

## SOME EXTENTS AND SURVEYS OF HENDON

By NORMAN G. BRETT-JAMES, M.A., B.LITT.,  
F.S.A. (Honorary Editor of the *Transactions*).

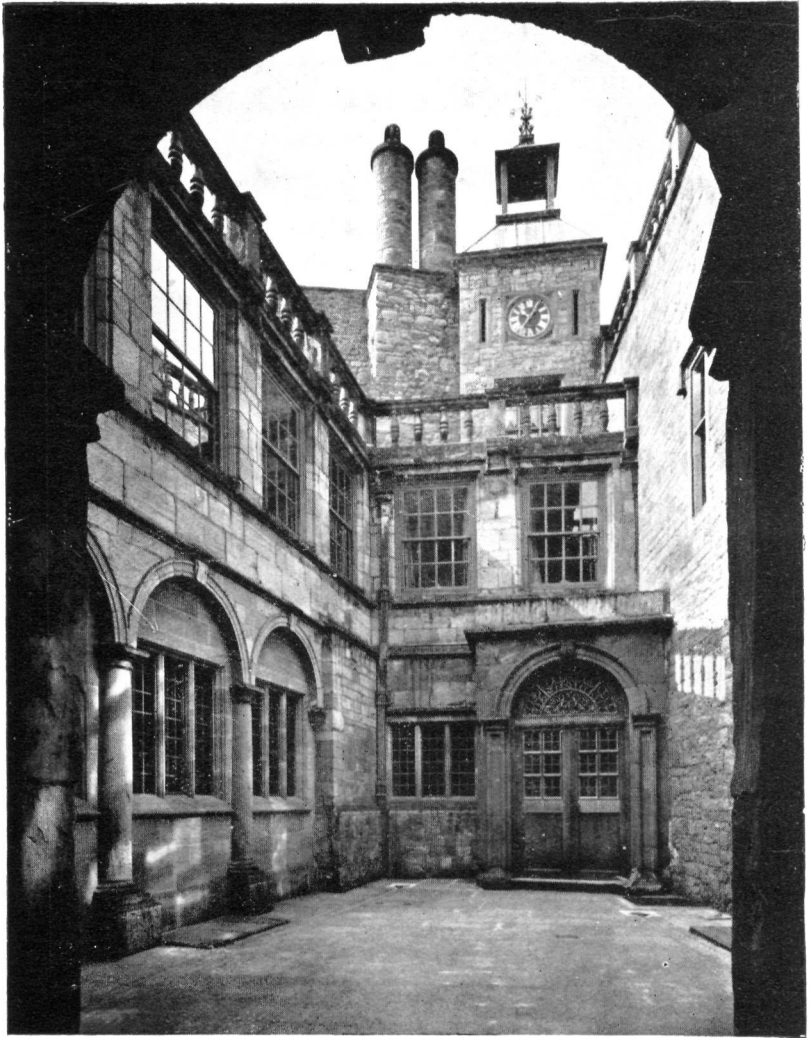
### PART IV.

THE half century that elapsed between the Hendon Surveys of 1635 and 1685 was one of extreme importance in English history, especially perhaps in London and its vicinity. It was the period of Strafford and Laud, of Pym and Cromwell, of Clarendon and Titus Oates; it witnessed the Civil War and the execution of Charles I, the Protectorate and the Restoration, and the second expulsion of the Stuarts. As far as Hendon was concerned, these were changes reflecting the fluctuating fortunes of Cavalier and Puritan, and though these were of less permanent importance compared with the changes of the previous centuries, the Lords of the Manor were in the forefront of the struggle, and the ecclesiastical changes were far-reaching. The Herberts were playing almost as big a part in the dramatic events of the period as any other of the historic families of the day.

In the events which led up to the Civil War, and in the important campaigns in Wales; in the hardships which many of the Royalists suffered during the Interregnum, and in the excitements of the Restoration; in the agitation surrounding the so-called Popish Plot, and in the reaction after the Rye House Plot; in the efforts to restrain the unwise policy of James II, in the mystery that for long surrounded the birth of the Old Pretender, and in the loyalty which led the Catholic branch of certain families to accept exile with the Stuarts, the Hendon and Powis Herberts, and one or two other



(a) GALLERY FIREPLACE, AT POWIS CASTLE,  
DATED 1593.  
(Sir Edward Herbert.)



(b) LATE ELIZABETHAN ARCADING, AT POWIS CASTLE.

*c.* 1600.

(Sir William Herbert, Lord Powis.)

Hendonians, occupied some of the most prominent portions of the national stage.

For, in addition to the doings of the Catholic Herberts, there are also associated with the story of Hendon during the half century under discussion two ejected vicars and several distinguished Nonconformists, who suffered for their faith; an important group of Quakers, who built two meeting-houses in the district; and Lord William Russell, who died so bravely for his convictions.

It is quite remarkable to record that in this period, when religious intolerance was still so prevalent, Catholics, Anglicans and Nonconformists living in Hendon all had to endure loss of liberty, fortune and even life before a wiser tolerance and broadmindedness introduced a century of religious calm.

The Catholicism of the Herberts of Hendon and Powis is the key to their varied experiences during the period, and they were typical of a number of noble families who lived an active public life, with occasional conformity to the Anglican order, and with a sympathy for the old religion which sometimes involved less discreet members of the family in plots. It is possible that families tried to have a footing in both camps, so as to be safe whatever happened; and the authorities seemed at times to turn a blind eye to breaches of the severe laws against recusancy.

Sir William Herbert,<sup>1</sup> the first Lord Powis, had been presented as a recusant with his mother and four of the family as far back as 1594, for being absent from church "Sondaies and Holidiaies at the time of Divine Service for the space of 12 monthes last paste"; but when his father, Sir Edward, died, he was buried in the parish church at Welshpool, and a handsome memorial was erected by his wife. Sir William himself, in 1595, "was examined by my Lord of Canterbury, and doth goe to Church; and shal now be a Deputy Liffenant in Montgomeryshire," and this promotion took place

two years after his father's death.<sup>2</sup> His acquiescence in the Anglican compromise had brought its reward. His wife, Eleanor Percy, came of a northern Catholic family, and one Earl of Northumberland had been executed after the Pilgrimage of Grace, and another after the Rising of the Northern Earls. Lady Eleanor's father had died in tragic and mysterious circumstances in the Tower, where he had been placed for alleged complicity in the Throckmorton Plot. Two of Herbert's brothers-in-law were concerned in the foolish rebellion of Essex in 1601, so that Sir William had a difficult course to steer during much of his early life. Further evidence of his sympathy with Catholicism is provided by the fact that Mary Queen of Scots made a special request that the rosary and cross used by her on the scaffold should be given to him, and this heirloom has been carefully treasured in some branch of the family ever since.

Perhaps more embarrassing than these associations was the marriage in 1595 of his sister Anne to a son of Sir William Stanley, a Catholic, and a member of the famous family whose head was the Earl of Derby. Stanley, after service in Ireland, showed conspicuous courage in the Low Countries; but being appointed Governor of Deventer, he surrendered the town to the Spaniards, and lived in Flanders and Spain for the rest of his life, disgraced in the eyes of all Englishmen as a traitor. The marriage made "my Lord of Pembroke very melancholy," and probably bothered Sir William Herbert not a little.<sup>3</sup>

Sir William Herbert had many lawsuits to contend with, especially with his rivals in Wales, the Vaughans; and the disputes went on for many years and were not solved by two or three intermarriages between the families. Owen Vaughan was summoned in 1607 to the Court of Chancery at Sir William's suit to answer charges of encroaching on 2,000 acres of land, and detaining Charters and Court Rolls. He gave as his

excuse the facts that Sir William was outlawed for debt, and that four members of his family excommunicated by the Bishop of St. Asaph as Catholics.

It had been no help to Sir William Herbert that his relative, Thomas Percy, was involved in the Gunpowder Plot, and that his brother-in-law, the Earl of Northumberland, was for supposed complicity imprisoned in the Tower, where he was to stay for fifteen years. Very few Catholics were prepared to go to extremes to secure toleration for their religion, and Sir William Herbert remained absolutely loyal to the King during the whole episode of Gunpowder Treason, and managed to steer an even course through these troubled years.

When many years later his younger daughter, Lucy, married William Habington<sup>4</sup> of Hindlip Hall, near Worcester, it was an alliance with another prominent Catholic family. Habington's father, Thomas, had a very small share in the *Babington Conspiracy*, but his uncle Edward was deeply involved and paid the full penalty.<sup>5</sup> Thomas spent some years in the Tower for his share; and this fact certainly prompted him to decline participation in *Gunpowder Plot*, though he was only too happy to place the many priest holes in Hindlip Hall at the disposal of Garnet, Hall, Owen and Chambers, four of the conspirators: a kindly action, which involved him in further imprisonment and confiscations.<sup>6</sup>

Sir William Herbert is the latest claimant to be regarded as the original "Mr. W. H." to whom Thomas Thorpe dedicated Shakespeare's *Sonnets*. His initials fit, and his literary associations, both proved and conjectured, coupled with his close relationship to the "incomparable pair of brethren" of the First Folio, make him just the type of high-born literary young man to whom the *Sonnets* might well have been dedicated. A detailed account of Mr. Ulric Nisbet's investigations as revealed in his book, *The Onlie Begetter*, was published in the last issue of the *Transactions*.

Sir William was a man of considerable property, but it was mainly in the form of land, and he was on several occasions in some financial stringency, due partly to his recusancy fines, partly to litigation and loss of rent through encroachments on his Welsh acres, and partly to the complete destruction by fire of his Surrey home. During most if not all of his life as Lord of the Manor of Hendon, the Manor House, Hendon Place, was profitably let.

In 1623, the informative John Chamberlain writes to Carleton to say that Sir William Herbert's new house in Surrey, presumably Seymours, had been burnt down. A new house was built at Marlow, and figures in poems which William Habington, afterwards his son-in-law, was to write.

Herbert's daughter Katherine had married Sir Robert Vaughan, one of the family which had been so litigious against the Herberts in Wales; and, on his death, her brother-in-law carried on the vendetta. Meantime, Katherine married Sir James Palmer, an artist and director of the Royal Tapestry Works at Mortlake. Their son was Roger, Lord Castlemaine, and his wife was the notorious Barbara, a mistress of Charles II.

Sir William Herbert was M.P. for Montgomeryshire in seven Parliaments, from 1597 to 1628, and in 1629 his rivalry with the Vaughans achieved success when he was raised to the peerage as Lord Powis. Letters from Mainwaring, Lake and from Powis himself to Sir Harry Vane discuss the peerage, as its bestowal evidently annoyed some contemporaries; and Lord Powis's letter is full of the gossip of the time, the quarrels and intrigues at the Court, and the growing love of stage-plays.<sup>7</sup> He writes: "There seldom passeth a week without a play or two . . . and we may now be merry at a play without danger." Only a few years later came the publication of *Histrionastix*, or the Scourge of Stage-players, which brought William Prynne into such trouble.<sup>8</sup> It was a Hendonian, John Herne, senior, like Prynne of Lincoln's

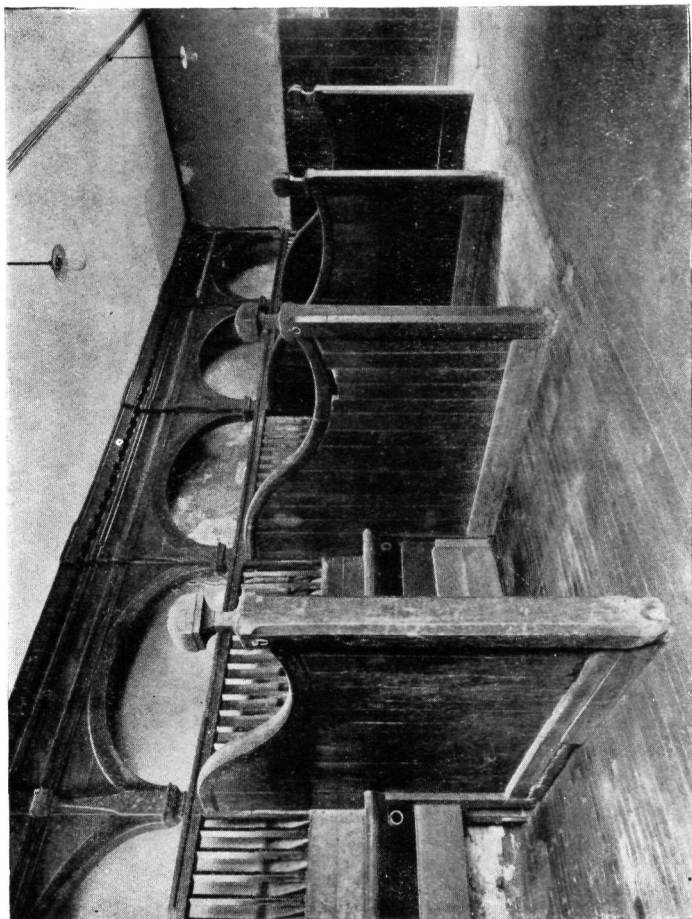


LADY ELEANOR PERCY.

Wife of 1st Baron Powis.

From a portrait in Powis Castle, by kind permission of  
the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Powis.





(c) STABLES AT POWIS CASTLE, 1666/7.  
Built by Sir Percy Herbert, second Lord Powis.

Inn, who acted for the defence, but not successfully. A few years later Powis was more rigid in his view of plays, and his brother-in-law, the Earl of Northumberland, writes in 1639: "My Lady Carnarvon conditioned before she would promisse to be of the maske, that it should not be danned upon a Sunday, for she is growne so devout by conversation with my Lord Powis."

Lord Powis paid a state visit to Shrewsbury in 1631, and the Corporation treated him and his party with appropriate courtesy, spending 4s. 4d. on their reception.<sup>9</sup> Somewhere about 1633/4 his younger daughter, Lucy, married William Habington, a member of the well-known Catholic family of Worcestershire, and about this time Lord Powis began to absent himself from Anglican worship, unlike his cousin, the Earl of Pembroke. There was a strong move towards Rome in the eleven years without Parliament, and the severe sentences on Prynne, Bastwick and Burton for attacks on ecclesiastical innovations, and the death of Gustavus Adolphus, the Protestant champion in Europe, alarmed many at the Court.

A letter from Garrard<sup>10</sup> to Wentworth in Ireland, dated 14th February, 1637/8, is an indication of the growing alarm which was being felt, and of the way in which William, Lord Powis, was beginning to be regarded as one of the most typical and important Catholics in the country, in much the same way as his grandson, also William, was to be regarded fifty years later. "Since my last of December, here is a proclamation come forth to hinder the growth of Popery; but there was a proposition made at the Council Chamber, which would do much good were it put into execution all over England, which was to take away the eldest son of all who were popishly affected, and breed them up in the religion established in the Church of England. My Lord Chamberlain [the Earl of Pembroke] fired at it, and moved the King, and since my Lord Grace of Canterbury, to have Percy Herbert's son, who is heir

to his [Pembroke's] estate should his son fail, taken from his father and bred up in the Protestant religion. My Lord Powis was not much pleased with this notion, gets access to the King, pleads hard for his son, humbly desires that his son may not be held the most Jesuited papist of England, and made the only example in this kind, but he should do it much more willingly if it were generally done. Nothing is done yet, but my Lord Chamberlain presseth my Lord of Canterbury often in this particular."

The scheme outlined by Garrard was not developed, and the ten-year-old son of Sir Percy Herbert was allowed to be brought up as a Roman Catholic. It might have changed history not a little, if the man who became James II's friend and adviser had not been so convinced a Catholic as William, the third Lord Powis, grew up to be. Sir Percy was more of a marked man even than his father, with his support of the King, both by raising the trained bands of Montgomeryshire and by helping against the Scots in the Bishops' Wars.

In February, 1638/9, Lord Powis promised the Secretary, Windebank, "that both myself and my son will attend his Majesty at York in the best equipage we can, and will ever be ready to spend our lives and fortunes in his service." It is difficult to know what significance to read into Lord Powis's intervention in a scuffle between John Craven and Sir John Maynard, in which Powis suffered injury, and the Lord Chamberlain, his cousin, had to patch up the quarrel. John Craven was one of three trustees who were acting as Lords of the Manor of Hendon, which suggests that the Government were suspicious of Sir Percy.

On the outbreak of the Civil War, Lord Powis decided to hold Powis Castle for the King, while his son had been collecting corn and gunpowder in Montgomeryshire for the King's service. Sir Percy was challenged in the House of Commons on 13th August, 1641, charged with unlawful acts, and on 25th June, 1642, admitted

to bail in £10,000, with John Craven as a guarantor. Sir Percy had to take the oath of allegiance to Parliament before he could be released.

Lord Powis was in communication with the Royalist leaders in Shrewsbury and Chester, and is said in a MS. account of the Herbert family to have entertained Charles I at Powis.

The position of the Red Castle between Oswestry and Montgomery made it of unusual value, so in August, 1644, when the failures of Newbury and Lostwithiel were rendering nugatory the success of Marston Moor, it was determined to capture this stronghold of the Herberts for the Parliament.<sup>11</sup> Sir Thomas Middleton and Colonel Mytton, after defeating Prince Rupert's regiment of horse, marched against the Castle, "whereof the Lord Powis, a great papist, and most desperate and devilish blasphemer of God's name, was Governor, and the owner thereof."

In the middle of the night, "at two of the clock, even by moonlight, Mr. John Arundell, the master gunner to Sir Thomas Middleton, placed a petard against the outer gate, which burst the gate quite in pieces."

Lord Powis was sent as a prisoner to London, where he was released on parole, and was allowed to live in his own lodging in the Strand, as Hendon Place was let on lease.

On 25th March, 1645, Sir James Palmer, Powis's son-in-law, wrote to Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, asking for kind treatment for the old man, who was 72 years of age. He and his son were fined one thousand pounds each, but he was allowed by Parliament £4 per week out of his own estate. His wife's house in Queen Street was seized for the Government.

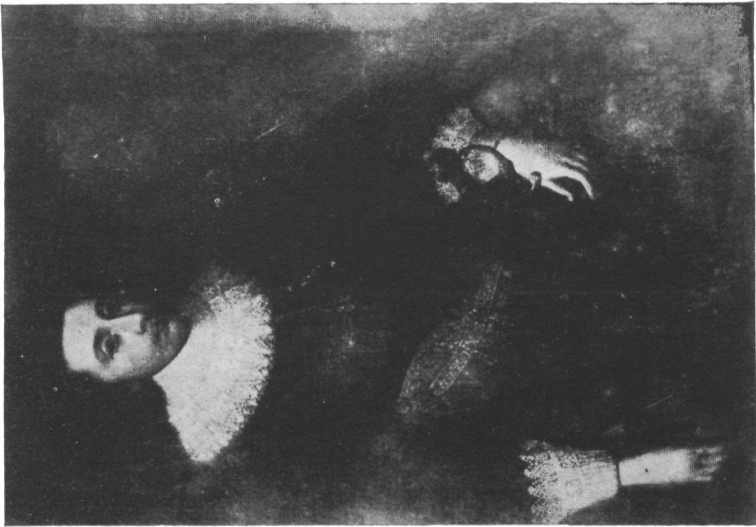
It does not seem likely that the Herberts occupied the Manor House at Hendon at all during the seventeenth century, preferring to let it to Sir John Fortescue, Lord Chief Justice Crewe, and to William Nicoll, "citizen and

grocer of London, and one of the clerkes of the cheque to the fourty messengers in ordinary to King Charles the First," and to his descendants.

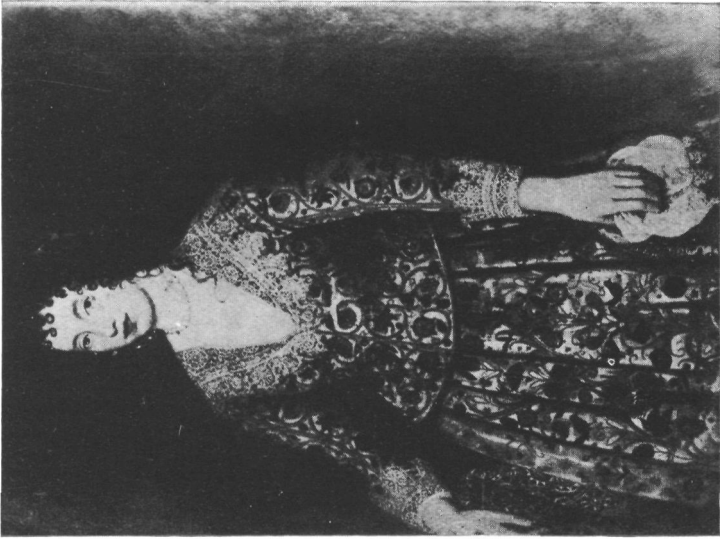
In the village feeling was divided, but most seem to have followed that branch of the ancient Nicoll family, which occupied the Manor House, Hendon Place. Taxes were heavy during the Civil War, both to pay the Parliamentary army and for the elaborate system of fortifications erected round the city and its immediate suburbs in 1642/3.<sup>12</sup> The resentment shown by Ellen Hayler, widow, in Hendon, was perhaps typical of many objections. On 29th September, 1643, she was assessed at £12, and four days later she was summoned to pay her assessment. On 3rd January, 1644, there was an order for her discharge for £6, which had been deposited, on condition that she paid £2 in the next ten days. As she had not paid by 9th February she was ordered to be brought up in custody and to pay, but on 1st March she was ordered to provide guarantees for her payment.

During the Civil War, the organisation of the Manor officials was fairly thorough, though the Manor Courts were not held regularly.<sup>13</sup> In 1642, John Nicoll was collector, and this would be either John Nicoll of Cookes, or his cousin of Dole Street. G. Wyse was constable, and Thomas Budd of Hyde House, Ennis Wyse and others were headboroughs or capital pledges, this latter title being used for the first time in Hendon, though the institution is an old one.

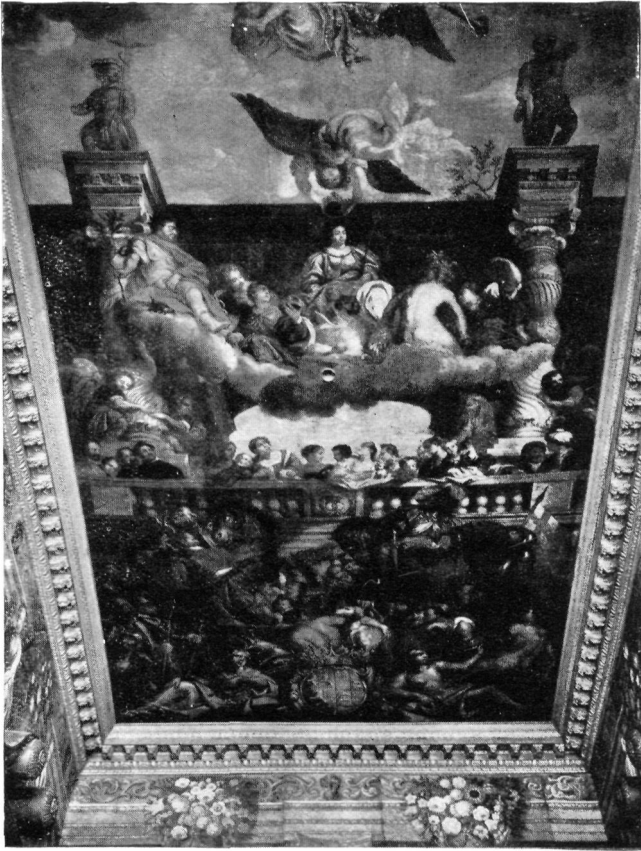
In 1643, John Braynt or Brent of Goodyears, and Randall Nicoll of Copt Hall, were constables, and John Parson of Smithsfield, Joseph Neald, ancestor of Sir Audley Neald, Bart., Edward Taylor of Morgens and Nathaniel Bull were headboroughs. In 1644, Ralph Nicoll was collector, Robert Etheridge of Jackelins and Jacob Marsh were constables, and Joseph Martin and Edward Hunt are called "coronors," otherwise headboroughs or tithingmen. In 1645, John Nicoll of



SIR PERCY HERBERT.  
2nd Baron Powis.



ELIZABETH CRAVEN.  
Wife of 2nd Baron Powis.



STAIRCASE CEILING, *c.* 1675.  
Painted in the time of William, first Marquis  
and Duke of Powis.

Cookes was collector, William Page of Goodiers and George Gibb were constables, and William Reenor and Randall Nicoll, coroners.

In 1646, the seneschal or steward signs the roll, and the name, though not legible, must be either Richard Blackwell or Richard Tomkyns, who succeeded him; Ralph Nicoll is collector, Robert Crane and John Clarke are constables, and Thomas Ratcliffe and John Hawkins are collectors. Robert Crane was the holder of the mill, at Mill Hill, situated on Miller's Land, at the top of Ratcliffe Lane, later Hammer's Hill.

In 1647, Thomas Marsh was collector, a member of a very old Hendon family, of which there are ten representatives in the 1575 Survey, and fifteen in that of 1635. They have given their name to Marsh Lane. John Taylor and Edward Roades were constables, Thomas Budd, Edward Mayor and Edward Scudamore were coroners or headboroughs. In 1648, Thomas Parson and Randall Nicoll were constables, Allen Ward and Jonathan Cook were coroners, and presumably, Thomas Marsh continued as collector.

As a general rule, headboroughs and constables were appointed annually, for the northern and for the southern parts of the very extensive Manor and parish, while the collector was sometimes appointed for more than a year.

In the eighteenth century and probably in the latter part of the seventeenth, the appointment was annual, and there were fifty-seven reevable tenements, "the respective Tenants whereof have time out of mind used to collect the Lord's quitrents within the said Manor by their Turns."

There is a memorandum to the effect that "the year that a Person is Reeve for that Tenement payeth no quitrent to the Lord for the same."

For many years the parishioners claimed the right of electing both churchwardens, one for the north and one for the south. In 1649, the list of officials ceases



for some years, due in the first instance to the sequestration of the Manor from the Herberts.

In 1649, there died at Hendon, probably John Norder's old property, John Herne, who had defended William Prynne, author of *Histrio-mastix*; the judges who gave the unpopular verdict in the Ship Money Trial; and finally Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury.<sup>14</sup> He held the advowson of Hendon Church and left bequests for the poor. He asked that the Rt. Revd. Father in God, the Archbishop of Armagh, should preach his funeral sermon, and desired that his body "should be buried decently, without any outward pomp and ceremony, but not like that of an ass or dog." Amongst many legacies he left one to his "honourable uncle Dr. Paske of Cambridge," sometime Vicar of Hendon, but ejected by the Parliament in favour of Francis Wareham.

During the Interregnum, the Powis family were dependent on small sums derived from rents in Hendon. Lord Powis, his wife Eleanor, and her son Percy, begged in 1650 that the old man's allowance of £4 a week might be paid direct by the tenants, and that all arrears might be paid up. The County Committee for Middlesex and Westminster were not sympathetic towards the Herberts, and tried to get more money from the tenants for other purposes. Sir William Craven, a relative of the family, was one of the acting Lords of the Manor, and was probably responsible for distributing the various allowances when he could obtain them. In December, 1650, Lady Powis died, leaving many debts in Hendon, due to her long illness and her lack of money. Various members of the family asked for the reversion of her pension, but the Committee was extremely difficult to move.

In 1651, freeholders and copyholders complained that they were being seriously overcharged, and John Herne the younger took up their case with Parliament. He produced Surveys, including those for 1574/5 and 1635/7, which have already been printed in these *Transactions*.

All through the years from 1644 to 1660 Red Castle in Powis was out of Herbert hands, and Lord Powis was lodging in the Strand. On 7th March, 1655/6, he died, and was buried in Hendon. He had experienced many changes in fortune, having been born in the year of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Eve, and dying in the year after Naseby. His close association with Mary Queen of Scots and his possible intimate friendship with Shakespeare make him an extremely interesting character. He left his family fortune at a singularly low ebb and cannot have entertained any very sanguine hopes for the future.

In the Parish Registers of Hendon there is the record:—  
 “William Herbert, Lord of Powesse, was buried on the 21 day of June, 1656,” which indicates an unexplained delay of over three months. Possibly his relatives intended to bury him at Welshpool, where his father, Sir Edward Herbert, was buried, and the delay may have been due to an unsuccessful request for permission to carry the body into Wales.

There is a monument to his memory in Hendon Church, now moved from the old chancel to the north-west corner, near the famous Norman font. On it are his arms, impaling Herbert, Hereford, Ross, Parr, Brabant, Lucy and Percy.

The inscription reads as follows:—

“Heere lyes buried Sir William Herbert Knight of the Honourable Order of the Bath Lord Powis of Powis in ye Principality of Wales grandchild to William Earle of Pembroke Lord High Steward to Queen Elizabeth who married the Lady Elinor Percy youngest Daughter to Henry Earle of Northumberland by whome hee left issue behind him Percy Lord Powis and two Daughters Katherine and Lucy with their Children.

“Hee dyed the seaventh day of March Anno Domini 1655[6] beinge aged fowerscore and three yeares.”

The unswerving loyalty of the Powis Herberts to the King had brought disaster to Sir Percy Herbert, involving in common ruin his parents, his sisters and his family. But he retained a cheerful spirit through all

his privations, and in 1652 published a book of pious reflections on the troublous times in which he was living. It is a scarce work in 4to, and is entitled: *Certaine Conceptions or Considerations of Sir Percy Herbert upon the Strange change of peoples dispositions and actions in these latter times, to his Sonne. Deus primum, honos proxime.*<sup>15</sup> The book was inscribed: "For my sonne, Mr. William Herbert," from "Your most affectionate father, Percie Herbert," and shows a remarkable courage and patience under great hardships. In the Introduction he writes that the late Act of Confinement has contributed very little benefit or opportunity to the delight of conversation. This evidently refers to the fierce Act against Papists, Malignants and others, which had been passed on 29th February, 1649/50, and which apparently expired on 1st November, 1651. It is more than probable that Sir Percy wrote his meditations while in prison. He laments the loss of his King, and accounts for the failure of his armies by the intemperance among the King's commanders.<sup>16</sup>

In this period, when Francis Wareham was vicar of Hendon, with a special augmentation of £38 a year, the Hendon Registers of Births, Marriages and Deaths began. Paul Nicoll of Hendon Place, as a Justice of the Peace, conducted some of the marriages, and he and his fellow Puritans looked after the structure of the church with considerable generosity. Francis Wareham was asked to preach at several memorial services, in St. Paul's Cathedral, St. Mary, Aldermanbury, and St. Laurence, Pountney; but at the Restoration he was ejected from Hendon, and his friend Richard Swift, who had been intruded into Edgware, joined him in retirement at Mill Hill.<sup>17</sup>

Swift kept a school for boys on the Ridgeway, which is in some way the predecessor of Mill Hill School, and he suffered on several occasions for keeping a conventicle in his house.



LOGGIA AND LEAD FIGURE, *c.* 1700,  
in the days of the two Earls of Rochford.



GATEWAY, *c.* 1722, ERECTED TO COMMEMORATE THE RETURN OF WILLIAM, THE SECOND MARQUIS.

Sir Percy Herbert had to wait four years before he was restored to his property, and fortunately all the damage that was done to Powis Castle, other than that incurred at the siege, was the demolishing of the outworks. The second Lord Powis had one daughter, who married George, Lord Talbot, eldest son of the Earl of Shrewsbury, but he died before his father, and Mary lost her reason. Lord Powis's will was signed on 5th July, 1666, and in spite of his obvious attachment to Roman Catholicism, he bequeathed his "body to the earth to be decently interred in the Chancell of the parish church of Poole." The stables at Powis Castle, Welshpool, are usually attributed to the second Lord Powis, but it was left to the third Lord to repair the damage done by John Arundell's petard in 1644. Sir Percy died on 19th January, 1666/7, and he had certainly upheld the family tradition of loyalty to the Crown, which was to reach its culminating point in the life and sufferings of his more famous son.

William Herbert, first Marquis and titular Duke of Powis, succeeded his father at the age of 50, and was soon recognised as one of the most prominent Roman Catholic peers. He was extremely tolerant, especially to Quakers, such as Richard Davies of Welshpool, who speaks most warmly in his *Memoirs*<sup>18</sup> about the kindness of Lord Powis and his lady to the Friends who were being ill-treated and heavily fined in Welshpool and Machynlleth.

The Castle of Powis was well restored by William, both externally and in the interior decorations, including splendid Stuart state bedrooms and a magnificent painted staircase, with a coronation, once thought to be that of Queen Anne, but now judged to be that of Mary of Modena or even Catherine of Braganza.<sup>19</sup>

The so-called Popish Plot of Titus Oates<sup>20</sup> involved Lord Powis, now an earl, and he spent some years in the Tower, though there was no evidence against him. After several efforts he was released from the Tower,

having been unjustly imprisoned for over five years, without the slightest justification but religious and political prejudice. He had moved from the Strand to the north-west corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and on 28th October, 1684, a few months after his release, his London house was burned down. The house was rebuilt from a design of Captain William Winde, a pupil of the architect Webb, himself a pupil of Inigo Jones, who was largely responsible for the original lay-out of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

While Lord Powis was suffering for his Catholicism, another Hendonian, Lord William Russell, son of the Earl of Bedford, was implicated in the Rye House Plot, captured on Highwood Hill, and executed in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

In 1684, the Duke of Beaufort paid a state visit to the Marches of Wales, and visited Powis Castle, by this time fairly fully restored.<sup>21</sup>

The cost of Powis's experiences during the years of imprisonment must have been great, and, as he had not been using the Manor of Hendon, it seemed a good thing to let it on 20th November, 1680, for seven years to Mr. Samuel Turner, of Mauldin, in the county of Surrey, at £400 a year. This was the occasion of this fourth Survey of the Manor, which is here reproduced from a copy in the possession of the author.

There are three copies of this Survey, two in the possession of the author, and the third is in the Gough Collection at the Bodleian Library,<sup>22</sup> Oxford, and is labelled as the property of Lord Rochford. The explanation is that when William, Marquis of Powis, went into exile with James II, all the property, including Powis Castle and Hendon Manor, was given to William III's cousin, Count Zuylenstein, Lord Rochford. He held the property for ten years, and it then passed back to the second Marquis of Powis.

During all these years of strain and stress, from the reign of Elizabeth to that of Queen Anne, the Herberts

were living at Powis rather than in Hendon, and a detailed account of their Castle and the various additions made to it by successive owners was given by Christopher Hussey in *Country Life*, for 30th May, 6th, 14th and 20th June, 1936; and by the courtesy of author and publisher, we are able to reproduce here, pictures of six portions of the Castle, representing the various periods.

Plate (a) is a gallery fireplace of 1593, constructed in the time of Sir Edward Herbert; plate (b) is a late Elizabethan arcading, c. 1600, the work of William, first Lord Powis; plate (c) is the stables, 1667, by Percy, second Lord Powis; plate (d) is a staircase ceiling, c. 1675, by William, first Marquis and Duke; plate (e) is a loggia on the second terrace, and a lead figure, c. 1700, by the two Earls of Rochford; and plate (f), the ornamental gateway, c. 1722, was erected to commemorate the return of William, the second Marquis.

## NOTES.

1. *Collections, Historical and Archaeological, relating to Montgomeryshire, issued by the Powys-land Club*, Vol. IV, pp. 264-5, hereafter called *Mont. Coll.*
2. *Mont. Coll.*, Vol. V, p. 174.
3. See *D.N.B.* and Motley's *United Netherlands*.
4. See *D.N.B.* and Arber's *Reprints of Castara*.
5. Father Pollen, *Mary Queen of Scots and the Babington Plot*; A. G. Smith, *The Babington Plot*; *Calendar S.P. Domestic*, 1581-90, pp. 356-7.
6. *Cal. S. P. Dom.*, 1603-10, pp. 264, 283, 286, 288, 291-3, 295, 297, 299, 303-5, 321.
7. *Cal. S. P. Dom.*, 1628-9, pp. 503, 506, 511, 524, 570. *Op. cit.*, 1629-31, pp. 175, 251, 273, 456, 530.
8. Prynne's *Papers* (Camden Society); Cobbett's *State Trials*, Vol. III, p. 519f., 562f.; Vol. IV, p. 577f.
9. Owen and Blakeney, *History of Shrewsbury*, Vol. I, p. 575.
10. Garrard, *Strafford's Letters and Dispatches*, Vol. II, p. 147.
11. *Cal. S. P. Dom.*, 1644, pp. 405-6, 424, 520, 533; 1644-5, pp. 3, 367.
12. For details of payments during the Civil War and Commonwealth, see *Calendar for the Committee for Compounding*, 1643-60, Part 3, pp. 57-8, 93, 255, 431, 580, 1628, 2197, 2199; *Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money*, 1642-56, p. 253; Scobell, *Acts and Ordinances*, pp. 156, 169, 604; and also in *Firth and Rait, Interregnum*; *Commons Journal*, Vol. II, pp. 75, 283, 548, 656; Vol. III, p. 565.



13. See extracts from the Manor Records in E. T. Evans, *History of Hendon*, and N. G. Brett-James, *The Story of Hendon*.
14. See *D.N.B.*, Lincoln's Inn Registers; B. Whitlocke, *Memorials of the English Affairs*; D'Ewes, *Autobiography*, Vol. II, p. 105.
15. The book was printed by E. G. and sold by Richard Tomkins at the "Sun and Bible," near Pie Corner. A copy was offered for sale in June, 1937, of the first edition, price 35s.
16. See *Archaeologia*, Vol. XXXIX, pp. 464-70; C. H. Cooper, F.S.A., *Memoir of Sir Percy Herbert, Lord Powis*.
17. See A. G. Matthews, *Colamy Revised*.
18. *An Account of the Convincement, Exercises, Services and Travel of that Ancient Servant of the Lord, Richard Davies*, London, 1771, 3rd edition, pp. 49, 196.
19. Christopher Hussey, "Powis Castle," in *Country Life*, May and June, 1936.
20. Macaulay, *History of England*; Kennet, *History of England*, Vol. III, pp. 356, 411.
21. *Beaufort Progress through Wales*, privately printed, 1854.
22. Gough MS., Middlesex 4, inscribed "Q<sup>r</sup> That this Book belongs to Lord Rochford's family, and whether Mr. Oliver Martin had it for some time."