

NOTES ON TWO MAPS SHOWING ALL SOULS COLLEGE LAND
IN HENDON.

(MAPS I & II).

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The foundation of the unique College of All Souls, at Oxford, was due to the sorrow of Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, for the support which he had given to the invasion of France by Henry V. He designed his college to pray, not only for the soul of the founder, but also for the soul of the "most illustrious Prince Henry, late King of England . . . and the souls of the Dukes, Earls, Barons, Knights and others who fell in the wars for the Crown of France."

Of the estates which gradually came into the possession of the Warden and Fellows after the foundation in 1438, many were derived from the suppressed Alien Priors; but one of local Middlesex interest is the Manor of Edgware, now part of the Borough of Hendon, and situated on the east side of the Edgware Road and on the south of the Barnet-Elstree road. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry VI, 1441-46, pp. 20, 99, mention this grant. 6 Feb. and 24 April 1442. Whereas Thomas Chicheley, Clerk and John Birkshead, Clerk, John Bolde Clerk and Robert Danvers lately demised to the King by a Charter dated 3 Jan. 20 Henry VI, inter-alia "the Manor of Eggewere and a messuage and 50 acres of land in Eggewere, Co. Middlesex, late of Wm. Darell and Elizabeth his wife and formerly of Richard le Straunge of Knochen, Kt., and the Manor of Kingsbury, 3 messuages 100 acres of land and 10 acres of meadow in Kingsbury and Hendon, the King has granted the same to the Warden and College of All Souls founded by Henry Archbishop of Canterbury, the King's Godfather." Also of interest were several parcels of land in Hendon.

These latter include, according to the earliest Hendon Survey in which they occur, 35 acres near Cockmans-in-the-Wood on the west of Watling Street, 19 acres by the Silk Stream, 20 acres and 29 acres by the Burroughs, 19 acres on Holders Hill, 19 acres called Farthing Hill Fields on Bittacy Hill and three fields at Colin Deep of 15 acres—154 acres in all.

The All Souls property in Edgware and Hendon was the occasion of a very interesting and somewhat amusing dispute in 1587, in which Robert de Hovenden, a member of a distinguished Kentish family and Warden of the College from 1571 to 1614, played a prominent part. Queen Elizabeth knew Hendon well, as she had stayed in Hendon on three occasions, in 1566, 1571 and in 1576, with Sir Edward Herbert at Hendon Place, the old country house of the Abbots of Westminster. She tried to persuade the Warden and Fellows of the College to grant a lease of all their Middlesex Woods to Lady Jane Stafford, and the letters relating to the dispute are preserved in the College Archives. They have been printed by C. R. L. Fletcher, in *Collectanea*, I, published by the Oxford Historical Society, 1885, and make very interesting reading. In spite of remonstrances on the part of Sir Thomas Heneage, Sir Walter Raughly (*sic*), the Queen and Lady Jane, and perhaps because of the support given by Sir Francis Walsingham, the College was able to put up a stout resistance for about a year, and then the intervention of the Armada made the Queen forget about the woods of Edgware and Hendon.

It is more than likely that this serious menace to College property led Warden Hovenden to have its documents carefully overhauled and catalogued in a book containing "An Inventorye of all such plate and other goodes whiche are in and belonge to the twee chests in the Tower, taken the 12th of December, et anno 1588." He also set an expert cartographer, Thomas Langton, to work, surveying and mapping all the College

property, and the maps which he produced are contained in four volumes to be seen in the muniment room. There are seven maps of the Edgware property, one of which on a small scale of 48 poles to the inch, appears in *Collectanea*. The other six, drawn on a larger scale (12 poles to the inch) have not yet been published. Of the College property in Hendon there are two maps, drawn in 1597 and illustrating the fields and woods in six sections. These maps have been redrawn from the very beautifully executed originals and are here given (with the consent of the Warden) as being among the earliest maps known of Hendon.

They are exceeded in age only by the St. Bartholomew's Hospital Map of Clitterhouse, *c.* 1570. In the captions on the Maps the area is given as 122 acres 3 roods 32 poles of wood, and 105 acres 9 poles of farmland, in the occupation and tenure of Robert Stransham, a total of 228 acres and 1 pole. This does not agree with the figures of the MS. Survey by Isaac Messeden of 1754 and 1783, which come to 154 acres, nor with those given by E. T. Evans in his *History of Hendon* (1890) where the area is given as 520 acres, a very obvious overstatement.

There is a "Terrier of Landes in Eggesware and Kingsberye, 1584" and "a Terrier belonging to All Soles College in Oxford concerning there landes in Midlesex, made 1584."

The group headed "Hendon Fearms" includes—

Imprimis, one feld lying at Doltstreat called Farthing, xiiii acres xx poles, wood

item, furrows about the farm iii acres

item, one croft by a certain lane called Ashley Lane vii acres, iii roods, xiiii poles

item, three crofts lying between Ashley Lane and the lande leading to Parsons Street called and known by the name Oldershyll containing xvii acres xvi poles

item, a farm called Oldershilles

item, an orchard near to a vylliage called Burhowes

item, a wood near Collin Deep Lane

item, Pattifordes, land not far distant from Braynt Bridge

item, a Wood in Hendon called Bushes, a small pytle called Bushes Meade. There is also a brief terrier of the same date of Hammonds and Collins.

It has not been possible up to the present to examine in detail all the documents relating to Hendon in the muniments of All Souls College, but the series and the maps help to illustrate the MS. Surveys so much that a few facts and tentative conclusions from them may here be given.

On Map I the College property round the Burroughs is shown in two sections, one group of fields behind the White Bear Inn, named Rowses, and surrounded by land held by William Harbarte Esquire, Robert Nuttinge, gent., John Lambe and Denzill Hollies, Knight; the other, on the north-west side of Burroughs Lane (now Station Road) comprising Hammondes Lande, Broadeffelde, Upper and Nether Paterdes and Cleyffelde, surrounded by the fields of William Harbarte, Peter Courtney, Henry Edlinge and Francis Marshe. From the crossing called Bur-house on Map I runs the road on Map II leading to Cullingee Deepe, which should be called Antient Street. On the south-west of the street are the College Woods called Bushe Grove, divided by Bushe Meade, through which flows the Silk Stream, crossing Antient Street without a bridge, and London Waye by the Silk Bridge.

On Map II, besides Bush Grove and Mead, there is a group called Oldershilles, on the "way from Parsons Streete to Dallys," including the Hey and Wolpit Meade; Page field on the south of Cool Oke Lane; and "Farthinge hilles," bordered by "Sanders Lane leading from Dole Street to Dallys," and "Prayles Hill, The Waye leading from the Frithe to Dallys."

There are numerous deeds relating to these fields, including a fine series for Cullings, "*Cartae Terrarum Vocatarum Cullinges in Hendon*," dating from 19th March, 5 Edward II, up to 23rd October, 6 Henry VIII. The land seems to have been given to All Souls in 18 Henry VII by Thomas Judde alias Kempe and other pious donors. The earliest deed is a grant by Simon "*dictus le Kyng*," carpenter and Mariota his wife to John and Mabilla Collinges, of a tenement in Hendon which they hold of John Collinges, which raises the question whether the fields are called after Collinges or the family after the fields.

Later deeds record the holding of this land by men of the names of Forster, Atte Wode, Sheppard, Marsh, well known in Hendon story. The deeds for Hamondes Lande date only from 22 Henry VI, and some of them are classed in the Catalogue with Collins and assigned to Kingsbury and styled "*besides Oxgate*" or "*beside Ox Streete*." But unless these field names are duplicated in Hendon and Kingsbury, all the deeds must refer to the Hendon lands.

A deed of 21st October, 1565, records the receipt from Thomas Shepherd of 5s. for the quit rent of a parcel of Hyde farm ground called Cullins, and one of 27th October, 1574, records a similar payment for Hamondes and Colleins.

The College lands near the Burroughs have a very exact descent. In 11 Henry VII the tenure passed from the Nicoll family to Thomas Hoddesdon, alias Byrde of Edgware; in 20 Henry VII to Richard Rice of London; in 2 Edward VI to Thomas and Ellen Norwood; in 8 Elizabeth to John Tomworth or Tamworth, gentleman of the Queen's Privy Chamber; in 17 Elizabeth to Robert Stransham of Wilton, probably a protégé of the Herberts of Pembroke. The Stransham family held the land until 10 November, 2 Charles I, but as late as 1838 it is still referred to in deeds as Stransham's Land. Tamworth married Walsingham's sister.

Names vary a great deal, and Patforde's Grove becomes Petfordes Closes, Upper and Nether Patferdes and Padford.

The College deeds suggest that Ravensfield is a personal name and not, in Hendon, of Danish origin; for, in 3 Edward III, land in Hendon is granted by William Page to a Richard Raven of Berkhamstead, and the road may well be near the College property in the Burroughs, where Ravensfield still is.

In the accounts of College wood sales, there are allusions to many well-known Hendon names. There are two mentions of Myll Hylles, one in 1544 and the other in 1553/4. 1 & 2 Philip and Mary, in each case the purchaser being one of the Shepard family. 35 Henry VIII relates to a wood sale at the Bushe in Hendon to John Warner and Henry Hayly; 4 Edward VI is a sale at the Haye, Hendon to Nicholas Fynche; the same year there is a wood sale at Rowses, Hendon, to Thomas Norwood of Motche Houghton, Northampton; in 1568 a sale at Old Hey Mills, Petfordes Closes and Fardinge Hills, Hendon, to John Tamworth; and in 44 Elizabeth at Farthing Hills and the Hey, Hendon, to William Turner.

Other field names in College property are Arnolds Land, Schooland, Shortescrofte, Evecrofte, Perycrofte, Perrifield, Popescroft and Okfield; some recognisable, others not obvious, but all giving room for further research.

In Elizabeth's reign there were one or two disputes in connection with College property besides the historic one in which the Queen herself took part, and William Nicholl petitioned against John Taylor, and the College organist, Alan Nicoll. The list of the Jurors in one of these disputes is recorded as having been shown by the Warden to the Rt. Hon. Sir William Cecil, Lord Treasurer, while there is in 1584 a memorandum by Warden Hovenden from an old rental of Hendon showed him by Robert Nicoll.

This would certainly seem to be the Black Survey of 1321 of which we know there were originally two versions, as the 1606 English version is clearly taken from a damaged copy, and not from the perfect copy in the Library of Cambridge University.

BURROWS.

The earliest record of the site and street now and for many years called Burrows or Burroughs, seems to be in 1316, five years before the date of the Black Survey of 1321. This occurs in a deed (one of a series) in the possession of Sir Audley Neeld, Bart., dated Sunday, the Feast of St. Peter's Chair, 22 February, 9 Ed. II, 1316. In it Walter, son of Richard atte Crouch de Heendon, grants to Henry Page, a messuage, etc., in "Le Berweststrat juxta crucem," lying between the King's way leading towards Braynte bridges and next to the land of Sara atte Pyrie. The witnesses are Richard le Rous, Knight, William Page, Richard de Eston, Ralph in the Hale, Roger Gerard, John de Heyward, Walter Faberm, Thomas de Barton, John de Mordone and others. In 1415, on 15th December, 3 Henry V, John Pymberd grants to Thomas Pymberd a cottage, etc., next the King's way called Berewsestrete leading from Eggeswere towards London and another way called Hale Lane. The witnesses are Walter Norman, vicar, John atte Hegge, Peter Goldesburgh, John Clerk, Robert Myddelton and others.

In 1439, 12th February, 17 Henry VI, Thomas Pymberd gives to Alan Shyte, vicar, the same cottage next the King's way called Berehousstrete and another way called Hethelane. The witnesses are Ralph Chalkhill, John Smyth, Thomas Lynford, William Page, John Bukeberd. In 1443, 5 May, 21 Henry VI, Thomas and Isabella Pymberd give the cottage to Alan White, perpetual vicar, and to Walter Perkyn. The two streets are spelt as in 1439 and there are the same witnesses with the addition of two Nicolls.

Another deed of 28th October, 1443, 22 Hen. VI, gives the same spelling and relates to the conveyance of the same cottage back again. In 1475, 17th October, 15 Edward IV, Peter Pymberd gives the cottage to Robert and Alicia Godeyer and the spelling is as before. But there is a further identification mark in the expression "juxta . . . terram colegii Omnium Animarum," an interesting reference to All Souls College at Oxford. The witnesses are William Nicoll of Milespet, Richard Nicoll, John at Wode, John Nicoll of Dolstrete, Alan Brent, John Lamb, Ralph Smyth, John Olyfaunt.

The next deed relating to the same property is dated 10th January, 1493, 8 Henry VII, and in it Alicia, widow of Robert Godeyer, grants the same cottage to Roger Foster, Thomas Harowe and John Mershe. The street is now called Borowstrete and the adjoining one Hathlane. The witnesses are William Nycoll atte Townesende, William Nicoll de Highwode, John Smyth de Borowes. A deed of 22nd November, 1507, 25 Henry VII, relates the complete surrender of any right to the cottage by John Pymberd to Roger Foster, but does not mention the adjacent streets. John Densell appears in the next deed of this series, one of 10th June, 1531, 23 Henry VIII, relating to the property of Roger Foster, and another of the same year, 9th July, describes the land more specifically. It includes Dereffylde, Grove Fylde, Rogers Grove and Borowe Crofte. A deed of 1st August of the same year speaks of Browe Crofte.

In the Survey of 1574 there is no reference to Burrows, but there are several instances of its use in deeds in the possession of All Souls College, especially in the Terrier of 1584, where occurs the expression "a vylliage called Burhowes."

The series of Maps relating to the property of All Souls College, drawn

by Thomas Langdon in May, 1597, 39 Elizabeth, introduces new spellings. On the first of the series, containing two Maps, the title refers to divers parcels in Hendon "neare unto the comon greene there called Burhouse," and the two maps mark the road which has now become the Bypass, Watford Way, as Bur-house, and call Station Road Burowe Lane.

We have, therefore, over a period of 281 years the following spellings: Berweststrat, Berewsestrete, Berehousstrete, Borowstrete, Borowe Crofte, Burhowes, Burhouse and Burowe Lane. The rules laid down by the Place Names Society are that one should collect all available old spellings in chronological order, and then endeavour to interpret their meaning, paying strict attention to sound laws and to the topographical situation of the places in question.

It is clear from the map that there are two lanes which have some claim to the name Burrows, and the more important would be that called by Camden Antient Street, more recently Colindeep Lane.

In the volume on the *Place Names of Middlesex* (1922) by J. E. B. Gover, the only possible help is given in the suffix *bury*, derived from A.S. byrig, dative case of burh—"strong hold," "defended spot," "fortified place," and the position of the Burrows would warrant such an interpretation. But all the examples given in Middlesex are genuine suffixes and all the instances quoted above are definitely prefixes.

In the Burroughs is the White Bear Inn, where the Courts baron and leet were held for many centuries. A field belonging to College is called Bearfield and the spelling of 1439 is Bere-housstrete. Is it a fantastical suggestion that this is the origin of the name Burrows?

This series of deeds belonging to Sir Audley Neeld, which have been transcribed and extended from the originals by Dr. B. Scholfield of the British Museum, a member of the Committee of the Mill Hill Historical Society, introduces us to many place and personal names which are also to be found in the MS. Surveys, but there is not room to consider others besides Burrows.

A MAP OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL LAND IN HENDON.

(MAP III.)

The Map of Clitterhouse, which is copied from a map belonging to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, has many names which demand explanation. Clitterhouse Manor, like the Manors of Hodford, Cowhouse, Renters and Frith, does not appear in Domesday, but was probably the result of sub-infeudation on the part of Abbot Gervase de Blois in 1180 or thereabouts. In 1311 there is a record of two small tenants named Robert de Cliderhou and Martin de la Rokele, both of which names occur somewhat altered on the map. In 1358, after the death of Margaret Mortimer, widow of Sir Henry le Scrope, Hugh de la More, probably Hugo Mortimer, her second husband, gave to the Prior and Convent of St. Bartholomew land in Stanmore and Hendon. This must have been part of either Clitterhouse or Renters. (*Inquisitiones ad quod damnum*, 32 Edward III, No. 78.)

In 1366 Sir Richard Rook, who had been Knight of the Shire for Middlesex in 1363, was the possessor of Frith Manor, which he gave to the Abbey of Westminster. (*Inq. post mortem*, 40 Edw. III, No. 20). He was also Steward and Collector of Rents for the Abbey and may have derived his name from the fields Rock-hall or Rock-holt, or his family may have given their name to the fields.

Robert Warner, Knight of the Shire for Middlesex in 1416, by his will dated 1439, gave all his lands tenements woods and pastures, in the ville of Hendon called Clyderhouse, after the decease of his wife Margaret and

his brother Thomas, to the Warden and Brethren of the hospital of St. Bartholomew. His wife died a few years later, and on 15th July, 1446, there was a "grant in Frank Almoin to John Wakeryng, Master of the hospital of St. Bartholomew, West Smythfield, London, and the brethren and sisters thereof of a toft, 120 acres of land, meadow pasture and wood in the fields of Hendon, Co. Middlesex, late of Robert Vynce of London, pastiller, and Hugh Wynkebourne and others, and of four crofts of land with hedges and ditches, whereof three are called Rockholtes and the fourth Newlande and all the lands rents revisions and services with all their appurtenances in the parish of Hendon, late of William Giles, citizen and grocer of London and Margaret his wife—which premises were demised of late to the King by William Cleeve, clerk of the King's Works, Henry Frowyck, Alderman of London, Richard Sturgeon, Clerk of the Crown, Thomas Burgoyne, Gentleman, John Lurcheon, Citizen and grocer of London, Thomas Lyndale, Gentleman, John Gille, Carpenter, Henry Audrey and John Blyssset, Chaplain, by their charter dated at London, 21st June, 24 Henry VI, in relief of the poverty of the hospital and of the pilgrims, the sick and mendicants who flock thither daily, so that the Master brothers and sisters may have leisure for divine service sand works of charity and to pray for the good estate of the King and Queen Mother and for their souls after death, and the souls of the King's progenitors." (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, Henry VI, 1441-46, p. 416.)

Records of this and other transactions are preserved in the Hospital Estate Book, compiled by John Waking, above mentioned, and John Coke, the Renter, whose office may have given its name to the subsidiary Manor.

In 18 Henry VI (*Inq. ad quod damnum*, Hen. VI, No. 14) the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's granted to the Warden and Hospital of St. Bartholomew's 60 acres of arable land, 6 of pasture and 36 acres of wood, which was probably part of Clitterhouse or Renters.

When the religious houses were suppressed, the property of the Priory (Renters) was confiscated, while Clitterhouse was continued as the property of the Hospital, and remained theirs until 1914-15 when it was purchased as an aerodrome by the Government of the day.

In the map, the West Highwaie, with Clitterhouse Crosse, is the Edgware Road; and in the various Rockholt fields and woods now runs the L.M.S. Railway with its station at Cricklewood and its many sidings. Great Compe appears later as Camp Field and has been derived from the Kemp family who held Clitterhouse for 200 years, but the dates do not permit this derivation. The name Prayle also occurs in an All Souls Map as an earlier name for Bittacy Hill. Vincens (Great and Little) recalls the name of a former owner. There are other Bowstring fields in the immediate vicinity as well as that marked on the Map, and the name is evidently derived from the bowstring mentioned as rent in the Black Survey of 1321. It appears in later surveys and Maps as Bolsters.

To the south of the St. Bartholomew's Hospital ground there is land marked as belonging to the Abbey of Westminster. This is the northern portion of the Manor of Hodford and Cowhouse, exchanged by Westminster with Richard le Rous for Hendon in 1312 and given in 1318 and 1321 by Rous to Sir Henry le Scrope. He figures in the Black Survey as holding Hodford, and seven acres of land and a tenement formerly belonging to Henry of Durham, for which he paid 4d. and a Rose. He died in 1337, while Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the property descended first to his widow, Margaret, and then to his son, Sir Richard le Scrope. Henry le Scrope was buried at Easby Abbey in Yorkshire, of which he became the second founder. Richard, in 1399, surrendered Hodford and "Cowys" to King Richard II in return for additions to his

already substantial holdings in Yorkshire, and the King "for his healthful estate while he lives, and for the health of his soul after his death and for the soul of Anne, his consort, late Queen of England, gave to God and the Church of St. Peter, Westminster, and William, Abbot, and also the Prior and Convent of the same place all lands tenements rents and services called Hoddeford and Cowhous in the villis of Hendon and Hamsted with appurtenances in the County of Middlesex, which lately belonged to Richard le Scrop of Bolton." (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, Richard II.)

The Manor remained in the possession of the Abbey until the Dissolution, when with Cowhouse it was valued at £18 10s. 5d. It was part of the endowment of the Bishopric of Westminster and, when that was reduced, the Manor was regranted to the Dean and Chapter.

To the north of the St. Bartholomew's lands is land belonging to "Mr. Chumley," who is Sir Roger Cholmeley, founder of Highgate School. This is Renters, a very small Manor, if one at all. Close to Renters was a stream, crossed by a wooden footbridge, to whose upkeep the Churchwardens of Watford were bound to contribute to the Hendon parish accounts one noble a year. As Edgware Road or Watling Street was so liable to flooding during the winter, the road from Clitterhouse Cross past Long Close, Peasey Field, Lane Field and Whitfield, across the footbridge and up Shire Hall Lane and Brent Street provided an alternative route to Watford. After the Dissolution, Renters was granted in 1543 in fee farm to John Williams and Edward North; and five years later Sir John Williams and Anthony Stringer were licensed to alienate the Manor to Sir Roger Cholmeley, who became Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Chief Justice of the King's Bench and founded Highgate School in 1565. The record runs "Licence to J. Williams Kt., and Anthony Stringer Esq. to grant their Manors of Renters in Hendon, Middlesex; one barn, 30 acres of arable land, 40 acres of meadowland, 60 acres of pasture, 26 acres of woodland in Hendon, late of the Monastery of St. Bartholomew's, London, to Roger Cholmeley, Kt., Chief Baron of the Exchequer and Lady Christina his wife and the heirs of the said Roger." (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, Edward VI, 1547-48, p. 327, 9th May, 1548.)

Sir Roger Cholmeley left Renters to his clerk and servant Jasper Cholmeley, 1565, and Jasper by his will dated 1586 left a charge of 20s. per annum on his Manor of Renters to be paid to the free Grammar School of Highgate, together with £2 6s. 8d. per annum for the better maintenance of the Headmaster. This sum of £2 6s. 8d. was paid regularly until a few years ago. It might be mentioned that the Frowicks and Cholmeleys intermarried.