

Journal
April 1980

RUISLIP, NORTHWOOD
AND EASTCOTE
Local History
Society

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JOURNAL OF THE RUISLIP NORTHWOOD AND EASTCOTE
LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

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Whatever the situation might be in the world around us, so far as the Society is concerned the outlook is bright. We finished the year maintaining an increase in membership with very good attendances at meetings and at visits. We have been represented and have mounted displays at the various local history functions and our new chairman, Len Krause, has recently arranged displays in the Northwood libraries. We have continued to maintain a close relationship with Manor Farm Library who not only accommodate us at meetings but kindly look after our collection as well as their own. In addition we have the prospect ahead of a full scale Local History Exhibition in 1981. Our representatives on the two Conservation Panels which contain so many historic and architecturally interesting buildings continue to be very vigilant on our behalf in spite of a not too sympathetic Authority. The success story of the year however, must be the alteration in the policy of management in respect of our historic woodlands brought about by local intervention in which we took part through our representative, Colin Bowlit.

The Committee itself has started the 1980's with something of a new look with the welcome addition of new members, a change round of some of the duties but at the same time with the fortunate retention of the experience and knowledge of the longer standing members such as Eileen Bowlit and David Tottman to ensure continuity.

The Journal endeavours as usual to present a wide spread of local history aspects covering our "manor" and this gives me the opportunity of thanking those members and contributors who have given up their time to prepare articles and accounts of visits. Among the articles is a delightful glimpse given to us by Mr. Day of early Northwood in its hard working but almost entirely rural aspect. Northwood is settling down now after the onslaught of the developers over the last few years and a walk round the area is a pleasant experience. A number of the large interesting looking buildings of the turn of the century such as The Vane, Kirbygate, Northwood College and the like are still there and are worth noting. The magnificent cedar in Gateway Close, formerly the Rectory garden, must surely be the finest specimen for many a mile around.

The Secretary has reminded us that the Greater London Record Office has reopened in their new location at County Hall so that the opportunity of delving into parish and local records once more exists, this time in larger and more comfortable surroundings. An excellent example of the results of such delving is seen in the family histories and other researched articles contained in the recently issued W.E.A. booklet "Here Lyeth". This publication represents something of a landmark since it is the first new book dealing with local history for quite a time. We have ourselves embarked on a programme of publications including the re-issue of Laurence Morris's valuable book on Ruislip.

Finally, looking into the year ahead, because of the hard work and hours of telephoning put in by Victoria Preece and Robert Humphreys who have arranged a most interesting and varied programme for us, we are assured of a good start. If only we can manage to get ourselves established in the rebuilt cow-byre who knows what the next step might be - a local museum?

In the meantime, with the continued and valued support of our members there is no reason why we should not continue from strength to strength.

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THE HATCH END CONFERENCE by VICTORIA PREECE
=====

It was good to see our Society so well represented at the Hatch End Local History Conference on Saturday, 9th February, and we were treated to an excellent day.

The morning's main talk, with Eileen Bowlt as chairman, was on the Medieval Village and the development of the field system, by Dr. Jack Ravensdale, a Cambridge lecturer, and in the afternoon, Dr. Pamela Horn, lecturer from the Oxford Polytechnic, told us of the Victorian village and its social structure.

The Hatch End Conferences are great fun. Not only do you have a day of stimulating talks; you also are treated to a chance to meet the other Local History Societies, see what new work they have done and have a good gossip with people you have not seen since the last conference. All this makes it a really good day out.

SUMMER VISITS 1979
=====

A thoroughly enjoyable series of summer visits were arranged for us by our Outings Secretary, Robert Humphreys. The following are brief accounts:-

THE GRANGE MUSEUM, NEASDEN : April 7th

Saturday afternoon April 7th, 1979, and an unusual rendezvous! The roundabout on the busy intersection of Neasden Lane and Dudden Hill Lane. We were to visit the Grange Museum which still stands on the roundabout thanks to the efforts of local people who prevented its demolition.

We were greeted by an enthusiastic young man, who gave us a brief history of the house, and told us how the Museum was started. Originally it was part of the outbuildings of a large house built in the early eighteenth century by a Thomas Winfield. Unfortunately the house was demolished in the 1930's but the outbuildings which had been converted into a house in the eighteenth century were left standing. It was acquired for the Museum when the roads were widened.

There are a great number of interesting exhibits, mostly late nineteenth and early twentieth century, all connected with Neasden and surrounding areas.

It must have been quite startling to the more elderly members to realise that many of the everyday objects of their childhood and indeed, many of which must still exist in lofts and sheds, had acquired museum status. A splendid shining kitchen range, the faithful mangle conjuring up visions of wet steamy washdays, a very solid looking flat iron, old fashioned medicine bottles, and very much more. There was even a fully equipped 1930 living room.

It is very much to be hoped that Ruislip will have its own museum in the not too distant future and the Grange would not at all be a bad model.

There is also quite a good library upstairs which can be used for research on local history. We spent a very interesting two hours looking around and finished the afternoon with the usual welcome cup of tea and chat. A very pleasant and well planned afternoon and worth many more visits as the collection is being continually enlarged. - MRS. M.K. BURTON.

WEALDSTONE : May 8th

As a follow-up to his talk to the Society in March Mr. Wilkins took about twenty members on a tour of Wealdstone in the evening of 8th May. We met in the car park near the station where the railway disaster of 1952 took place. Mr. Wilkins was a rescue worker there and he gave us a vivid account of that sad day.

We spent the rest of the evening in the High Street and visited many notable buildings. Chief among these were the churches - Holy Trinity - the Parish Church - consecrated in 1881 and built of Kentish Rag faced with Bath Stone and the Locket Road Methodist Church, built in 1904, which superseded the Tin Tabernacle (transported to Ruislip in 1906 for use as a Refreshment Hall). The 1905 Baptist Church built of red brick with terra-cotta facings had an unusual and attractive interior - a walnut pulpit and pitch pine roof and seating. We also entered the previous Baptist Church in Palmerston Road now in use by the Salvation Army as its Citadel.

Among the many other buildings we saw were the old Fire Station of corrugated iron which used to house the hand drawn fire engine, a coffin factory, the Police Station and Court House 1909, and a public house - The Case is Altered - you take your choice on the origin of the name.

Darkness brought an end to our walk and at the War Memorial Tower we thanked Mr. Wilkins for an evening of fascinating history. - R.G.H. HUMPHREYS.

BUTSER HILL and FISHBOURNE : June 16th

On 16 June 1979, under the direction of Mr. Humphreys, a large group of our members assembled at St. Martin's Approach car park ready to board the coach which was to take us to Butser Hill Ancient Farm Demonstration Area in Queen Elizabeth Park. Afterwards we were going to Fishbourne, near Chichester to see the remains of a Roman Palace. One could not say it was a warm mid-summer day but at least it was not raining, and as the day progressed the weather gradually improved and during our home journey we enjoyed beautiful scenery and sunshine.

On arriving at the Queen Elizabeth Park centre we were greeted by the sound of gay country dance music. We discovered a group of boys and girls happily dancing and we lingered a little to watch before going to the Ancient Farm. This was in reality a huge open-air scientific laboratory for research into prehistoric archaeology and agriculture. Our guide gave us a short resume of the project before taking us to the Pimperne House. This was constructed as a prehistoric manor house. It took two hundred trees to make and the outer wall was daubed with a mixture of clay, earth, chalk, animal hair and straw. Adding authenticity to the scene was a wood fire burning. An iron contraption supported two large billy cans in which was cooking venison and mushroom stew. On a bench was delicious wholemeal bread cooked in a clay oven, situated beside the fire and there was a large bowl containing fresh watercress. This appetizing meal was going to be served to another group of sightseers - members of the National Trust. Our guide gave a short talk and then we followed him out of the house to a field where they were using a replica of an iron-age ard, i.e. a cultivator, drawn by two specially bred Dexter cows. We also saw a small flock of Soay ewes, and some poultry, including cock-fighting birds. Making our way back to the centre we all agreed that the project was very interesting.

On arriving at Fishbourne we were immediately directed to a small theatre where we were shown slides, accompanied by music and given an explanatory talk as to what we were going to see later. Next we were advised to look at the model of the Roman Palace, the remains of which we had come to see.

In 1960 a workman cutting a water-mains trench, came across a mass of ancient-looking building rubble. He told the Engineer in charge, and he in turn alerted the local archaeological committee. They did a splendid job of unearthing a truly amazing amount of evidence of Roman Britain,

The "dig" exposed beautiful tessellated floors, some alas, only fragmentary, but some almost complete. In the museum there were various objects to see. These ranged from small items like safety pins, needles and a tiny gold ring, to larger exhibits such as a soldier's helmet, a large piece of freize, and a renovated stone column. In fact this column, when found, had only its top and bottom, and the middle has been cleverly added by the restorers.

The formal garden was laid out as a Roman garden might have been, a feature being hedge-lined paths. No direct evidence survives to show what flowers and shrubs were planted, but from Roman wall paintings there could have been flowering trees, box, rosemary, lilies and acanthus.

Without a doubt this outing proved to be a most interesting and enjoyable one. — L. DEAVIN.

GUIDED WALK AROUND WEST DRAYTON CONSERVATION AREA : July 14th

Saturday, the fourteenth of July, was a beautiful summer's day; hot, with a refreshing breeze blowing, the afternoon was ideal for a trip to the country, so that our outing to the West Drayton Green Conservation Area had everything going for it.

Originally it had been intended to meet at West Drayton Green and to visit the Church of St. Martin at the end of our tour, but as a wedding had been arranged for late in the afternoon we called at the church first, where Mr. Cox of the West Drayton Local History Society pointed out some of the more notable details of the church in a most interesting and knowledgeable manner. He showed us the font dating back to 1450 A.D. and explained how it had been repaired a few years ago by a firm of experts. There were grave slabs in various parts of the church and he told us something about the people they related to. An item that aroused particular interest was the parish chest of about 1600 A.D. secured with three padlocks, the key to one being held by the parson while each of the two churchwardens held a key to one of the others, thereby making it necessary for all three to be present when it was desired to open the chest. Photographs of some of the vaults found beneath the church were also exhibited. In the wall surrounding the churchyard were bee boles, the only known examples in Middlesex.

From St. Martin's Church we went down to the Green to see St. Catherine's Roman Catholic Church. Calling at the priest's house to get the keys, Mr. Bawtree, our main guide, was told that the priest was resting and could not be disturbed, but with the exercise of his usual charm he persuaded the house-keeper to unlock the church for us. One unusual feature in the church is the altar, which, like that in St. Martin's, is in the west of the building.

Mr. Bawtree then took us to the middle of the Green indicating some of the older houses surrounding it. Four of these buildings had been public houses but three are now private dwellings and the fourth is the Britannia Works. Many famous people have lived round or near the Green, among them Sir Aubrey Smith, the actor and film star, Amy Johnson, the airwoman and Havelock Ellis, the psychologist.

We next viewed Avenue House Cottage, a timber framed Tudor farmhouse. Much of the original building can still be seen although later buildings have been attached to part of it.

By this time we were all feeling hot and thirsty, so we were not sorry a few minutes later to find ourselves in the Southlands Art Centre where a large pot of tea had been prepared for us. While we were drinking our tea Mr. Bawtree handed round a collection of press cuttings about West Drayton and its delightful green.

After our refreshment we visited St. George's Meadows, a much changed Tudor farmhouse now owned by the National Trust. The present occupier was not in so we were unable to see over it. We were lucky enough to meet her a little later on, when she renewed her invitation to Mr. Bawtree to take some members of our Local History Society round her house at a later date. This offer was taken up with enthusiasm.

It was now time for us to go home, so after a hearty round of applause for Mr. Bawtree, on the Green, we all dispersed feeling our afternoon had been very well spent. - J.R. SWEASEY.

CHILTERN OPEN AID MUSEUM : September 23rd

This most interesting project, aimed at the rescue and rebuilding of historic and traditional buildings in a parkland setting, has several advantages from the Society's point of view. It is right on our doorstep, it is sited in an attractive piece of countryside and it is in its early stages enabling us to watch it unfold over the years. We have had the origins and objects of the Museum enthusiastically explained to us by Paul Simons and we have visited it and are to visit it again this year and for many years to come, it is to be hoped.

We spent a most pleasant Sunday afternoon stroll with friends, picking our way through medieval beams in course of reassembly, a cup of tea and a browse through the well presented drawings and exhibits. - K.M.

C O M M I T T E E 1979 -- 80

Chairman: Leonard Krause

Secretary: Elizabeth Krause

Treasurer: John Phillips

Registrar: David Tottman

Committee: Elieen Bowlit; Celia Cartwright; Katie Clark;
Colleen Cox; Robert Humphreys; James McBean;
Jean Mitchell; Victoria Preece

PROGRAMME OF SUMMER OUTINGS 1980

Saturday : Harrow School
22nd March

Saturday : Gunnersbury Local History Museum. Introductory talk by
12th April Curator. Exhibition of "Puppetry Past and Present" and
2.30 p.m. general tour of Museum. Tea available in Park cafeteria.
Museum is at east end of Pope's Lane, Nearest station -
Acton Town. Car park next to Museum.

Saturday : Day's coach outing to Hidcote Manor Gardens (Chipping Campden)
17th May and Upton House (Banbury). Leave St. Martin's Approach
9.00 a.m. 9.00 a.m. prompt. Return by 7.30-8.00 p.m. Good refreshments
and lunch obtainable at Hidcote or bring your own. Afternoon
at Upton, followed by stop at Banbury for tea. National
Trust and Royal Horticultural Society members admitted free
to both places.
Coach fare £3.40
Admission: Hidcote 75pence Children 55 pence
Upton £1.10 Children 60 pence
Deposit of £2 per head required by 12th April please, as
confirmation of booking.

Wednesday : Windsor Town. Meet at Guildhall 7.30 p.m. Chairman and
25th June Secretary of Windsor Local History Publications Group will
7.30 p.m. conduct us on a tour lasting about 1½ hours.

Saturday : Day's coach outing to Weald and Downland Open Air Museum,
19th July Singleton, followed by tea and independent tour of
Chichester. Museum has excellent examples of vernacular
architecture set in a beautiful country park. Leave
St. Martin's Approach 9.00 a.m. prompt. Return 8.00-8.30 p.m.
Coach fare £3.40 Children £1.70
Admission to Museum: 80 pence. O.A.P's and Children
45 pence
Deposit of £2.00 required by 1st June please, as
confirmation of booking.

Saturday : Conducted tour of Old Stanmore. Meet at Stanmore Church
23rd August 10.30 a.m. for 1½ hour visit. Take A410 to mini-roundabout.
10.30 a.m. Right turn into Old Church Lane then right again into lane
behind church.

Sunday : Chiltern Open Air Museum. Meet 2.30 p.m. at site in grounds
21st September of Newlands Park College of Education. Route A40 to Denham.
2.30 p.m. turn into A412. Left at Maple Cross traffic lights into
Chalfont Road until College entrance.

Saturday : Islamic Cultural Centre and Mosque, Regent's Park. Lecture
4th October and conducted tour.
11.00 a.m.

Please confirm bookings for May and July outings as soon as possible
with the Outings Secretary R.G. Humphreys, Ruislip 37527. Accommodation
is limited.

For your information

The Royal Mausoleum and Frogmore Gardens, Windsor Home Park are open in 1980 only on the following days, 7th and 8th May. The State Apartments are also open on these days.

LOCAL SURNAMES AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE,
RELATED TO A CUSTOMAL OF c.1246 by EILEEN BOWLT
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During the early Middle Ages most people lived in very small communities, some in groups which amounted to little more than extended families. In Domesday Middlesex (1086) the whole county had an estimated population of 14,000 divided among sixty settlements which gives an average population of about 230. The Manor of Ruislip which included Eastoote and Northwood probably had about 300 people at that time. This estimate is based upon the fact that 53 men are mentioned in Ruislip's Domesday entry. It has been assumed that each one headed an average household of six persons.

Surnames were unnecessary as a means of identification and came into general use only as the population grew during the 13th century. There may have been as many as 900 people living in Ruislip by 1245. A Customal of about that date (described so vividly by L.E. Morris in the Ruislip & District Natural History Society Journal) has about 150 names. It is difficult to be precise because some of the lines are almost obliterated. Multiplying by 6 to account for women and children gives us an estimated figure of 900.

Most 13th century surnames referred to a man's occupation, to his father's Christian name, to his place of origin, to some topographical feature near which he lived, or were nicknames. Consequently men from the same family may well have borne completely different surnames. Indeed, Roger Cook is described as the brother of Henry Carter. On the other hand some families seem to have had settled names as there were three de Hullas, two Horsemans, two Hardings and two Cooks. Gradually each family acquired a specific surname.

The Customal is the first document to name Ruislip tenants as opposed to simply enumerating them. The names, which the scribe latinised, give an interesting picture of the work being done in Ruislip and the type of countryside. I have attempted to classify them in the table below but some could fit equally well into two categories. Gilbert Lamb for example might have been a mild-mannered person or a shepherd.

Ruislip Customal c.1245 - Tenants Names
(B.M., M.S., add. 24316)

Surname as in Customal	Christian name	Translation
	<u>OCCUPATION</u>	
BERKARIUS	William	Tanner (possibly Shepherd)
CAPELLANUS	Arthur	Chaplain
CARETARIUS	Henry	Carter
CLERICUS	William	Clerk
COCUS	Randolf	Cook
COK	Roger	Cook

Surname as in Customal	Christian name	Translation
<u>OCCUPATION (Contd.)</u>		
COK	Roger son of Robert	Cook
COK	William	Cook
COK	Ysabella	Cook
1e CORDER	Robert	Corder
1a FUGELARE	Gonilda	Fowler
1e FULIN	William	Fuller
1e HAYWARD		Hayward
HORSEMAN	Richard	Horseman
HORSEMAN	Walter	Horseman
KOK	Roger	Cook
MARLEWARD	Richard	Marlward
MARLEWARD	William	Marlward
MOLENDINARIUS	Robert & Rose	Miller
PARKER	John	Parker
SLIPERE	William	Sharpeners
1e TAILLOR	Richard	Tailor
TECTOR	Geoffrey	Thatcher
1e TRULER	Ralph	Mason
HONTE	RICHARD	Hunt
<u>FATHER'S CHRISTIAN NAME</u>		
FILIUS CLERICI	Berengarius	Clerkson
HUBERTI	Richard	Huberts
OSEBERTI	Alice	Osberts
FILIUS PETRI	Ralph	Peterson
FILIUS SACERDOTIS		Clerkson
FILIUS WALTERI		Walterson
ROBIN	Richard	Robins
<u>PLACE OF ORIGIN</u>		
de OCKEBURN	Thomas	Ogbourne
de PINNORE	Richard	Pinner
de OUBBIRE	William	Pinner
de SUTHCOTE	Roger & Avise	Southcote
de SUYNCOMBE	Peter	Swincombe
<u>TOPOGRAPHICAL</u>		
de ARBORE	Hugo	Tree
de ASSARTO	Robert	Assart
iuxta BOSCU		Bywood
del BROK	John	Brook
de BURNA	Agnes	Bourne
1e BUT	Walter	Butt (of land)
de CAMPO	Hereward	Field
de FELDA	William	Field
de FONTE	Robert	Fountain
		(possibly Spring)

Surname as in Customal	Christian name	Translation
<u>TOPOGRAPHICAL</u> (Contd.)		
de FORDA	Hugo	Ford
de GRENA	Richard	Green
de la HACHE	Ralph	Hatch (gate to wood)
de la HALE	Robert	Hale (nook)
de HULLA	John	Hill
de HULLA	Matil	Hill
de la HULLA	William	Hill
de MOLENDINO	Robert	Mill
de PONFRAYT	Richard	Brokenbridge
de PONTE	Alevona	Bridge
de PORTA	Robert	Gate
de RADDING	Robert	Reading (clearing)
RADDING	Emma	Reading
STRATA	Arturus	Street
de la STRETE	Hugo	Street
<u>NICKNAMES</u>		
AGNUS	Gilbert	Lamb
ALBUS	William	White
BRADERFER	John	Ironarm
BRUN	Richard	Brown
BRUNMAN	Richard	Brownman
CAPRA	Reginald	Goat
COLE	Ralph	Swarthy
DRUET	Mabel	Little Sweetheart
KING	Robert	King like
LEONARDUS	Lion	Bold
LONGUS	Gregory	Long
L'ONGUS	John	Long
LOVE	Richard	Love
PYEWIT	Richard	Magpie
SAVAGE	Alice	Savage
WYT	Richard	White
WYNES	Richard	Friend
BALDVYNE	William	Bold Friend
ALDRED	Gilbert	Noble Counsel
ALDRED	Richard	Noble Counsel
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>		
BALLE	Richard	Ball
BEYVIN	William	Bevin
BISUTHE	Gilbert	
BLAKEMERE	Walter	Blackmere or lake
BRUTEWINE	Richard	

Surname as in Customal	Christian name	Translation
<u>MISCELLANEOUS (Contd.)</u>		
CAMULE	Richard	
CANON	Roger	
COYN	Richard	
CROYS	Robert	
FIGE	John	
FIGE	Thomas	
FRAY		
le GEST	Richard	
HAMUND		
HARDING	William	Hard land
HARDING	Ysabella	Hard land
HEREWARD	John	Army Guard
IOVANT	Isabella	
LOFRED	Richard	
MALEHERE	Roger	
MALEVILE	Richard	
MESSUR	Stephen	
NOTHEL	Geoffrey	
OGERE	John	
RAISUM	John	
SALVAGE	John	
SEEFUGEL		
SIGAR	Walter	Victory Spear
STIKEWRICTE	Humphrey	
SUMWYLE	Alvona	
VIGAR	Robert & Matelina	
soror PRESBYTERI		Priest's sister

Comments on Ruislip Surnames

OCCUPATION: The occupation names are the common ones which might be expected to be found in a medieval village. The Hayward looked after the fences and the Marlward was in charge of the marl pits. Marl was sand and gravel used to lighten the heavy clay soil found in the Ruislip common fields, one of which was called Marl Pit Field. John Parker probably worked in the park, which then included the Pinn Fields as well as Park Wood. The Cook family was well established. One of them had a messuage in front of St. Martin's Church. The presence of Geoffrey Thatcher tells us that roofing material was common in Ruislip. The earliest reference to tiles is in the early 14th century and Tyler appears as a surname in the 15th century. The only building at all likely to have been built of stone here, in the mid-13th century would be the church. The present nave is believed to have been built about 1250. Perhaps Ralph Mason was employed on this work when the Customal was written.

Several names suggest a clerical occupation. There was Arthur Chaplain, William Clerk, two Clerk's sons and the sister of a Priest. A clerk at that time would be in orders, but perhaps a Deacon or Sub deacon rather than an ordained priest. The lesser orders may have married as a matter of course and priestly celibacy may well have been the ideal rather than the rule. What is certain is that Priest, Prest, Priste was a common surname found in local records until well into the 16th century.

PLACES OF ORIGIN: Peter of Swincombe and Thomas of Ogbourne were probably officials of the Abbey of Bec and hailed from Swincombe in Oxfordshire and Ogbourne in Wiltshire, both manors belonging to Bec. Peter acted as proctor for Bec in a legal action in 1245. Southcote was a freehold estate, the hereditary messuage of the Forester of Harmondsworth, within St. Catherine's Manor. The house is assumed to have been within the moat that lay between Ladygate Lane and Stanford Close.

TOPOGRAPHICAL: Most of the topographical names are prefixed by de, del or de la. Some of these names survive in the district for several centuries but drop their prefixes. De la Strete and De la Hale have become plain Street and Hale by 1565. The Hale which means a nook or corner was at Highgrove which is at a corner of Eastcote Road. It is pleasing to see the old name retained in the modern Hale End Close. An assart was newly cleared land, in this area probably on the edge of the woods. De Campo and De Felda translates most easily as Field, but the Atlees were prolific in west Middlesex and could be the same family.

NICKNAMES: The Bradefer family appears in Minister's Accounts as Bras de fer "Arm of iron". The original Bradefer may have been a soldier. It is possible that Reginald Goat was a goat-herd rather than a goat-like person. Brown, Brownman and White probably refer to complexion or hair colour. Cole meaning swarthy or coal-black was commonly the name for a smith in some parts of England.

SURNAMES NOW FOUND AS PLACE NAMES WITHIN RUISLIP: There are several parts of Ruislip today which are named after families who lived in those areas in the 13th century: King's End, Canon's Bridge, Hale End, Sigars, Raisun's Hill. If you look at these places on the modern street map you will see that 13th century Ruislip was not a nucleated village with the population clustered round the church, but a manor of widely-scattered hamlets spread across the northern upland area.

Saxon Names

The Customal was written about 180 years after the Conquest. It is interesting to note how few Saxon Christian names survive, showing how complete had been the Normanisation of England.

SAXON SURNAMES

Aldred	Hereward
Baldwyne	de Hulla
Brutewine	King
Cole	Love
Fugelare (Fowler)	Sigar
de la Hache	Slipere
Hale	Wynes
Harding	Wyt

SAXON CHRISTIAN NAMES

Hereward
Gonilda
Alevona
Emma
Alvona
Aldiva
Geoffrey

Fifty four of the men bear the names of Norman or Plantagenet kings, 23 Richards (Richard Coeur de Lion who died in 1199 was a popular folk hero), 13 Williams, 10 Johns, 1 Henry and 1 Stephen. Another popular Norman name was Robert. There were 11. Perhaps women were more likely to bear Saxon names than men. Only fifteen women are named and five of them have names of Saxon origin. Emma was common in Normandy as well as in England, but most English Emmas were called after Edward the Confessor's wife.

Continuity of Surnames

On the whole only a few surnames continue in the same locality for several centuries. A list of Ruislip Tenants dated 1435/6 (Minister's Accounts) has only thirteen of the names that were in the Customal and by the time the Kings College Terrier was written in 1565 only eight of the names survived. Four of the original names were still current in the 18th century and can be seen in the parish registers. They were Cole, Hale, Redinge and Atlee. As these names are found in Pinner and other parts of Middlesex it would be difficult to prove that the 18th century Coles, Hales, Redinges and Atlees were direct descendants of the 13th century men who bore the same names.

NAMES CONTINUITY FROM 1245				
1435/6		1565		18th century
Progt	Hammond	Prest	Atlee	Cole
Cole	Baldwyn	Robins	Street	Hale
Robyns	in le Halle	Cole		Redinge
Savage	Carter	Hale		Atlee
Siger	Thatcher	Milwarde		
Bradefer	Brown	Parker		
Sumwyles		Redinge		

It will be noticed that four of the original names do not appear in the 1435/6 list but appear in subsequent lists. This may be because that list is not complete, as others of early 15th century date show about 110 names and this particular list contains only 75.

The population of Ruislip may have been depleted by the Black Death of 1439. Although we have no direct evidence 15th century rentals show about 30% fewer names than the Customal and even by 1565 only 132 tenants are recorded, still 12% fewer.

Names like Lavender, Bray, Weeden, Ewer, Woodman and Ives which became so common in 18th and 19th century Ruislip and are still prevalent today do not appear in the earlier lists. A man called Roger Colyn appears in 1435/6. Perhaps the Collins family derive from him. Most families, however, seem to have lived in Ruislip for seven or eight generations and either died out in the male line or moved elsewhere. Other families have taken their place moving in to this area from nearby counties like Buckinghamshire and from London.

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RECOLLECTIONS OF NORTHWOOD IN THE EARLY 1900s by W.J. DAY
=====

Notes from Mr. W.J. Day who has lived in Northwood since 1903 when he was a child of four years. He previously lived in Harefield

I lived in Half Mile Lane (now the High Street). From our front gate we crossed a large ditch on two old railway sleepers to reach the lane. The cottages, Nos. 1 & 2 'Rose Cottage' are still there. On the other side of the lane were a few shops, and building was going on.

I followed the other children to a small school behind the Emmanuel Church. The Church was a timber structure covered with steel sheeting. The School was called Miss Ford's School. She was mistress for many years. When we were six years old we were transferred to Holy Trinity School. That was a good walk four times a day in all weathers. (No buses or school dinners in those days).

At the north end of the Lane was Gate Hill Farm (Farmer Mr. Mold). It is said that from the Pinner-Rickmansworth Road to the front door of the farm it was half-a-mile - thence the name. It was afterwards called Clifton Road and Church Road before becoming High Street.

One of the first shops in the Lane was Parks Dairy selling milk, butter, eggs, cheese, bacon, etc. At the back of the shop were sheds for the cattle. They grazed on the land which is now Hilliard Road. The shop was "Almonds" Confectioners for many years, now Insurance Brokers.

Where the Bookmakers and M. & B. Motors are now was a Livery Stables, where riding hacks and carriages could be hired.

If you turned left at the end of the Lane into Pinner Road you would see a gravel road with hedges on both sides, but on the left side was a narrow foot path. Walking towards Pinner we come to Hundred Acres Farm (Mr. Edwards). This was a Dairy Farm. The grazing was all round, covering the area Addison Way and Acre Way are built on and including the Northwood landmark, a clump of Horse chestnut trees, which are still standing in Northwood Way.

We continue on to the cross-roads (now Northwood Hills Circus). Forward to Pinner, left to Potter Street and right to Joel Street. Down Joel Street over a narrow bridge we come to Joel Street Farm. Grazing as now but on the other side of the lane also. This was also a Dairy Farm, Farmer Mr. Wild.

A hundred yards or so toward Eastcote was Myrtle Farm. Dairy Farm also delivered milk in the district. Farmer Mr. Golding. Hanging over the road was one of the largest Mulberry Trees I've seen. (The only one for miles around). A little further on the other side of the road was "The Ship" and almost opposite were two farm cottages.

Returning to the Rickmansworth Road we pass under a narrow brick bridge and up the hill. On the left was New Farm, Farmer Mr. Foxlee. Dairy Farm. Grazing over what is now the Drive and Haste Hill Golf Links. Mr. Foxlee was also the Local Tax Collector, he went round the district with his horse and trap.

Over the hill on the left was the local brick works (now Highfield Crescent) - on the opposite side was the local sand pit. At the bottom of the hill on the left was a very old cottage in which Mr. Bill Prince lived. He was the master Brickmaker.

In Hills Lane there were a few old cottages, the largest of these was called the "Ironside" because it was clad with Sheet Iron - it was lived in by Mr. Richardson, the Master Plasterer.

Continuing along Kiln Farm is on the right, and Nichols Dairy which is the oldest shop in the district, on the left. It has been altered many times, was for years the Ripple Tea Rooms and is now a Restaurant. Where the Garage is now were the cow sheds.

Further on the right the Northwood Grange said to be the oldest house in Northwood, though "The Gate" is also very old. Also on the right was Kewferry Farm (since demolished). Grazing was over what is now Kewferry Road Estate.

Opposite "The Gate" was Park Farm which was the home farm of Northwood Hall (now Denville Hall), the only large house in Northwood. Northwood Park was used for all large events and sports meetings. It was at one of these on August 4th 1914, that Col. Perry announced that we were at war with Germany. The Farm has been farmed by the Nichols family for generations.

The only other farms are in Batchworth Lane on the borders of Hertfordshire. Grove Farm farmed by Mr. Churchill and family. Grazing over what is now Sandy Lodge Way, etc. -- also in the Lane was Eastbury Farm. The farm belonged to Eastbury House. The house itself on the Herts. side was originally a private residence, then a Girls High School, next a Hotel and was finally taken over by the R.A.F.

Work on the farms started generally before dawn, for hand milking, until dusk. Pay was very low, counted in shillings, with cottage. The only leisure was football and cricket. A small cinema was built in the High Street about 1912. Farms were small and run by the farmers family with local help for haymaking. Hedging and ditching was done in winter months by man visiting farms, he also did hay binding. The art of laying a hedge has almost disappeared today, but it was a real craft.

I don't remember any arable land except a small field by the side of the footpath from Rickmansworth Road to Harefield Road, where the extension of Mount Vernon now stands.

The animals were cows, pigs and chickens - no sheep.

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HERALDRY AT ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, RUISLIP by K. HOLMES

Ruislip Parish Church has heraldry in several forms; brass, stone, wood, glass and hatchments. Over forty different arms can be found, not all readily identifiable.

The earliest example appears to be the brass of John Hawtrey, died 1593, and his wife Bridget, nee Lovett and widow of Gabriel Dormer. The brass is in the Sanctuary, but there is a replica in the Lady Chapel. John was the elder son of the first Ralph Hawtrey of Chequers, who had married Winifred Walliston, daughter and heiress of John Walliston of Ruislip, who was the first of the long line of Hawtreys of Eastcote House. There is no representation of the arms of Walliston which the Hawtreys of Ruislip inherited. The brass bears four small shields and one large. The small ones show the arms of Hawtrey, Lovett, and Hawtrey impaling Lovett.

- Hawtrey: Argent on a bend cottised Sable three lions passant
reguardant Argent crowned Or.
- Lovett: Argent three wolves passant in pale Sable.
- (Walliston: Azure a stag trippant ermine attired Or, a chief
of the last).

The large shield has twelve quarters, the first five of which can be identified from the memorial to John's nephew Ralph, died 1638, which is in the Chancel.

1. Hawtrey.
2. Say; Quarterly Or and Gules.
3. Paynell: Gules two chevrons and a border engrailed Argent.
4. Blackenhall: Per bend Or and Azure an eagle displayed counter coloured.
5. Quarterly 1 & 4, Pipe: Azure a fess between six cross crosslets Or.
2 & 3, Harcourt: Or two bars Gules

The remaining seven quarters appear to be very similar to the arms given for Hawtrey of Chequers in the Buckinghamshire Visitation of 1566.

6. a saltire (Hampden: Argent a saltire Gules between four eagles displayed Azure).
7. Barry wavy of six (Azure and Argent) on a bend (Sable) three roundles (Or.) (?Golofrey).
8. (Argent three crosses crosslet fitchy) on a chief (Sable) a demi-lion rampant issuant (Or) (?Redy).
9. (Argent) a bend (between six billets Sable) (?Bonvilers).
10. (Sable) a stag's head caboshed (Argent) a cross patte fitchy between the attires (Or) (?Hartwell, Bulstrode).
11. (Azure) a chevron between three stags' heads caboshed (Or) (?Hartford).
12. Damaged (?Argent a lion rampant Sable a border gobonny Argent and Sable).

Apart from any doubtful identifications above, the greatest doubt concerns the sixth quarter. The Hampden quartering came to the Hawtreys of Chequers through the marriage of John's uncle, Thomas, to Sybill Hampden. As there were descendants of this marriage there seems no justification for its appearance on John's brass. Perhaps it was a mistake by the brass engraver.

The memorial to Ralph Hawtrey, died 1638, on the north wall of the chancel, is easier to identify by the colour still discernable and by the work of Lysons who gives them as:

1. & 8. Hawtrey
2. Say
3. Paynell
4. Blackenhall
5. Pipe
6. Harcourt
7. Noel: Or fretty Gules a canton Argent

The other shields were almost certainly Hawtrey, Altham for his wife Mary Altham, and Hawtrey impaling Altham.

- Altham: Paly of six ermine and azure on a chief gules a lion passant reguardant or armed and langued gules.

Almost opposite her father's memorial is that of Lady Mary Bankes, the heroine of Corfe Castle. The colour has gone, but would presumably have shown on the lozenge the arms of Bankes impaling Hawtrey.

Bankes: Sable a cross engrailed ermine between three fleur de lys Or.

Near to Ralph's memorial is that of his granddaughter, Jane, wife of James Clitheroe, and showing the arms of Clitheroe and Hawtrey.

Clitheroe: Argent on a chevron Gules between three eagles displayed Sable five annulets or, a mullet for difference.

Chronologically next in the Hawtrey sequence is the hatchment of Mary Rogers nee Dacers, died 1705. She was the wife of James Rogers and had a son called James.

Rogers: Argent a chevron between three bucks trippant Sable.
Dacers: Argent a chevron Sable between three torteaux each bearing an escallop Argent.

The son, James Rogers' own hatchment shows Rogers on the principal shield. On the dexter small shield are Rogers with Arundell (?) in pretence impaling Arundell, for his first wife.

Arundell: Sable six martlets Argent.

The second small shield shows Rogers impaling Hawtrey for his second marriage to Jane Hawtrey, died 1735. Her own hatchment, which precedes her husband's by date, shows also Rogers impaling Hawtrey, and indicates that the husband was alive at her death.

There is one hatchment to James Musgrave, died 1757. He was a kinsman of Sir Thomas Franklin, who had married a Mary Hawtrey, and had inherited Haydon Hall.

Musgrave: Azure six annulets Or.

The male line of the Ruislip Hawtreys ended in 1703 with the death at 14 of Ralph Hawtrey, the fourth to bear that name. Through his sister Jane who had married James Rogers, the Ruislip estate passed to their daughter Elizabeth Rogers, who died unmarried in 1803. Her hatchment shows the Rogers arms on a lozenge.

At Elizabeth's death the property passed to her cousin twice removed, Ralph Deane, died 1852. He had married Elizabeth Gosling, died 1847, and there are hatchments for both of them, showing Deane impaling Gosling.

Deane: Gules a lion rampant Or, on a chief Argent three crescents Gules.

Gosling: Gules a chevron between three crescents Or.

The Gosling arms appear again on a memorial, impaled by Edgell. Caroline Gosling, probably a sister of Elizabeth had married Harry Edgell, who died 1863, ten years before Caroline.

Edgell: Argent on a chevron embattled Sable between three cinquefoils Gules three bezants.

Seven of the eleven hatchments in the church are linked to the Hawtreys Deane families. There are also many ledger stones in the Chancel, of the Hawtreys, many covered, but several visible and showing the Hawtreys arms.

The Famous bread cupboard of 1697 shows the arms of Jeremiah, son of Thomas Bright, who is also commemorated by a wall monument on the north side of the Chancel.

Bright: Sable a fess Argent between 3 escallops Or.

A window in the south wall has the arms of Pritchard.

Pritchard: Ermine a lion rampant and in chief an escallop between 2 roses Gules, a border vairy Azure and Or.

The other hatchments appear to be unconnected with the Hawtreys Rogers-Deane series, or with each other. The earliest is that of Henry Emmett, died 1756.

Quarterly 1 and 4: Emmett: Per pale Azure and Sable, a fess engrailed ermine between three bulls' heads caboshed Or.

2 and 3: Hill: Azure two bars Argent, a canton Sable bearing a chevron Argent charged with a wolf's head erased Sable between two mullets Gules, between three pheons Argent.

On an inescutcheon Quarterly, 1: (?Dore or Dove) Per pale Gules and Azure, three insects Or.

2: St. George: Argent a lion Gules crowned Or, a chief Azure, on a canton Argent and inescutcheon Azure bearing three crowns Or.

3: St. George Ancient: Argent a cross flory Sable.

4. Argentine: Gules three covered cups Argent.

Another hatchment has been identified as Hingstone. A Hingstone, apparently at Eastcote Lodge, appears in the rate book for 1825:

Hingston: Gules a naked arm in fess embowed holding an axe palewise proper. Impaling -

Unknown, Quarterly 1 and 4: Ermine a millrind palewise Sable.

2 and 3: Argent a saltire Gules.

Next is the hatchment of Edward Scropes who owned an estate in Ruislip in the early nineteenth century.

Scrope: Azure a bend Or.

The last, also from the early nineteenth century, is the hatchment of George Woodroffe, with the Woodroffe arms impaling those of Hannay.

Woodroffe: Gules on a chevron Argent three bucks' heads erased Sable, a chief per fess nebuly Sable and Argent, a crescent for difference.

Hannay: Argent three bucks' heads erased Azure collared Or.

The West Window was put in after the restoration of the church in 1869-70. According to the History of Ruislip by Rev. Roumieu published only five years later, the arms shown are for the Patrons of the Parish, the Lords of the Manor, the lay Rector, and the Vicar. These would be respectively: the Dean and Canons of St. George's, Windsor; King's College, Cambridge; Mr. Ralph Hawtrey Deane; the Rev. Christopher Packe; and one other, perhaps a donor to the restoration costs.

Windsor: Argent a cross Gules within the Garter.

King's College: Sable three roses Argent, on a chief per pale Azure and Gules a fleur de lys (of France) and a lion (of England) Or.

Peck or Packe: Azure a fess embattled Argent in chief three anchors Or.

Deane: Gules a lion couchant Or on a chief Argent three crescents Gules. (lion should be rampant)

The fifth coat appears to be Blackler with an escutcheon of pretence of Thompson. So far it has not been possible to assign this to its owner, a gentleman named Blackall or Blackler who married an heraldic heiress named Thompson.

Blackall or Blackler: Play of six Or and Vert on a chief Gules three bezants.

Thompson: Or on a fess dancetty (or wavy) Azure three mullets Argent, on a canton Azure a sun Or.

SOURCES: Papworth : Ordinary
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JOHN AND MATTHIAS CHRISTMAS =====

Mr. Holmes in the article above refers to the memorial to Ralph Hawtrey who died in 1638. This splendid, boldly carved alabaster wall monument, one of our in the chancel of St. Martin's church, Ruislip, carries the inscription: IOHANNES & MATTHIAS CHRISTMAS fratres fecervunt.

Famous sons of a famous father, John and Matthias Christmas were East Anglian carvers in wood and stone and examples of their memorial work is to be found in East Barston in Norfolk, in Ampton and Denham in Suffolk, a delightful kneeling figure in St. Nicholas, Rochester and nearer home, in Holy Trinity, Guildford. The Stuart period in which they lived was one of elaborate decoration in warships and following their father, and upon his petition to the King, the brothers were appointed carvers to the Royal Navy. Working and gilding up on the high galleries they were responsible for the carving on Charles I's great ship Sovereign of the Seas built in 1637 by the master shipbuilder, Peter Pett.

In addition to their carving John and Matthias were Pageant Masters to the City and were associated with the pageantry which accompanied the inauguration of London's Lord Mayor. It is interesting to note that they were concerned with the mayoralty of Sir Christopher Clitherow in 1635. The family of Clitherow are associated with Pinner and intermarried with the Hawtreys of Eastcote House. The memorial to Jane Clitherow 1636-1659, daughter of John Hawtrey is one of the four wall monuments in the chancel of St. Martin's.

SOURCES: Dictionary of National Biography
Collins Church Guide
K.A. Esdale English Church Monuments

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THE MEDIEVAL FLOOR TILES IN ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, RUISLIP
by COLIN BOWLT
=====

The tiles

Set in the centre of the sanctuary floor before the high altar in St. Martin's Church, Ruislip is a rectangular array of 50 whole tiles and 10 half tiles. They are square, of red terracotta with cream surface patterns and with approximate dimensions $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". The designs are much worn and in some cases only traces remain. Mr. L.E. Morris states that they were presumably gathered together from various parts of the church during one of the restorations. Judging from postcard photographs in the Ruislip Library collection the altar tiles have been placed in their present position within the last 70 years. Their former site and how much of the church was originally paved with such tiles is unknown.

In addition there are a further 34 whole tiles and 2 half-tiles in the small doorway on the south side of the chancel. These are clearly of the same type as those before the altar but all design appears to have been worn away except for traces on 3 or 4 of the tiles. The half-tiles suggest that they were originally close to a wall which would account for some of the less worn decoration.

There are twelve different designs still distinguishable among the altar tiles, but whilst some were clearly meant to be laid in groups of 4 to form a complete pattern they are now laid out in an irregular order. Figure 1 shows ten designs, in so far as I have been able to reconstruct them from the worn pattern. Their positions in the array before the altar are indicated in Figure 2.

Manufacture and age

Decorated floor tiles did not appear in this country until after the Norman Conquest. It is perhaps no surprise that the Saxons did not produce floor tiles, since the relative dearth of archaeological finds from that period points to a very limited technology, but it is surprising that the Romans also never produced glazed, decorated floor tiles. A variety of materials was used for flooring in the Roman World, from simple compacted earth, to stone and, of course, mosaic, but as far as I am aware decorated tiles were never used (the Romans did, of course, make roof tiles and also flat tile-like bricks).

The first decorated floor tiles appeared in this country in the twelfth century. The majority of medieval tiles were either of the inlaid type or the so-called, printed type. The decoration on the inlaid tiles was produced in two stages. First the wet clay tile was impressed with a carved, wooden stamp and secondly white pipeclay was spread into the indentations. This method could produce clear-cut designs which wore well due to the relatively thick design. Printed tiles seem to have been developed in an effort to speed up the production process. It is thought that the design was produced in a single stage by spreading the pipeclay onto the raised portion of the stamp and impressing it directly onto the wet clay tile. This tended to result in smudgy designs which were not so durable as the inlaid type because of the thinness of the white pattern. They were presumably cheaper to produce and achieved great popularity. The introduction of printed tiles coincided with a reduction in tile size to squares usually stated to be $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". In fact the length of a side varies between 4" and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ", presumably due to varying shrinkage during firing. It has been suggested (Eames, S.E., 1968) that the reduction in size enabled the tiles to be made thinner and yet not warp on firing, so that more tiles could be produced from a given volume of clay, a greater number could be stacked in the kiln or loaded into a cart or boat for transportation and this further helped to reduce costs.

Documentary and archaeological evidence has shown that printed tiles in red and cream were made in the fourteenth century in and around Penn in Buckinghamshire. They occur in a number of churches in the surrounding area and those at St. Martin's, Ruislip are of this type.

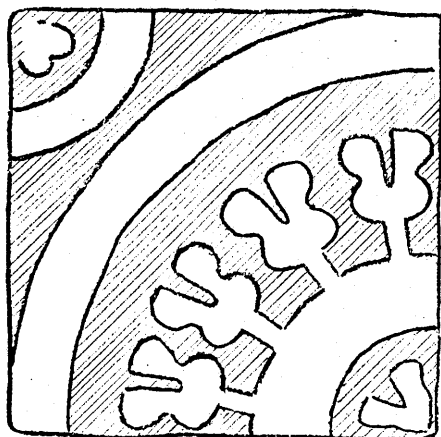
A large number of different designs occur in Penn tiles, and many of them are similar. So far I have only been able to positively match two (with probably a third) of the Ruislip patterns with those on tiles elsewhere. The British Museum have about a dozen different designs of Penn-style tiles currently on display, one of which matches the design on the Ruislip tiles shown in Figure 1(a). This decoration is also depicted in No.36 in Figure 78 of the Medieval Catalogue of the London Museum it is stated as coming from a tile from St. Bartholomew-the-Great, Smithfield. The Catalogue also shows a design (No.25, figure 78) from tiles from St. Christopher-le-Stocks, Bank of England; St. Mary's Hospital, Spital Square, Bishopsgate; St. Frith's Chapel, Westminster; and Kenilworth Castle, Warwickshire. Ruislip has a single example of this design shown in figure 1(b). The fleur-de-lis motif occurs frequently in tile designs. Ruislip has two examples, one of which, figure 1(c) is probably matched by design No.78, figure 82 in the Catalogue which was found on tiles from, again, St. Mary's Hospital, Bishopsgate and also at Banger, Hertfordshire and at Canterbury. Figure 1(j) is a design that occurs in a number of variant forms in the Thames area but for which I have not found an exact parallel. All the parallels to the Ruislip tiles are dated to the fourteenth century.

Conclusion

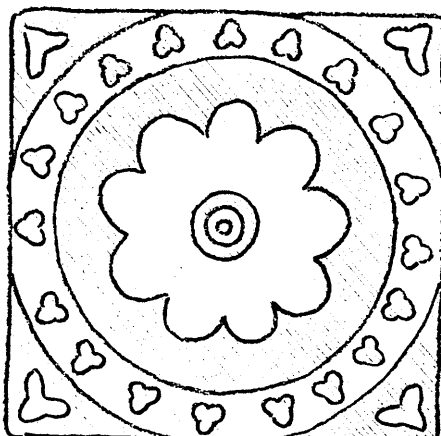
St. Martin's Church, Ruislip is fortunate in retaining many features and fittings from past ages. Not least among these are its medieval printed floor tiles. Although worn and perhaps rather insignificant at first glance, the fact that they are still fulfilling the purpose for which they were made 600 years ago lends them a certain charm. The position of the best before the high altar in the sanctuary gives them prominence without subjecting them to undue wear and should ensure their survival for a long time to come.

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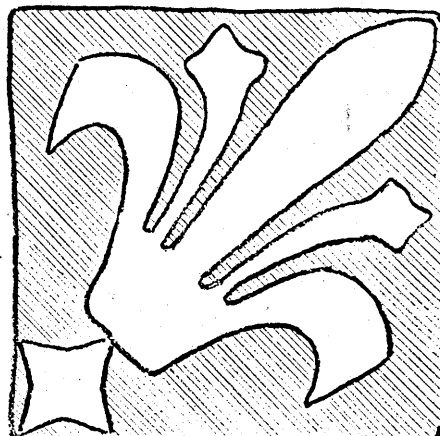
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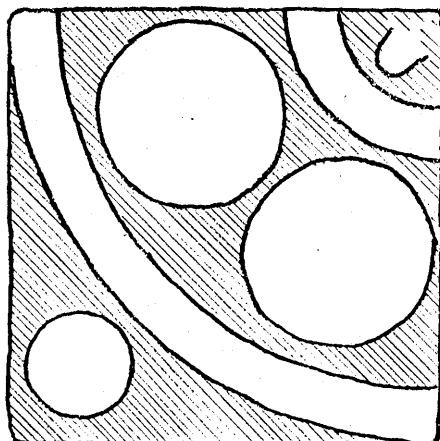
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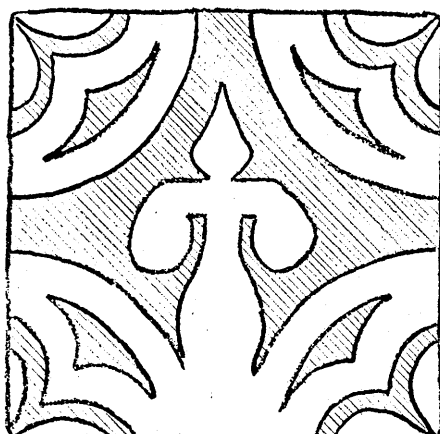
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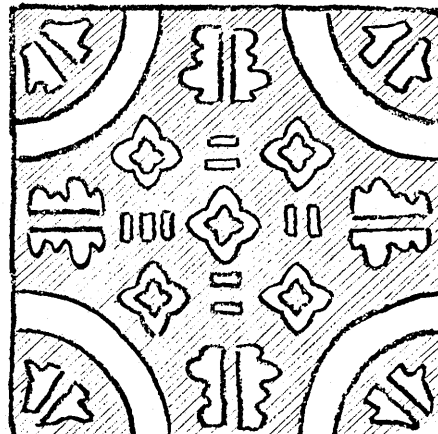
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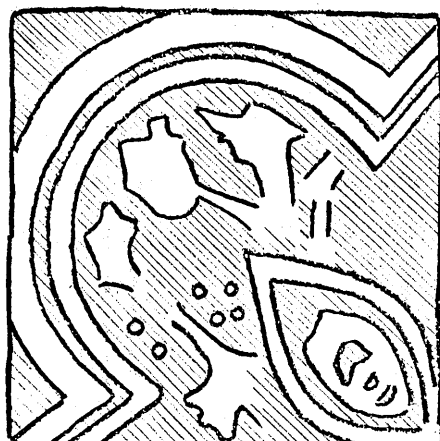
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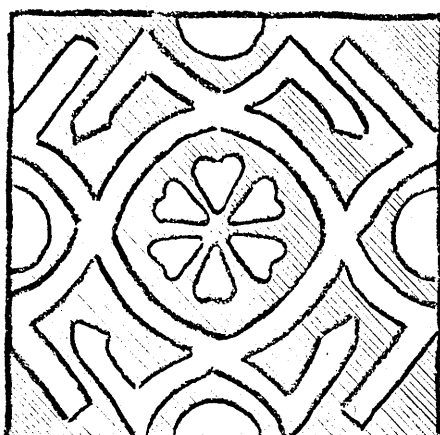
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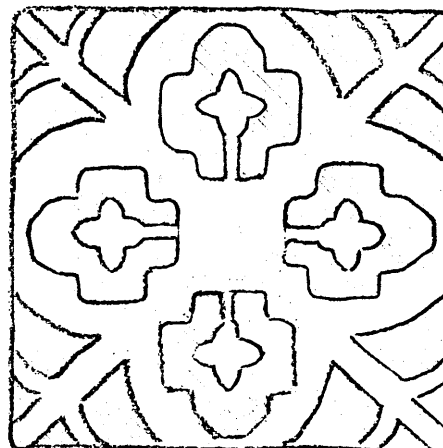
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g



h



i

Scale : $\times \frac{1}{2}$

Figure1. Medieval Floor Tiles,
St. Martin's Church,
Ruislip.



j

ALTAR

d	?	/	/	/	g
/	a?	/	/	a	g
/	/	g	j	c	a
/	f	/	/	e	a
/	/	a	f	a	/
a	f	f	f	f	/
?	f	/	h	a	g
i	f	a	?	g	g
b	g	a	j	f	g
d	?	f	a	j	/

Figure 2. Positions of tile designs

The connection between the House of Commons and High Grove is that two of the early 19th century owners of the house, John Humphrey Babb and James Mitchell and the nephew of another owner, William Paskin, were all officers of the House of Commons and all held the position of Deliverer of the Vote.

Background

For almost the whole of the following description I am greatly indebted to Philip Marsden, Q.B.E. lately retired Deliverer of the Vote, for his kind permission to use his book "Officers of the Commons 1363-1965" recently re-issued by H.M.S.O. I alone am responsible for the opinions and interpretations included in this article.

The early 19th century owners of High Grove held their parliamentary offices at the end of a long period when patronage and the obtaining of perquisites was an everyday accepted way of life to all persons in every grade of authority including officers of the House. Cannons, the magnificent palace in our neighbouring area of Stanmore was reputed to have been built by the Duke of Chandos from the profits of his employment as Paymaster from 1705 to 1712. In 1747 Nicholas Hardinge, Clerk to the House of Commons after effecting practical improvements in its administration, resigned his post and sold the reversion of the appointment to his successor for £6,000. And his conduct was in no way dishonourable. The Sergeant-at-Arms had in his gift the office of Deliverer of the Vote and in a later incident replied to a suggestion that he should lose the office by saying that the Vote Officer had always been his best patronage and that its loss would be a grievous blow to his income. Employment in the Commons up to 1833 was based on a system of "perks" and was eagerly sought after in spite of the very small salaries paid. The Deliverer of the Vote was expected to run his office on the absurdly small sum of £14.12.6. a year but the perks were considerable. As a result of the system officers with token salaries and no private income appeared to lead the lives of wealthy aristocrats and in some cases fortunes were made by parliamentary staff.

It was at the end of James Mitchell's period of office, in 1833, that matters were taken in hand by the setting up of a Select Committee on the House of Commons Establishment and a thorough and searching enquiry was carried out. The Committee, while acknowledging that the officers were simply following the custom, condemned the system and sweeping alterations were made.

Deliverer of the Vote

The Vote (the working papers of the House of Commons) is the most important single document in the day to day functioning of the House and enables Members to know what business has been got through and what has been left over and is in great demand by the public.

The ancient office of Deliverer of the Vote probably originated in 1680 and was the senior position under the Sergeant-at-Arms until the 1833 Select Committee when it was transferred to the Speakers control. It was and still is, an important and onerous appointment which in the early days required the presence in the House of either the Deliverer or his deputy from 7.30 a.m. until the House rose each day. He was responsible for seeing that practically every Parliamentary Paper, Bill, Act or Order was available at all times. It was his duty to estimate the number that would be required, order the printing

and arrange its distribution to all the Members and other users. At first Parliamentary papers were confined to matters of the House but then they started to contain much other information of interest to persons outside the House and were in general demand.

The Deliverer was paid a salary of £14.12.6 but was allowed to retain any profits he might make. As a measure of the profitability of the office, James Mitchell of High Grove in the year 1832 had a total gross income from the sale of unclaimed papers, delivery fees, gratuities etc. of £3,519.6.6. However, out of this he had to pay the salaries of his staff and the entire expenses of the office including payments to the ten porters or "walkmen" who did the actual delivery in London. His net income for that year was £1,824.14.0.

James Mitchell was away ill when evidence on the Vote Office was taken by the 1833 Select Committee and had been away for most of the previous year and his place was taken by Charles Paskin, his loyal deputy (and nephew). Charles Paskin explained to the Committee that several of the practices followed by Mitchell had been carried out by his predecessor John Humphrey Babb.

The Owners of High Grove

John Humphrey Babb was the first of the owners of High Grove who was Deliverer of the Vote, an office he held from 1783 to 1817. He owned property in Ruislip tenanted by Henry Ives and is noted in the parish records as occupying High Grove in 1802, a property he acquired from the exors of William Blencowe and lived in until his death in 1823. He seems to have fulfilled the parish duties expected of the lesser gentry since W.A.G. Kemp in his book on Eastcote writes that he was a member of the local committee formed in 1812 to consider the education of the poor children of Ruislip and was a voluntary subscriber to the same object. He was allotted land under the Ruislip Enclosure Act of 1804. His close association with the House of Commons is evidenced by the bequest to him in 1775 by Nicholas Bonfoy, Sergeant-at-Arms, of the manor of Reed Court in Kent. His generosity is shown in his many individual bequests of money, totalling over £3,000, furniture and pictures including the contents of the "Blue Room" at High Grove. His executors included James Mitchell and George Neal, a Surveyor to the Post Office appointed by the Duke of Richmond (more patronage?) and married to Caroline Ives of Ruislip. The Post Office have in their archives a letter written by George Neal soliciting support for his advancement. The letter is a masterpiece of name-dropping casually mentioning a Duke, a Marquess and Lord Chichester all on the first page! Neal took the place as executor of Ralph Deane of Eastcote House who was replaced because "I think the office might prove troublesome". John Humphrey Babb died in 1823 and is buried in Ruislip churchyard.

The next owner of High Grove, albeit briefly, was William Paskin who purchased the estate from Babb's executors in 1825. He was brother-in-law to James Mitchell and uncle of Charles Paskin, a later Deliverer of the Vote. Laurence Morris in his address to the Eastcote Residents Association in 1955 observed how Paskin took the opportunity of expressing his gratitude to James Mitchell by selling him the estate for the astonishing sum of five shillings. The reason for this action was in consideration of "the many acts of liberality and kindness" by Mitchell (perhaps because of his sponsorship of young Charles Paskin in the Vote Office?) and the "sincere regard and friendship he bore" to him as well as the very great expense Mitchell had incurred in erecting divers extensive additions to as also in repairing and improving the property. It is interesting to speculate what these works to

High Grove were. There is in the Local History collection a copy of Sale Particulars dated 1842 relating to the property and the map attached shows the ground plan of a very symmetrical building but there is also an extension to the north most likely to have been added on. This is shown again on the 1865 Ordnance Survey map but has disappeared by 1896 probably as a result of the disastrous fire that occurred in 1879. Could this be one of the divers extensions carried out by Mitchell? What, sadly, is missing is any drawing or print of High Grove before 1879.

The third of the owners of High Grove who was a Deliverer of the Vote was the James Mitchell referred to above and who died in office in 1833. He was on the staff of the Vote Office from 1783 and Deliverer from 1817. In addition to his parliamentary duties he and his brother Thomas owned and ran a coal merchants business in Westminster, at first from Denmark Street from about 1812 and then as Mitchell and Chandler from Millbank Wharf. He signed the Westminster rate book as Vestryman of St. Margarets. He is listed in Boyles Court Guide in 1825 and 1833 at 15 Great George Street, Westminster and the birth of a son James in 1781 and a daughter Mary in 1786 are recorded in the parish records kept at Westminster Abbey Library. Mary was left a legacy of £500 invested in Drury Lane Theatre by Humphrey Babb. She married the younger Charles Paskin. Mitchell was clearly very much a Westminster man and it is difficult to imagine how much time he was able to spend at High Grove. He seems to have been typical of one of the minor gentry of the period having an income from his coal merchants business and a government appointment and in acquiring High Grove and its sixty acres of land followed the fashionable trend of such persons to own a small country estate. He died in 1833. Mrs. Mitchell is recorded as at High Grove up to April 1835 and in September of that year the home was taken over by Lt. General Sir Joseph and Lady Fuller, an ownership which was to last until 1867.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Philip Marsden, Offices of the Commons 1363-1965
W.A.G. Kemp History of Eastcote
Laurence Morris, Address to the Eastcote Residents
Association, March 1955 (Eastcote Library)

I am grateful for the help given me by G.R. Russell, the present Deliverer of the Vote; C.C. Pond of the House of Commons Information Office and to the Librarians of Westminster Abbey and Victoria Library, Westminster.

NINETEENTH CENTURY ATTITUDES TO EDUCATION FOR THE WORKING CLASSES by ALISON HUMPHREYS

Articles in preceding Journals outlined the development of the first three schools in Ruislip and Northwood - Bishop Winnington-Ingram, Holy Trinity and Emmanuel. This one sketches the social and economic conditions of the area in the last century and indicates the thinking behind attitudes towards education for the children of the working classes. Education's close links with the family, the economy and the social class system and the part religious and political ideas play, make it impossible for it to be considered in isolation. There is a pattern discernible in the growth of education in England in the nineteenth century and Ruislip-Northwood more or less faithfully reflects this national pattern.

In 1800 England was world leader industrially and commercially. Ruislip was an isolated rural parish with out-moded farm techniques. Its population was to remain constant at about one and a half thousand for the first eight decades of the century. After 1850 there was little arable farming - the main crop was hay and women and children helped with haymaking, a fact often noted in the schools' records. Children also helped in the wood trade and much money could be earned cutting up wood for kindling for the London market. The only industry was brick and tile making.

The parish contained a number of large country houses including Park House, Haydon Hall, Northwood Hall, Highgrove, Moor Park and Manor Farm. They were the homes of "a benevolent, if at times a rather paternalistic group of gentlefolk who provided not only employment but also were active in sponsoring educational facilities, charities and in caring for the poor." Their names appear frequently in the records of all three schools throughout the century. Education was initiated and controlled by the Vestry and even today under the names of Managers it exercises considerable control.

There were farm workers and gentlefolk and in between were the tenant farmers and traders - carefully defined and differing from the labourers when it came to the scale of school pence to be paid.

The remoteness and isolation of Ruislip and Northwood was described in 1875 by the Rev. John Roumieu, the incumbent of St. Martin's at the time:-

"No other spot in the whole area of London is so far from a station."

But the placid rural life was soon to suffer rude shocks. The railways came to Ruislip from London - 1887 and 1905 and the landowners including King's College, Cambridge, sold their land for building. From 1,455 inhabitants in 1891 the number grew - 3,566 in 1901, 18,000 in 1933 and 47,000 by 1939. Farms and meadows were replaced by sprawling housing estates. The three little schools became inadequate to deal with the rising flood of new residents and the Authority had to provide more and more schools from 1910 onwards. But the original three remain full of vigour and contribute much to the educational life and standards of this part of the Borough of Hillingdon.

m All social classes looked upon Education as something to be bought and each class had its own ideas of what it wanted for itself. The upper class sought a classical education and found it in the public schools. It was a social grace like hunting and gaming and a symbol of high status and wealth. The upper middle class aped their betters and also sought a classical education for its sons and found it in the major and in the lesser public schools. Middle class parents wanted a vernacular education, something more practical with Mathematics and French and it was to the grammar schools their sons went via the Superior Day School. Many of the lower middle class reached these grammar schools but did so via the Common Day school. Lowest in the hierarchy of fee-paying schools were the Dame Schools for the working class, frequently abysmal in quality.

The Establishment too had its ideas, particularly for the education of the working classes. Perhaps at the beginning of the century there were still some who subscribed to the Bishop of London's philosophy expressed in 1714 - "There must be drudges to labour, counsellors to advise and rulers to preside" - when the Master of Clerkenwell Charity School was dismissed for producing Timon of Athens in school. Certainly there was a policy of minimum state intervention. Britain was Queen of the Seas and world leader in

industry and commerce and this greatness and prosperity had been attained without an educated working class and so a negative laissez-faire attitude was almost completely unquestioned.

This comfortable situation was, however, to receive shocks. The French Revolution's ideas soon crossed to England and with them came subversion and disorder, particularly after 1832 when the first Reform Bill was considered too inadequate a move to true democracy. The Chartists and other groups, some revolutionary in character, threatened law and order and the country's leaders began to think of long-term measures to preserve social and industrial peace. They came to believe that a certain amount of education for the workers would help to do this.

At the beginning of the century there were other factors working against education for the working classes. They had little leisure time and child labour extended down even to the age of five years. When the Factory Acts came their provisions were frequently flouted. Stamp duty made newspapers and magazines expensive and education was, apart from the few Charity schools, not free.

Side by side with the Establishment's fear of an English Reign of Terror was the Church's fear of irreligion. The social upheavals brought on by the Industrial Revolution, when many thousands moved from rural to urban environments, had increased both ungodliness and vice and church leaders began to see in education a means of instilling religious beliefs in the younger generation.

An excellent vehicle for the implementation of these ideas for working class education was already at hand. The Charity Schools had existed in many parts of the country since the seventeenth century and they provided a free education for the poorer sections of the population. In 1699 the S.P.C.K. co-ordinated the efforts of these Schools and laid down certain principles for their conduct and for the type of education they were to provide. In the eighteenth century they were maintained by annual subscriptions covenanted by local residents or by endowments and legacies, usually on a Parish basis. Great stress was paid on religious instruction and on the battle against vice, ungodliness and subversive tendencies among the poor. The rest of the curriculum concentrated principally upon the three R's and was designed as an end in itself and not as a preparation for Grammar School. They existed until the 1870's but were already in decline by 1830. Their impact was greatest in the early nineteenth century. They paved the way for the National (Church of England) Schools and the British (Non-conformist) Schools, both of whom in fact took up the principles of these S.P.C.K. schools. The first Ruislip school, established in 1812, was a Charity school until 1832 when it became National. The nearest British or Lancastrian school was the Uxbridge Lancastrian Institute (1809).

Fine and benevolent as the Charity Schools intentions were they confined their intake to the children of the "deserving poor". For those considered outside this description - the rejects - there were the Ragged Schools and for the really destitute the Pauper Schools (Hanwell had one of these). Reformatory and Industrial Schools were provided for the delinquent and the poor apprentice. The Government provided a few orphanages - mainly for the orphans of sailors and soldiers.

Another and important contribution to the education of the working class was the Sunday Schools. These had started in the final quarter of the eighteenth century under the inspiration of Robert Raikes. They aimed at a social and religious education and usually only reading was taught. Sunday

was very often the only day of the week when children were not working. It was these schools and the National and British ones that gave the English educational system a religious and denominational colouring that still survives.

In tracing the development of Bishop Winnington-Ingram School (vide 1978 Journal) it was seen that the Vestry paid considerable attention to the staffing of the school. The Head Teacher was poorly paid, had little security of tenure and indeed had to tread very circumspectly. He was beholden to Diocesan and Government Inspectors as well as to the Vicar and Vestry. One of his jobs was to train monitors or pupil teachers - young girls who had themselves only just left school. Salary, or payment rather, did not attract the best. In 1866 two girls were appointed at pay of £5, and £3.10.0. a year. Teachers in Dame, Charity, Ragged and Sunday Schools were always unqualified, untrained and considered even then to be incompetent. Dame School mistresses were frequently over 70 years old. The first teacher training colleges were set up with government aid by the Church authorities. By 1845 there were 22 colleges. Not until 1902 did the State set up its own.

It was considered that Charity School teachers should be Church members and were to be "of meek temper and humble behaviour and to have a good government of themselves and to keep a good order." In 1742 William Shenstone's poem "The School Mistress" describes her thus:-

A Matron old whom we schoolmistress call,
Who boasts unruly brats with birch to tame.

Here is another description of the children through a different eye:-

"O what a multitude they seem these flowers of London Town!
Seated in companies, they sit with radiance all their own.
The hum of multitudes was there, but multitudes of lambs,
Thousands of little boys and girls raising their innocent hands."

- Holy Thursday - from Songs of Innocence by Wm. Blake

describing the annual St. Paul's service for Charity School children in the nineteenth century.

SOURCES:

For this article and the two in preceding Journals on Education in Ruislip, the following were the principal sources.

For background information on 19th century Education in England:-

Society and Education since 1800	: (Methuen)
400 years of English Education	: (C.U.P.)
A history of English Education from 1760	: Bernard (U.L.P.)

For information on Local Education:-

The Managers' Minutes and the Log Books of the three schools.	
Parish magazines of the nineteenth century	
A history of Eastcote	: W.A.G. Kemp
A history of Ruislip	: L.E. Morris
A short history of Ruislip	: J. Hooper
Victoria history of Middlesex	: Vols. I and IV

Watford Road, Northwood starts at a junction with Green Lane and runs northwards across the Middlesex/Herts. boundary joining the old Sandy Lane after little over $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. It climbs up a minor hogs back to the 400 ft. contour (some 57 feet higher than Mount Vernon) by Oxhey Woods after which the road falls all the way to the Coln Valley and Watford. The Middlesex part of the road (at least) is within the land involved in the Carnegie/Carew land sales of 1887 onwards which started the rapid expansion of Northwood.

The gradient, width and "easy" alignment of the road proclaims it to be "modern" and local accounts seem to fix the date of construction at 1890/1.

The road is referred to in an article by H.W. Garrett in an undated newspaper cutting: "For a long time the road was not made (up) and great masses of Flint lay profusely on the surface. Here the little boys of Briary School adjoining Northwood College would resort for geological excursions"

The general line of Watford Road follows a footpath which may have been the southern drive to the house Eastbury. W.A.G. Kemp in his book on Northwood says that the footpath was the route used to get to Watford, while wheeled traffic presumably used Potter Street Hill and Sandy Lane. Since however at that time a fair proportion of the scattered population was located in the Northwood Grange/Batchworth Heath area this would involve a fairly considerable detour and a route via Claypit Lane (now Batchworth Lane) might have been an alternative. However, Rocques Map of 1757 seems to favour the Potter Street route.

The Ordnance Map shows that by 1899 Carew Road (but not Frithwood Avenue) had been built out of Watford Road and that there were two houses on the Middlesex end as well as the two Gatehill Farm cottages which date from after 1864 and are now one attractive house. On the Herts side Harescombe and Chadderton had been built with Eastbury, a new building on an ancient site. By 1920 there were 13 houses and two more new roads. Today (1979) the whole of the Northwood frontage is built up and of the 1899 buildings only Gatehill Cottages and a property called "Roughdown" remain.

Buildings of interest are:-

Gatehill Cottages : These no doubt started life as farm workers cottages to Gateshill Farm. The farmhouse, dating from the 15th century but much modernised, still exists in Gatehill Road.

White House : Originally Easby and the home in 1915 of Charles Gilbert Felce a wealthy insurance broker (referred to in newspaper articles as a millionaire) who built Potter Street House, a notable house standing high on Potter Street Hill and now St. John's prep. school. The present occupier of White House confirms that he altered the name of the house in 1952.

Garlands : Sited at the junction with Sandy Lane in the locality formerly known as Pretty Corner, this soundly built house is of distinctive architecture although the architect has not been identified. It is set well back in a landscaped garden and bears the date 1905. It was the house of Dr. Christopher Addison who became Lord Addison, K.G., P.C., Minister of Health, Privy Seal, Leader of the House Lords, etc. The present owner of the house has retained the original dispensary, medicine cupboard, etc.

Frithwood House : Built in 1900 for E.J. Van Wisselingh, Dutch art dealer and friend of Van Gough and Maris, to the designs of Sir Mervyn Edmund Macartney (1853-1932), a pupil of Norman Shaw, Surveyor to the Fabric of St. Paul's, editor of the Architectural Review. The house is said to have a ceiling in the drawing room copied from the Palace-in-the-Wood at the Hague painted in black and white but on inspection shows that the elaborate ceiling decoration is blue and white with an oriental flavour and is certainly finely carried out. The house is now Admiralty House, the home of the Commander in Chief Fleet based at H.M.S. Warrior at Eastbury.

Eastbury : Originally a Manor of St. Alban's Abbey, the Manor House was rebuilt in the 14th century, granted to Sir Ralph Boteler in 1456 and thereafter merged with the Manor of the Moor. The eminent judge Sir John Vaughan who occupied Maze Farm in Ducks Hill Road, later to become Northwood Hall and now Denville Hall, died at Eastbury Lodge in 1839. The house was rebuilt by David Carnegie in 1853; it was owned by F.M.M.H. Carew in 1887 and remained in private occupation until 1907; was a school in 1916; became Eastbury Park Hotel and in 1930 the Chateau de Madrid. It was taken over by R.A.F. Coastal Command (1939-1969) and is now the wide spread grounds of the Royal Navy (H.M.S. Warrior), the R.A.F. and part of N.A.T.O.

SOURCES: W.A.G. Kemp The Story of Northwood
Victoria County History
R.I.B.A. Library

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