

Love Hoddesdon Heritage Project Initial Research

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LOVE HODDESDON HERITAGE PROJECT

INTRODUCTION

On 27th November 2018, the Culture and Heritage Sub-Committee of Love Hoddesdon BID Ltd decided that an initial piece of work would be to draw up a simple chronological timeline of Hoddesdon and an inventory of all the historic buildings, etc in the BID area. From this, further work could be planned, including an initial leaflet which would be used at the May Fair and Heritage Day on May 11th, 2019.

Included within this document is this initial piece of work.

This includes:

- A time-line – Pages 2-6
- A summary of the historical buildings and artefacts in Hoddesdon – Pages 7-16
- A map of the key buildings, which could be used in a leaflet, along with descriptions – Pages 17-19
- A map of all the listed buildings in Hoddesdon - Page 20
- A summary of important residents of Hoddesdon down the ages – Pages 21-25
- Twelve Hoddesdon stories from the past – Pages 26-28
- A summary of the plaques, memorials and commemorative stones, with thoughts on possible additions for the town – Page 29
- Key sources of information – Page 30

HODDESDON TIME-LINE

Anglo-Saxon Times – Saxon village – Hodda's Dun, Hodda's Hill

1086, recorded in Domesday Book – Population 300 – 350

1253 – Charter granted to Richard de Boxe, Lord of the Manor, giving permission for a market and an annual fair.

1336 – St Katherine's Chapel built, as a chapel of rest. May have provided a place of worship for pilgrims travelling from London to Walsingham.

1348-49 – Black Death

14th century – Hospital of St Laud and St Anthony established to care for the poor and people with leprosy. Commemorated by the name Spitalbrook.

1440 – Almshouses built by Richard Rich, to the east of the High Street a little to the north of Lords Lane.

1450 – Star Inn built (currently Wetherspools)

16th century – town enlarged, and a number of inns in the High Street date from this time.

1535 – The Golden Lion built

1559/60 – Elizabeth 1 granted a royal charter for a grammar school, placing the town government under a bailiff, warden and eight assistants.

1567 – Sir William Cecil (Secretary of State and later Lord High Treasurer to Elizabeth 1) acquired the Manor of Hoddesdonsbury and in 1569 Elizabeth granted him the neighbouring Manor of Baas.

1603, 1612 – Plague

1608-13 – The New River was built to bring fresh drinking water from Ware into London, supported by Sir Hugh Myddleton.

1620 – Myddleton House built. May have been the home of William Myddleton, poet, naval adventurer and brother of Sir Hugh Myddleton.

c.1622 – Sir Marmaduke Rawdon built Rawdon House and provided the town with its first public water supply, flowing from a statue known as the Samaritan Woman (erected c.1630)

Early 1600s – Yew House and Stanboroughs built, both large houses. (Yew House since demolished).

1626, 1666 – Plague

1634 – Hoddesdon Market House built, promoted by Marmaduke Rawdon and the Earl of Salisbury.

1657 – The Grange built for Marmaduke Rawdon's son, on the site of the Cock Inn.

1683 –The Rye House Plot. Whig conspiracy, possibly contrived for political reasons, to assassinate Charles II, because of his pro-Roman Catholic policies. This was foiled by the king's unexpectedly early departure from Newmarket.

18th century – small but busy stagecoach town

1700 – Brewing first established in the town, as a business to serve several inns. Most inns (and many housewives) brewed their own ales on the premises long before this date. The significance of Plomer's brew-house is that it gradually evolved from 1700 to become The Hoddesdon Brewery (Christies)

1732 – Robert Plomer built a private chapel of ease in Amwell Street.

1733 – Workhouse opened for the care of the poor, in the Dolphin Inn, Stanstead Valley (Burford Street).

1746 – Rathmore House built by John Borham, a local businessman.

1755 – 1782 – Mrs Tutty ran The Ladies Boarding School in Yew House.

c.1760 – Lowewood built. John Warner's daughters (Harriette, Mary and Celia) later lived there.

19th Century – Malt was being produced and transported to London via the River Lea. There were also several flour mills. Trade in Hoddesdon was centred on the malt market each Thursday. This was then replaced by a Wednesday meat market.

1801 census – Population 1,227.

1802 - Plague

1803 – William Christie and George Cathrow acquired the brewery, which became one of the largest breweries in Hertfordshire.

1807 - Double murder at Borham House

1818 – Mrs Easter Jones built a charity school for girls, on the eastern side of Amwell Street

1819 – Smallpox vaccinations carried out by Dr Hicks

1823 – Plomer's chapel was bought and consecrated as The Chapel of Hoddesdon

1826 – Hoddesdon Pump erected in the town centre, replacing the Samaritan Woman

1829 – Friends' Meeting House built in Lord Street

c. 1830 – John Warner, owner of a London foundry, built a large house called Woodlands (replaced in the 1960s by a Police station).

1830 – Charlton Mill built

1834 – Market House (just south of Lord Street) demolished.

1836 – Hoddesdon Clock Tower built, on the site of St Katherine's Chapel

1840 – Broxbourne Railway station opened

1840 – Rawdon House purchased by John Warner and it became a school for girls run by Mrs Ellis

1840s – William Henry Teale started to develop Rye House into Pleasure Gardens

1842 – Oil lamps first used for street lighting

1843 – Railway completed from Broxbourne to Hertford

1843 – Hoddesdon became a separate ecclesiastical district, with Reverend Morice becoming the first vicar.

1844 – Boys' National School built, with support from the vicar, Reverend Morice, in Pauls Lane

1844 – The Girls' British School opened and transferred to a purpose-built school building next to the Congregational Church in 1847

1845 – Mrs Sarah Ellis opened a school for girls at Rawdon House. Rev William Ellis became a pastor of the 'Independents' at the end of Ware Road

1845 – W. Haselwood established the Agricultural and Scientific School at Burford House

1847 – Gaslight used for lighting the streets

1847 – Congregational church built in the High Street (where Fawkon Walk entrance is now)

1851 census – population 1,854

1851 - Charles Webb, a gold lace manufacturer, bought High Grounds, Lord Street, and replaced the house with a much grander building.

1854 – The Grange became a boys’ preparatory school for Eton and Rugby, run by Mrs Faithfull and her son-in-law Rev C G Chittendon

1856 – The ecclesiastical district of Hoddesdon became the parish of Hoddesdon

1858 – The Girls’ National School was built in Pauls Lane

1865 – The Chapel of Hoddesdon was enlarged and dedicated to St Catherine

1868 – Charlton Mill burned down.

1870 - John Warner’s son Septimus built the Spinning Wheel

1871 – Robert Barclay, a successful Christian banker, took ownership of the High Grounds estate and renamed it High Leigh

1874 – Street drainage put in

1878 – Esdaile House built for Charles Peter Christie, replacing the older Esdaile House.

1879 – Hoddesdon Football Club formed

1880s - Robert Barclay donated Lowfield to townsfolk to be used for cricket and football. High Leigh remained a private estate until the parts which are now Barclay Park were given to the town by the family in the 1930s.

1883 – Hoddesdon Cricket Club formed as an organised club

1883 – Three Cups Tavern and Temperance Hall (at junction of Lord Street/High Street) opened to counter the number of premises selling alcohol.

1883 – St Catherine’s estate built

1893 – Former Post Office built at 72 High Street

1897 – Victoria Cottage Homes built as Almshouses for the Aged Poor, to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

1898– Rawdon House became a convent, St Monica’s Priory (until 1969).

1901 census – Population 4,711

1901 – Peal of bells, manufactured by John Warner and Sons, and donated by the Christie family installed in the parish church, renamed St Pauls

1908 – St Cuthbert’s Church built

1921 – War Memorial built

1928 – Brewery closed.

1930 – County Senior School opened to the east of Burford Street

1937 – Barclay Park was officially opened on 12th May during the town’s celebration of the coronation of George VI

1937 – Public library opened in Lowewood

1951 census – Population 13,736

1953 – The senior school moved to new premises in Stanstead Road. The school to the east of Burford Street became Haslewood Junior School.

1961 – Esdaile House demolished, and St Augustine's RC Church built on its site.

1967 – The Tower Centre built, with shops, flats and a bowling alley, following demolition between Amwell Street and Burford Street

1967 – Woodlands demolished and a new Police Station built on its site

1967 – Congregational Church and other buildings demolished and Fawkon Walk shops built

1968 – With the advent of comprehensive education, the senior school in Stanstead Road became The John Warner School

1969 – Sheredes Comprehensive School built. (Became the Robert Barclay Academy in 2016).

1971 – St Pauls Infants School moved to new buildings on the Haslewood site

1971 - The parish church was reordered inside and rededicated to St Catherine and St Paul.

1975 – Dinant Link Road and Charlton Way built

1977 – Public library moved to the town centre high street.

1982 – Lowewood Museum opened

2001 census – Population 34,286

2003 – St Paul's Infants and Haslewood Junior Schools combined in a new school, St Catherine's Hoddesdon C of E Primary School

2011 census – Population 37,609

2010 – Charter Fair re-established in the town

2013 – Love Hoddesdon Formed

2013 – Tower Centre redeveloped for a new Morrison's Supermarket

2017 - Hoddesdon Police Station closed

2018 – Love Hoddesdon Business Improvement District established.

HISTORICAL BUILDINGS AND ARTEFACTS

Building/Artefact	Location	Description	Additional comments
1. The George	Spitalbrook	Built 1806. Licensed in 1866	
2. The Spinning Wheel	High Street	Built in 1870 in Swiss Cottage style by John Warner's son Septimus	Had a private open-air swimming pool in the 1930s. Council purchased the pool and it was opened as public baths in May 1949, closed in 2010. Grade II listed building.
3. St Cross Chambers	Upper Marsh Lane	Built 1890s. Large house of the Domestic Revival style.	Occupied by Thomas Drake, a solicitor in 1901. In 1933 became a Roman Catholic School. Converted to offices in the 1990s.
4. Admiral's Walk	Upper Marsh Lane	Named after Admiral Donat Henchy O'Brien, (1785-1852) who used to live in Yew House, a large house on the High Street, and enjoyed walking from there to the marshes	The Yew House site is now occupied by Cedar Green. The stable block is now used as a dental surgery. Admiral O'Brien joined the navy aged 11 and was involved in active service by the age of 14. Served throughout the Napoleonic wars and published accounts in 1814 and 1839 of his experiences of war which included shipwreck, captivity in a French prisoner of war camp and eventual escape to fight again.
5. The New River		Built between 1608-13 to bring drinking water from springs near Ware into London	It was the vision of Capt Edmund Colehurst of Bath, who started the work but ran out of money. It was then financed by Sir Hugh Myddleton (a Goldsmith) and later by James I. It is a man-made gravity fed water channel. It originally ran from Chadwell spring outside Ware to Clerkenwell. It still supplies 8% of London's water.
6. Harteshorne	32 High Street	Known as Lez Harteshorne in 1575 this house was probably an inn	Became the Five Bells in 1680. Grade II listed building
7. Old Police Station	High Street	There was a large house on this site called Woodlands, which was demolished in 1967	Woodlands was built in about 1830 by the Quaker John Warner. He ran a foundry which made a variety of products (pumps, plumbing wares, hand bells, baths etc) as well as church bells. The hour bell for Big Ben was cast by the company in 1856 (after John Warner's death) but was damaged and was recast by the Whitechapel foundry.

8. The Orangery	Woodlands Close	Formerly part of Woodlands garden	Woodlands was built in the 1830s by John Warner, who became a wealthy businessman who owned a foundry. Grew citrus fruits in the orangery. Grade II listed building.
9. Little Woodlands	Woodlands Close	Formerly stables of Woodlands	Grade II listed building
10. Lowewood Museum	High Street	A Georgian town house, built in 1760, although parts of it may be from an earlier building.	Members of the Warner family lived at Lowewood from 1835 until 1936. The three Misses Warner (Harriette, Mary and Celia) lived there for many years; they were the unmarried daughters of John Warner and his second wife, Sarah. In 1936 it was given to the town by Mr Douglas Taylor for use as a public library and museum. It is now the home of Broxbourne Museum, opened in 1982. Grade II listed building/
11. The Samaritan Woman	In museum garden		This 17th century statue (1630) once formed a conduit head, commissioned by Sir Marmaduke Rawdon and stood in the market place in Hoddesdon and provided the town's first public water supply. It was later replaced by a pump (now removed)
12. Victorian hexagonal Penfold Post Box	Outside the museum	c1866 - 79	Relocated to this position. Famous as a novelist, Anthony Trollope, a Waltham Cross resident, introduced freestanding postboxes or pillar boxes to the UK from 1852 during his time working at the Post Office, after seeing them first in France. Many of the UK's first postboxes were painted green, to blend in with the landscape. However, to make them more visible to the public, bright red was chosen instead. The new colour was introduced in 1874 and it took 10 years to repaint all postboxes.
13. Strathavon	Yewlands	Built 1904. Arts and Crafts/Vernacular Revival house of the Edwardian era	Originally called 'Merok' but changed in 1960 by the then owner Mr Alan Maclean, reported to be related to the Macleans toothpaste family. Strathavon was the home of the Maclean family in Scotland.
14. Belvedere Court	High Street	Built 1936. Neo Georgian	The home of Hoddesdon Urban District Council from 1936. Building and grounds sold to McCarthy and Stone and in 1988-9 new North and South wings added. Now residential apartments.

15. The Grange		Built in 1657 for Marmaduke Rawdon's son, on the site of the Cock Inn.	In 1854 became a boy's prep school run by Mrs Faithfull and her son-in-law Rev C G Chittendon. This was a very spartan boarding school. Prime Minister A J Balfour received his preparatory school education there. Now a private nursery school (Cedar Park). The external wall is Flemish bond (alternate headers and stretchers in a row). There is a plaque on the wall about the water supply, piped in from Rawdon House. Grade II listed building.
16. Estate House	19 High Street	Built 16th Century	This was the site of the Birdbolt Inn. In the early 20th Century it housed the Middle Class Academy and was known as Hoddesdon Villa.
17. Rawdon House	High Street	Built in c.1622 by Sir Marmaduke Rawdon who was a very wealthy merchant adventurer, wine trader and confidant of both James 1 and Charles 1. There is a commemorative stone to Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, in the wall to the front of the house	Rawdon had spring water piped to the house, and finding he had a surplus, provided the town with a water supply. Purchased by John Warner in 1840 and it became a school for girls run by a friend of John Warner, Mrs Ellis, who was married to William Ellis, a pastor. Mrs Ellis wrote novels with moral themes and books for women on social duties and domestic behaviour. Some of her books are held in Lowewood Museum. From the 1890s to the 1960s, it was used as a Convent, St Monica's Priory, and occupied by nuns of the order of St Augustine. It is now used as offices. Grade II* listed building. John Warner built the Boys' British School in 1841 in a field adjacent to Rawdon House
18. The Golden Lion		Built in 1535, one of Hoddesdon's oldest inns	Blue plaque outside. Grade II listed building.
19. Rathmore House	56 High Street	Built in 1746 by John Borham, whose initials and date appear below the pediment.	Rathmore House was a GP surgery for over 100 years until 1969. Now solicitors. Blue plaque outside. Grade II* listed building
20. St Augustine's RC Church	High Street	Built 1961	The bell in the tower was named Cora after one of the original parishioners and was cast by Whitechapel bell foundry. The statues at the front of the church are of Our Lady and the Holy Child and St Augustine. They were carved by Philip Lindsey Clark
21. Omsin's Thai restaurant	Brocket Road	Originally a chapel in Nazeing, built in 1816, it was rebuilt in Brocket Road and	For many years it was Brocket Stores, and is now a Thai restaurant and bar

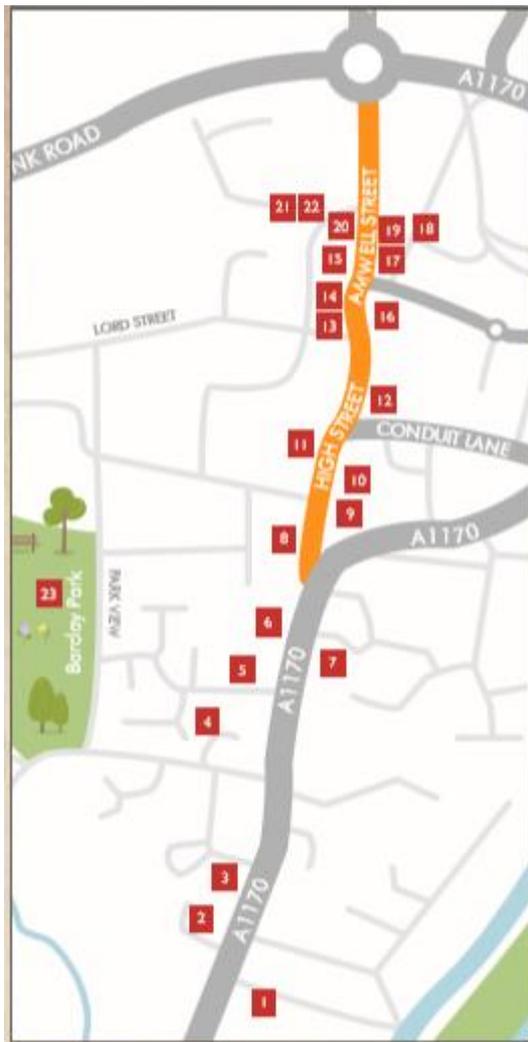
		became a shop under various ownerships.	
22. Brick Boundary Wall	East of 64-66 High St	19th century wall, built with Hitch bricks	A rare surviving example of a 19th century brickwork system originating in Ware
23. Hogges Hall	64 High Street	Building still contains remnants of its 15th Century hall. Stained glass in the landing window.	Was owned by builder John Alfred Hunt in the mid 19th century. The firm built St Catherine's estate in 1883 and St Cuthbert's Church in 1908. Now estate agent and funeral directors. Grade II listed building.
24. Montague House	68 High Street	This early 18th Century building was the home of John Loudon Macadam, the 'great improver of British roads', between 1825 and 1836	Blue Plaque outside to John Macadam. Now the banking hall of Lloyds Bank
25. Post Office	72 High Street	Built 1893. Good example of a late Victorian public/commercial building in Domestic Revival style.	Designed by John Allen Tregelles, author of the 1908 History of Hoddesdon, and built by the Hoddesdon firm of J.A. Hunt. The post office facilities moved into the public library in 2018
26. Tesco Express	61-65 High Street	Built in 17th century	Was a post office, before a new post office was built in 1893, and was later a grocery.
27. Fawkon Walk		Named after a house called Fawkon on the Hoop, owned by a wealthy landowner called Thomas Thorowgood in 1539	A later building on the site was an inn, The New Griffin, documented in 1843. This site was home to the Congregational Church (from 1847) and the Girls' British school. The church and surrounding buildings were demolished to make way for the new shopping precinct.
28. Rickmores Electrical Centre	86 High Street	The town pump used to be outside this building. It was removed in the early 20th century, after being badly damaged by a car driven by Viscount Gladstone's chauffeur.	The town pump which had an underground tank, replaced a statue, The Samaritan Woman, who delivered her water from an urn into an open pool.
29. The Eye, Miami Carpets	88 and 88A High Street	This building used to be the Fox Inn.	Records of publicans go back to 1806, although the building is older. Closed as a pub by 1937.
30. Cannon Travel	94-96 High street	Grade II listed timber framed building	Dating from the early 17th century, refronted in the 18th century.
31. Library	98 High Street	Opened in 1977	The library was housed in Lowewood from 1937 – 1977. It then moved to these larger premises in the town centre. In 2018, the Post office moved into this building as well.

32. Halifax Bank	106 High Street	Built c1910.	Excellent example of an intact bank building of the turn of the 20th century
33. War Memorial		Commemorates the residents of Hoddesdon who died in the First and Second World Wars. Built 1921.	
34. Three Cups Tavern and Temperance Hall	Corner High Street and Lord Street. (Now Swagga Menswear and Barbers	Built by the Warner family on land offered at a low price by Robert Barclay. Opened in 1883 as a Temperance establishment, to counter the large number of premises in the town selling alcohol.	The Temperance Hall was used by the Methodists and Baptists for church services, before they had their own buildings.
35. Friends Meeting House	Lord Street	Built 1829 when the Society of Friends (Quakers) moved from Essex Road	Grade II listed building. Blue plaque outside. Closed for meetings in 2011
36. Parish Boundary		Old Great Amwell/Broxbourne parish boundary is marked in stone on the pavement outside Poundstretcher	Hoddesdon did not become a separate parish until the middle of the 19th century.
37. White Swan	High Street	16th Century	One of the few inns which retains its original name. Grade II* listed building
38. Ripleys Butchers	99 High Street	Used to be a Blacksmiths.	The original cobbles are preserved outside. Grade II listed building
39. The Star	High Street	Built 1450. The oldest inn in Hoddesdon. Various names: The Star, The Blake Lyon, The Black Lion, The Salisbury Arms, then again The Star in 2014.	Refurbishment in 2014 revealed wattle-and-daub-and-plaster panels on the ground floor which bear Tudor/Elizabethan paintings, alternatively of male and female figures, with remnants of biblical texts. Grade II listed building.
40. Brewery	130-134 High Street. Now Café, Hair salon, Dry cleaners and Trading Centre	Built 19th Century. Part of the Christie brewery buildings.	The brewery closed in 1928 and the building was truncated and converted for other uses.
41. Bell Inn	1 Burford St	This was a private house in 1546. It was an inn (then called the Hollibush) by 1615.	Grade II listed building.
42. Clock Tower	Jct Burford St and Amwell St	Built c1835 on the site of St Katherine's Chapel erected in 1336	The surviving element of the Clock House, sometimes dubbed the Town Hall. Grade II listed building.

43. Myddelton House	113,115 and 117 High Street	Built early 17th century	Originally a private residence. May have been the home of William Myddleton, Elizabethan poet, naval adventurer and brother of Sir Hugh Myddleton who was the major driving force (and financier) of the New River. Became an inn (the Queen's Head) in about 1720, reverted to being a house in 1852, it was the home of Charles Christie of the brewery in the later nineteenth century. It later became a GP surgery. In the 1930s, the ground floor was converted to retail units and it has been extended. Grade II listed building.
44. Parish church of St Catherine and St Paul	Pauls Lane/Amwell Street	Built by Robert Plomer, local brewery owner, in 1732 as a private chapel. Robert Plomer married Hester Rawdon, descendant of Sir Marmaduke Rawdon. Plomer's chapel remained in private hands until 1820, when it was purchased by the Church and consecrated in 1823 by William Howley, Bishop of London. The first Priest in charge was Thomas Pickthall.	Hoddesdon officially became a parish in 1856. Plomer's building now forms the nave of the parish church. A chancel and north and south aisles were added in 1865. A tower was added in 1887, and a peal of eight bells was donated by the Christie family in 1901. At the ceremony to dedicate the peal of bells, the church was formally dedicated to St Paul, perhaps influenced by the already-existing Pauls Lane nearby. The interior was modernised in 1976, under the instigation of Rev Percy Gandon and further internal improvements were made in 2012. In 1976, it was reordered inside, and rededicated to St Catherine and St Paul. Grade II* listed building
45. Barclay Hall, former Boys National School	Pauls Lane	Built 1844. Typical mid-Victorian school.	Construction was made possible by voluntary subscriptions and grants and the efforts of the first vicar of Hoddesdon, Rev R W Morice. The building became a church hall when the infants followed the juniors and relocated in 1971. There is a stone tablet over the door reading National School 1844.
46. Memorial stone to the Girls' National School	Pauls Lane	A replica of the original stone, which is at the Lowewood Museum	On the site of the Girls' School when it was rebuilt in 1858. The original funding for the Girls' School came from Mrs Easter Jones, given when she was 81 years old. There is a Memorial tablet and a Benefactors' Board to commemorate Mrs Easter Jones, in St Augustine's Church, Broxbourne.
47. Old Vicarage	Amwell Street		Built 1895

48. Bombay Cottages	Rose Vale	Built 1895. Occupied by servants of the Christie family	The name Bombay Cottages is thought to come from the date the buildings were erected, as it coincided with the time of Queen Victoria being declared 'Empress of India'
49. Victoria Cottage Homes	Beech Walk	Built 1897 as Almshouses for the Aged Poor, to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.	The land was given by Mr Barclay of High Leigh. A few years later a fourth house was added by the Warner family for an aged married couple. Now sheltered housing.
50. Barclay Park		Formerly part of the High Leigh estate	Gifted to the people of Hoddesdon to be managed by the local council, by the Barclay family, in 1935.
51. Former Gates to the Grange, Park View		The initials of Lady Arabella Oxenden (AO) can still be seen on the gate. She owned The Grange in the 18 th century	Grade II listed, along with the Boundary Walls to the Grange.
52. High Leigh	Lord Street	In 1851, a gold lace manufacturer called Charles Webb, rebuilt an old farmhouse near Lord Street called High Grounds, as a mansion within a large estate. In 1871, Robert Barclay, a successful Christian banker and local benefactor, took ownership of the estate and renamed it High Leigh.	Now a Christian Conference Centre
53. The Lodge	Cock Lane	Built as the Lodge to High Leigh. It has Robert Barclay's initials and the date 1895 on the front wall	It is approached by a bridge over Spitalbrook built by local firm Pulham and son.

MAP OF KEY BUILDINGS, FOR A LEAFLET



Key:

1. Spinning Wheel
2. Police Station on the site of Woodlands.
3. Lowewood
4. The Grange
5. Rathmore House
6. Estate House
7. Rawdon House
8. Golden Lion
9. Hogges Hall
10. Montague House
11. Fawkon Walk
12. Site of Town Pump
13. Three Cups Tavern and Temperance Hall (now Swagga)
14. White Swan
15. Star
16. 124-128 High Street
17. Old Brewery
18. Bell Inn
19. Clock Tower
20. Myddleton House
21. St Catherine and St Paul's Church
22. Barclay Hall
23. Barclay Park

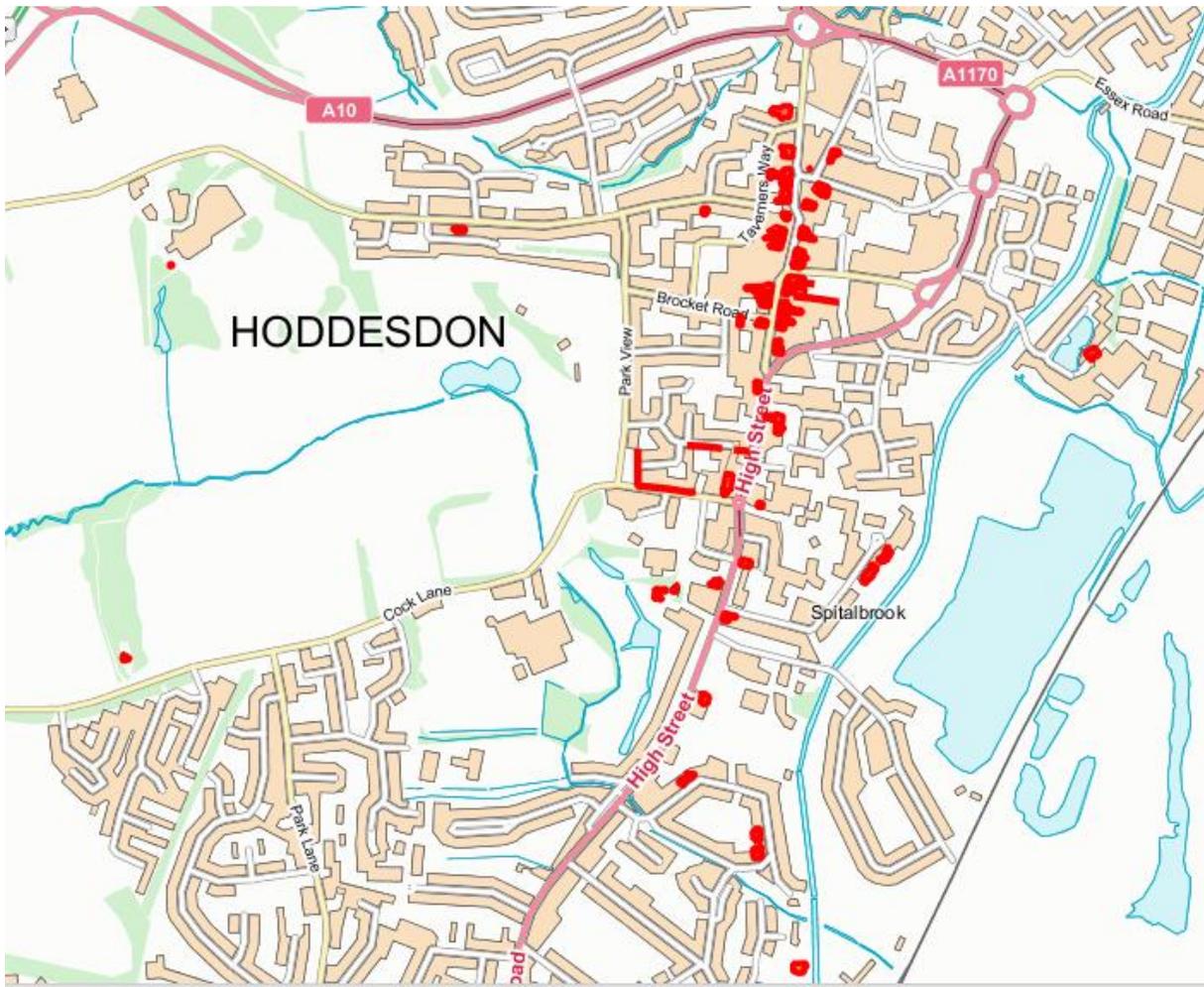
1. The Spinning Wheel – built in 1870 by John Warner's son, Septimus. The site was also once home to Hoddesdon's open-air swimming pool
2. Old Police Station – There was a large house on this site called Woodlands, which was demolished in 1967. Woodlands was built by the Quaker, John Warner, who ran a foundry, and contributed a lot to the education of children in Hoddesdon. Two buildings connected with Woodlands are still standing, - the Orangery and Little Woodlands (former stables), both in Woodlands Close.
3. Lowewood - Members of the Warner family lived at Lowewood from 1835 until 1936. In 1936 it was given to the town by Mr Douglas Taylor for use as a public library and museum. It is now the home of Broxbourne Museum, opened in 1982. *Can you find the Samaritan Woman in the grounds of the Lowewood Museum? Why was she made?*
4. The Grange – Built in the 1650s for Sir Marmaduke Rawdon's son. From the 1850's to 1905, the Grange was used as a preparatory school. *One of our*

country's Prime Ministers received his preparatory education here. What was his name?

5. Rathmore House – built in 1746 by John Borham, a local businessman, whose initials and date are on the wall. The house was a GP surgery for over 100 years until 1969.
6. Estate House – built in the 16th century, this was the site of the Birdbolt Inn. In the early 20th Century it housed the Middle Class Academy and was known as Hoddesdon Villa.
7. Rawdon House – built in 1662 by Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, a wealthy merchant adventurer and wine trader. King James 1 visited the house on many occasions. Was a school for girls run by Mrs Ellis in the mid-19th century. From the 1890s to the 1960s it was used as a convent, St Monica's Priory, and occupied by the nuns of the order of St Augustine. *What is the link between this house and the town's first piped water supply?*
8. Golden Lion - built in 1535, one of Hoddesdon's oldest inns
9. Hogges Hall – this building still contains remnants of its 15th century hall. There is stained glass in the landing window. It was owned by the builder John Alfred Hunt in the mid-19th century. The firm built St Catherine's estate in 1883 and St Cuthbert's Church in 1908.
10. Montague House - early 18th century building. *John Loudon Macadam lived here. What was he famous for?*
11. Fawkon Walk – Named after a house called Fawkon on the Hoop, owned by a wealthy landowner called Thomas Thorowgood. The site was once home to the Congregational Church and the Girls' British School. The church and surrounding buildings were demolished in 1967 to make way for this shopping precinct.
12. Town Pump – the site of the town pump used to be outside 86 High Street, currently Rickmores Electrical Centre. It was removed in the early 20th century, after being badly damaged by a car driven by Viscount Gladstone's chauffeur. *Can you see the paving stone marking the boundary between Amwell parish and Broxbourne parish, outside Poundstretcher?*
13. Three Cups Tavern and Temperance Hall (now Swagga) – Opened in 1883 as a place to get non-alcoholic drinks, to counter the number of premises in the town selling alcohol.
14. The White Swan – 16th Century Inn. One of the few inns which retains its original name.
15. The Star – Built 1450. The oldest inn in Hoddesdon. *Can you find the Tudor/Elizabethan paintings on the wall?*
16. 124-128 High Street. Built before 1630. Was as inn called the Thatched House. Became Christie's Brewery offices. There is a 19th Century relief plaster on the wall. *This inn was described in 1634 as 'famous for ales and cakes'*
17. 130-134 High Street. Built 19th Century. Part of the Christie brewery buildings. The brewery closed in 1928. At its height, this became one of the biggest breweries on Hertfordshire.
18. The Bell Inn. This was a private house in 1546. It was an inn (then called the Hollibush) by 1615.

19. Clock Tower – built c1835 on the site of the old Chapel of St Katherine, over the years the clock tower has been used as the town hall, home for the town's fire engine and even a prison, housing two cells for temporary imprisonment.
20. Myddleton House - This may have been the home of William Myddleton, Elizabethan poet, naval adventurer and brother of Sir Hugh Myddleton. It became an inn (the Queen's Head) in about 1720. It reverted to being a house in 1852 and was the home of Charles Christie of the brewery in the later nineteenth century.
21. St Catherine and St Paul's Church – Built by Robert Plomer, a local brewery owner, in 1732 as a private chapel. It was purchased by the Church in 1820. Plomer's building now forms the nave of the parish church. A chancel and north and south aisles were added in 1865. A tower was added in 1887, and a peal of eight bells was donated by the Christie family in 1901. *Can you see the memorial stone to the Girls' National School, outside the front of the church?*
22. Barclay Hall. This was the Boys' National School, built in 1844. Construction was made possible by voluntary subscriptions and grants and the efforts of the first vicar of Hoddesdon, Rev R W Morice.
23. Barclay Park. Barclay Park was given to the town by the Barclay family by Deeds of Gift in 1935 and 1936. The park was formerly part of the High Leigh Estate which was purchased by Robert Barclay in 1871. Robert Barclay was a great benefactor of the town.

Below is a map of all the listed buildings in Hoddesdon:



IMPORTANT RESIDENTS OF HODDESDON

1. Harriet Auber (1774-1862)

Lived in Amwell street. Wrote more than 25 hymns and was also the author of much devotional poetry. Wrote *Spirit of the Psalms* in 1829.

On Whit Sunday in 1829, sitting at the window of a bedroom at the rear of her house, the inspiration came to her to write a Whitsun hymn. Having no pen or paper to hand, and not wanting to lose the inspiration, she scratched on a pane of glass in the window the first lines of the hymn 'Our blest Redeemer ere he breathed His tender last farewell' for which she became famous.

2. Robert Barclay (1843-1921)

Robert Barclay was a banker from a family of bankers, and in 1871, at the age of 28, he bought High Leigh, and moved to Hoddesdon. He was a benefactor and gave the use of Lowfield as a sports ground for the people of the town. Mr Barclay had the lake made in the grounds of High Leigh and planted the beech trees along the path now known as Beech Walk.

Mr Barclay was a churchwarden at Hoddesdon Parish church for 50 years. He was also a magistrate and in 1893 he became High Sheriff of Hertfordshire.

3. John Borham b.1684

John Borham was a tenant of Hoddesdon Mill, and was a farmer, maltster, coal-merchant and seedsman. In Hoddesdon, he supplied the bakers with their flour, the inn-keepers with their malt, corn and pollard, the butchers with their beef, mutton, veal and pork, the farmers with their seeds, and the townspeople with their coal. From the mill he had access to the London markets, by way of the River Lynch which joined the Lea at Hoddesdon Lock.

He was a churchwarden, an Overseer of the Poor, and was twice Surveyor of the Highways.

He built Rathmore House in Hoddesdon High Street; his initials and the date 1746 can be seen over the door.

4. Charles Peter Christie, 1829-1898

The Christie family ran a brewery in Hoddesdon from 1803. Charles took over the running of it from about 1862, taking the name C.P. Christie and Co. he enlarged the brewery, and it became one of the biggest in Hertfordshire. He lived for some years in the building on the south side of Brewery road (previously the Thatched House Inn) but in 1878 he built Esdale House, on the site of a house previously belonging to James Esdaile.

He gave the recreation ground in Whitley Road to the town in 1897, in memory of his wife, Isobel. In 1901, the Christie family gave Hoddesdon Parish Church a peal of bells in memory of their parents. The same year a brass eagle lectern was given to the church, bearing the inscription: 'In memory of Isabel Constance and Charles Peter Christie from their four daughters, Easter 1901.'

5. Mrs Sarah Ellis (1799-1872)

Born Sarah Stickney, she became a published author, writing both novels with a strong moral theme, and also 'Conduct' books for women. The latter included *The Women of England, their Social Duties and Domestic Habits* (1838); *The Wives of England, Relative Duties, Domestic Influence and Social Obligations* (1843). She married William Ellis at the age of 38, and eight years later (in 1845) she leased Rawdon House from John Warner and opened a school for girls there, as a way of putting the ideas embodied in her 'Conduct' books into practice. She ran the school for 20 years. She died a few days after her husband's funeral.

6. William Ellis (1794-1872)

William Ellis worked as a gardener before going out to the South Seas as a missionary with the London Missionary Society, in 1816, with his first wife Mary. He quickly became fluent in the native language and set about translating and printing religious works. In 1822 the family (now with 4 children) moved to Hawaii. But Mary Ellis' health was deteriorating, and they returned home in 1825, and William worked as the Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society. Mary died in 1835.

William married Sarah Stickney in 1837, and in 1841 they moved to Rosehill in Hoddesdon, and William became the pastor of the Independent Chapel. When the Independents joined the Congregational Union in 1847, Ellis raised funds to build a new Congregational Church, on the site of the George Inn. The new building opened in April 1847.

Between 1853 and 1865, William spent a lot of time doing missionary work in Madagascar, where he found time to collect orchids and other exotic plants to bring back to England. He presented specimens of exotic plants to Kew Gardens and to the Horticultural Society and cultivated others at Rosehill. After 1865 he spent much time writing and giving lectures and was active until a few days before his death in 1872.

7. Ronald Price Hickman OBE (1932-2011) was a South African-born, Jersey-based automobile designer and inventor. He worked for both the Ford motor company and Lotus, where he designed the original Lotus Elan, the Lotus Elan +2 and the Lotus Europa. However, he is best known for his design of a wood-working bench called the Black & Decker Workmate.

He left Lotus in 1967 and moved to Hoddesdon, where he worked for Cunard on prototypes for the seating in the QE2 and on his own invention, the Workmate.

Hickman's inspiration for the Workmate came in 1961. While building a wardrobe, he had used an expensive Swedish chair as a sawhorse and inadvertently cut its leg off. His wife was not impressed, and Hickman came up with a simple, multifunctional bench – a combination sawhorse and vice on a foldable alloy frame. It allowed its user to saw through timber without using the edges of chairs or tables. He then set up his own design company, Mate Tools, above a barn in Hoddesdon (now called Mayhem) and continued to refine his Workmate design.

His request for a licence for the product he developed was rejected by several companies, including Stanley Works who could not see a large market for it.

Hickman sold the benches himself to professional builders at trade shows until Black & Decker saw the light in 1973 and began producing them. Hickman received a 3% royalty on the sales of the Workmate. By 1981 it had sold 10 million benches and by 2011 more than 100 million. Hickman had to defend his patent numerous times against manufacturers attempting to copy it.

8. Mrs Easter Jones 1737-1823

Little is known about her life, until the last few years. She was a comparatively wealthy spinster, who, at the age of 81, in 1818, bought some land, built a school and endowed it with £1,000 to educate girls from poor families. This was the first known school for the children of the poor in Hoddesdon. She specified that the girls were to be taught to 'spell, read, knit and work at the needle'. She lived another five years, long enough to see the school well established.

9. John Loudon McAdam (1756 – 1836)

Born in Ayr, Scotland, McAdam became a trustee of the Ayrshire Turnpike in 1783 and became increasingly involved with day-to-day road construction over the next 10 years.

McAdam was appointed surveyor to the Bristol Turnpike Trust in 1816, where he decided to remake the roads under his care with crushed stone bound with gravel on a firm base of large stones. A camber, making the road slightly convex, ensured rainwater rapidly drained off the road rather than penetrate and damage the road's foundations. This construction method, the greatest advance in road construction since Roman times, became known as "macadamisation", or more simply "macadam".

The macadam method spread very quickly across the world. The first macadam road in North America, the National Road, was completed in the 1830s and most of the main roads in Europe were subject to the McAdam process by the end of the nineteenth century.

In 1827, at the age of 71, McAdam and his wife moved to Hoddesdon, living at Montague House in the High Street.

10. Admiral O'Brien, 1785-1857

Donat Henchy O'Brien had a distinguished career in the Royal Navy, reaching the rank of Rear-Admiral. He wrote books about his adventures during the Napoleonic Wars and his escapes from French fortresses. After he retired he lived at Yew House. His favourite walk, the lane leading to the marshes, has been named Admiral's Walk after him.

11. Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, 1582-1646

Sir Marmaduke Rawdon was a very wealthy merchant adventurer, wine trader and confidant of both James I and Charles I. He married Elizabeth Thorowgood in 1611. She was the only daughter and heiress of Thomas Thorowgood, a merchant living in Hoddesdon. After Thomas died, three houses owned by him were demolished, and Marmaduke built Rawdon House on the site in c.1622. Rawdon had spring water piped to the house, and finding he had a surplus, provided the town with a public supply. He commissioned a statue called The Samaritan woman in c.1630, which was placed in the High Street as the conduit head for the water. Marmaduke

was one of the thirty-six 'Adventurers' who provided capital for the building of the New River and who became the first members of the New River Company in 1619.

Marmaduke Rawdon, with the Earl of Salisbury, promoted the building of the Market House in Hoddesdon in 1634

Marmaduke Rawdon raised a regiment and fought for Charles II in the Civil War. He was knighted for his defence of Basing House, Hampshire.

12. Sir John Say (d.1478)

From the middle of the 15th century, many of the manors in Hoddesdon and Broxbourne were acquired by the Say family. Sir John Say trained as a lawyer and became a member of the King's household, holding the posts of King's Sergeant, Coroner of the Marshalsea, Yeoman of the Chamber and Crown, Keeper of Westminster Palace, Squire of the Body and Privy Councillor.

Through his ownership of Hoddesdon's manors, Sir John Say also acquired the market rights. In 1468 he obtained a confirmation of the earlier market charter. This was important for the town because of a dispute with Hertford about Hoddesdon's right to hold a market.

In 1447 he entered Parliament as MP for Cambridge and was then in 1449 elected Knight of the Shire for Cambridgeshire, when he was also elected Speaker of the House of Commons. In June 1449 he was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and in 1449 was appointed sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk. By 1450, he was out of favour and in 1451 the Commons demanded his banishment from the court. However, he was pardoned in 1452.

From 1453 to 1478 he represented Hertfordshire in several Parliaments and was chosen to serve as speaker from 1463 to 1465 and again 1467 to 1468. In 1455 (until 1478 in three terms under Henry Bourchier, 1st Viscount Bourchier, 1st Earl of Essex) he held the post of under-Treasurer of the Exchequer and from 1476 that of Keeper of the Great Wardrobe.

He was made Knight of the Bath in 1465.

One of John Say's great-grand-daughters was Jane Seymour, third wife of King Henry VIII.

The Borough of Broxbourne coat of arms incorporates a chevron from Sir John's coat of arms to commemorate him.

13. John Warner (1776-1852)

A Quaker, born in London, who married Esther Borham in 1802. The Borham's were a long-established Hoddesdon family, also Quakers. John's father ran a brass-founding business, and when he died, John Warner took over the business (at the age of 40) and expanded it, as John Warner and Sons, to include the manufacture of church bells.

Esther was tragically killed in 1807, and 4 years later, John married Esther's sister, Sarah. They were married for 40 years and had 11 children.

In the 1830s John built a large house called Woodlands (sited where old Police Station building stands), which had beautiful gardens and an Orangery. In 1835,

he bought Lowewood for members of his family to live in. In 1840 he bought Rawdon House and in 1845 rented it to Mrs Ellis for her girls' school.

John was concerned with the welfare and education of poorer people. He built the Boys' British School in 1841, in a field adjacent to Rawdon House. When the secondary school in Stanstead Road became a comprehensive school, it was named after him.

14. Charles Whitley Junior, 1824-1893

Charles Whitley was closely involved with the growth of Hoddesdon in the 19th century. From 1850 – 1855 he worked on the Enclosure Bill for Hoddesdon. The Enclosures Act of 1855 allowed large fields to be divided and enclosed, and as a result more land became available for building. Charles became involved in buying and selling land for building in the 1870s in the area later to be called Rye Park.

Charles was also an artist and a local historian; he left many notes on the town's history and made a collection of artefacts which he gifted in his will to the inhabitants of Hoddesdon. These were initially kept in showcases in the Clock House, and then later formed the nucleus of Lowewood Museum.

Whitley Road in Rye Park is named after him.

15. Benjamin Samuel Williams, 1837-1890

The son of James Williams who was head gardener to John Warner of Woodlands. Benjamin joined his father at the age of 14, as gardener at Woodlands and soon acquired fame as a cultivator of pansies. His knowledge and experience of cultivating fruit, vegetables and flowers grew, and he became an exhibitor of fruits and vegetables in Hoddesdon and neighbouring towns.

He worked with Rev William Ellis to produce a book on orchids called the Orchid Growers' Manual, which became famous. Other books followed. He later became the owner of Victoria and Paradise Nurseries, in Hornsey, then Upper Holloway. This became world-renowned as an exotic nursery.

He died age 53.

HODDES DON STORIES

1. The New River

The New River, which runs through Hoddesdon, was built between 1608-13 to bring fresh drinking water from springs near Ware into London. It was the vision of Capt. Edmund Colehurst of Bath, who started the work but ran out of money. It was then financed by Sir Hugh Myddleton (a Goldsmith) and later by James I. It is a man-made gravity-fed water channel. It originally ran from Chadwell spring outside Ware to Clerkenwell. It still supplies 8% of London's water.

2. Admiral O'Brien, 1785-1857

Donat Henchy O'Brien had a distinguished career in the Royal Navy, reaching the rank of Rear-Admiral. He wrote books about his adventures during the Napoleonic Wars and his escapes from French fortresses. After he retired he lived at Yew House (which was situated where Cedar Green is now). His favourite walk, the lane leading to the marshes, has been named Admiral's Walk after him.

3. St Catherine and St Paul's Church

In 1732, Robert Plomer, a prosperous local businessman built a new chapel of ease. This remained in private hands until 1820, when it was purchased by the Church and consecrated in 1823 by William Howley, Bishop of London. Hoddesdon officially became a parish in 1856. The seating capacity of the church was inadequate, so the existing building was extended by adding a chancel and north and south aisles. The work was complete by 1865. A tower was added in 1887, and a peal of eight bells was donated by the Christie family in 1901. At the ceremony to dedicate the peal of bells, the church was formally dedicated to St Paul, perhaps influenced by the already-existing Pauls Lane nearby. In 1976, after internal modernisation, it was rededicated to St Catherine and St Paul, and remains so today.

4. Harriet Auber's Hymn

Harriet Auber (1774-1862) lived in Amwell Street Hoddesdon. She wrote more than 25 hymns and was also the author of much devotional poetry. On Whit Sunday in 1829, sitting at the window of a bedroom at the rear of her house, the inspiration came to her to write a Whitsun hymn. Having no pen or paper to hand, and not wanting to lose the inspiration, she scratched on a pane of glass in the window the first lines of the hymn 'Our blest Redeemer ere he breathed His tender last farewell' for which she became famous. There is a memorial to her in the east window of St Catherine and St Paul's Church.

5. A great legacy for children

Little is known about the life of Mrs Easter Jones (1737 – 1823), until the last few years. She was a comparatively wealthy spinster, who, at the age of 81, in 1818, bought some land, built a school and endowed it with £1,000 to educate girls from poor families. This was the first known school for the children of the poor in Hoddesdon. She specified that the girls were to be taught to 'spell, read, knit and work at the needle'. She lived another five years, long enough to see the school well established. There is a memorial stone to Mrs Easter Jones and the school, outside Hoddesdon Parish Church.

6. A Double Murder

Esther Warner was the wife of John Warner, and her parents lived in Borham House in Hoddesdon. They had recently dismissed Thomas Simmons, one of their servants, who had been courting their maid, Elizabeth Harris. Elizabeth had refused his marriage proposal, and on the night of 20th October 1807, he returned to Borham House threatening murder. He stabbed Esther Warner and a Mrs Hummerstone, both of whom died of their injuries. He also stabbed Mrs Borham, though not fatally, and cut Elizabeth Harris's hand as she tried to ward him off. Simmons was tried, and executed by hanging, watched by a large crowd.

7. The Clock Tower

Hoddesdon Clock Tower was built in 1836 on the site of the old Chapel of St. Katherine. It was funded by local businessmen and estate owners, including brewery owners Cathrow and Christie, who donated 50,000 bricks and G J Bosanquet of Broxbournebury, who gave 60,000 bricks. The tower was originally known as the Town Hall and the single storey buildings which were attached to the central tower were used for many purposes, including vestry meetings (a few selected parishioners meeting to decide local affairs). The surrounding buildings were also used to house the town's horse drawn fire engine, and between 1842 and 1883, it had two cells for the temporary imprisonment of suspected criminals before a new Police Station was built in Lord Street. The surrounding buildings were demolished in 1967. In 1836, members of the Vestry purchased a mermaid weather vane to crown the new tower. A new clock for the tower was bought in 1870.

8. Christie's Brewery

Brewing was first established in Hoddesdon, as a business to serve several inns, around 1700. Most inns (and many housewives) brewed their own ales on the premises long before this date. The significance of Plomer's brew-house is that it gradually evolved from 1700 to become The Hoddesdon Brewery (Christies). The Christie family ran this brewery from 1803. Charles Christie (1829-1898) took over the running of it from about 1862, taking the name C.P. Christie and Co. He enlarged the brewery, and it became one of the biggest in Hertfordshire. Christie's brewery eventually closed in 1928

9. Robert Barclay

Robert Barclay (1843 – 1921) was a banker from a family of bankers, and in 1871, at the age of 28, he bought High Leigh, and moved to Hoddesdon. He was a benefactor and gave the use of Lowfield as a sports ground for the people of the town. Mr Barclay had the lake made in the grounds of High Leigh and planted the beech trees along the path now known as Beech Walk. After he died, his family gave Barclay Park to the town for recreational use.

10. John Warner

John Warner (1776-1852) was a Quaker, whose father ran a brass-founding business. When his father died, John took over the business (at the age of 40) and expanded it, as John Warner and Sons, to include the manufacture of church bells. In the 1830s John built a large house called Woodlands (sited where the old Police Station building stands), which had beautiful gardens and an Orangery. In 1835, he bought Lowewood for members of his family to live in. In 1840 he bought Rawdon House and in 1845 rented it to Mrs Ellis for her to run a girls' school. John was concerned with the welfare and education of poorer people. He built the Boys' British School in 1841, in a field adjacent to Rawdon House. When the secondary school in Stanstead Road became a comprehensive school, it was named after him.

11. A World-Renowned Gardener

Benjamin Williams (1837-1890) was the son of James Williams, head gardener to John Warner of Woodlands. Benjamin joined his father at the age of 14, as gardener at Woodlands and soon acquired fame as a cultivator of pansies. His knowledge and experience of cultivating fruit, vegetables and flowers grew, and he became an exhibitor of fruits and vegetables in Hoddesdon and neighbouring towns. He worked with Rev William Ellis to produce a book on orchids called the *Orchid Growers' Manual*, which became famous. Other books followed. He later became the owner of Victoria and Paradise Nurseries, in Hornsey, then Upper Holloway. This became world-renowned as an exotic nursery.

12. Invention of the Workmate

Ronald Price Hickman OBE (1932-2011) was an automobile designer and inventor. Hickman's inspiration for the Workmate came in 1961. While building a wardrobe, he had used an expensive Swedish chair as a sawhorse and inadvertently cut its leg off. To overcome this problem, Hickman came up with a simple, multifunctional bench – a combination sawhorse and vice on a foldable alloy frame. It allowed its user to saw through timber without using the edges of chairs or tables. He then set up his own design company, Mate Tools, above a barn in Hoddesdon (now called Mayhem) and continued to refine his Workmate design. His request for a licence for the product he had developed was rejected by several companies. Hickman sold the benches himself to professional builders at trade shows until Black & Decker began producing them in 1973. By 1981 it had sold 10 million benches and by 2011 more than 100 million.

HODDESDON BLUE PLAQUES, MEMORIALS AND POSSIBLE NEW PLAQUES

Blue Plaques Already in Place

- Rathmore House - Need more explanation of John Borham next to this plaque?
- Montague House – blue plaque to John Loudon Macadam
- The Golden Lion
- Friends Meeting House

Other Memorials/Plaques in Place

- Memorial to Harriet Auber in the East window of St Catherine and St Paul's Church
- Commemorative plaque to Robert Barclay and his wife, Elizabeth Ellen, in the nave of Hoddesdon Parish Church
- Commemorative plaque to Rev William Morice, the first vicar of Hoddesdon Parish Church, in the nave of the church.
- Brass eagle lectern in St Catherine and St Paul's Church, in memory of Isabel Constance and Charles Peter Christie
- Memorial stone to Mrs Easter Jones and her school, outside St Catherine and St Paul's Church
- Commemorative stone to Sir Marmaduke Rawdon on the wall outside Rawdon House. This is currently very eroded and barely eligible.
- Plaque on the wall of the Grange, about the water supply piped in from Rawdon House

Possible New Plaques

- Plaque in recognition of the work of Mrs Ellis, outside Rawdon House
- Plaque to recognise William Ellis – Perhaps on one of the remaining trees which were planted by William Ellis, on Rosehill Close
- Plaque on the Mayhem building, to commemorate the work of Ronald Hickman
- Plaque on the road-sign to Admiral's Walk, explaining the connection with Admiral Donat Henchy O'Brien
- Plaque outside John Warner School, explaining the connection between John Warner and education.
- To recognise the impact of Charles Whitley – either a plaque near the road-sign for Whitley Road, or a plaque at Lowewood Museum.
- A plaque outside the Orangery to recognise the work of Benjamin Williams
- The Star – to recognise that it is the oldest inn in Hoddesdon
- Myddleton House – to recognise that it was the home of Charles Christie

KEY SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Grateful thanks to Peter and Sue Garside and David Dent, for passing on so much helpful information and advice.

Also to Lowewood Museum, for sourcing useful documents on Mrs Ellis and on the New River. The following booklets were obtained through the Friends of Lowewood Museum:

- The Warner Family at Hoddesdon – Sue Garside, 2017
- The Rawdon Family of Hoddesdon – Sue Garside, 2018
- From Easter Jones to St Catherine's – A history of a Hoddesdon school – Sue Garside, 2018
- The story of Hoddesdon's Inns and pubs – Peter Garside, 2017
- The Grange, High Street, Hoddesdon – Sue Garside, 2017
- Lowewood, High street, Hoddesdon – Sue Garside, 2017
- The Star, 105, High Street – Peter Garside, 2018
- The Hoddesdon Brewery – Peter Garside, 2018

From St Catherine and St Paul's Church:

- The House of my Pilgrimage – Percy Gandon, revision by Jeremy Brooks, 2004

The following books were very useful:

- Hoddesdon A History – Sue Garside, 2002
- Hoddesdon and Broxbourne Through Time – David Dent, Sue Garside and Stephen Jeffery-Poulter, 2010
- Hoddesdon High Street – a Nostalgia Trip – Stephen Jeffery-Poulter, 2014
- Hoddesdon's Past in Pictures – David Dent, 1992
- Hoddesdon – Tales of a Hertfordshire Town – E W Paddick, 1971
- Hoddesdon Highlights – an introduction to interesting people and places – Sue Garside, 1988
- The Chronicles of Hoddesdon – HF Hayllar, 1948.