, Highgate, Holloway, Hide Park, Pell Mell (57), Piccadilly, East Smithfield, Strand, Turn'm Greene, Whitechapel, Whitefriars, Whitehall.

(ii.) NAMES OF BUILDINGS.

The buildings include palaces, mansions, taverns, offices, colleges, parsonages, and lodges:—Hampton Court, New Palace and Old Palace (58) (Westminster); Chelsey College (59); Edmonton Parsonage and St. Mary Magdalen, *Old Fish Street*; *Dighton's*, *Norris's*, and *Potter's* Lodges, in Enfield Chase; Suffolk Stables (St. Martin-in-the-fields); Alienation Office (Temple); Staple Inn, Round Wolstaple (Westminster), Star Chamber, Inner and Middle Temple and the Tower.

- (1) "*Houses*."—The buildings so named include:—Blew-house (Enfield Chase); Spittle House (Highgate); Quest House (St. Andrew above Bars); Renish Wine House (Crooked Lane); Victuallinge House (60) (Aldgate);

(55) Midd', Midds', Midd'x, Midlesex. (56) Cheringe.

(57) "Pell Mall" is one of the variant spellings.

(58) Ould Pallace.

(59) Chelsey College *alias* the College of King James.

(60) Victualling Office, Navy Victualling House.

Goring House, St. James' House, Tennis Court House (St. Martin-in-the-Fields); King's Printing House (61) (Thames Street); King's Slaughter House (Millbank); Stone Tower and Stone Gatehouse (62) (Westminster); Duchy House (63), The Savoy (63), Somerset House (64), and Wo'cesterhouse (Strand) (65).

- (2) *Taverns and Tenements*.—The distinctively named premises include the following:—Bear, New Palace Yard; Blackamore's Head, New Palace Yard and St. Kath. Cree; Blue Muse, Piccadilly; Boar's Head, (66) Fleet Street and Old Fish Street; Crowne, Charing Cross and Piccadilly; Dogg, (67) New Palace Yard; Feathers, Piccadilly; Freying Pann, Clerkenwell; Glovers Armes, Clerkenwell; Greene Man, St. Kath. Cree; Halfe Moon, Stepney; Hare and Hound, Clerkenwell; Hornes, Piccadilly; Marmayde, Charing Cross; Nagshead, (68) Clerkenwell; Rose and Crowne, St. Kath. Cree; Sarizans Head, Old Fish Street; Ship, New Palace Yard; Three Bells, Strand; Three Flower de Lucas, Westminster; Three Pidgions, St. Kath. Cree; Unicorn, Clerkenwell.

(iii.) ROADS AND LESSER WAYS.

This group contains a number of names of alleys, courts, places, rows, and yards, some streets and "ways," and a few gates (69). The last named include:—Stone Gate, Westminster, the Iron Gate, Tower of London, and Marylebone Town Gate—among the urban gates; also Barrow Hill Gate, Hampstead, Bournegate and Cattlegate, Enfield Chase—in the rural districts.

- (1) *Streets and Ways* (70).—The former include:—Clerkenwell, Cow Crosse (71), Old Fish, Fleet, St. John, King, Thames and Turnmill; the latter are known as Marybone Way, Strand Way (72) and Camelott Way (Enfield Chase);

(61) The Printing Howse. (62) Stonehouse, Stonegate house, Gatehouse.
 (63) Duchy of Lancaster. (64) Somerset House *alias* Denmark House.
 (65) Worster House. (66) Boarehead. (67) Dogge. (68) Nags Head.
 (69) Algate and Highgate occur among the district names.
 (70) Holloway occurs among the district names. (71) Cow crosse.
 (72) "The King's Street called Strand Way."

while the "Lanes" named are:—Chancery, Chicke (St. Sepulchre), Doc litle (Old Fish Street), Hogg (Aldgate), and St. Michalls (73).

- (2) *Alleys and Yards*.—Beside Tennis Court (St. James), Colliery Row (74) (Stepney), Baylyes Place (75) (Aldgate) and Market Place (76) (Westminster), there are names of Alleys:—Bores Head (Fleet Street), Churchyard (Aldgate), Dagger (Clerkenwell) and Parsonage (Old Fish Street); and various names of Yards:—Fish, New Pallace, Ould Pallace and Scotland (in Westminster), and Vineger (Aldgate).

(iv.) WATER ASSOCIATIONS.

The names of this section embrace conduits, wells, ponds, rivers, ditches, moats and marshes, and to these may be added the names Turnmill (Clerkenwell), Millbank (Westminster), Great Bridge (Staines), Tower Dock and Tower Wharf. The Marsh-names include Marsh Close (77) (St. Giles-in-the-Fields), Mill Marsh and Fenny Slade (Enfield Chase). Graces Monastery ditch (78) occurs 1653, and Camelott Moat (Enfield Chase) in 1658.

- (1) *Conduits and Wells* (79).—Dame Ann A' Cleere Well (Shoreditch), Nodding Well (Enfield Chase); The Conduit and The Conduit Head (Westminster).
- (2) *Streams*.—Newe River (Islington), River Thames (80); Holbrooke, New Pond, Old Pond and Pond's Course (Enfield Chase).

(v.) MISCELLANEOUS NAMES.

The unassigned names of this extensive group are three in number, viz., "Barvin" (divided into three portions—East, South and West), "Camelott" (likewise into three parts—East, North and West), and "Cow Face"—all being pieces of ground

(73) Michaells.

(74) Collicrie.

(75) Bayliffs place.

(76) "Chelsey Place" is a mansion, 1652.

(77) Marsh Close *als.* Marshland.

(78) Shoreditch is called "Shoreditch *alias* Shorditch."

(79) Spring Gardens, 1650, and Clerkenwell, 1649–1653, are mentioned.

(80) "And all streams and brooks running thereinto," 1659.

in Enfield Chase, surveyed in 1658. The remainder need to be arranged, as shown below, in classes :—

- (1) *Manorial and Monastic*.—The former comprises the lands of Chelsea, Edmonton, Enfield, Halliford and Twickenham Manors, Hampton Court Honor and Manor, Lancaster Honor and Duchy, and the Bailiwick of St. James. The latter includes the lands of Clerkenwell Priory (St. Sepulchre), Deptford Monastery (St. Kath. Cree) and the Monastery of St. Mary of Grace (Aldgate).
- (2) *Physical Features*.—These embrace hills, plains and valleys (bottoms and slades)—the first including Barrow (Hampstead), Old Fish Street, Hay (St. Martin-in-the-Fields), and the following in Enfield Chase, viz., Blew-house, Camclott, Great and Little Hooke, Lodge, Great and Little Lodge, Long, Merry and Noddinswell. The second feature includes four “Planes” in Enfield Chase, called Green Oak, Horsey, Marke and Mathew. The third includes Hunt’s Bottom, Great and Little Broad Slade, Deepe Slade, and Fennyslade (81)—all of which are in Enfield Chase.
- (3) *Woodlands and Wastes* (82).—The latter refers to pieces in the parishes of St. Botolph Without, Aldgate and St. Martin-in-the-Fields, also near Hyde Park and Tower Dock. The woodlands are those of Enfield Chase, Hampton Court, Islington, Marylebone and Hampstead, and they include Hiberny Wood (1650), Great St. John’s Wood (Marylebone) and Little St. John’s Wood (Islington). There are also certain lawns, thorns, brakes, oaks and beeches in Enfield Chase, viz.:—Dennis Lawne, Old Lawne, Fairethorne, Mathew Brake, Green Oak Plane, High Beaches and Leezing Beech.
- (4) *Commons*.—In this section may be placed the Greens (83) and Lammas Grounds. All these names are found in the surveys of Enfield Chase, and they include the Lammas Grounds, with Hartgreen (84), and Edmonton, Enfield, Hadley, South Mymys and Old Parke Commons.

(81) Fennislade.

(82) Wast gro’d.

(83) Hartgreene.

(84) Bethnall Green, Clerkenwell Green and Turnham Green are referred to under the parish and district names.

- (5) *Parks and Grounds*.—Included here are the gardens, orchards and warrens. The Parks named are those of Enfield (Enfeild Parke and Old Parke), Hampton Court (Bushy Parke, House Park and Midle Parke), Hide Park, and Marrowbone Parke. (85) The grounds are called "Doggland" and "Military Ground" (St. Martin-in-the-Fields), "Lammas Grounds" being referred to under Commons. The gardens named include those of Goring House, Hampton Court, the Temple and Whitehall, with Spring Gardens and the Mulberry Garden (St. Martin-in-the-Fields), Patrick's Garden (86) and Pine Apple Garden (Aldgate). Orchards at Hampton Court and St. Martin-in-the-Fields are recorded. The Warrens of Hampton Court, including the Hare Warren, were surveyed in 1650 and 1653, also Cunnyborough (in two parts, North and South) at Enfield Chase, in 1658.
- (6) *Field Names*.—These refer to enclosures (Closes and Folds) and Picces (Meadows, Feedings, Acres, Corners and Heads). The first type includes Elm Close (87) and Swanneclose (St. Martin-in-the-Fields), Marsh Close (88) (St. Giles-in-the-Fields), Pell Mell Close (89), Well Close (Stepney), the Course (Hampton Court), and Old Fold (Enfield Chase). The second type includes Hyde Park Corner; Stroud Head and Red Clay (Enfield Chase); Mahew's Piece and Pagetts Peece (Enfield Chase); Fayre Feedings (Enfield Chase); Long Acre (St. Martin-in-the-Fields) and Thirty Acree peece (Hampton Court); King's Mead and King's Middle Mead (Hampton Court), Enfeild Mead, Great Monky Mead and Little Munky Mead (Enfield Chase).

(85) Marybone. (86) Patrickes Garden. (87) Long Acre *als.* Elm Close.
 (88) Marsh Close *als.* Marshland. (89) Pell Mell Field *or* Close (Piccadilly).

VI.—SUGGESTED CLASSIFICATION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS OF MIDDLESEX.

The Middlesex Surveys and Certificates formerly in the Augmentation Office may be grouped for the purposes of investigation into six sections, the figures being under revision and therefore provisional (90). The first division represents the ancient area of the City; the second and third indicate successive extensions, up to a mile from the City gates; the fourth includes its own suburbs in the parishes of St. James and St. Martin-in-the-Fields; the fifth comprises an area controlled under building restrictions—two miles (1607), three miles (1615), five miles (1620) and even ten miles from the City gates (1656); while the sixth is the residual county area, supplemented by the survey of the Thames and its tributaries between Staines and Cirencester. The divisions are as follows:—

Limits.	Surveys.	Dates.	Documents.		Folios.	
			1847.	1922.	1847.	1922.
i. The Walls ..	Urban ..	1649-1654	4	4	12	12
ii. The Bars ..	„ ..	1649-1653	9	9	75 (91)	77
iii. The Suburbs	Suburban..	1649-1657	23	24	162	162
iv. Westminster	„ ..	1649-1658	46	46	227	228
v. Protected Area	Semi-Rural	1649-1658	6	6	52	52
vi. Residual Area	Rural ..	1650-1659	57	70	268 (92)	273
			145	159	796 (93)	804

i. SURVEYS WITHIN THE WALLS OF LONDON, 1649-1654.

[P.S. 14. 21. 60. 89.]

1. 1651. 3 ff. St. Katherine Cree, (94) Aldgate.
2. 1654. 5 ff. St. Mary Magdalen, (95) Old Fish St.
3. 1649. 3 ff. St. Michael, Crooked Lane.
4. 1653. 1 f. Thames Street.

(90) As revised to 1 March, 1922.

(91) 1908 List gives 77.

(92) 1908 List gives 246.

(93) 1908 List totals 776.

(94) Creechurch, Katheryne, Christchurch, St. Kath^{ne} Creechurch.

(95) Mary Magdene, St. Mary Magdelene.

ii. SURVEYS WITHIN THE BARS, 1649-1653.

[P.S. 1. 2. 9. 15. 23. 77. 87. 88. 94.]

1. 1650-1653. 39 ff. St. Botolph (96) without Aldgate (97)
2. 1652. 5 ff. St. Dunstan in the West (98).
3. 1649-1653. 10 ff. St. Sepulchre (99).
4. 1653. 23 ff. The Temple.

iii. SURVEYS WITHIN THE SUBURBS, 1649-1657.

[P.S. 10. 11. 12. 13. 24. 25. 26. 37. 37A. 43. 44. 74. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 84.
85 (a, b). 91. 92. 93. 99.]

1. 1652-1653. 12 ff. Clerkenwell (100).
2. 1650-1656. 61 ff. Holborn (101).
3. 1650-1653. 7 ff. Shoreditch (102).
4. 1653. 2 ff. Stepney (103).
5. 1649-1653. 45 ff. Strand (104).
6. 1650-1657. 33 ff. Tower Liberties.
7. 1650. 2 ff. Whitechapel.

iv. SURVEYS WITHIN WESTMINSTER CITY AND SUBURBS, 1649-1658.

[P.S. 3. 4. 5. 6. 22. 27. 28. 35. 36. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 46. 47. 48. 49.
50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 58. 59. 61. 62. 63. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 69A.
70. 71. 72. 73. 75. 76. 83. 86. 97. 98.]

1. 1650-1651. 24 ff. St. James in the Fields.
2. 1649-1658. 82 ff. St. Margaret.
3. 1650-1655. 122 ff. St. Martin in the Fields (105).

(96) Buttolphs, Buttolfes, Butals, Buttalls.

(97) Algate. (98) St. Dunstanes. (99) St. Pulchers, St. Sepulchers.

(100) Clarkenwell

(101) St. Andrew above the Bars, and St. Giles in the Fields, High Holborn.

(102) Shoreditch *alias* Shortditch.

(103) Also part of another Survey (P.S. 99).

(104) St. Clement Danes, St. Mary le Strand and the Savoy.

(105) Including Charing Cross, Hyde Park Corner, Pall Mall, Piccadilly.

V. SURVEYS WITHIN THE PROTECTED AREA, 1649-1658.

[P.S. 7. 8. 16. 45. 56. 57.]

1. 1652. 30 ff. Chelsea (106).
2. 1650. 11 ff. Edmonton (107).
3. 1650. 5 ff. Islington (108).
4. 1649-1650. 6 ff. Marylebone (109, 110).

vi. SURVEYS WITHIN THE RESIDUAL AREA, 1650-1659.

[P.S. 17; 17 A. B. C. D. (a, b), E. F. G. H (a, b), I. J. K. L. M. N. O (a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h). P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z; 17 AA. BB. CC. DD. EE. FF. GG. HH. 11. JJ. KK. LL. MM. NN (a. b. c. d. e). OO. PP. QQ. RR; 18. 19. 20. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 90. 95. 96.]

1. 1650-1658. 184 ff. Enfield (111, 112).
2. 1650. 12 ff. Halliford (113, 114).
3. 1650-1653. 44 ff. Hampton.
4. 1659. 8 ff. Thames (115).
5. 1650. 25 ff. Twickenham.

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- (106) Chelsey. (107) Edelmeton *alias* Edmonton, Edelmton *alias* Edmonton.
 (108) Including Highbury (Hibery) and Highgate (part).
 (109) Marybone, Marrowbone.
 (110) Including Hampstead (part).
 (111) Endfeild, Enfeild, Enfeild.
 (112) Three of these surveys relate to Enfield Manor, Park and Parish; the rest concern the Chace, with references to Edmonton, Hadley and South Mimms.
 (113) Halford *alias* Hallowford.
 (114) In Shepperton (Shypardton) Parish.
 (115) From Staines Bridge to Cirencester Town.

KEY TO THE NUMERICAL SEQUENCE.

In order to exhibit the sequence of the Augmentation Office Series, and its relation to the classification suggested above, the Parliamentary Surveys of Middlesex are arranged below in the order in which they appear in the Official Lists of 1847 and 1908. The sequence of titles is the same, but without the numbers, in the list of 1787. The documents are accessible at the P.R.O. on quoting "*Parliamentary Surveys: Middlesex*," together with the numbers that follow:—

Official Nos.	Urban Surveys.	Suburban Surveys.	Rural Surveys.	Official Nos.	Urban Surveys.	Suburban Surveys.	Rural Surveys.
1-2	ii.	...	...	55	...	iv.	...
3-4	...	iv.	...	56	...	...	v.
5-6	...	iv.	...	57	...	...	v.
7-8	v.	58	...	iv.	...
9	ii.	...	...	59	...	iv.	...
10-12	...	iii.	...	60	i.	...	...
13	...	iii.	...	61-62	...	iv.	...
14	i.	...	...	63-64	...	iv.	...
15	ii.	...	...	65-66	...	iv.	...
16	v.	67-68	...	iv.	...
17	vi.	69	...	iv.	...
17A-Z	vi.	69 A	...	iv.	...
17 AA-RR	vi.	70-72	...	iv.	...
18	vi.	73	...	iv.	...
19	vi.	74	...	iii.	...
20	vi.	75-56	...	iv.	...
21	i.	...	...	77	ii.	...	...
22	...	iv.	...	78	...	iii.	...
23	ii.	...	...	79-8c	...	iii.	...
24-26	...	iii.	...	81-82	...	iii.	...
27-28	...	iv.	...	83	...	iv.	...
29	vi.	84	...	iii.	...
30-32	vi.	85	...	iii.	...
33-34	vi.	86	...	iv.	...
35-36	...	iv.	...	87-88	ii.	...	...
37	...	iii.	...	89	i.	...	...
37 A	...	iii.	...	90	...	...	vi.
38	...	iv.	...	91	...	iii.	...
39	...	iv.	...	92	...	iii.	...
40-42	...	iv.	...	93	...	iii.	...
43-44	...	iii.	...	94	ii.	...	...
45	v.	95	...	...	vi.
46-48	...	iv.	...	96	...	...	vi.
49-50	...	iv.	...	97	...	iv.	...
51-52	...	iv.	...	98	...	iv.	...
53-54	...	iv.	...	99	...	iii.	...