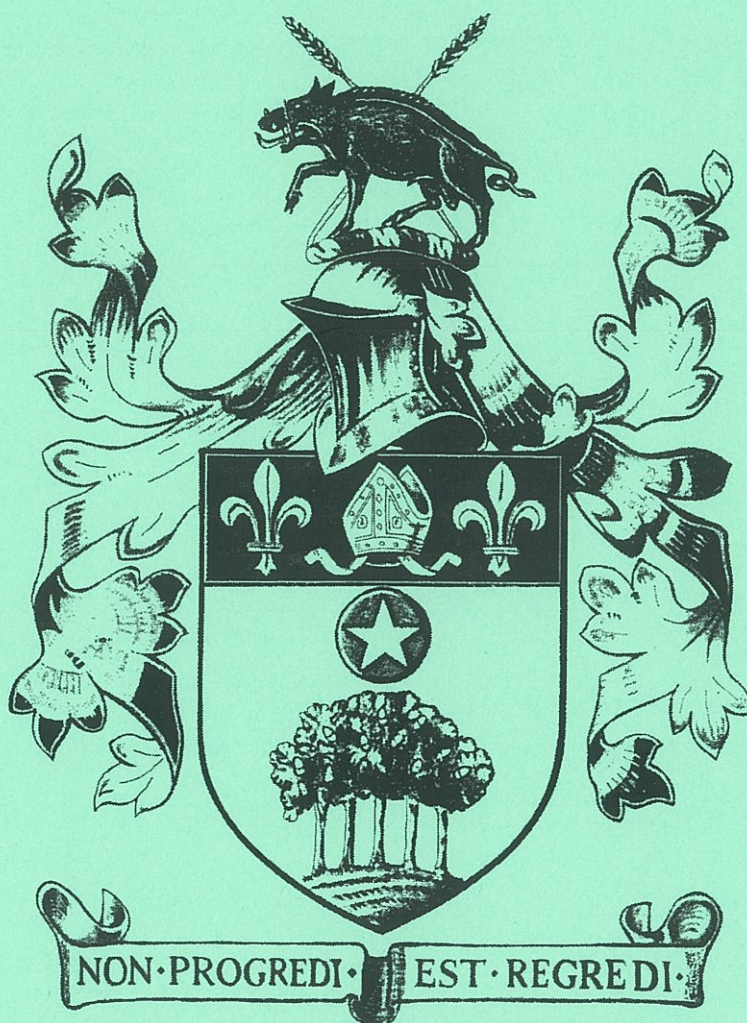


RUISLIP, NORTHWOOD AND EASTCOTE Local History Society



Journal 2001

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RUISLIP, NORTHWOOD AND EASTCOTE

Local History Society

Journal 2001

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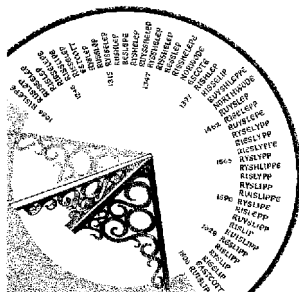
Cover picture: The arms of the Ruislip-Northwood Urban District Council

Designed and edited by Simon Morgan.

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Membership of the Ruislip, Northwood and Eastcote Local History Society is open to all who are interested in local history. For further information please enquire at a meeting of the Society or contact the Membership Secretary. Meetings are held on the third Monday of each month from September to April and are open to visitors. (Advance booking is required for the Christmas social.)

An active Research Group supports those who are enquiring into or wishing to increase our understanding of the history of the ancient parish of Ruislip (the present Ruislip, Northwood and Eastcote). Its members are largely responsible for the papers in this Journal, and for other Society publications which are produced from time to time.



RUISLIP, NORTHWOOD AND EASTCOTE Local History Society

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LECTURE PROGRAMME 2001-2002

2001

| | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| September 17 | Photography in London | David Webb |
| October 15 | Kathleen Pearce's Album (& AGM) | Ken Pearce |
| November 19 | Recent excavations in Spitalfields | Chris Thomas |
| December 17 | Seasonal ceremonies | Jim Golland |

2002

| | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| January 21 | London: world city 1789 - 1914 | Alex Wemer |
| February 18 | Harrowing experiences | John Ingram |
| March 18 | Research Group presentations | |
| April 15 | Commons and village greens | Mrs M Smith |

Meetings are on Mondays at 8.15 pm and are held at St Martins Church Hall, Ruislip.

EDITORIAL

The Manor of Ruislip has a long and distinguished history. Circumstances during the course of this year have led members of the Society to take interest in the two distinct aspects of this record: the physical remains and the written evidence.

In July, we were concerned with the documentary legacy of manorial administration. King's College, Cambridge very kindly played host to a group of nearly 50 members and friends. We were invited into their archive centre where many items pertinent to Ruislip were laid out, having been selected by Eileen Bowlt and Colleen Cox on a previous visit.

There was much evidence of King's College's ownership of the Manor of Ruislip from 1451, including the famous Terrier of 1565, containing the names of copyholders and tenants for the whole manor. This grand leather-bound tome had been helpfully bookmarked at pages anticipated to be of particular interest to members of the party, such as Roger Arnolde's entry for his cottages in Northwood. The importance of this one volume is demonstrated by its being the most frequently quoted primary source for articles in this Journal. There are two references to it in the current issue.

Even more fortuitous is the survival of a much older set of papers, dating back to the early 13th century when the Abbey of Bee was owner of Ruislip. Considering the turmoil of the time, and the three different lordships through which Ruislip passed between the 'Suppression of the Alien Priories' and the granting of the manor to King's College, it seems almost miraculous that so much has been preserved.

More recent items of interest included a large and detailed artist's impression of how Ruislip would have looked under an early version of the town planning proposal of 1910. It shows an attractive and spacious town, but one of entirely new construction with no sense of its past.

Had this plan gone ahead as proposed, there would have been no ancient buildings or archaeology to preserve. These physical remains of Ruislip's past were the other focus of activity during the year. Eight years' work by the Manor Farm Working Party, aimed at

promoting this heritage to a wider audience, at last seems to be bearing fruit.

Following concern during the Hillingdon 'Asset Management Review' that the Manor Farm site might be treated as individual properties, with some being let for office accommodation or even demolished, there is now optimism that a heritage centre unifying and interpreting the whole area might soon be achieved. Lottery money became available for two detailed consultants' reports and a public consultation exercise that included an exhibition attended by 300 people.

The variety of surviving archaeology makes the Manor Farm site unique in this part of England. The village earthwork is thought to be part of the boundary of the 'park for woodland beasts' mentioned in the Domesday Survey, and therefore Saxon in date. The moat and motte date from an 11th century castle. The Abbey of Bee period is represented by the Great Barn (c1300) and the foundations discovered under Manor Farm in 1997, which are probably 13th century. The Little Barn (now the library) and Manor Farm House itself, are of the late 16th and early 17th centuries, with other former farm buildings dating from every century since.

The plans are exciting. Not only would the area be properly landscaped, with the municipal ambience swept away, but some recent alterations could be undone. Manor Farm may once again be nearly surrounded by a moat if the northern section, filled in 1888, is re-excavated. The Great Barn could have its east wagon door replaced, but protected by a glass screen. This would demonstrate the through route for carts, and the means of providing a draught for winnowing, present in almost all old barns. The proposals include an exhibition and interpretation area in Manor Farm House. This would require staffing and therefore a continuous source of funding, so is perhaps the most problematic suggestion.

Further lottery funding is needed before any of this can happen, but Ruislip's rich history may soon become apparent to all when presented in its most advantageous context.

CATLINS LANE, EASTCOTE (Part 2)

by Karen Spink

The Catlins Lane article which appeared in the 1999 RNELHS Journal (pages 4-6) looked at the houses that were built between 1900 and 1913 on the west side of Catlins Lane. Some of these, along with St Catherine's Farm, form part of the Eastcote Village Conservation Area. This article looks at St Catherine's Farm, from which Catlins Lane takes its name, and some of the land that historically belonged to the farm.

Until the beginning of the nineteenth century, the only known dwelling to the south of Catlins Lane was St Catherine's Farm. According to a survey made by Charmian Baker in 1984, the oldest part of the house, the west end, closest to the lane, is probably the cross-wing of a fifteenth century hall house. This is timber-framed with two bays of two storeys. The main wing was most likely rebuilt in the early seventeenth century and is also timber-framed with two bays and two storeys. The main chimney stack on the northern flank wall was probably inserted at the same time. A new roof was also put on which would have unified the roof height. There were additions in the eighteenth century on the north side to create space for a straight

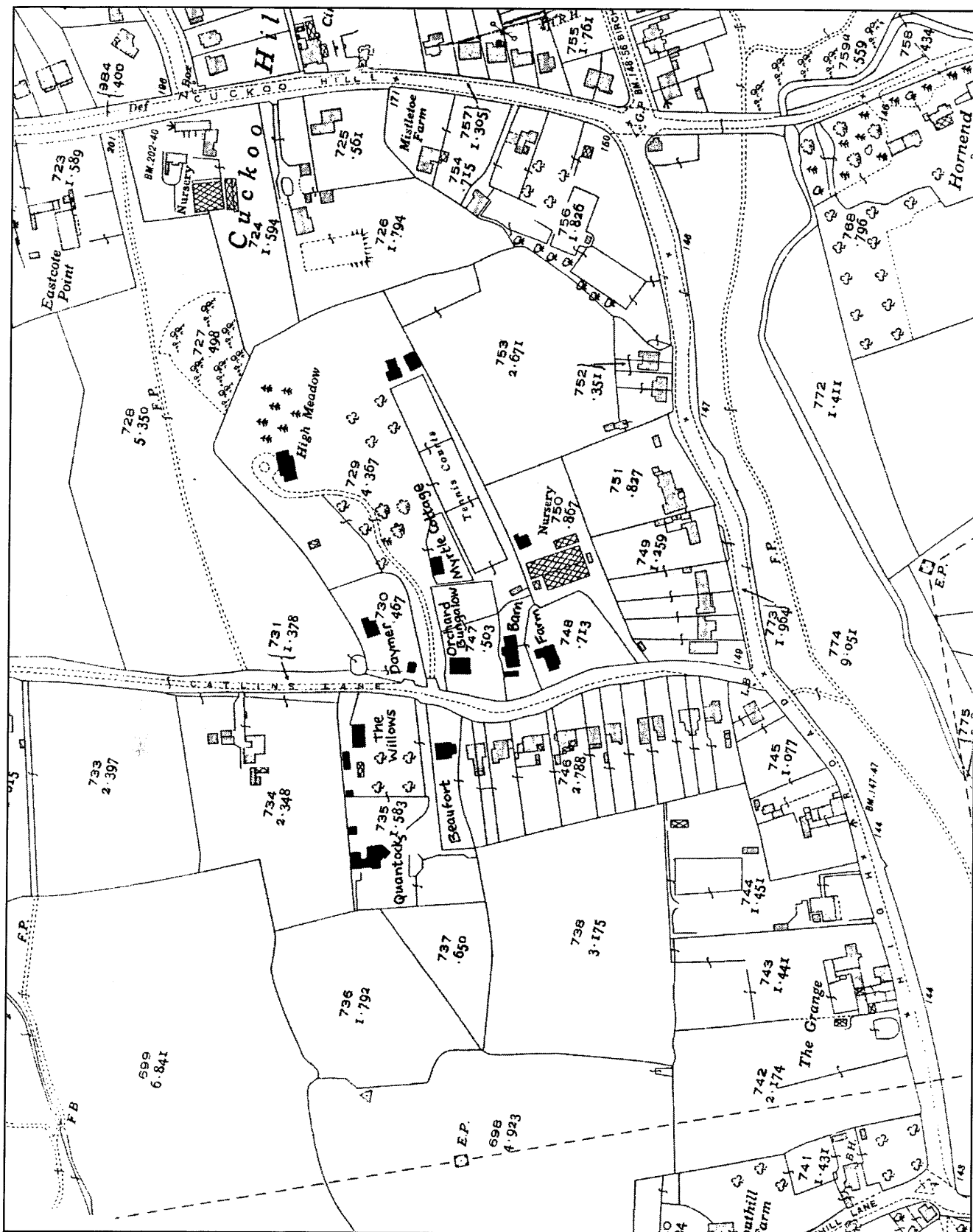
staircase and in the nineteenth century the house was re-fronted and had its windows replaced. Considerable restoration work took place in the 1980s and, while renewing the dining-room floor, stones from the fireplace of the original hall house were discovered. St Catherine's Farm is now a grade II listed building.

The earliest known owner, recorded in the 1565 Terrier, was John Walleston who owned a dwelling house and 6 closes of 21 acres known as Hawe Denes at Popes End. He also owned 1 close of 2 acres, known as Stonecroft, opposite the house, on the west side of the lane. At this time John Walleston was the largest landowner in the parish of Ruislip. He owned approximately 287 acres.

At the Enclosure in 1806 Nicholas Robinson owned the farm (Old Enclosure 679) and Old Enclosures 651, 654, 655, 657, 678 & 680 totalling over 16 acres. OE 678 and 680 were adjacent to the farm buildings, OE 651 was across the lane, the same area that was formerly known as Stonecroft (see above) and OE 654, 655 and 657 were further up Catlins Lane in the area known as Raisins Hill or



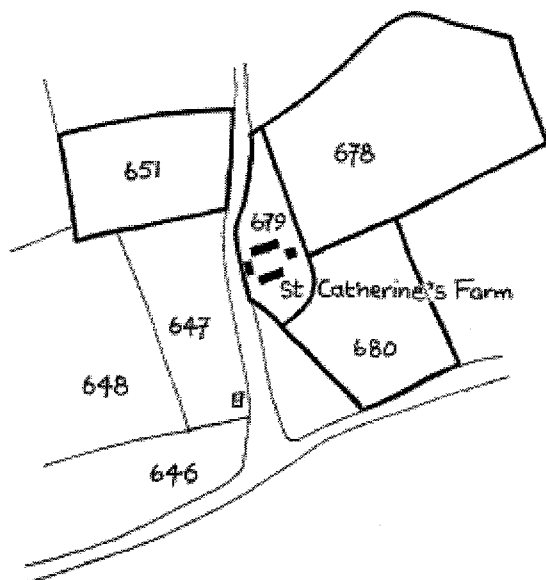
Catlins Lane and St Catherine's Farm in the mid 20th century



O.S. Map of 1940 with house names added

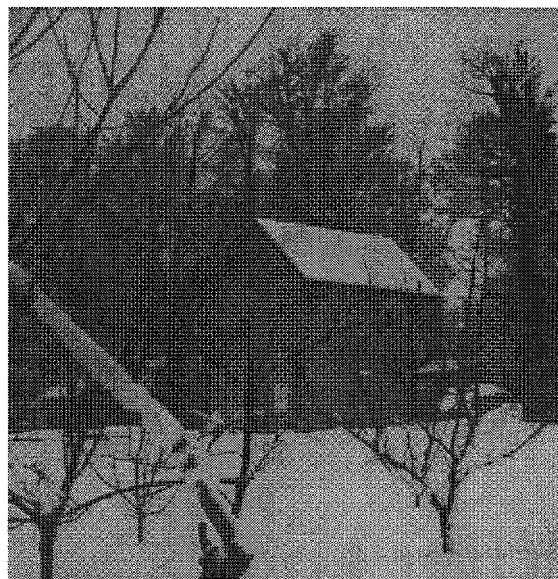
Reasons Hill. Robinson was the owner till the middle of the nineteenth century when he was succeeded (in about 1855) by John Wilchin, The occupier at the time of the Enclosure was James Fisher. By 1825 the Long family were in residence, farming about 20 acres. According to the Rate books they were here until at least 1863, though the 1861 Census records Thomas Ewer living at the farm (he was probably helping out on the farm because the Longs also farmed 34 acres at Cheney Street Farm). From 1874 William Barber of Pinner was the owner. He became a QC and a judge and is best remembered locally for his views on temperance and establishing the Cocoa Tree Coffee Tavern next to the parish church of Pinner.

After the death of Judge Barber's widow, St Catherine's Farm came up for sale. It was part of a sale of 7 lots for auction by Messrs Farebrother, Ellis & Co. on 15 July 1913. Lot 5 was made up of 3 parcels of 'well-timbered land', described as 'A Compact Freehold Property of Nine Acres' forming a 'Small Building Estate Ripe for Development'.



1806. Based on Enclosure Map

Parcel no. 320 (OE 679) of just over an acre comprised 'The Farm House, Farm Buildings, Orchard & Gardens'. The farm was a 5-bedroomed property with entrance hall, large drawing and dining rooms, kitchen, scullery and dairy. The garden had a lawn, shrubbery, kitchen garden and small orchard. The farm buildings comprised a tiled chaff house made of timber, flint and brick; a two-stall stable



Nurseryman's Cottage, c. 1955,
before Rushmoor Close was built

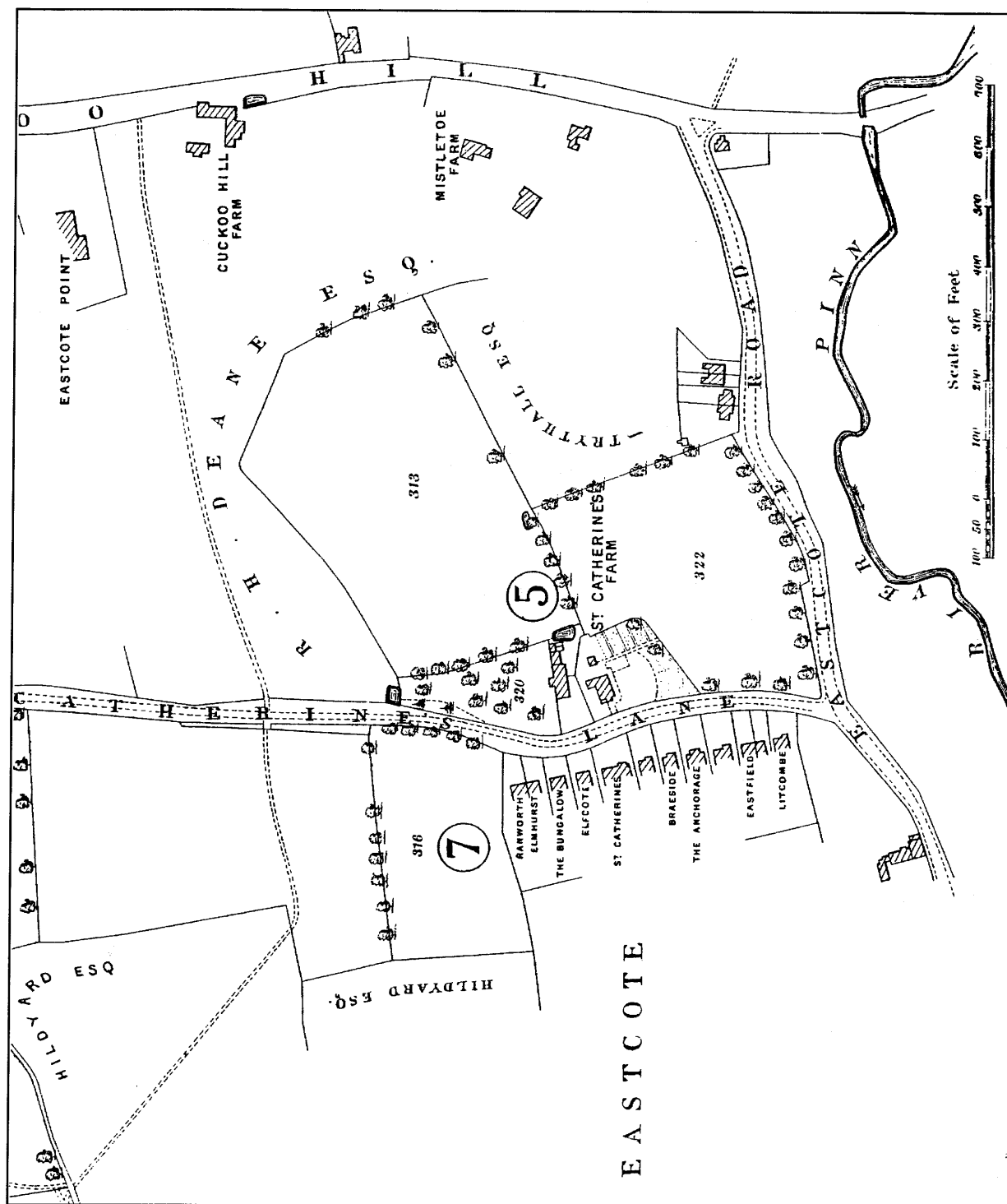
with a barn and loft; and a building attached to the house for four cows; and two pigsties. The property had 'valuable Building Frontages of 1170 feet' in a 'rapidly improving neighbourhood'.

The other two parcels: no. 313 (OE 678) and no. 322 (OE 680) were pastureland totalling nearly 8 acres. Lot 5 was let to Mr William Henry Nichols.

Also let to William Nichols was Lot 7, an area of 1a 3r 2Op, across the road from the farmhouse. This was parcel no. 316 (OE 651) situated 'North of newly-built Residences' (see earlier article) and was 'Suitable for the Erection of Superior Villa Residences'. This was the close known in the sixteenth century as Stonecroft.

Lot 6, further up the lane at Raisin's Hill (mentioned above but not covered in detail in this article) was also let to Mr Nichols with the exception of a cottage occupied by Mr Gardener. R.H. Deane, who owned adjoining land on Catlins Lane, paid a rate for the right to use the well at Raisins Hill.

Lots 5, 6 and 7 were all included in the Ruislip Town Planning Scheme of 1910. Lot 6 was described as only 'a quarter of a-mile from the proposed Railway Halt at Pinner Green'. A portion of the land 'is scheduled for the purpose of extending their 80ft communication road which will form the main thoroughfare from the Railway at Pinner Green to Ruislip



1913. Part of map showing properties for sale by the trustees of Judge Barber

Garden City'. However at this time the sale of these three lots was not realised; neither was there ever a station at Pinner Green.

Although the auction details have Mr William Henry Nichols as tenant of all three lots (5, 6 and 7) it would appear that there is some confusion between members of the Nichols family. The 1902 Rate book has Frederick William Nichols as tenant of the farmhouse, and this is confirmed by local knowledge, with agricultural land in Catlins Lane (17 acres) let to William Henry Nichols.

William Nichols was the father of Frederick Nichols and was tenant of adjacent Cuckoo Hill Farm. At this date St Catherine's Farm was still a working farm.

After the First World War, the farmhouse and surrounding land was sold and split up. Mr and Mrs Fred Nichols bought a plot of land adjacent to St Catherine's Farm, next to its barn. Here they lived in a converted Nissen hut, referred to in street directories as Orchard Bungalow, until they built a new house,



St Catherine's Farm with barn, c.1938

Orchard House, which they moved into in about 1957.

St Catherine's Farm barn was demolished at the beginning of the 1960s and was replaced by a new house called The Ramblers, and has since then been occupied by Robert V. Galley, a member of the building family who developed Rushmoor Close (mentioned later).

Mr Frank Welch bought over 4 acres of land (most of OE 678) and built a house called High Meadow (see RNELHS Journal 1992, pages 14-17). Frank Welch was a benevolent man who helped the Wesleyan Mission in London to run boys' clubs. He invited these boys out to his Eastcote home where they were able to camp in his grounds, play tennis, and use the pavilion and other amenities. During the Second World War homeless people, as well as refugees, were welcomed to his house. When he died, aged nearly 90 years, he was living in a house called Daymer nearer to the road at Catlins Lane just north of the farm. In his will he left part of his land to the Ruislip-Northwood Urban District Council to be developed for old people's flats which became known as Frank Welch Court. This was built about 1969 and is now run as sheltered

accommodation for the elderly by the London Borough of Hillingdon.

Daymer, High Meadow, Myrtle Cottage and Orchard House were demolished for the development of Daymer Gardens, which was built around Frank Welch Court in 1970.

St Catherine's Farm itself was bought after the First World War by Charles Jaques (sometimes spelt Jacques). He was a jobbing builder who had been responsible for some of the new houses across the lane (see earlier article). He used some of his land for a builder's yard. About 2.75 acres were laid out as a nursery and the nurseryman's cottage was a rather special building. It was one of the showhouses from the 1924 British Empire Exhibition that had been dismantled and rebuilt on the farmland. It came with roof tiles bearing evidence of large display lettering, remnants of which stayed visible for some time. This house, now much altered, is 3 Rushmoor Close. From 1928 to 1936 the nursery was run by Stanley Reuben Warren. He was succeeded by Geoffrey Wilson who stayed until 1939.

In 1930, Councillor T.G. Cross who had been living across the lane at The Bungalow (now

The Moorings) leased the farmhouse from Mr Jaques. At the beginning of the Second World War, the nursery became vacant so Mr Jaques asked Mr Cross, a keen amateur gardener, if he would be interested in taking over the nursery. It was out of the question for Mr Cross to manage this himself, as he had a responsible job in the city. However he was able to engage a nurseryman to work under his supervision. Fuel was very precious during the war, but Mr Cross was granted an allowance, on condition he grew tomatoes for public sale. There were several thousand plants. As a concession, Mr Cross was allowed to over-winter his prize chrysanthemum plants after the tomato crop was finished.

At the end of the war these greenhouses were sold to Woodmans of Pinner, who had them re-erected at the top of Cuckoo Hill where they remained until the Woodman's business was sold in the 1960s. According to Mr Cross, the dismantling and rebuilding was done by prisoners-of-war. They marched to work under supervision and Mr Cross said he had never seen men work so hard.

In 1959 Mr Cross bought the freehold of St Catherine's Farm with 1 acre of land from Charles Jaques. The remaining land, where the nursery had been, was developed by C.V. Galley. Four new houses were built by 1961 in a close which included the original nurseryman's cottage. The name Rushmoor Close may be an allusion to the abundance of rushes that grew in the dell at St Catherine's Farm. Additional houses were built in the close in 1966, and another was built in the 1980s on a piece of land belonging to St Catherine's Farm that had to be sold in order to help pay for renovation work on the farmhouse.

On the west side of Catlins Lane was a plot of land, Lot 7, formerly known as Stonecroft. Three houses were built: Beaufort (now known as The Cottage) and The Willows near to the roadside, and Quantocks to the rear. Quantocks which has survived, was home to Ernest Roland Hole during the 1930s to 50s. Mr Hole donated a cup for the Eastcote Horticultural Society Summer Show (for novices in the flower section) which he named the Quantocks Cup. Mr and Mrs A. A. Gayton lived at The Willows in the 1950s through to

the 70s. Mrs Gayton taught music and elocution and her pupils took part in the Ruislip-Northwood Festival with great success. After her death The Willows was replaced by four new houses. Brendon next to Quantocks was built in 1966.

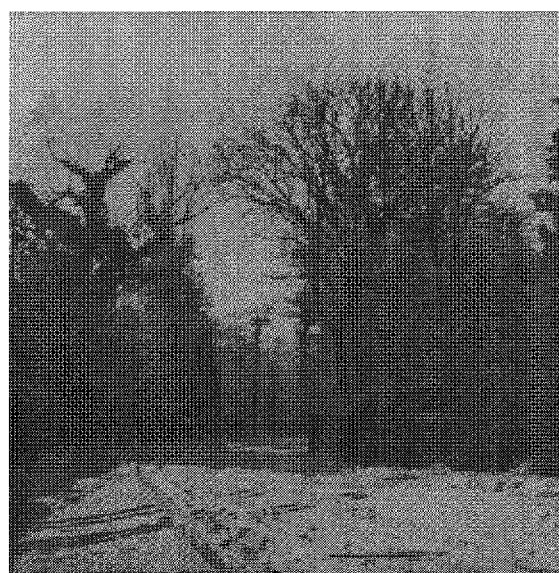
Catlins Lane is one of the Eastcote roads that still retains its rural feel despite the changes and nearby developments that have taken place. St Catherine's Farm is today a charming private residence set in delightful gardens.

Acknowledgement

I am very grateful to Mrs T.G. Cross for information and photographs, and for her kind assistance with this article.

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Catlins Lane: Winter of 1955-56

A GAINSBOROUGH PAINTING AT EASTCOTE LODGE

by Eileen M. Bowlt

Browsing through the National Art Collections Fund '2000 Review' recently, the words 'Eastcote Lodge' leapt out at me. The illustration accompanying an article on page 73 showed an eighteenth century gentleman in clerical bands, the Reverend Robert Hingeston. His portrait had been painted between 1752-9 by Thomas Gainsborough and had passed to a descendant, Dr John Hingeston of Eastcote Lodge in 1811.

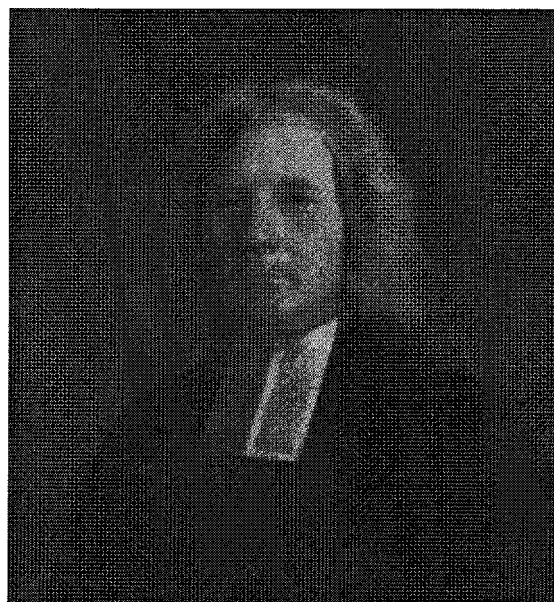
The name, Hingeston, had a certain resonance for me as I remembered that a John Hingeston had been the owner of Eastcote Lodge, situated on the west side of the Black Horse in Eastcote High Road, at the time of the Ruislip Enclosure 1804-14.

The provenance of the painting from John Hingeston was given as John Creuze Hingeston Ogier by descent and thence in the Hingeston Ogier family to Edward Milles Nelson who died in 1938. Col Bruce Nelson sold it at Christie's, 16 June 1961 after which it entered a private collection. It was sold at Sotheby's, London, 30 November 2000, when it was purchased for £61,145 by Ipswich Borough Council Museums and Galleries with a contribution of £12,371 from the National Art Collections Fund and other support.

The subject of the painting

The sitter, the Reverend Robert Hingeston (1699-1776) was a Suffolk man, being the son of Peter Hingeston, the Ipswich Borough organist. After graduating from Pembroke College, Cambridge, Robert Hingeston taught at Ipswich School, where he had been a pupil and was headmaster there from 1743 until the time of his death.

Thomas Gainsborough moved into Foundation Street, Ipswich, where Mr Hingeston lived, in 1752, and received several commissions from his neighbour. A painting of Gainsborough's daughters chasing a butterfly, which is now in the National Gallery, was executed on panelling in Mr Hingeston's house.



*Revd. Robert Hingeston (1699-1776)
by Thomas Gainsborough*

One wonders what strange quirk of fate brought this painting to Eastcote. It is not at all clear whether Dr John Hingeston was a son, grandson, or more distant descendant, or even whether he was medically qualified. Having looked at the IGI (International Genealogical Index), 'Wallis eighteenth century medics', Alumni Cantabrigiensis and lists of the members of the Royal College of Physicians and Royal College of Surgeons (so far as these are available), I have established that several members of the Hingeston family were surgeons in Ipswich. There were two John Hingestons who embraced that profession: one born in 1698 and therefore contemporary with the Robert Hingeston of the portrait; the other born in 1753. Another John Hingeston, born in 1740 was an Apothecary in Cheap side in the City of London and died in 1808. None of these fit in with the John Hingeston of Eastcote Lodge, but may have been relatives.

Robert Hingeston of the portrait had sons at Cambridge, Samuel 1729-1807 and James 1733-66, who like his father was a master of Ipswich School. Was the John Hingeston of Eastcote Lodge the son of one of these? Since he inherited the Gainsborough it seems likely.

John Hingeston of Eastcote Lodge

Most of my knowledge of John Hingeston comes from his will (with three codicils) in the Public Record Office.¹ Otherwise his name appears in the Ruislip parish rate books² from 1805 to 1811 as the proprietor of Eastcote Lodge. From May 1800 the same property, valued at £25 per annum, had been owned by a Mr Hingeston." Whether or not John Hingeston Esq is the same person is unclear. The fact that he is always referred to as John Hingeston, Esquire does not preclude him from having been medically qualified, as doctors figured lower in the social scale than esquires and he may have preferred to use that title.

John Hingeston died in 1811. The last codicil was added on 1 July of that year and probate was granted to his widow on 31 October. In his will⁴ he expressed a desire to be buried: *in the same manner as my late sister was buried in the family vault at Ipswich*. This presumably accounts for the fact that his name does not appear in the Ruislip burial registers, although his hatchment hangs on the wall above the north door in St Martin's church. After being carried in the funeral procession at Ipswich, it would have hung outside Eastcote Lodge during the period of mourning and have been laid up in the parish church afterwards.

The hatchment bears the arms of Hingeston on the dexter (male) side, and Milles on the sinister (female) side of the shield. The Hingeston arms are against a black background and the Milles arms on a white ground, showing that the man had died and his wife survived. John Hingeston's wife was Mary Anne Milles. What is slightly puzzling is that when she died 35 years later, she asks in her own wills to be buried: *in the vault made by my late husband under the pew in Ruislip church*. So it would seem that he had at one time intended to be buried in Ruislip.

Property mentioned in the will

He described himself as: *John Hingeston of Hatton Garden, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire*. He owned two adjoining houses there, living in one himself and letting the other to his friend, Jonathan Rashleigh, Esquire. These were freehold. Hatton Garden today runs north from Holborn Circus in London. It was first laid out as a street in the mid-seventeenth century on the old garden of

Hatton House, once the home of Queen Elizabeth's favourite, Sir Christopher Hatton. It was still a gentlemanly residential part of town in the early nineteenth century.

He had an estate in Hampshire near Andover, called Little Antill, which was also freehold and was leased out.

In Eastcote he had a copyhold estate, Eastcote Lodge, which was obviously his rural retreat.

Apart from references to household furnishings, linen and plate and farming stock at Eastcote, he mentions music books and the works of Handel, suggesting a musical bent, perhaps inherited from the Ipswich Borough organist who may have been his great-grandfather. There is nothing in the will to suggest that he had any professional interest in medicine or surgery.

Family

The most interesting finding from the will was that John Hingeston's marriage was apparently childless, but that he had a natural daughter, Elizabeth Davison, whose mother, Mary Davison, was *commonly called Mrs Hale*.

He made careful provision for his daughter, leaving her £110 a year during the lifetime of his wife and a legacy of £11,000 invested in five per cent annuities, payable to her at his wife's death. He continued: *It is my wish that the said Elizabeth Davison shall constantly live with my dear Wife & be boarded by her free from every expense as if she were her own daughter so long as they shall so live in friendship*.

His wife was to have the rents and properties of all his properties during her lifetime, but afterwards Eastcote Lodge was to go upon trust for his daughter for the term of her natural life: *wishing that she may reside upon the said copyhold premises and enjoy health and happiness, the effects often of a Godly life, for many years ...* The estate was then to descend to her eldest son if she should have children.

The houses in Hatton Garden were similarly to be held in trust and go to great nephews, Samuel and Robert Hingeston after Mary Anne's death and Little Antill to another great-nephew, John Hingeston, *the son of a London*

apothecary. It is possible that this great-nephew's father had been the John Hingeston, apothecary of Cheapside who died in 1808.

His 'dear wife' already had £6,000 in three per cent bank annuities and in addition he left her all her rings and jewels and paraphernalia and £800 in South Sea Stock. At the time of her father's death Elizabeth Davison was 23 years old. Mary Anne Hingeston was 49. The affair with Mary Davison/Hale could have been over before he married, but the date of the marriage has not been found.

The will refers to his *dear Wife, Mary Ann*. As 'Mrs Hingeston' she appeared in the rate books as owner and occupier of Eastcote Lodge until 1847. She was presumably the Mary Ann Hingeston who was buried at St Martin's in 1848, aged 84⁶.

The Ogiers

Elizabeth Davison married Peter Ogier, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, in October 1818 when she was 31 years old. He was the sixteenth child of Lewis Ogier and his wife, Katherine Creuze. The Ogiers and Creuzes were both Huguenot families and lived around Clapton in Hackney in the eighteenth century.

Where the newly-married couple lived is not known. Their only son, John Creuze Hingeston Ogier, was born at Stoke by Guildford and baptised there 17 March 1820⁷. There was a family connection with the area as Peter Ogier's uncle, John Ogier who was High Sheriff of Surrey, lived at Woodbridge House, Stoke S.

By 1827 the Ruislip rate books⁹ show that Peter Ogier Esq was the owner and occupier of a house and premises at Eastcote. It was rated at £6 per annum, but another £4 had been added *for improvements*. This house was the one now known as Flag Cottage on Eastcote Road, and would have been next door to Eastcote Lodge in the nineteenth century.

Sadly Elizabeth died at the age of 45 in 1832 and was buried in the Creuze family vault in the burial ground at St John's, Hackney among her husband's forbears. There were two tombs dedicated to them in the old burial ground of St John's, Hackney. It was turned into a garden and recreation ground in the 1890s and the

monuments moved, but the inscriptions were transcribed by Mrs Ogier Ward: 10

This vault was first made for Francis Creuze, Esq in 1743. He was a French Protestant and escaped from France only with his life in the reign of Queen Anne. By the blessing of Providence, with industry and integrity, he acquired an ample fortune and for many years resided at Clapton in this parish where he died 24 January 1758, aged 64.

Peter Ogier, one of his grandsons, of Lincolns Inn, Barrister-at-Law, had this tomb erected over the vault in the year 1833.

The above-named Peter Ogier died 18 November 1847 aged 77.

Presumably he erected the tomb shortly after his wife's burial.

Elizabeth, the beloved and affectionate wife of Peter Ogier of Lincolns Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and of Eastcott, Middlesex, Esq, youngest son of the above Lewis and Katherine Ogier. She died 4 December 1832, aged 45, leaving an only son and husband to lament the best of wives and kindest of mothers.

Peter Ogier's mother was also there, but his father had been buried in America.

Interred in this vault are the remains of Katherine, widow of Lewis Ogier of Clapton, Esq who died in South Carolina 8 October 1780, second daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Creuze. She died 17 July 1808 in her 78th year.

Peter Ogier had been admitted to Lincoln's Inn 4 November 1815 at the late age of 46. His son, John Creuze Hingeston Ogier was only 16 when he was admitted in his turn on 18 November 1836, but he had already been at Trinity College, Cambridge 11.

Peter Ogier owned Flag Cottage until 1838, when it passed to Thomas Newman¹². Peter Ogier of 46 *Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn*, died 18 November 1847, aged 77 and Letters of

Administration were granted to his son on 22 January 1848.

Throughout this period Mary Anne Hingeston had been living at Eastcote Lodge. South Hill Cottage in Southill Lane, (where Findon now stands) belonged to a John Mills Esq from about 1825 and to Miss Mills in 1837¹³. It is possible that these were relatives of Mrs Hingeston, although her maiden name was normally spelt 'Milles', especially as the cottage had passed into her hands by 1845. It was let to William Durbridge by Miss Mills in 1840.¹⁴ By 1845 Captain Thompson was living there.

After Mary Anne Hingeston's death in 1848, Eastcote Lodge, according to the terms of her husband's will passed to John Creuze Hingeston Ogier, as the eldest son of Elizabeth Ogier (nee Davison). He was living there on the night of the 1851 census. He was 31 years old, a barrister-at-law and landed proprietor and was unmarried.

John Creuze Hingeston Ogier's second occupation, given in the Census, 'landed proprietor' did not depend solely upon the Eastcote Lodge estate. Several memorials in the Middlesex Deeds Registry between 1851-70 show him to have owned property in London - in Holborn, Hatton Garden and Hanover Square. They also reveal that he left England for Australia, where he settled first at Rutherglen *in the colony of Victoria*¹⁵, later at Ballarat¹⁶ and he was living in Melbourne in 1869.¹⁷

Mary Anne Hingeston

Whatever her relationship with her husband's illegitimate daughter had been, there was no reason for Mary Anne Hingeston to mention John Creuze Hingeston Ogier in her will as he was amply provided for. Instead she left South Hill Cottage and any other estates of which she should die possessed to be divided equally among her nieces and nephews: Mary Anne Milles, John Milles, Mary, the wife of John Whitehead, the Revd Thomas Milles and Elizabeth Anne Milles. She had a brother Thomas, to whom she left her carriage, horse and harness. Money was to be divided in the same way.

John Whitehead of Barn Hill, Barning, Kent, Esquire, John Milles of Tonbridge, Kent, grazier and the Revd Thomas Milles of Tenterden, Kent, Clerk, were appointed trustees and executors."

John Whitehead appears in the Rate Books as the owner of South Hill Cottage until c1860. It was let to someone called Davis. James Patrickson, a retired schoolmaster owned it in 1860 and Mrs Anne Patrickson was still there at the time of the 1871 census. Soon after that it became part of the Haydon Hall estate and was replaced by the three cottages now united as Findon.

Eastcote Lodge

This house stood in Eastcote High Road, set back from the road, between The Black Horse and Flag Cottage. For many years after John Creuze Hingeston Ogier had gone to Australia, it was leased to strangers. Was the Gainsborough painting removed at this time? Was it taken to Australia? Perhaps not, as the provenance of the painting suggests that it passed into the hands of the Milles family somewhere along the line.

W. Wright Esq was the tenant in 1855 when the rental was £107 per annum for just over 18 acres and the rateable value was £89, as shown in the parish rate books.¹⁸ David Lilley had arrived by September 1859, but he seems to have had a very short stay in Eastcote as Sir H.C. Maddox was named as the occupier in the rate book of February 1860²⁰. He was not at home on the night of the 1861 census, although a gardener and his wife and a groom were on the premises. He had left altogether by August 1862, when William Creasor was in occupation.²¹

At this point the same rate book gives a different owner, C.J. Ogier instead of J.C.H. Ogier. After 1866 there are a number of years for which the rate books have been lost, but Mr Creasor, a Commission Salesman, was still living at Eastcote Lodge at the time of the 1871 census. Ten years later the property had been purchased by John Law Baker, father of Lawrence James Baker of Haydon Hall and he lived at the house until his death in 1886.

A rather grand neo-Georgian mansion, designed by the architects George & Peto for

Lawrence Ingham Baker (grandson of John Law Baker) and his bride, Agnes Peto, replaced the old house in 1888. It was demolished in 1963 to make way for Flag Walk, but the imposing architrave and other quality features such as elegant door-knobs and finger plates, were removed to Flag Cottage, where they may still be seen. The red brick wall between The Black Horse and Flag Cottage may well date from the time of the earlier Eastcote Lodge.

Work to be done

The reader will have noticed one or two gaps in this account of John Hingeston and others associated with Eastcote Lodge in the early nineteenth century:

- Where was John Hingeston baptised and where was he married? Who were his parents?
- Where was Mary Anne Milles baptised? Who were her parents?
- Where were Elizabeth Davison and Peter Ogier married?
- Did John Creuze Hingeston Ogier return from Australia? Was he ever married?

The list of queries seems endless. Sally Dummer of Ipswich Museums Service, who wrote the article in 2000 Review, does not know the answers. However, I was given some leads to follow. These will take time. In the meantime, does anyone else know anything about these families?

Acknowledgement

I should like to acknowledge the help of Karen Spink and Jim Golland who gave me some background on the Ogier / Creuze family tree.

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- PRO:Prob 11 264
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Family Centre, Clerkenwell: IGI
Monument to John Ogier's wife in Stoke church:
information from Jim Golland
- ⁹ LMA: DRO 19 E2/23
- ¹⁰ Guildhall Library; *Notes on Hackney churchyard*;
Proceedings of the Huguenot Society, Volume 4
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- ¹⁴ LMA: DRO 19 E2/26
- ¹⁵ LMA: MDR 186623 544
- ¹⁶ LMA: MDR 18671317
- ¹⁷ LMA: MDR 1870 15 109
- ¹⁸ PRO: Probate 11 264
- ¹⁹ LMA: DRO 19/E2/39-40
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THE GRANGE AT WELL GREEN, EASTCOTE

by Eileen M Bowlt

'Grange' is a term that is often applied to a large country house with farm buildings attached, frequently the home of a gentleman farmer. The word has other meanings. Manorial estates often had outposts which were probably used for storing grain and these were called granges. This was especially true of manors owned by monasteries. The Abbey of Bec owned Ruislip in medieval times and had a grange at Bourne (in South Ruislip) where a boy looked after the plough oxen, and another at Northwood used to accommodate ploughmen. The Northwood grange was near the ancient house in Rickmansworth Road which has been called 'The Grange' since the later nineteenth century.

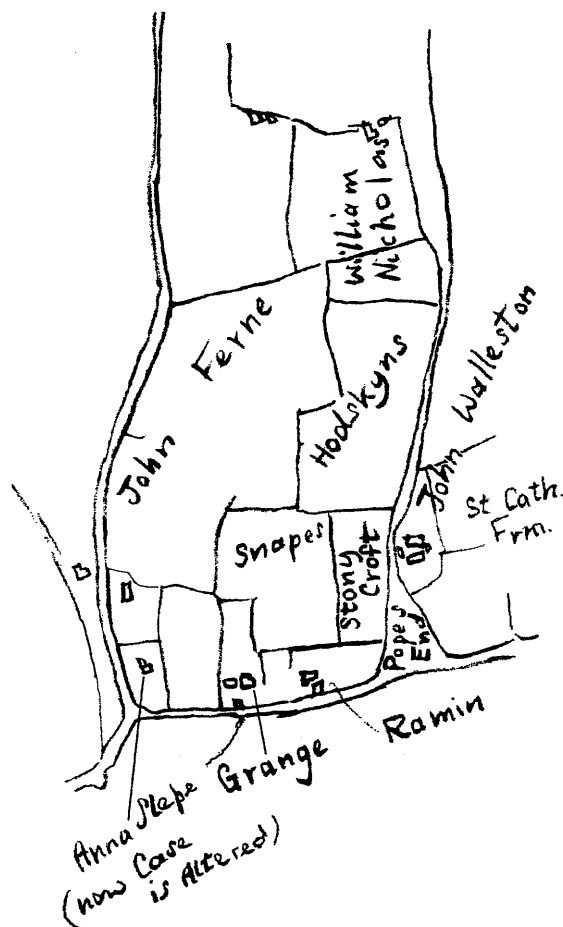
The Grange in Eastcote High Road dates from the sixteenth century, but the name appears for the first time in late Victorian street directories. The house has never had manorial connections; but seems always to have been a substantial farmhouse until the mid-nineteenth century, when it became a private residence.

The area used to be known as Well Green and sometimes as Long Marsh, presumably because the land is flat and subject to flooding from the River Pinn. The road may bend and twist between 'The Case is Altered' and the bottom of Cuckoo Hill because it follows the firmer ground. The Grange and Ramin, which both date from Tudor times, stand on the edge of the 'marsh'. The 'Old Shooting Box' situated between the two is made up of three separate cottages, only one of which is believed to date back to the sixteenth century. A row of three cottages of eighteenth century appearance, used to stand on the roadside in front of the Old Shooting Box. They appear on the Enclosure Map of 1806¹ and were demolished in the early part of the twentieth century. The Grange used to have two separate barns, one in line with the house, but now attached to it and the second still stands end on to the High Road.

The Fern family in possession pre-1565-1675

Working from information in the Terrier prepared for King's College in 1565², I suggest

that the Grange was probably one of two cottages at Long Marsh owned by James Ferne, the second cottage being Ramin. The oldest part of the Old Shooting Box could have been built towards the end of the sixteenth century, later than 1565 and therefore not mentioned in the Terrier.



Map showing probable disposition of James Ferne's property at Well Green and Popes End in 1565.

The entry reads: James Ferne holds two cottages with orchards and closes containing 4 acres and abbutts north onto the close of John Ferne and John Walleston and south onto Long Marsh and it lies west against the close of Anna Slepe and east against Popes End Lane and the close of John Walleston.'

Popes End Lane is now Catlins Lane and Anna Slepe, appears to have owned what is now 'The Case is Altered'. John Ferne probably had what became Southill Farm. John

Walleston owned St Catherine's Farm in Catlin's Lane and had land on the opposite side of the lane as well. It was 2 acres in size and was called Stone Croft and abutted west, north and south against the close of James Feme and east against Popes End Lane. Stone Croft abutted north against Hodskyns, another of James Feme's pieces of land that is separately listed in the Terrier.

The entry for Hodskyns reads: *James Ferne holds one close of 6 acres called Hodskyns and it abbutts north upon the close of William Nicholas and south upon the close of John Walleston. It lies east against Popes End Lane.*

The Femes (sometimes spelt Fern, Fearn or Fearne) were a prolific family, members of which owned some 10 houses in Eastcote in the sixteenth century.¹ They seem to have been independent small to middling landowners, although at least one, John Feme, was described as a miller in 1565.

Sale to the Merydales 1675-6

The Femes continued to own the Grange for more than a century after 1565. At a Manor Court held on the 6th May 1672 Thomas Fearne of Well Green surrendered to his son, John, a 3 acre meadow called Snapes (see map) on condition that he should pay his father's daughter, Martha Grimsdell, L30 within a year and a half of his father's death.⁴ Thomas Fearne died in 1673, leaving a will written on 5 July 1671.⁵

Describing himself as a yeoman 'aged and ill' he stipulated:

First I give and bequeath my long table with the two forms to be standards and to remain there in my now dwelling house at Well Green.

Item unto my daughter, Elizabeth Fearne the bedstead with all the bedding thereto belonging and all other my goods and implements of household stuff whatsoever they be that are now standing and being in her chamber in my now dwelling house at Well Green, called by the name of the Bakehouse Chamber.'

He had five grandchildren, unnamed, to whom he left 10 shillings apiece and five children, Thomas, Hannah, Mary, John and Elizabeth to

whom he left 10 shillings each as well. Susannah, his wife, was named as his executrix and received the residue of his goods. She also had possession of the house for life, but after her death it was to revert to her son, John Fearn as set out in the Court Book quoted above.

John Fearne proceeded to sell off portions of his inheritance to John Merydale during his mother's lifetime. He sold his reversion in the house in 1675, the transaction being recorded at the Manor Court held on the 4th May 1675⁶. The house was described as a cottage at Well Green with two closes of meadow adjoining, amounting to 4 acres. At the same court John Fearne surrendered Snapes to John Meridale and in 1676 John Merydale received 14 lands in the common fields of Eastcote from him.

A survey made in 1685⁷ by which time Susannah Fearne had died, shows Mary Merydale, as owner, which would suggest that she was a widow. This entry is puzzling as the information does not tie in with an Abstract of Title to the property, written in 1765, which seems to show that John Merydale was still alive in 1694⁸.

The Merydale family

The Abstract of Title shows that the Merydales were making provision for their eldest son, William, who was about to be married to Ann Theed. When their possession of The Grange was ratified at a manor court held at Ruislip Court (now Manor Farm, Ruislip) on 10 May 1694, the terms were set out. John and Mary Merydale were to have the use of the property for their lives and the life of the longer liver. Afterwards it was to pass to William and to the heirs of him and Ann Theed, 'his intended wife'.⁹

In the event Mary Merydale survived her husband, son and daughter-in-law, and when she died in 1710 her grandson, John, who was still under age, inherited the farm. He leased it in 1717 to Ralph Bugbeard¹⁰, for a term of 18 years. Mr Bugbeard was a farmer who took on a parish apprentice, 12-year-old Charles Long¹¹, whose father had nine children and was described as a 'very poor' labourer in the baptismal registers of St Martin's church. Poor children apprenticed at the expense of the parish were bound until they were 24 years

old, regardless of their age at the start, which meant that Charles, who would have been a labourer on the farm and would not have learnt a trade, was tied to Ralph Bugbeard for 12 years.

Conditional Sale to Edward Bowles 1734

By 1724 John Merydale had a wife, Elizabeth, and he arranged that the property should descend to their male heirs and in default to female heirs. Ten years later, still childless, he sold The Grange and its land to Edward Bowles for £240, on condition that Mr Bowles would not have possession until after the deaths of himself and Elizabeth and any children they might yet have.¹² This arrangement provided the Merydales with ready cash and Edward Bowles had an investment as he or his heirs would eventually come into possession. Elizabeth, who never had children, survived her husband by many years and died in 1752.¹³

Edward Bowles enjoyed his possession for a very short time, for he died in May 1753 and his son, another Edward Bowles became owner¹⁴. Edward Bowles the elder made his son responsible for paying an annuity to his mother and legacies to his four siblings after her death. His eldest sister was 'incapable of taking care of her affairs through a disorder in her mind'. However, there was property in Worcestershire as well as Eastcote.

The farm continued to be leased. John Seamor seems to have followed Ralph Bugbeard and John Evans was there from 1746. He was still in occupation in 1765, when Edward Bowles sold The Grange to the Revd Thomas Clarke, Rector of Ickenham and owner of Swakeleys¹⁵.

Part of the Swakeleys estate 1764 - c1845

Thomas Truesdale Clarke, son of the rector, succeeded his father who died in 1796. The Rate Books show that William Douglas was in occupation of The Grange by 1805 and continued to live there until the 1830s when he was succeeded by Henry Douglas.

Charles Churchill had taken over by 1831⁶ and John Churchill by 1840.

Thomas Truesdale Clarke died in rather strange circumstances in the summer of 1840 (he was drowned in the River Pinn) and the Eastcote portion of the Swakeleys estate changed hands within a year or two of his death.

Private Residence

After the demise of Mr Clarke, the house seems to have become a private residence. Several members of the Watts family owned it in turn from 1845¹⁷. Richard Watts was a corn merchant and had a daughter, Elizabeth. He lived at the house, rather than let it, but by 1860 he had perhaps died, as A. B Watts was then owner. A Mrs Smith, a widow from Yorkshire, was renting it by 1863 and was still there at the time of the 1871 census. However, Henry P. Thomas, a farmer, was in occupation in 1881. The census says that he had only 10 acres, but as he was employing two men he may have been renting land elsewhere. Miss Charity Watts was there in 1886.¹⁸ J. Stansfield Grimshaw Esq had come by 1891 and the house has continued ever since as a private residence.

The Dores

The house, which is timber framed and unusually for this area, covered on the outside with weather boarding, was restored by Mr & Mrs C.N.G. Dore who bought it in the 1920s¹⁹. They caused the barn on the western side of the house to be joined on to the main house, so that it now presents a long and serene facade to Well Green. The small cottage in the front garden was once a stable. Photographs and a description of the work appeared in the Ideal Home magazine in August 1925.

Mr and Mrs Dore's daughter, Noeline and her husband, T.P. WUIT, who were both architects lived at the modern house called Butts Mead (another old field name). In the late 1960s they converted the barn standing end on to the road into offices and developed Pike End. Kemp's Ruislip-Northwood Directory 1968-9 shows numbers 1 and 2 Pike End as occupied and number 3 as being built. All eight properties were occupied by 1970-1.

The house

The structure of the very interesting timber-framed building has been discussed by Pat Clarke in an article in this journal 1994. This

was written after she was able to examine the building when a new owner, Nicholas Hall, was repairing and decorating the house. The article is well worth re-reading. She identifies five phases of building and suggests that the present house would not have been erected before 1550. The original simple house with three rooms downstairs and three above, was extended to the east before 1600. A northern extension between 1600 and 1680 added additional space. During the Merydales ownership a new staircase was built 1700-30. After that there seem to have been no major changes until the Dore came.

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A 'PEDIGREE' OF THE ARMS OF HILLINGDON

by Kay Holmes

The London Borough of Hillingdon was formed by the amalgamation of the Borough of Uxbridge, and the urban districts of Ruislip-Northwood, Hayes & Harlington, and Yiewsley & West Drayton. All these local authorities had been granted arms in their own right, Ruislip-Northwood in 1937, Uxbridge in 1948 with the addition of supporters in 1955, Hayes & Harlington in 1950, and Yiewsley & West Drayton in 1953.

Three of the former arms included charges derived from more ancient sources. The Uxbridge pile came from the Basset arms, in recognition of the granting of the town's first charter by Gilbert Basset, the eagle and the heraldic tyger supporter came from the arms of Paget, one of whose titles is Earl of Uxbridge, the red cross on the shoulder of the Pegasus came from the City of London arms, and the seaxe held by the demi-lion crest came from the arms of Middlesex.

Yiewsley & West Drayton also had the Paget eagle, and the red cross from the City of London. Hayes & Harlington had the pall from the arms of the see of Canterbury, and the seaxe and Saxon crown from the arms of Middlesex. Ruislip-Northwood's fleur-de-lys, almost fortuitously, relates to the arms of the Abbey of Bee, although it does not appear that the connection was recorded at the time of the grant.

The arms granted to Hillingdon in 1965 attempted to give all the constituent authorities representation in all the main parts of the achievement, the shield, crest and supporters. This laudable aim may have been achieved mathematically, as there is an item from each of the four coats-of-arms in each of the elements. However it cannot be claimed that each has equal prominence.

From the Uxbridge arms came half of the eagle, the main charge on the shield, the demi-lion which is the main feature of the crest, and the dexter supporter, the heraldic tyger.

Yiewsley & West Drayton, the last of the four to be granted its own arms, contributed the other half of the eagle on the shield, the cross on the wing in the crest, the Tudor rose on the dexter supporter, and an extra element, the motto 'Forward'.

From Hayes & Harlington came the cogwheel in the sinister claw of the eagle, the wreath of brushwood, the 'hesa', in the crest, and the stag supporter collared with brushwood.

Ruislip-Northwood, whose grant of arms antedated all the others, has the fleur-de-lys in the dexter claw of the eagle, the North Star with colours reversed in the crest, and the slips of rye on the shoulder of the stag supporter. If these very insignificant items can be seen at all, they might almost be interpreted as the eagle seizing the fleur-de-lys, the lion grabbing the North Star, and the stag about to eat the slips of rye.

The four wreaths, described as civic crowns in the official blazon, and representing the four local authorities becoming one, might otherwise be interpreted as commemorating their demise.

Regrettably the Hillingdon arms include no reference to the former County of Middlesex, no seaxe or Saxon crown. Perhaps if there had been a Middlesex Heraldry Society in 1965 alternative suggestions might have been made, but alas there is not likely to be another opportunity. We must accept the *fait accompli*, and try to console our heraldic interests with the fact that at least we do have a coat-of-arms in addition to the indignity of a costly and meaningless Borough logo.

THE ARMS OF MIDDLESEX

by Kay Holmes

Medieval heraldists ascribed to both the ancient kingdoms of the Middle and the East Saxons the three seaxes on a red field (*Fig. 1*). It has been suggested that the Saxon name derives from the weapon, though the more widely accepted view is that it comes from Saxony, their presumed place of origin. In the large west window of Westminster Abbey, erected in 1735, were the same arms, attributed to Saebahrt, king of the East Saxons.

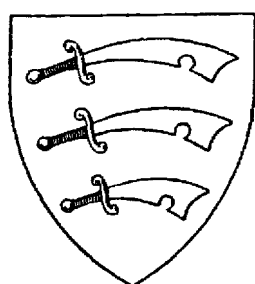


Fig. 1

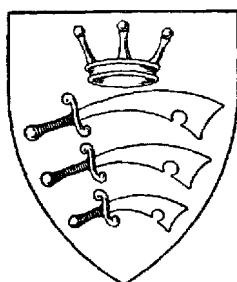


Fig. 2

Both Middlesex and Essex used these arms for many years without authority from the College of Arms. This dual use could not be officially acceptable to the College, and when Middlesex County Council applied for a Grant in 1910 the arms were differenced by the addition of a gold Saxon crown in chief (*Fig. 2*). It is perhaps ironic that, when Essex sought a Grant in 1932, they were, allowed to continue the use of the old, unofficial arms, without change. Even sadder is the fact that, with the abolition of the Middlesex County Council, the arms of Middlesex no longer have a viable owner.

The seaxe

The seaxe is almost always shown as a curved weapon, similar to a falchion or a scimitar, but with a semi-circular notch cut out of the back of the blade. It is described as a short sword or knife, similar to the duelling knife of a Roman gladiator (*Fig. 3*). In *A Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, published in Antwerp in 1605, the author, Verstegan says the short sword was worn by Saxon warriors: *privately hanging under their long skirted cotes*.



Fig. 3

In the field of archaeology the term used is 'scramasax'. There seems to have been only a single example, found at Sittingbourne, which is in the British Museum (*Fig. 5*). However, it has a straight blade and no notch. The blade is about 10 inches long and the tang for the handle about 3½ inches; this would probably have been encased in horn or wood. This is much shorter than one might have expected from heraldic illustrations. It bears the name of the maker, Biorhtelm, on one side and that of the owner, Gebereht or Sigebereht, on the other and is dated from 9th or 10th centuries. It is thought that the scramasax remained in use from the 6th to the 14th centuries; they are shown in *Queen Mary's Psalter* of the latter period (*Fig. 4*).

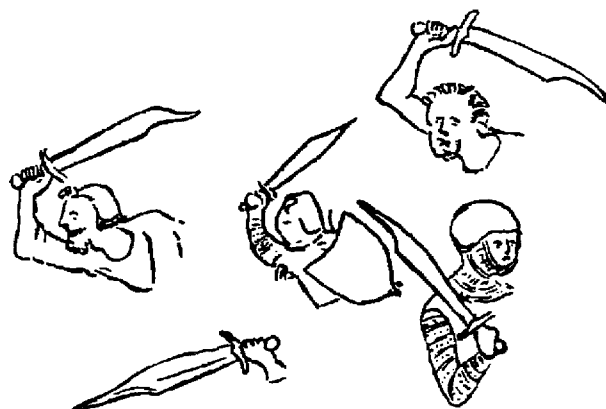


Fig. 4

One can only guess at the reason for the notch. On a hedge-cutting implement it could be used to pull down a branch within reach of the other hand for chopping, but there seems no similar purpose in a fighting weapon.

The heraldic seaxe is usually shown curved, despite lack of concrete evidence, with an angling of the back edge of the blade which provides a sharp point, and the notch. It has appeared in a variety of forms over the last 250 years. Perhaps it is best shown as a weapon in its own right, clearly distinguishable from falchion, scimitar or cutlass. It can still be seen in the arms of former and present local authorities; long may it continue to do so.



Fig. 5

The Arms of Middlesex in a Military Badge

For a very brief period, the old arms of Middlesex, as used before 1910, are said to have appeared as the badge of the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry, formed in 1797 during the fears of French invasion and of civil unrest. The regiment was raised by the Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, the Marquis of Tichfield. The first Captain was Sir Christopher Baynes of Harefield Place. As each man had to provide his own horse and equipment, all ranks were men of some substance.

The badge was described as a Maltese cross, with the seaxes in the centre and bearing the motto *Pro aris et focis* (for our altars and our hearths). As yet I have been unable to find an example or an illustration of this badge, so have attempted a reconstruction from the description (Fig. 6), adding a crown above the cross and the initials UYC, which were used on the portmanteau behind the saddle in a later illustration.

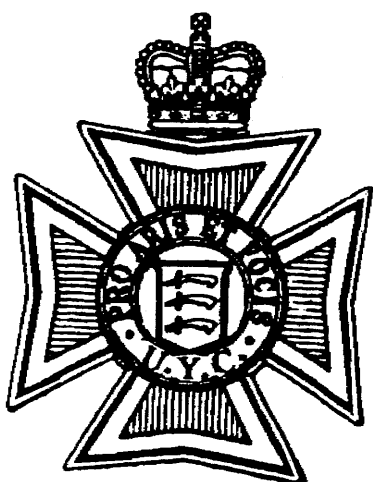


Fig. 6

The National Army Museum has a series of coloured sketches of the successive uniforms made probably in 1930s. On the cap and the saddle cloth of the 1830 picture are badges, both apparently embroidered, showing the arms of Middlesex on a

shield, surmounted by a crown, with sprays of laurel on each side and the motto on a scroll below:

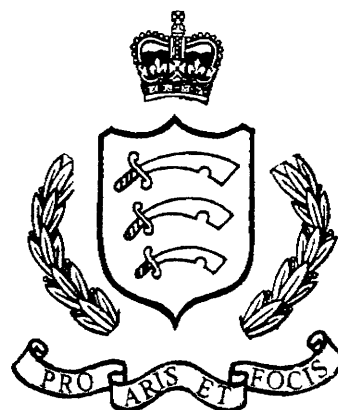


Fig. 7

The uniform was based on that of the Light Dragoons: a black leather helmet with a bearskin crest, puggaree and the peak bound with yellow metal, a dark blue shell jacket with gold metal buttons, shoulder scales and laced cuffs - the collar, cuffs and ruffles being white - white overalls and knee length Wellington boots with gold tassels.

They were disbanded in 1801, but reformed in 1830, the period of the 'Swing Riots'. In Uxbridge Library is a photo of a helmet with a badge

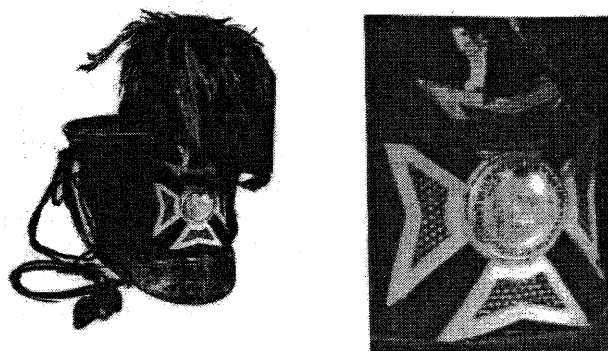


Fig. 8

showing a Maltese cross surmounted by a crown, and bearing a crown encircled by the motto and the title Uxbridge Yeomanry (Fig. 8). At some time after 1830 the badge was changed to an

eightpointed star surmounted by an imperial crown, bearing the royal cypher and the motto.

The uniform, still based on that of Light Dragoons, consisted of a broad-topped shako in green cloth, the jacket dark green with black facings, the overalls dark blue with red welts (gold for officers) and gold button with the initials DYC. One member of the force described the shako as heavy and an abomination with its horsehair plume, and the thickly padded coat as uncomfortable. Helmets replaced the shako in 1855. Weapons were originally swords and flint-and-steel pistols, later replaced by carbines.

Although the unit achieved a high reputation locally, it also had the distinction of escorting the King, William IV, into a field where a complicated manoeuvre was needed to turn the King's coach round without overturning it.

In 1871 the regiment was renamed the Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry (Uxbridge), and shortly afterwards its headquarters were moved from *Chequers* in Uxbridge to Edgware Road. In 1884 it became the Middlesex (Duke of Cambridge's Hussars) Yeomanry Cavalry. The initials MDCH were added to the motto circle, and the royal cypher has changed to that of the reigning monarch (*Fig. 9*).

The Regiment served with distinction in the Boer War and the First World War. From 1920 the Unit has formed part of the Royal Corps of Signals as 47 (Middlesex Yeomanry) Signals Squadron (Volunteers). It gave valiant service in the Second World War. It is a very satisfactory to know that it is once again based in Uxbridge.



Fig. 9

MUNITIONS IN RUISLIP DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR A PUZZLE SOLVED

by Eileen M. Bowlt

A short article, with a similar name to that above, appeared in the RNELHS Journal 1998, but the sub-title was: *Something of a puzzle*. The conundrum was whether or not there had been a munitions factory in South Ruislip during the First World War. Happily the puzzle is now solved.

I mentioned the possibility of a munitions factory in my local history column in the Gazette on 1 November 2000 and was delighted to have a response from Peter Norris of Uxbridge, who directed me to a map that he had seen at the Public Record Office which he had come across while doing research into the history of Northolt Aerodrome.

Armed with a PRO reference, AIR 64, I set off for Kew and finally discovered several documents, relating to South Ruislip's contribution to the war effort, 1916-18.

National Filling Station No 7, at Hayes, Middlesex

A number of munitions factories were opened in 1915-16 to provide ammunition for the British Expeditionary Force in France. Some were sited in north west London where female workers were available, and boys could supply the places of men who were away at the war. One was situated at Twyford Abbey and another was at Hayes.

The Hayes factory, known as National Filling Station No 7, was being erected in September 1915 as a temporary factory for compressing explosives.

Magazine Accommodation at Northolt

A year later, in September 1916, a separate magazine belonging to National Filling Station No 7 was under construction near Northolt Aerodrome. Higgs and Hill of Crown Works, South Lambeth, were the contractors. Between 26 August and 8 September 1916 costs amounted to £7000 17s 11d and continued to rise, £4680 7s 4d being paid out at the end of October/beginning of November. One of the payments was to T. Boyles, jun.

The Boyles were at Priors Farm and the money was for the use of carts.

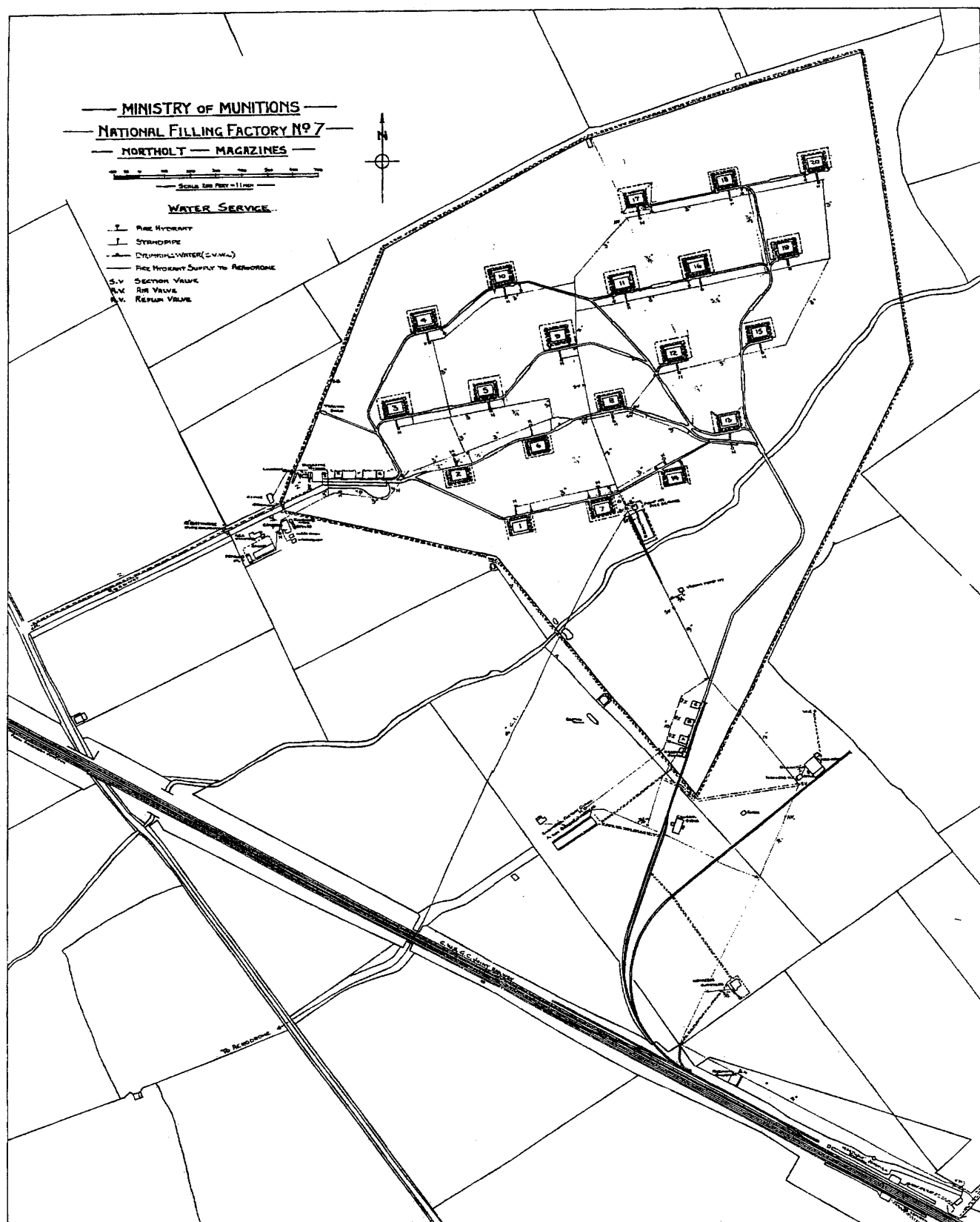
According to a map entitled *Ministry of Munitions National Filling Factory No 7, Northolt Magazines, Water Service*, it was situated on the east side of West End Road, roughly between what are now Bessingby Road and Angus Drive and set about a field and a half back from the road. This would help account for people like the late Mrs Alice Hood, who was in her late teens at the time, not being fully aware of it (as recorded in my 1998 article). As the magazines were a potential danger in the neighbourhood, even though there were very few habitations around, the factory's presence may have been kept quiet. On the other hand, its position fits in with the recollections of Mrs Payne, also mentioned in my former piece.

The magazine consisted of 20 huts well spaced out and connected by a railway line from the Great Western Railway near Northolt Junction (now South Ruislip Station). There were two dressing rooms, a guard room, mess, boiler house, mess, general stores and a forge.

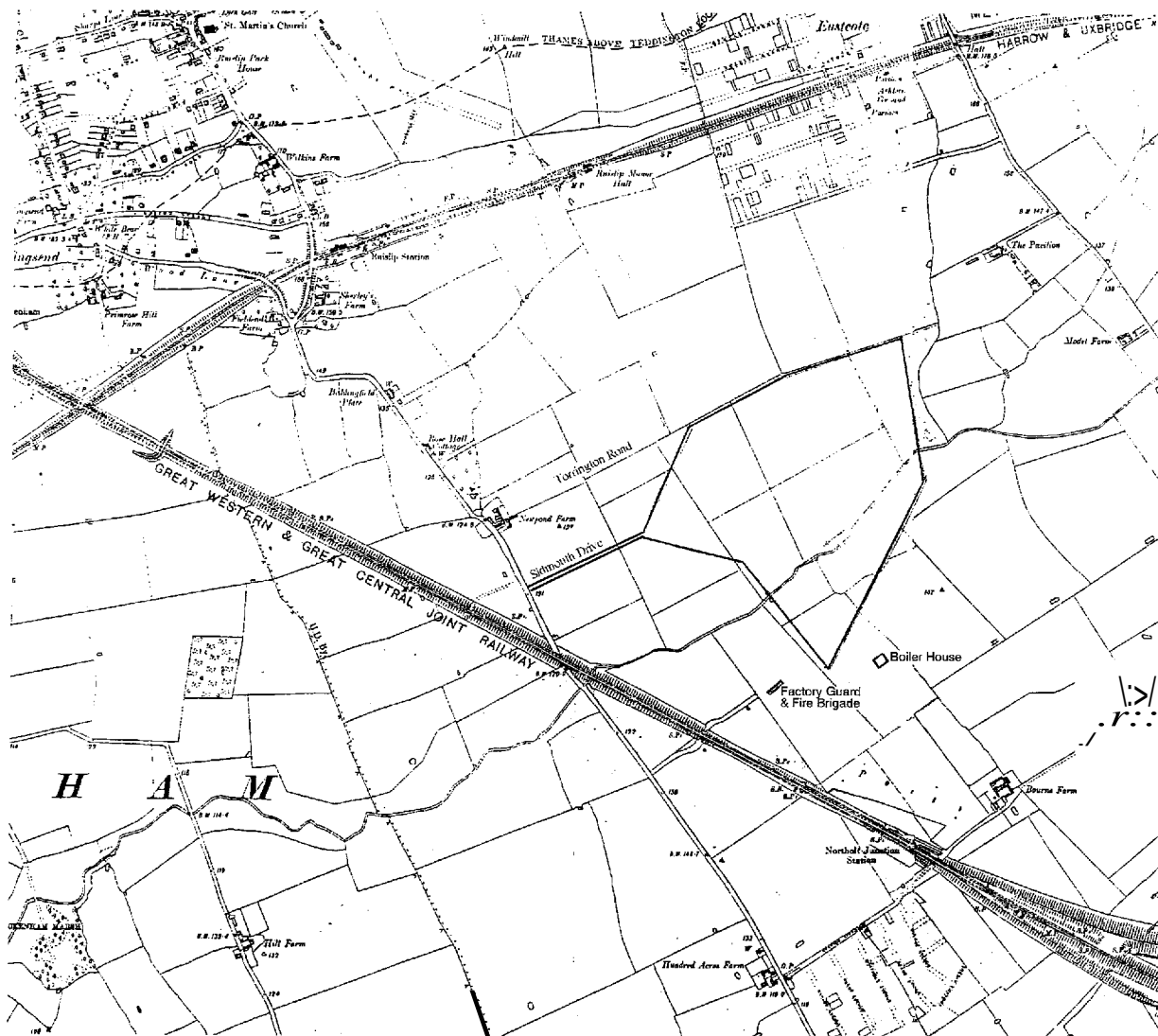
Fire was the gravest danger in such a place and a water supply was stored in a reservoir fed from what was described as a ditch, but appears to have been the Yeading Brook. The reservoir also supplied Northolt Aerodrome with water for fire fighting, although there was drinking water from the Colne Valley Water Company's mains there as well.

When the war was over and the magazines were no longer needed, a Major Legg wrote to the Resident Engineer at Northolt on 23 April 1919: *The Ministry of Munitions have notified us that the National Filling Factory is to be dismantled and that they will no longer be able to provide the water supply to Northolt.*

The map in the Public Record Office actually was produced to show the water supply layout.



*National Filling Station No. 7
 reduced from the PRO drawing*



*Details of the Filling Station superimposed upon the O.S.1:10560 Map of 1916
The names of two roads built subsequently have also been added*

Munitions Workers' rail tickets

Apparently it was the practice of the Ministry of Munitions to issue railway passes to workers which may account for the 'Munitions Worker' ticket from Ruislip to Harrow-on-the-Hill, mentioned in the February 1995 Journal of the Transport Ticket Society, which first sparked off my interest three or four years ago. Such tickets may indicate that workers came into Ruislip from elsewhere, rather than being recruited from people living locally, another possible reason why we have heard so little about the factory when talking to older residents.

Future work

Now that we know for certain that there was a filling factory at Northolt, it would perhaps make an attractive project for someone to pursue its history. By going through the MUN

archive at the PRO it may be possible to find more about the costs of the buildings and the personnel who worked at the factory.

THE ROADS OF EASTCOTE

by Ron Edwards

In the present age, when there is an awakening of interest in our history and surroundings, it is inevitable that both individuals and societies will look to the naming of roads with either a sense of curiosity or a hope that the name may contain some clue as to the past of an area. In an historical sense clues as to the past are more likely to be found in the case of old established highways, such as Watling Street or Icknield Way, or in older urban areas of which London is a prime example with its Cheapside, Milk Street and Strand, where names have been derived from redundant language forms, trades or descriptions of earlier surroundings. When examining an area, such as Eastcote, which has changed its make up from a rural community to a high-density suburban area over the last 80 years the problem is somewhat different. There has been a massive increase in housing and population over a comparatively short period and we are faced with an overlay of newly created roads submerging an original road system, which has resulted, to some extent, in a change of function for roads.

In earlier times, as outlined above, roads took their names from places and people or were functional in being a route from A to B. Alternatively, they were descriptive of their immediate locality. Developers of the 20th century, however, were faced with a problem of identification whereby their new houses needed addresses. This sometimes meant developers using the names of their new roads to advertise, or create a mental picture in prospective purchasers' minds. Due to this thinking we find ourselves surrounded with a variety of names, which, however picturesque, depart radically from traditional forms of naming, and, indeed, give rise to the most fascinating misuse of the English language. For example, the most common ending for road names in Eastcote is 'Close' (nearly 30% of all roads). Historically, the word 'close' indicates an enclosure from the earlier open field system, or, if you care to check your dictionary you may find the following definitions: *enclosure; quadrangle enclosed by buildings; precincts of a cathedral; alley leading from a street to an inner courtyard*. It would be difficult to apply any of these definitions to the 39 'Closes' in Eastcote.

Again, there are 17 'Avenues'. You will find your dictionary defines this word: *roadway or approach to a house bordered by regular rows of trees; wide street in a town*. We also have 15 'Gardens' and here the mind must start boggling!

Developers did face a difficulty when they had to think up a large number of names in a short period of time, and who will deny that names such as Lime Grove, Meadow Way or Broadhurst Gardens produced delightful mental pictures to those who might have been living in some of the gloomier areas of North or East London! Again, if you were of an historical frame of mind, names such as Aragon Drive, Boleyn Drive or Cardinal Road might have an appeal. There are some mysteries from the 1930s: who was Ivy of Ivy Close and what did North View 'view' to the North?

There are, however, roads in our locality whose names have an historical content, either because they are of much earlier origin or because they commemorate local notabilities. It is encouraging to note that some developers have made a specific point of doing this, in particular the London Borough of Hillingdon. A selection of road names with some suggested backgrounds follow.

Pre 1900 roads

Bridle Road Although a track way had existed earlier, a 20 feet wide bridle road was set out under the 1804 Enclosure Act. WAG Kemp records that in 1865 F H Deane of Eastcote House proposed to gravel this way between Cheney Street and the Ruislip/Pinner parish boundary in exchange for permission to close a footpath which ran from close by the Methodist Chapel to Cheney Farm.

Catlins Lane Probably a corruption of Catherine's. St Catherine's Farm is in this lane. It is known that the Abbey of Holy Trinity, Rouen who was in possession of the Manor of St Catherine (to the West of Bury Street, Ruislip) up to 1391 leased land in the Manor of Ruislip and it may have been in this area.

Cheney Street Interesting for name and terminology of 'street'. This latter term is not uncommon for lanes in Middlesex. There are three in Eastcote. A Chayharnstreet is recorded in 1365 (possibly a family name) and a Chayne Street in 1565. Until this century this lane ran to the junction with Field End Road, but this section has been renamed Bridle Road. The latter previously only ran to the corner of the present Cheney Street.

Cuckoo Hill Origin of name unknown but thought to be recent. There is evidence to show that the name Cheney Street also covered this section of road. Note the flattened top, which Edwin Ware records, was lowered by the Surveyors of Pinner and Ruislip jointly in 1827 to make work for the unemployed. (Mistletoe Farm in Cuckoo Hill may have been corruption of Myls Tye - the path to the mill - mentioned in the 1565 Survey. The mill may have been that at Pinner Green)

Field End Road Described in the 1804 Enclosure Act as a public carriage way and draft way 30 feet wide. Named after an open arable field or hamlet. Known as Northolt Road for part of the 19th and early 20th centuries. The part by Eastcote Village was commonly known well into the present century as Chapel Hill because of the Wesleyan Chapel, which had been opened in 1848 - nearly opposite to the present Methodist Church in Pamela Gardens.

Fore Street A common name in many towns in England - normally the road in front of the town wall or other ancient or prominent feature. Suggested by the late L E Morris to get its name from its position in relation to Park Wood but uncertain. Known as Frog Lane during part of the 19th and 20th centuries.

High Road Again, a very common road name. Often a name given to a through track way raised above flooding level. Note its position relative to the River Pinn.

Joel Street Could be named after the Joel family. The family name was fairly widespread in the district.

Southill Lane L E Morris suggests that this name may arise from Thomas Suthill who was

Vicar of Ruislip during Henry VI's reign. He was also Rector of St Stephen, Walbrook but it is conjectural whether he would have lived in a backwater rural parish although he may have had a land holding here. Alternatively, geographically it is on higher land but is not to the South of Eastcote or Ruislip. Has had a variety of local names in the past, including 'Cut Throat Alley'.

Wiltshire Lane Some confusion arises here. Mr Kemp believed the name to derive from the Wilshin family who lived and farmed both locally, at Pinner and other nearby areas. However, L E Morris saw a connection with the Wilcher family who mayor may not have been the same as the Wilshins. A Survey of the Manor of Ruislip in 1565 does record a Wylchers Street. Extremely doubtful whether the name has any connection with the county of the same name unless either of these families originated there.

1900 to 1914 Roads

Acacia Avenue, Beech Avenue, Elm Avenue, Hawthorne Avenue, Lime Grove, Linden Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, Oak Grove

The first 'artificially' created roads in Eastcote for development purposes came from the British Freehold Investments Syndicate in the first decade of this century. The Syndicate were also endeavouring to develop near to Northolt Junction Station (now South Ruislip). These were rather attractive 'sylvan' advertising type names.

1914 to 1939 Roads

Abbotsbury Gardens A memory of a Dorset holiday?

Aragon Drive - on the 'Tudor' estate off Field End Road.

Arden Mohr Named after the house which was demolished for this development.

Azalea Walk Prowting's development on Eastcote Place. Inspiration may have come from the picturesque gardens around the older house.

Birchmead Avenue A field in old Eastcote was known as Birchmead before 1914, and may have been named after a local family.

Boleyn Drive On the 'Tudor' estate

Boundary Road Either the last road before Ruislip-Northwood Urban District Council boundary or possibly marking the boundary of the Rotherham Estates development.

Cardinal Road, Castleton Road More 'Tudor' names

Chandos Road Possibly named after the Chandos family (from Harefield) who lived at Haydon Hall. Lady Chandos was daughter of Alice, Countess of Derby who built the first Haydon Hall circa 1630

Cleves Way, Cranmer Close 'Tudor' again.

Deane Way, Deane Croft Road The first-named laid out by Rotherham Estates Ltd. The Hawtrey Deanes, formerly of Eastcote House, originally owned the land developed. Both Rotherham Estates Ltd and T F Nash called their developments 'The Deane Estate'.

Devonshire Road Also developed by T F Nash. The road backed on to Devonshire Lodge, an early 20th century house which stood on the site of Woolworth Stores opposite the former Ideal Cinema (now Steel House).

Egerton Place Probably named after Sir Thomas Egerton of Harefield who was married to Alice, Countess of Derby developer of the first Haydon Hall.

Essex Close - 'Tudor'

Highgrove Way After Highgrove House, which stands on land originally known as Hale's End.

Hoylake Gardens Golf association

Morford Close, Morford Way Mr Morford was an earlier owner of the land

North View Possibly named by the Metropolitan Railway Estates who built the first houses on the south side after entering from Field End Road. It will be noted that these are angled from the line of the road and probably look directly to the north, which

would have presented an open view when developed in the 1920s.

Pamela Gardens Pamela was the daughter of one of the Wakeling family who, with the Comben family, were developers of part of the Eastcote Park Estate.

Pavilion Way A road developed by Davis Estates Ltd roughly on the site of 'The Pavilion' whose proprietor was Albert Bayly. The Pavilion was an amusement centre during the 1920s and early 1930s catering for the needs of many thousands of children who came in organised parties from the inner suburbs of London for a day's enjoyment in country air. Special trains were laid on for these occasions and the amusements were of many kinds, helter-skelter, donkey rides, races, etc. There are residents living in Eastcote who recall coming on such outings, probably little realising that they would eventually live in the area.

Rodney Gardens Rodney was the brother of Pamela Wakeling mentioned above.

St Lawrence Drive_ From its proximity to St Lawrence Church, Bridle Road

Seymour Gardens - 'Tudor'

Post 1945 Roads

Chippenham Close, Malmesbury Close, Salisbury Road, Somerford Close One of the major developments of the Ruislip-Northwood Urban District Council after the Second World War to help alleviate the acute housing shortage. It would appear that the names were to be associated with Wiltshire Lane as all of these names are places in Wiltshire, but as we have already noted it is most unlikely that Wiltshire Lane has any connection with that county.

Camp bell Close, Hale End Close, Hume Way A very good example of a developer's appreciation of historical place names. This area, just by High Grove was called Hale End from probably as early as the 13th century and certainly up to the 18th century. High Grove itself was owned by Sir Hugh Hume Campbell's wife and lived in up to Lady Campbell's death in 1886. Sir Hugh inherited the property although he ceased to live there.

In 1894 Sir Hugh died and left the property to his grandchildren Eleanor, George, Alice and Hugh Warrender. They were the children of Helen, the daughter of his first marriage who had married Sir George Warrender in 1854. George, who part inherited High Grove, married Lady Maude Ashley, younger daughter of the 8th Earl of Shaftesbury, and led a career in the Navy eventually becoming a Vice Admiral.

Curzon Place Alongside 'Horn End' in Cheney Street, the home of George Curzon who was Vicar's Churchwarden at St Martins, Ruislip from 1887 to 1892.

Eastfields East Field was one of the original open fields pre-Enclosure,

Everett Close In the 1970s redevelopment off Wiltshire Lane, this road commemorates Rev Thomas Marsh Everett, Vicar of Ruislip from 1878 to 1900. Educated and gifted, he exhibited all of the finer qualities of the Victorian social conscience. Chairman of the old Vestry and Vice Chairman of the later Parish Council, he was the guiding hand behind the schools in Eastcote Road, Ruislip. He was deeply religious but not bigoted, he was only too aware of the hardship among so many of the villagers. Funds to alleviate hardship were organised and administered by him, and with the aid of his brother-in-law, Laurence Baker who lived in Eastcote Lodge (the site of which is now covered by Flag Walk) he pioneered the first Men's Institute in Eastcote Village.

Farthings Close Originally to be called White Chapel Close, but it is understood that residents around were not enthusiastic about possible East London connotation!

Flag Walk Built in 1960s on the site of the demolished Eastcote Lodge, alongside Flag Cottage.

Haydon Drive Association with nearby, now demolished, Haydon Hall.

Park Farm Close Association with the neighbouring 'Park Farm'

Raisins Hill There was a tenant in Ruislip called Raisin in 1248. More recently in the

19th and early 20th centuries there was a small community called Raisins Hill at the end of Catlins Lane. The 'White Cottage' to the rear of Harlyn Drive is the sole remnant of that community.

St Andrew's Close St Andrew's Lutheran Church is nearby

The Sigers Taking its name from the house of that name which stood, until the early 1930s, opposite to the Catholic Church of St Thomas More. A close called Sigares existed in Field End as recorded in the 1565 Survey. One of the later owners of the house in this century was Kenneth Goschen who at one time was Governor of the Bank of England.

Woodrise After the cottage, which stood on the corner of this road

I have shown some possible explanations of the road-names of Eastcote. Any further information which is known to readers will be gratefully received, but in the meantime I would acknowledge my debt to the works of the late L E Morris, the late WAG Kemp and to David Massey in the compilation of the present article.