

SOME EXTENTS AND SURVEYS OF HENDON

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PART III.

THE period between the second and third Surveys is only about 60 years, and the changes that occurred are of a much less far reaching character than those recorded in the introduction to the second Survey. It would be of service to know precisely what use the Herberts made of their Hendon property, because the family is one of the most interesting in the Elizabethan era. The original Sir William,¹ first lay Lord of the Manor of Hendon, lived through the difficult times of the religious changes in England and managed throughout to keep his head. He was brother-in-law to Henry VIII, having married Catherine Parr's sister; was one of Henry's executors and one of Edward VI's counsellors. He sided with Warwick rather than with his own relative Somerset, and added to his estates by so doing. Though he supported Lady Jane Grey, he went over to Mary in good time, and took the field against Sir Thomas Wyatt. Mary appreciated his friendliness towards Philip of Spain, and made him Governor of Calais and Captain-General at the disastrous battle of St. Quentin. The capture of Calais sent him back to England and at Mary's death he sided with Elizabeth. Before his death in 1570 he had one more adventurous escape, when he had to clear himself of complicity in the scheme for marrying Mary Queen of Scots to the Duke of Norfolk. His body was buried in Old St. Paul's, but all trace of his memorial perished in the Great Fire. As Earl of Pembroke, he

perhaps naturally held the offices of Lord President of the Council of the Marches and of Wales itself, and, while his younger son succeeded him in Hendon, his elder son Henry took his titles and offices, and by his wife Mary, sister of Sir Philip Sidney, had two sons, William Henry and Philip, third and fourth Earls of Pembroke, to whom the first folio of Shakespeare's works was dedicated.

The first Earl of Pembroke of the second creation thus held Hendon for twenty years, and during that time one would like to think that his elder son and daughter-in-law, as well as the younger son Edward, stayed there from time to time. It is certain that Queen Elizabeth was a visitor to Hendon on several occasions, once during Pembroke's lifetime, and she interested herself in both Hendon and Edgware to the extent of trying to persuade the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College at Oxford to lease their lands in the two manors to Lady Jane Stafford. The dispute which ensued in 1587-8 is referred to in the notes to the previous Hendon Survey.²

Elizabeth's visits to Hendon were four in number and were spread over a period of 28 years.

From 8th July to 9th September in 1566, she was engaged in a lengthy progress through Middlesex and Hertfordshire and the Midlands as far north as Lincolnshire.³ The first night she spent at Hendon, being entertained by the Earl of Pembroke or Sir Edward Herbert, and thence she passed to Shenley, Hatfield and Knebworth. The Herberts entertained her in the Old Abbots' lodging of Hendon Place, which they had taken over after the dissolution, and which they probably altered and enlarged and possibly even rebuilt.

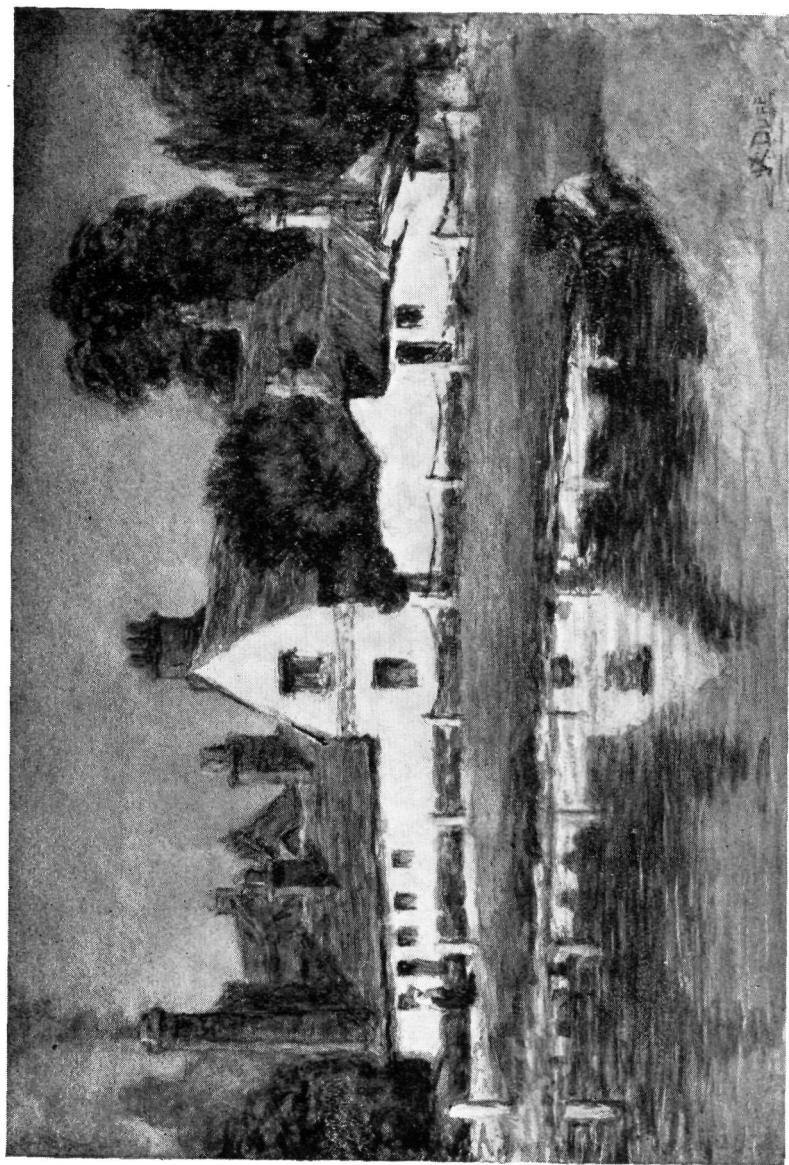
Five years later, in 1571, she undertook a shorter progress through Middlesex, Hertfordshire and Essex, lasting only from 8th August to 22nd September. Her second stay was again at Sir Edward Herbert's house at Hendon, followed by Hatfield and Knebworth.

In 1576, she made a false start, and after brief visits to Highgate, Barnet and Hendon, she returned home

towards the end of July and resumed her progress later to last for nearly ten weeks.

There is no further record of a visit from the Queen until June 8th, 1594, in between short sojourns at Highgate, Friern Barnet and Theobalds. By this time Sir Edward Herbert, who had in 1587 purchased Powis Castle, near Welshpool, from the Greys, had let his house at Hendon to Sir John Fortescue, who was glad to entertain his old pupil, whose studies he had supervised during part of Mary's reign. In 1595, Sir Edward Herbert died and his son, William, confirmed the tenancy to Fortescue, who lived for several (probably thirteen) years at Hendon Place, was second cousin once removed to the Queen through a marriage between a Fortescue and a Boleyn.⁴ He was also a distant relative of Devereux, Earl of Essex, the Queen's favourite. His early reputation was due to skill in Latin and Greek, and his loyalty to the Queen's cause brought him the posts of Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, Membership of Parliament from 1572 until the close of the reign, Chancellor of the Exchequer and membership of the Privy Council. As keeper of the Wardrobe, he enjoyed an official house in Blackfriars, and he also owned a house in Westminster. The wealth which he acquired as Chancellor enabled him to build an immense house at Salden, while during the sitting of Parliament, he usually resided at Hendon Place. His ancestor of the same name, while Chancellor to Henry VI, held land at Hendon, but not in the same spot. William Camden speaks well of him and so does John Norden, the famous antiquary, who lives at Hendon House, while Fortescue lived at Hendon Place. In his *Speculum Britanniae* he refers to the "Manor House of Hendon, Sir Edward Herbert's, Knt., where nowe is often resident Sir John Fortescue, Knt., one of her Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, when he taketh the Ayre in the Country."

After the death of Elizabeth, he entertained King James I, in June or July, 1603, and the King knighted



THE BURROUGHS ALMHOUSES IN 1910

(demolished 1934)

From a water colour by J. R. K. Duff, R.I., R.E.

(Presented by the artist to Hendon Library, by whose permission it is here reproduced)

Sir William Fleetwood of Bucks, and Sir Thomas Hesket of Lancashire. Soon afterwards Fortescue⁵ is reputed to have tried, along with Lord Cobham and Sir Walter Raleigh, to restrain the King's appointment of Scotsmen to English posts of responsibility and emolument. But, while the annoyance of his colleagues resulted in the Bye and Main Plots against the King, Fortescue contented himself with his protest, lost, it is true, his post as Chancellor of the Exchequer, but was confirmed in the Wardrobe and enjoyed the post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster until his death in 1607. He was involved in the famous Goodwin's case, which gave rise to a constitutional struggle between King and Parliament, and from 1606-7 represented Middlesex in the House of Commons. He was an intimate friend of Burghley and Bacon as well as of Raleigh, Essex and Cobham already mentioned. If we can believe David Lloyd's story, Queen Elizabeth valued him most highly among her many loyal servants, declaring that only two outdid her expectation, Fortescue for integrity and Walsingham for subtlety and officious services. Lloyd and Camden spoke well of his classical attainments, and his friendship with Sir Thomas Bodley led him to present a number of books and MSS. to Bodley's Library at Oxford. To have thus shone among statesmen and scholars in such spacious days entitles Fortescue to a higher reputation than he has hitherto enjoyed.

He entertained King James I at Hendon Place in May, 1603, and at his place at Salden in June, when Queen Anne and Prince Henry accompanied the King. There seems to be only one letter extant from Fortescue dated from Hendon, and that is dated 3rd September, 1601. His friend, Lord Cobham, was at this time Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Constable of Dover Castle and Lieutenant of Kent. He was anxious to obtain Canterbury Park and Minster Abbey, formerly the property of Cardinal Pole. Fortescue writes thus to him:—"Since your departure, Her Majesty, at my

earnest suit, has signed your book for Canterbury Park, but as no man follows the passing of it, it remains with Mr. Windebank. My Lord Treasurer has been very earnest with me for the money. I have used all the means of delay I can, but the occasion being so great, I entreat that the whole, or at least the 1,000*l*, which you offered to remain in deposit, may be paid with all speed; then I shall be discharged of my word given, and you will give great furtherance to your other suit for the purchase of Minster, by paying for this account to your bargain."

Fortescue adds some historical interest to his letter by writing, "Marshal Biron, with an honourable train, has been at Calais eight days, expecting the wind for a passage, and is provided for at London. We hear nothing from Ostend; although the siege be earnestly continued, yet we hope it will hold out."⁶

It is typical of the times to find the Herberts suspected at least of having friends in both camps, and there is extant a letter dated from Rouen in August, 1585, written in invisible ink by Thomas Rogers to Walsingham, in which he discusses a proposed invasion of England and mentions that the Papists have a friend at Court in the person of Sir Edward Herbert.⁷ There may be some significance in the fact that in September, 1582, when Rev. Richard Evans, M.A., was presented to the living of Hendon, Sir Francis Walsingham, then Secretary of State, acted as patron in lieu of Sir Edward Herbert.⁸

During 1577 and 1578 there was living in Hendon a distinguished diplomat, scholar and virtuoso, Henry Killigrew.⁹ As Sir Edward Herbert entertained the Queen at Hendon Place in 1576, but was no longer living there in 1594, it seems likely enough that Killigrew had rented his house for these two years or portions thereof. He was one of the several Cornishmen and women whom we find associated with Hendon about this time, others being the Reskymers and Courtneys. After being educated probably at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to

which he left money, he was M.P. for Launceston in 1552-3, and was evidently opposed to Mary's Spanish policy, seeing that he helped Sir Peter Carew to escape and himself spent the remainder of the reign an exile in France. He went on diplomatic missions to Germany, France and Scotland early in Elizabeth's reign, and after Darnley's murder he was again in Scotland. In 1572, he was returned for Truro and went for a third visit to Scotland to discuss the surrender of Mary, Queen of Scots to the Protestant Lords. He strongly advised the capture of Edinburgh Castle, and in a series of dispatches to Lord Burghley gives a dramatic account of its fall. Further missions followed and in November, 1591, he was knighted while serving under Essex.

There are two letters of his relating to Hendon, the former dated 12th December, 1577. He writes from London to (Sir) William Davison, who had been his secretary during a visit to Scotland in 1566 to congratulate Mary on the birth of a son, and was destined 21 years later to be made by Elizabeth the scapegoat for Mary's execution.

It is a long letter of four pages and a half, giving news of peace in Scotland and of the capture of several of the four and twenty priests sent over to restore England to the Papacy. He gives a homely personal touch when he writes, "Our house has been infected with plague so we were driven to Hendon, where are my children; but my wife I have brought hither, for ease for her weakness."

When next he writes, he is staying in Hendon on to October, 1578. A much needed holiday has taken him into Devon and Cornwall, and he stayed ten days in Exeter "to get strength after my long sickness, which held me from the first day I went out of London, until I came home again. My wife and children were also sick in my absence, but are now, thank God, all in health."

After giving Davison some news of the doings of Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Frobisher, and giving advice for Harry Calthrop, who was serving as a soldier in France,

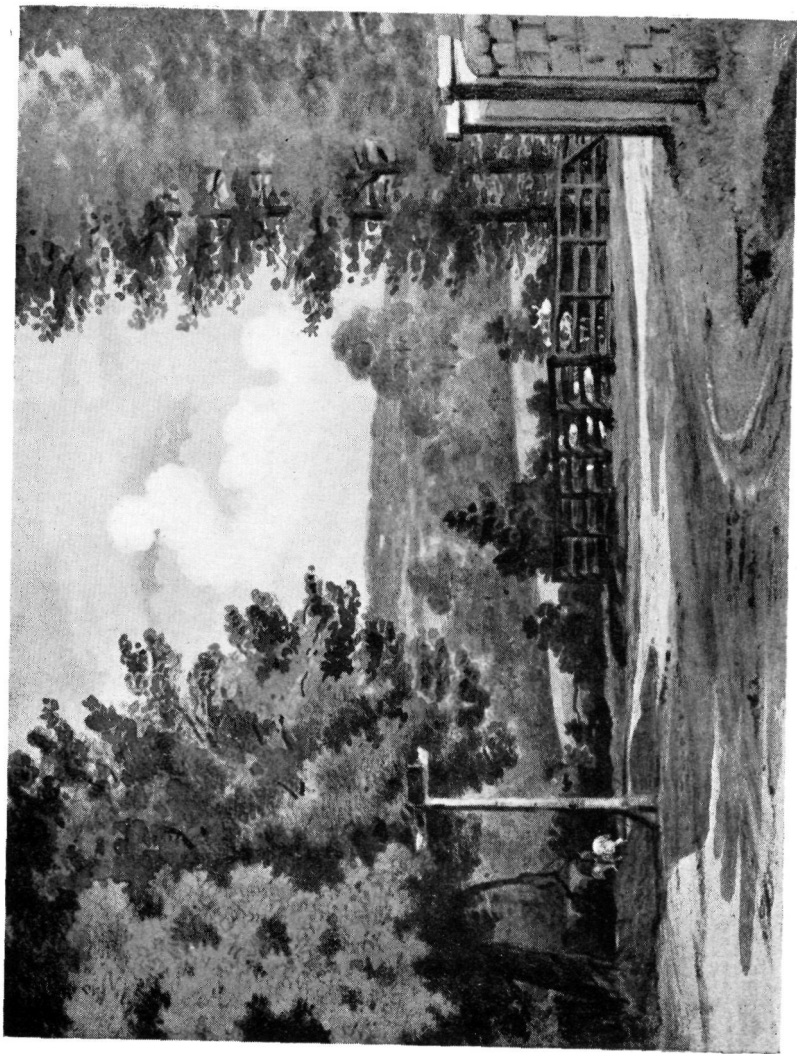
Killigrew concludes, "Commend us of Hendon to Mrs. Davison with Frank and his sister and Mr. Travers whose labours the Lord bless."¹⁰

David Lloyd, in his *Statesmen and Favourites of England since the Reformation* (1665 and 1670), is extravagant in his praise of most of his subjects and perhaps he exaggerates the virtues of Killigrew. Of one of his books Antony Wood says that it has almost as many errors as lines, and that Lloyd acquires the character of a false writer and mere scribbler. In the revised edition of his *Statesmen* entitled *State Worthies*, 1766, Killigrew is compared in music and especially in painting with the greatest masters. Lloyd calls him "a Dürer for proportion, a Goltzius for a bold touch, variety of posture, a curious and tree shadow; an Angelo for his happy fancy and an Holbein for oyl works." In spite of this reputation, deserved or otherwise, Killigrew has left behind him no authenticated picture.

Quite as famous as Killigrew was his wife Catherine, one of the learned daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke. Her elder sister married Sir Nicholas Bacon, and another sister, Mildred, was the second wife of William Cecil, Lord Burghley. Their reputation for skill in Hebrew, Greek and Latin was so great that Mildred and Lady Jane Grey were said to be the most learned women in an exceptional age of "blue stockings." Catherine was not strong, as Killigrew's letters make clear, and after giving birth to the three daughters mentioned above she died in childbirth at the age of 53. Some years later Killigrew married a naturalised French woman and she provided him with an heir.

In Stow's Survey there are four Latin inscriptions to the memory of Catherine Killigrew, including one by herself and one by Andrew Melville. She was buried in the church of St. Thomas the Apostle, which perished in the Great Fire.

Sir William Herbert, eldest of the four sons of Sir Edward Herbert by his wife Mary Stanley, succeeded his



FINCHLEY LANE AND THE POUND IN 1850
(now the Quadrant)

From a water colour by Agnes Beattie Holgate
(Presented by Miss Mary S. Holgate, F.S.A. to Hendon Library, by whose permission it is here reproduced)

father as Lord of the Manor of Hendon in 1595. He was the only son who left any descendants and from him spring in the female line the present family of Clive, Earls of Powis.¹¹

He married Eleanor Percy, daughter of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, and, in order that his wife should not lose rank, it was proposed on 25th March, 1629, to make him Baron Powys. There was some legal discussion to ascertain whether it was in order to revive this ancient title, and several contemporary letters mention Herbert's promotion. Philip Mainwaring wrote on 29th March, 1629, to Sir Henry Vane, enclosing a message from Lord Powys to say that the greatest joy he has in his promotion is to witness its effect on Tom Edmondes, Tom Jermyn, Sir Robert Killigrew and Lord Castle Island (Lord Herbert of Chirbury). The latter has run into a nutshell and will never appear again.¹²

A letter of 20th April, 1629, from William Lake to Sir H. Vane announces that William Herbert is now Lord Powys. He figures in the State Papers as having a dispute with Edward Vaughan *re* payments of rent, wardship, etc., in the Welsh Marches; and on 8th March, 1631, the King granted him the posts of Constable of Radnor Castle and Steward of the Manors of Radnorshire. In April he is unable to attend at the trial of Lord Audley, and in June all the border posts formerly held by the Earl of Pembroke are confirmed to him.

In July, 1636, we find him staying at Hatfield with the Earl of Salisbury, his fellow guests including the Earl of Suffolk and his brother.¹³

In 1632, his son Percy was knighted on 7th November, and made a baronet on 16th November of the same year. He had previously raised the train bands for Montgomery.

The survey or extent of 1632-5 seems to have been made in connection with the handing over of the Manor of Hendon to Sir Percy Herbert. The subsequent history of these Herberts belongs to the later surveys to be included in this series. As we have noted elsewhere

there were other distinguished inhabitants of Hendon besides the Lords of the Manor.

In 1625, Hendon is linked with some of the most remarkable law cases of the time by the residence here of Lord Chief Justice Crewe.¹⁴ Sir Ranulfe or Randolph Crewe, ancestor of the distinguished family of that name was born at Nantwich in 1558, and after studying law at Lincoln's Inn served as Coke's junior. In 1597, he entered Parliament, and in 1604 was chosen to state the House of Commons' objections to James's new title of King of Great Britain. Among the various cases in which he was concerned were the trial by torture of Edward Peacham, and the two trials of Weston for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury (1615), and of the Earl and Countess of Somerset for complicity in this murder in the following year.

He also prosecuted Attorney-General Yelverton, Sir Francis Mitchell, Sir John Bennet, in connection with the well-known Floyd's case, and Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, cases of sufficient importance and variety to provide material for a modern crime club.

On 26th January, 1624-5, he was appointed Lord Chief Justice at the same time that his brother was Speaker of the House of Commons. Not long after his appointment he was living in Hendon, from which he writes two letters of some importance to the Privy Council.

One was dated 9th December, 1625, and deals with some Catholic recusants. He had looked into the examinations of Sir Thomas Gerard, Joan Jaques and Thomas Helme in relation to a corventicle of popish recusants at an alehouse in Wharmer [Wolmer] Forest. The Council had asked for his opinion on them, and he commented fully on the depositions, but feels unable to advise any use of them in an official trial.

The second letter is dated two days after Christmas in the same year and is also to the Council. He recapitulates the facts established by examination of

Price, Tonnerry and Burling, Roman Catholics, confined in Colchester Gaol for seditious speeches, but gives no further comment. Crew did not enjoy his post of Lord Chief Justice for long, as he was removed on 9th November, 1626, for refusing to affirm the legality of forced loans.

After the impeachment in 1641 of the judges who had affirmed the legality of ship money, Denzil Hollis, one of the five members and one of a well-known Hendon family, moved in Parliament that compensation should be paid to Crew for his unfair dismissal.

He was one of the few judges whose decisions reached a height of oratory, and in the famous Oxford Peerage case he was responsible for the famous query, "Where is Bohun, Where's Mowbray, Where's Mortimer, Nay which is more and most of all, Where is Plantagenet? They are entombed in the urns and sepulchres of mortality. And yet let the name and dignity of De Vere stand so long as it pleaseth God."

Hendon does not play a big part on the national stage during this period, but there is a rather amusing reference to the village by John Taylor, the Water Poet and champion of the watermen of the Thames.

After speaking contemptuously of those country inns that take down their signs, whose landlords are escaped prisoners from London justice, he calls them "Grunting Gurgashites" and "Hogmaking Gadarenes" and wishes a murrain on their manners. But he commends Hendon for relieving the sick and burying the dead, evidently during an outbreak of plague, and speaks well of the place for giving good weekly wages and for sending £8 for the poor of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

The care of roads and bridges was a local burden, and one which pressed hardly on villages which had important through roads used by travellers more than by residents. In 1622, Percy Halbourd, probably a mistake for Sir Percy Herbert, with the parishioners of Hendon, neglected to repair the bridge called "Brun-

streete Bridge." Other inhabitants of Hendon neglected to repair "Braynt" Bridge, possibly the same; the Silke Bridge, on the public way leading from Edgware towards London, and also a private bridge from Dollis to Finchley, evidently a foot bridge only. Other items of interest from the Middlesex Sessions Rolls will be found in Appendix A.

NOTES.

1. *Dictionary of National Biography* and appropriate *Calendars of State Papers, Domestic Series*.
2. *London and Middlesex Arch. Soc. Transactions*, N.S., Vol. VII, Part I, p. 64. *Oxford Hist. Soc. Collectanea*, I, ed. C. R. L. Fletcher.
3. Sir E. K. Chambers, *The Elizabethan Stage*, Vol. IV, pp. 83, 87, 92, 108.
4. D. N. B.
5. J. Nicholls, *Progresses of James I*, and Chambers, *op. cit.*
6. *Cal. S. P. Dom.*, 1601-3, pp. 85, 93, 94.
7. *Cal. S. P. Dom.*, 1580-1625, p. 149.
8. Newcourt, *Repertorium*.
9. D. N. B.
10. *Cal. S. P. Dom.*, Add. 1566-79, pp. 522, 548, 549.
11. *op. cit.*, 1628-9, pp. 503, 506, 511, 524, 570.
12. *op. cit.*, 1629-31, pp. 175, 251, 273, 456, 530.
13. *op. cit.*, 1636-37, p. 69.
14. *op. cit.*, 1625-26, pp. 173, 189.

APPENDIX A.

THE Middlesex Sessions Rolls for the period contain many interesting records of the doings of petty local folk, quite as noteworthy as those of more exalted residents. In August, 1564, the Coroner held an Inquisition *post mortem* at Hendon on the body of Hugh Lewys. It was proved that Ralph Houghton, a yeoman, late of Hendon, had given him a mortal wound with a dagger on 15th August, from the effects of which he died six days later. Houghton was found guilty of manslaughter, but as his claim to benefit of clergy fell through owing to his inability to read, he was hanged.

On 14th January, 1568, Thomas Lane, yeoman, late of London, stole five sheep worth 20s., belonging to William Brent, one worth 5s. belonging to Richard Brent, and another of the same value, the property of Joan Brent. He was sentenced to be hanged, but at a subsequent gaol delivery he produced the Queen's pardon. On 28th September, 1572, Alice Arthur, late of Hendon, spinster, was indicted before one of the Queen's Justices and convicted of

vagrancy and of the crime leaving the service of John Naylor. She was sentenced to be severely whipped and burnt on the right ear.

There were two capital sentences inflicted on Hendon folk about this time, one on Robert Andrews, who on 17th May, 1576, stole 6s. and 4½d., from Robert Banyon, and was condemned to death; and the other on Walter Buckmore, who was sentenced to death on 20th September, 1580, for stealing from Agnes Lingham a gold ring worth 3s., a pair of silver bracelets, valued at 16d., and 30s. in money.

Robert Chandler, of Hendon, was stabbed by Edward Edwardes on 24th November, 1598, and languished in Hendon for some months. On 9th March, 1599, he died of the said blow, and Edwardes was condemned to death. A rather brighter story is that of Joan Nicholls, who stole from Humphrey George a bushel and a half of wheat worth 6s., and a bushel and three pecks of oats worth 6s., on 4th January, 1601. She pleaded guilty and was released.

Other items of local interest in Elizabeth's reign are rules against lodgers, and against new-comers who might become a burden on the parish, fines for breaking the gate of the Parish Pound, for hunting sheep on Sheveshill Common, for permitting a laystall at Netherhall, for building a cottage without the requisite four acres of land attached, and for encroaching on the waste.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, her cousin, Thomas Perrott, son and heir of Sir John Perrott, Knight, with Humphrey Kemp, of Clitterhouse, sued the latter's sister-in-law, Alice Twyford, of Neasden, for trespass. This poor widow, who had lost a previous husband, William Kemp, petitioned the Crown to help her against Kemp and Perrott, who were trying to seize her property at Oxgate. She was apparently successful, because her property passed to her son Francis, while his uncle Humphrey lived to a ripe age to enjoy his property at the moated house.

In 1608, Richard Sutton was appointed "badger miller and drover" for Hendon, and in the same year two Hendonians, Robert Etheridge and Robert Marsh, were appointed under-constables for the Hundred of Gore.

In 1610, George Newman, Henry Courte, Henry Elliott and Joan Elliott broke burglariously into the house of Edward Kempe at Hendon and stole therefrom a woman's violet coloured gown, worth 40s., and many other articles of personal raiment. Newman and Courte were at large and could not be taken, Henry Elliott put himself not guilty and was acquitted. Joan Elliott for some reason stood mute, possibly for the benefit of her family, and was condemned to the punishment "forte et dure." The

prosecutor, Edward Kempe, was the son of Humphrey, previously mentioned, and he made his will in the year of Charles I's death; leaving money for the poor of Hendon, and bequeathing many specific items of domestic use, such as a "joined bed in the chamber over the hall, with feather-bed, flock-bed, straw-bed, rug, blankets, bolsters and pillows, with coverlet and curtains."

In September, 1618, Thomas Brewer, *alias* Welcome, *alias* Coates, of London, yeoman, was charged with stealing from Agnes Marsh, widow of William Marsh, of Hendon, yeoman, in the highway at Hampstead, a mare, valued at £7, and 4s. in minted money. He stood mute, and, having a previous conviction, he was hanged.

There were some prosecutions of Catholic recusants, notably of Elizabeth Etheringham and her husband, who were fined, on and off, over a period of six years for non-attendance at church.

In the Chancery Proceedings of Queen Elizabeth's reign there is a dispute between Richard Codrington, plaintiff, and William Herbert and Francis Fitton, defendants, relating to the Manor of Hendon and that of Toddington in Gloucestershire.

At about the same time there was an action between John and Francis Barker, in which the former alleged that his father had left to him by will a property in Hendon called "Grenes." Robert Marsh, a member of the well-known Hendon family, was one of the two executors, and it was claimed that Francis Barker had suppressed his father's will and had held "Grenes" and taken the profits on it for twenty years. John asked for a writ of *subpcena* to compel his brother to produce all the appropriate documents, but Francis claimed that his father had died intestate and that John's Bill of Complaint was "verye uncertayne and insufficient." John filed his Replication "averring and maintaining the last will and testament," and presumably won his case, because there is an entry on the Court Rolls of the admission of John Barker as a tenant of the Manor, on the surrender of his brother Francis. The precise tenement is not mentioned, but it was probably "Grenes."

APPENDIX B.

Several documents formerly in the possession of the author have now been presented to the Hendon Public Library. They figure in a catalogue of Hendon items published in 1932 on the occasion of the granting of a charter to Hendon:—

Item 303 runs:—Court of Wm. Herbert, esq., 25th May, 38 Eliz. [1596]. Admission of John Nicoll, son of Rob. Nicoll, sen., John Nicoll, of Dolestreat, son of Ralph Nicoll, decd., John Nicoll (son of John Nicoll of Tatteridge, Rich. Marshe, son of Rich.

Marshe of Dolestreat, and John Marshe, son of Ralph of Gladwynstreat, to one moiety of half part of house called "le Old Church house" adjoining the churchyard of the parish church of Hendon, . . . and also to one moiety of another house also adjoining the churchyard, called "le New Church house."

100. Feoffment or Conveyance by John Marsh, citizen and grocer of London, to William Joice, of Hendon, yeoman, of a cottage with an orchard adjoining, containing 40 perches, in Hendon, in a lane called Brainstreete, leading out of the village from its West side. Last day of September, 1618, with signature of John Marsh; seal missing.

305. Court of John Eldread, esq., & Rob. Henry, gent., lords of the Manor, held on the 1st Dec., 16 James [I] [1618] before Rob. Blakewell, gent., steward.—Copy of the Court Roll, relating to the Admission of John Dixon, citizen and fletcher of London, on the Surrender of William Marshe, sen., of Pagestreat in the parish of Hendon, and of Agnes his wife, by the hands of Allen Harrow and Anthony Worrall (two tenants of the Manor) to two closes containing 8 acres lying near the lane leading to and adjoining Pagestreat, commonly called Willpit and Ilshott, and abutting towards the north and east on lands of John Nicholls of Dolestreat, and towards the south on lands of William Nicholls, sen.

306. View of Frankpledge with the Court of Percy Herbert, knight and bart., held on 11th May, 22 James [I] [1624] before Rob. Blakewell, gent., steward.—Copy of the Court Roll, relating to the Admission of Richard Nicoll, of Miles pitt, son and heir of Richard Nicoll, on the Surrender of Bazil Nicoll, of London, and Judith his wife, to a little croft called Derecrofte, part of Ridgeway feild, and a croft called Broadfeild, a meadow called Jennatts meade, containing altogether 24 acres, also a parcel of land lately stocked, and a parcel of woodland adjoining containing 4 acres formerly belonging to Thos. Somerton, being part of a grove called Westlands Grove, lying near Milehill.

307. Court of Percy Herbert, knight and bart., 4th Dec., 3 Charles [I] [1627] before Rob. Blakewell, gent., steward.—Copy of the Court Roll, relating to the Admission of Robert Nicoll, son of John Nicoll, of Ilestrey in the County of Hertford, yeoman, on the Surrender of Susan Nicoll, widow of Rich. Nicoll, jun., of Milespit, yeoman, by the hands of Ranulf Nicoll and Thos. Marshe (two of the tenants of the Manor), of a cottage called Goodwynes at Dolestreat within the Manor, and of a close called Brodefeild, containing 4 acres, parcel of a tenement called Jenatts lying near Mile hill, which Susan had of the Surrender of her late husband.