

Hyndall - A Manor of the High Weald  
An Etymological Review Of The Evolution Of An Ancient English Surname  
(Hyndedale) And Place Name (Hendall Manor)



ABOUT THE COVER

John Speed's map of Sussex was engraved by Jodocus Hondius. It occupies pages nine and ten of John Speed's Atlas entitled "*The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine*". NOTE: The yellow pointer does not appear in the original work; instead, I added it to show the location of the manor in relationship to Ashdown Forest. Also, only a portion of the map (cropped) is displayed. The map was downloaded by permission from *The Weald* URL

<http://theweald.org/M13.asp?PicIdto=9900004>

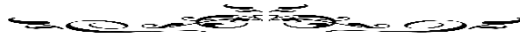
Researched and written by Kerry N. Hindall, 1<sup>st</sup> version August 1, 2015.

## PREFACE

There are two topics presented within this document. The first topic is a review of a surname and the evolvement process from the original **Hyndedale** into the various contemporary versions (i.e. Hindall, Hindale, Hindell, Hendall) that are in use today. The second topic is a (abbreviated) look at the history of an ancient manor (place name) that carried the (same) name of Hyndedale; with it evolving into the contemporary name **Hendall**.

Across the southern expanse of England, and crossing the counties of Surry, Kent and Sussex exists a unique (topographical) region called the *High Weald*.<sup>1</sup> It was (and still is) an Area Of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB); it's comprised of long running ridges and hills speckled with grassland (and heathland) valleys. The valleys supported vegetation that was well-suited for grazing livestock (and deer). As a result, the early residents developed a distinctive culture of using agrarian practices focused on pasturage,<sup>2</sup> instead of the traditional tillage & harvest methods used in other locations. Additionally, the local folk formed a reliance on forest resources, i.e. pannage.<sup>3</sup> Hunting was widespread; albeit, at great peril if the warden or sheriff thought the hunters were trespassing on a Lordship's land or the King's property such as Ashdown Forest.<sup>4</sup>

The manor remained in the Hyndedale family for several generations until the early years of the 15<sup>th</sup> century; where John Hyndedale's only heir (Joan) married William Weston.<sup>5</sup> Time passed and the property passed into other families, but it continued to retain the Hyndedale name (with spelling variations). The name "stuck" (if you will) for seven hundred years as a place-name. In contemporary times, the name evolved into "**Hendall**".



Note: It is worth mentioning as a reminder, there were no (English) surnames in use until after the Norman Conquest. The subsequent Norman-Anglo feudal law put into place by the distant overlords required a way to identify individuals so records of tax payments could be maintained. Additionally, the language of the aristocracy was French; also, both the clergy and royal agents (of the Crown) passed written communication written in Latin. It's very likely that translations from Saxon words into either Latin and/or French in many situations became a leading cause of deviations (and errors) in the spelling from the original Old English (OE) words.

Notice: Concerning copyright usage – I believe in and practice the rules and law involved in the protection and preservation of copyright. I employed the principle of "Fair Use" in this document, I used it sparingly and in accordance within accepted standards of use. Additionally, please understand that I am a hobbyist; I conduct research projects for no gain other than for the discovery and sharing of historical knowledge.

## INTRODUCTION

William **de Hindal'** 1205 Pleas (*Pleas before the King or his Justices 1198 – 1202, Publications of the Selden Society* [Sussex]); John **de Hyndale** 1255-6 FFSx. (*Feet of Fines* [Sussex]); John **de Hyndedale** 1332 SRsx (*Subsidy Rolls* [Sussex]). 'Dweller in the valley frequented by hinds', OE *hind dæl*.

Hindle/Hindell surname definition appearing in -- Reaney, P.H, & Wilson, R.M -- *A Dictionary of English Surnames*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. revised (paperback). Oxford, 1997, (page 232) . Note – I added the bold font for emphasis of the names – the bold font does not appear in the referenced source. Also, I have spelled out the abbreviations "Pleas", "FFSx", "SRsx", only the abbreviations appear in the source.

"**Hendall**, in this parish has some claims to the notice of the antiquary. It is situated on an elevated spot commanding the fine view of the South Downs and surrounding country..."

Quote appears in -- Horsfield, Thomas W., *The History, Antiquities and Topography of the County of Sussex*. Published by Sussex Press, Lewes. 1835. Page 366. Note – I added the bold font to emphasize the name – The bold font does not appear in the quoted source.

There is a phrase you have likely heard, it goes like: *What's In A Name?*

Consider the etymological aspects of "**what's in a surname**" and it will promptly become apparent that a great deal is involved. It is a complex blend of history, culture and environmental factors that when working in concert, serves to "stoke the engine" of the surname evolvement process.

There is (of course) a particular "kind" of surname that holds my interest. It is a name based on two Old English (OE) Saxon words; which are: *Hind* (doe) & *dæl* (valley). I believe the name Hyndedale (and Hyndale) to be a 12<sup>th</sup> century original version of a surname that evolved into the present forms in use today.

Henceforward, I was motivated to research the surname Hyndedale. All the key ingredients are present. There are deer and valleys; there is a thirteenth century manor bearing an ancient surname that's historically aligned with my own (Hindall) surname. Together, it's a compelling historical mix.

Read on for more information on the history of the surname & the manor.

## THE SURNAME HYNDEDALE

Synopsis: I've read several of the popular books<sup>6</sup> along with a scholarly paper<sup>7</sup> on "how to" research English surnames, and I have detected a growing trend. There is a movement towards statistical based methodologies over the more traditional methods used by medieval philologists. I've found both approaches to be informative, but without exception, once I've completed reviewing the work, I've been left with a feeling of an imprecision in the proscribed methodologies. There always seemed to be a gap in the reasoning, a grey area, an area where assumption and subjective reckoning had to be employed to fill in the gaps. Therefore, my subjective reckoning tells me the following bulleted items are accurate.

Note: Credentialed professionals would use the word "conjecture", I on the other-hand (declaring with tongue-in-cheek) use the hyphenated word, "subjective-reckoning".

- **I believe the Hyndedale surname is an original (root) version of contemporary surnames in use today; all of which were formed from the two Old English (OE) words hind & *dale* (i.e. Hindell, Hindale, Hindall, Hendall, others).**
- **The surname is original, but the surname did not originate in the area (Sussex) surrounding the manor. I believe the first Hyndedale (family) members possessed resources that allowed them to be mobile, likely knights skilled in the martial arts of the time, who migrated into Sussex during the mid to late 12<sup>th</sup> century.**

NOTE: There is a major research project currently in process that holds the promise of combining the best of surname methodologies to build a comprehensive English surname database unequaled to date. The [Arts and Humanities Research Council \(AHRC\)](#) funded the project and it was managed by the University of West England (UWE). The first phase was completed in 2010-2014 period. Additional funding for phase two was approved to further expand the database. I hold a great expectation that sometime in the 2016 timeframe a "revolutionary" new data base for English surname research will be available to the public. The project is named the "Family Names of the United Kingdom (FaNUK), with info available at URL <http://www1.uwe.ac.uk/cahe/research/bristolcentreforlinguistics/fanuk.aspx>

### Search Methodology:

My research consisted of examining online information repositories. I searched data bases and reviewed digital copies of books and papers. I know there is a vast amount of information that has not been digitized and therefore not available for (online) review. Hopefully, you will not find any inaccuracies or omissions that might have been resultant of incomplete or unavailable sources.

### Some Examples of the Records Found:

Year 1170. The earliest record<sup>8</sup> I found occurred in Sussex in 1170 where “**John Hyndedale**” witnessed a property transfer between two Abby Officials, which would indicate he was an individual in an elevated social status, most likely a knight.

Year 1256. Calendar of Liberate Rolls,<sup>9</sup> **John de Hyndale** is in service to the King, seemingly in command of troops garrisoned in the castle of Bourg located at Gascony (France)

Year 1265. After the Monarchy (King Edward) succeeded in putting down the Second Barron's War (insurrection), a royal contingent of jurors were charged with accessing the property values of those (within the area around the Barony of Buckhurst) persons who had fought on the losing side. An individual named **Thomas Hyndedale** was named as the collector of taxes on their properties<sup>10</sup> (I cannot image he was a mild-mannered, easy-going fellow, as during the time more often than not, disputes were settled with the sword).

Year 1286. Calendar of the Close Rolls.<sup>11</sup> Adam son of **Hugh de Hyndedale**, acknowledges a debt of 16 marks due to a default in payment for his land and chattels in Lancaster

Years 1296, 1327, 1332 (Subsidy Rolls),<sup>12</sup> **William de Hyndedale** is listed as a resident within the Borough of Burchden (Buckhurst) during the 1296 Subsidy Roll, and as **William de Hyndale** (spelling) during the 1327 Subsidy Roll. **John de Hyndedale** appears in the 1332 Subsidy Roll.

Year 1314. Calendar of the Patent Rolls,<sup>13</sup> **John de Hyndedale**, and others, entered Queen Margaret's free chace at "Asshedenne" (Ashdown), Co. Sussex, her park at Maresfehl, Co. Sussex, and her free warrens at Maresfeld and Wylindon, Co. Sussex, where he hunted, cut trees and fished in the streams and carried away fish, trees, hares, rabbits, partridges and pheasants

Year 1315. Calendar of the Patent Rolls,<sup>14</sup> Communique concerning the investigation and status of those involved in the murder of **John de Hyndedale**

Year 1317. Calendar of the Close Rolls,<sup>15</sup> **Thomas de Hyndedale** is selected by a woman named Eva, late the wife of William Paynel, to seek redress in obtaining her dower (rights) of the estate of her late husband.

Year 1336. Calendar of the Patent Rolls,<sup>16</sup> The Earl of Surry (John de Warenn) filed a complaint against **Francis de Hyndedale** (and others) for their trespass into the free chaces at Cokefeld and Cleres, and his free warren at Cokefeld and Lewes, where they hunted and carried away deer from the parks and chaces also hares, rabbits, pheasants and partridges from the warren.

Calendar of the Close Rolls,<sup>17</sup> **John de Hyndedale** acknowledges a debt of 40s, owed to Master John de Westminster, Parson of Belegrove Church; to be levied in Sussex.

Year 1339. Calendar of the Close Rolls,<sup>18</sup> **John de Hyndedale** acknowledges a debt of 40l, owed to John de Tureye, to be levied in Sussex.

Year 1347. The assault on the Manor of Beaums and abduction of Margery<sup>19</sup> (married to Gerard del Isle). John de Dalton along with a group of armed knights stormed the manor, killed and wounded several defenders, stole valuable goods and carried off Margery, forcing her into a marriage with John de Dalton. There are many entries in the (various) Rolls concerning this historical event. **John de Hyndedale Sr.**, and **John de Hyndedale “le cosyn”** are both named in the listing of individuals who had participated in the assault on the manor. However, other versions of the story would have you believe that Margery was rescued more so than abducted; ultimately, all involved received a pardon from the King (Note- Northern England, i.e. Lancaster and Yorkshire are mentioned frequently in the recorded entries surrounding this historical event).

Year 1349. Calendar of the Patent Rolls,<sup>20</sup> Pardon granted to **John de Hyndedale “le cousin”** for the assault on the Manor of Beaums.

Year 1365. Calendar of the Close Rolls,<sup>21</sup> **John Hyndale**, brauderer, from London along with several others, vouches (mainperned) for John Talbo & John Frauncey, both who are under suspicion of threatening to harm Richard Pecok (taylor in London) and other unspecified individuals.

Year 1386. Calendar of the Patent Rolls,<sup>22</sup> Orders sent out to mayors, bailiffs and others to arrest **John Hyndale**, who lately escaped from Westminster prison.

#### Online Search From *The National Archive*:

Results were obtained from using the *Discovery*<sup>23</sup> application, which allowed searches within multiple databases and archived data stores.

Query results where the name equals Hyndedale OR Hyndale OR Hyndall AND the date is between 1066 – 1800. Records Found = 2

[http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/results/r?\\_st=adv&\\_or1=hyndedale&\\_or2=hyndale&\\_or3=hyndall&\\_dss=range&\\_sd=1066&\\_ed=1800&\\_ro=any](http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/results/r?_st=adv&_or1=hyndedale&_or2=hyndale&_or3=hyndall&_dss=range&_sd=1066&_ed=1800&_ro=any)

Query results where the name equals Hindall OR Hendall OR Hindale AND the date is between 1066 – 1800. Records found = 39

[http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/results/r?\\_st=adv&\\_or1=hindall&\\_or2=hendall&\\_or3=hendale&\\_dss=range&\\_sd=1066&\\_ed=1800&\\_ro=any&\\_ps=60](http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/results/r?_st=adv&_or1=hindall&_or2=hendall&_or3=hendale&_dss=range&_sd=1066&_ed=1800&_ro=any&_ps=60)

Query results where the name equals Hindle AND the date is between 1066 – 1800  
Records found = 224

[http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/results/r/4?\\_st=adv&\\_or1=hindle&\\_dss=range&\\_sd=1066&\\_ed=1800&\\_ps=60&\\_ro=any](http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/results/r/4?_st=adv&_or1=hindle&_dss=range&_sd=1066&_ed=1800&_ps=60&_ro=any)

#### Observations Gleaned From The Records:

- The spelling variations Hyndedale or Hyndale had all but disappeared by the 17<sup>th</sup> century, indicating surname evolvement to the contemporary versions seen today (e.g. Hindall, Hendall, Hindale, others)
- The name Hendall was predominate where records identified the manor; however, both Hindall & Hendale also appeared. The exception is Hindle where no records were found associating the name (Hindle) with the manor; suggesting that Hendall, Hindale and others evolved within Sussex County, while Hindle evolved in Northern England, i.e. Lancashire area.

#### Geographical & Frequency Distribution Analysis:

One “school of thought” circulating within English surname research field is that statistical distribution analysis would indicate that any (with a few exceptions) given surname will tend to remain clustered within a central area.<sup>24</sup> Today’s computerized databases and mapping technology makes it possible to quickly view a map of surname distribution. I performed queries on several surname databases and found the following:

The Hyndedale and Hyndale surname could not be used as there too few persons that could be measured for mapping. So I used several surnames that I believe evolved from Hyndedale. Which were: **Hindall, Hindell, Hendall, Hindale** and **Hindle**. All of the surnames show clustering in Lancashire, followed closely by Yorkshire, the exception being Hindle, where the order of the two counties were reversed.

The results support the prospect that the Hyndedale surname originated in Northern England; likely a family group of skilled knights who rendered valuable martial services to the King. Further, there would have been a member within the family group who possessed the resources required to facilitate a movement into Sussex County for the subsequent establishment of the Hyndedale Manor.

Note: HINDLE -- The surname “Hindle” does not appear to have evolved from Hyndedale. When I searched for records that had an origination within Sussex, I did not find Hindle. Instead, Hindle appears to have evolved in the Lancashire area; from the two OE words of *hind* (female deer or doe) + *leah* (meaning a forest clearing). Some other examples of other variations are Hindley, Hindeley, Hyndley, Hindele



## A (BRIEF) HISTORY OF THE MANOR

Synopsis: The “Second Baron’s War” was an insurrection conducted by a consortium of Barons against the King. After the rebellion (Year 1265) was put down, the King declared the offending Barons to be outlaws and confiscated their land, property and holdings.<sup>25</sup> Initially, Sir Jordan Sackville was subjected to a forfeiture of his holdings, one such holding being an area (in Sussex) that would (in the future) come to be known as the Barony of Buckhurst (Note: Sir Jordan Sackville was eventually able to convince the King that he was worthy of a pardon resulting in the restoration of all his losses). After the insurrection, a group of royal officials (called jurors) were charged with inventorying and establishing (tax) values of all the Barony properties. One name, Thomas Yndedale, stands out among the jurors: It seems, coincidently (or perhaps not so much) he is listed as the first tenant to occupy Hyndedale Manor. (Note, it is very easy to suppose an error in translation of the name Yndedale, perhaps the first letter “H” (Yndedale) might have been omitted. The next owner in the chain of possession was William Hyndedale, who has been credited with beginning the historical association of the Hyndedale (w/spelling variations) surname to manor.<sup>26</sup>

Eventually ownership (of the manor) passed into the Weston family through the marriage of Joan (daughter and heir of John de Hyndedale) to Willimus (William) Weston (abt. year 1404). Time marched onward and the manor passed from the Weston line into the possession of other noble (i.e. Pope & Pelham) families.<sup>27</sup> As the progression of years (hundreds) continued the manor eventually became a working farm property; with the ownership passing along to many other individuals. The property ultimately became known as Hendall.

### Spelling Variations Through the Centuries:

The name of the property bore many spelling variations as the historical timeline marched forward. As an example of spelling variations consider the following historical documents:

*The Buckhurst Terrier 1597-1598*, by Ernest Straker, 1933, pub by [Sussex Record Society](#).

Interestingly, there are three occurrences in this publication<sup>28</sup> where the manor is referenced and in each occurrence the spelling differs. On page 5, under the heading, “Freeholders in the parish of Bucksted”, “Nicholas Pope, gent. Holds by Knight’s service the Manor of **Hyndall**...”. The next entry below the one for Nicholas Pope is Robert Corneford, where it is written, “land of the manor of **Hindall** S.” (Where the southern boundary of the property for Robert Corneford is spelled **Hindall** instead of Hyndall). On page 10, Bartholomew Constable holds **Hendall** by indenture.

*The Sussex Archaeological Collections Relating to the History and Antiquities of the County*, published by the [Sussex Archaeological Society](#). Upon reviewing the first 50 volumes that were published, I found the Hendall manor referenced (with spelling variations) in the following:



Vol. 9 (pub 1857) on pages 220 & 221 the name “**Hendall**” appears.

Vol. 24 (pub 1872) on page 200 the name “**Hindall**” appears along with a footnote at bottom of the page where “**Hendall**” is substituted as a correction.

Vol. 28 (pub 1877) on page 158 appears “**Hyndall**” which was referring to a portfolio of ink drawings of some historical Sussex buildings.

Vol. 30 (pub 1879) on page 119 appears “**Hendall**”

Vol. 37 (pub 1886) on pages 73 & 80 appears “**Hendall**” & “**Hendale**” respectfully.

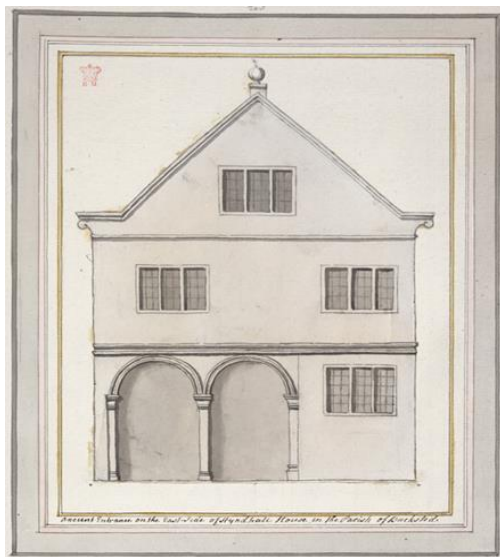
Vol. 39 (pub 1890) on pages 115 & 142 appears “**Hendall**”.

*Buxted The Beautiful*, by K.H. MacDermott:

On page four, a manor called **Hendall** appeared in historical documents with the following variations: “ **Hyndesdal, Hyndingedale, Hyndedale, Hindedale, Hingdale, Hindedall, Hyndale**”.<sup>29</sup>

#### About The Building & Surrounding Area:

A good information source of how the manor and grounds looked through time can be found in a publication handout titled: *Hendall, Buxted A House and Its Outbuildings*, dated 26 March 2014. Published online by *The High Weald An Area Of Outstanding Natural Beauty*. URL <http://www.highweald.org/downloads/publications/1150-hendall-manor-history-of-a-farmstead/file.html>



An Ancient Entrance On The East Side Of Hyndhall House by Samuel Hieronymus Grimm (Which is an error it should have been spelled as **Hendall**)<sup>30</sup>

Image is in the public domain via *Wikimedia Commons* Ink drawings of many historical Sussex buildings were combined into a portfolio--See *The Sussex Archaeological Collections Relating to the History and Antiquities of the County*, Vol. 28 on page 158.

## Iron & Essendon:

There were two notable geophysical features that impacted persons living in the area. The existence of iron ore in the soil led to an iron manufacturing industry to be established in the region;<sup>31</sup> with a Hendall furnace and forge playing a part in the era of industrial iron production.<sup>32</sup> The other feature involved a Royal forest that was used by the Nobility (for hundreds of years) for (deer) hunting excursions.<sup>33</sup>

Iron Ore: Production of iron became a crucial factor in supporting the ongoing wars being waged in England, and it brought wealth and fame to a select few. Noteworthy, is the fact that the first (forged) cannon (in England) was manufactured in the area. Ralph Hogge deserves notation.<sup>34</sup> Beginning as a humble servant, his knowledge of furnace & forge operations gained him a title of “ironmaster” and an advancement of his station to the gentry; a feat not easily accomplished in 16<sup>th</sup> century England<sup>35</sup>. He managed the



### Village Sign Of Buxted

The images on the sign are symbolic of the rich historical characteristics in the area. The hog denotes Ralph Hogge whose expertise as an ironmaster led to the fabrication of the first cast-iron cannon in England. The tree and the deer represent the royal hunting preserve that for hundreds of years was used by Nobility and Royalty.

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(<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>)

Hendall furnace and forge during the years of 1576 - 1581. The charcoal fueled blast furnace technology brought wealth to some, but had a detrimental effect on the woods as many old-growth trees were felled (for charcoal) and lost forever to the landscape.

Ashdown Forest: The Anglo-Normans established a royal hunting preserve (Essendon) that would eventually become known as Ashdown Forest.<sup>36</sup> A burdensome (Norman) Royal invention “forest law” was enforced to conserve resources (wildlife & timber) for benefit of the Crown. By the year 1283, the Park (Forest) was enclosed by a fence called a “Pale”<sup>37</sup> which was a system of ditches, embankments and wooden fences. As the centuries passed there were many recorded episodes of tension that had developed among the aristocracy (owners) and those tenants who had the forest in their back yards (so to speak).

Note: An excellent history of the Forest can be found in the report titled, *Tracing the Pale of the Ashdown Forest*, by Vivienne Blandford, 2012. A digital copy can be found on the web site maintained by *The High Weald*, AONB, URL <http://www.highweald.org/news/2035-tracing-the-pale-of-the-ashdown-forest-deer-park.html>

### A Working Farmstead:

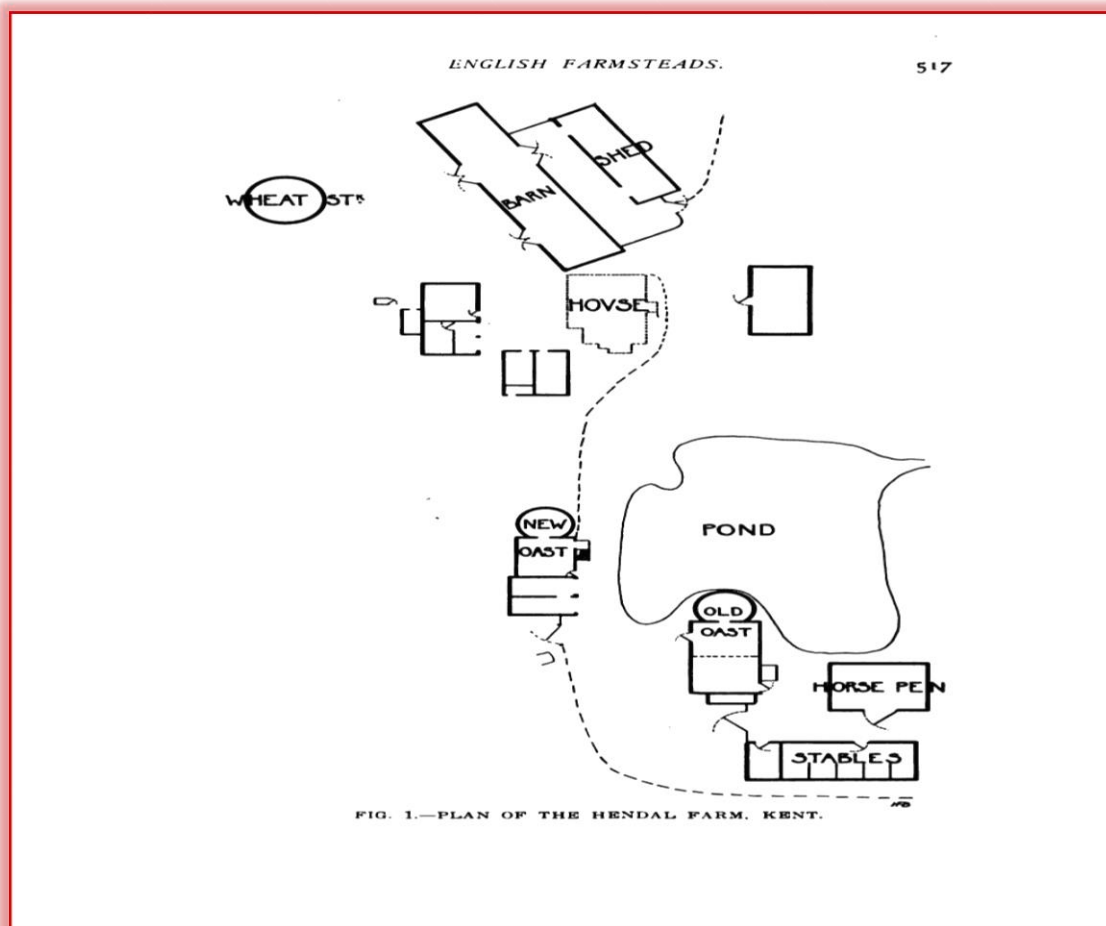
By the later part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and on into the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Hendall Manor had gradually transitioned into Hendall Farm, a working farm property; as can be observed from some of the census' occurring during the time:

The 1841 census<sup>38</sup> for Withyham, Sussex shows that Obidiah Hill, head of household occupies "**Hendle**" and his occupation is a farmer.

The 1851 census<sup>39</sup> shows Obidiah Hill still occupies "**Hendle Farm**".

The 1881 census<sup>40</sup> shows John Hall, as the head of household and his family occupies "**Hendall Farm**".

Note: In an article titled, *English Farmsteads*, within a book titled, *The Architectural Record*, Volume 12, dated May 1902, appeared (page 517) a layout of Hendall Farm.



### The Manor In Contemporary Times:

Hendall Farms had become an abandoned dairy farm, but an enterprising couple with an appreciation for the historical importance of the place had a vision for transforming the property. They were successful in maintaining the amiable qualities of antiquity and transformed the property into a modern business. It is a place that provides a venue for people to enjoy while they attend their planned gatherings. The business is called **Hendall Manor Barns** URL <http://www.hendall.co.uk/>

There was an excellent article that appeared in *Sussex Life*, which profiled the beginning of the business called **Hendall Manor Barns**. The article was titled, *The Homing Instinct: Hendall Manor Farm*, 29 January 2012. URL [http://www.sussexlife.co.uk/people/the\\_homing\\_instinct\\_hendall\\_manor\\_farm\\_1\\_1568310](http://www.sussexlife.co.uk/people/the_homing_instinct_hendall_manor_farm_1_1568310)

### Other Noteworthy Nearby Locations In Contemporary Times:

**The High Weald** is an Area Of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and it's a unique landscape, rich in cultural heritage. There is a national mandate to continue the work of preservation so future generations will be able to experience and appreciate the area. The web site is called *The High Weald* URL <http://www.highweald.org/>

**Ashdown Forest** is a protected environment that provides a natural setting for wildlife and provides a natural showcase for unique plant life. It is often described as being in the heart of The High Weald, AONB. A web site that does an excellent job of describing both the history of the forest and of highlighting present attractions--check it out at *Ashdown Forest* URL <http://www.ashdownforest.org/home/index.php>

**Hendall Wood** is a privately owned stand of timber that is located nearby the Hendall Manor Farms property, many years ago, it likely is located on what was part of the ancient Hyndedale Manor. There is an excellent article written about the woods that appears in the *Small Woodland Owners Group (SWOG) East Sussex*, by Duncan and Bridget. URL - <http://www.swog.org.uk/news/hendall-wood-east-sussex-by-duncan-and-bridget/>

## IN CONCLUSION & CLOSING

### In Conclusion.

Seven hundred years ago William Hyndedale established a manor in eastern Sussex County that bore his surname. The surname originated from OE wording which describes a place of hind (doe) and a *dael* (valley); Hyndedale Manor would have fit the description of that place. Finally, as time advanced the surname and the place-name (manor) evolved into versions of the names found in use today.

### In Closing.

One day, I hope to walk along a path that traverses the High Weald, where I will pause atop an elevated place to gaze downward into a valley where there will be a gathering of hind (the noble Red Deer). At that time I will be transported (via the minds-eye) to the ancient forest of Anderida. And for a crystalline moment, my inner being will experience a sensation of amazement and appreciation for the place of magnificent natural beauty. Truly, a fine example that is representative of our Creator's grand design for the natural world.

I have enjoyed researching & discovering the rich history that is interwoven within the region known as the High Weald, especially Sussex County and the area surrounding Ashdown Forest. And so having said that; this concludes the historical discovery project of a unique English surname and the evolvement of **Hyndedale**.



By Gaston Phoebus [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons



## **SITES REVIEWED SEARCHED & CONSULTED**

*The Weald of Kent, Surrey & Sussex* URL <http://www.theweald.org/home.asp>

*The National Archives* URL <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/>

*Great Britain Public Records Office*, URL  
<http://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbin/book/lookupname?key=Great%20Britain.%20Public%20Record%20Office>

*University Of The West Of England, Family Names of the United Kingdom (FaNUK)*. URL  
<http://www1.uwe.ac.uk/cahe/research/bristolcentreforlinguistics/fanuk.aspx>

*Internet Archive* URL <https://archive.org/>

*Google Books* URL <https://books.google.com/>

*British Surnames* URL <http://www.britishsurnames.co.uk/>

*BBC, History* URL [http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/middle\\_ages/](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/middle_ages/)

*Ancestry, United Kingdom, England* URL  
[http://search.ancestry.com/Places/UK/England/Default.aspx?cj=1&netid=cj&o\\_xid=0001029688&o\\_lid=0001029688&o\\_sch=Affiliate+External](http://search.ancestry.com/Places/UK/England/Default.aspx?cj=1&netid=cj&o_xid=0001029688&o_lid=0001029688&o_sch=Affiliate+External)

*British History Online (BHO)* URL <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

*Sussex Family History Group* URL <http://www.sfhg.org.uk/index.html>

*Some Notes On Medieval English Genealogy* URL  
<http://www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk/index.html>

*Anglo American Legal Tradition, O'Quinn Law Library, University of Houston Law Ctr., & University of Houston Dept. of History*. URL <http://aalt.law.uh.edu/>

*Knightly Families, De Knelle Genealogy*, URL <http://knightlyfamilies.com/intro1.htm>

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21. *Calendar of the Close Rolls Preserved in the Public Record Office, Prepared Under the Superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of Records: Edward III* (14 volumes; London: HMSO, 1898-1913). Great Britain. Public Record Office, ed. URL - <http://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbin/book/lookupname?key=Great%20Britain.%20Public%20Record%20Office>

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23. *The National Archives, Discovery* an archival search application. URL <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk> Accessed July 27, 2015. Note: A recent feature put into place for searching multiple sites of archived records.

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26. Ibid, page 9

27. Hoare, Henry R., Reverend, *The Church of St Margaret, Buxted*. Published by Sussex Archaeological Society. 1857. Note – on page 220, 221.

28. Straker, Ernest, *The Buckhurst Terrier 1597 – 1598*, pub by the *Sussex Record Society*, 1933. Appearing in digital form at the *The Weald*, URL <http://www.theweald.org/d10.asp?BookId=srs039915>. Accessed July 28, 2015.

29. MacDermott, K. H., *Buxted The Beautiful*, Published by Pell & Son, Brighton, 1929. Digital copy at *The Weald*. URL <http://theweald.org/d10.asp?bookid=BB004> Note: On page 4, there is a listing of well-known names in the Buxted area and Hendall appears with following variations—Hyndesdal, Hyndingedale, Hyndedale, Hindedale, Hingdale, Hindedall, Hyndale. On page 24 is noted that two sketches were completed of Hyndhall (Hendall) by S. H. Grimm, who was an artist of English architecture and landscapes. The sketches were listed the British Museum' catalog

30. Simmons, H. Esq., *A Catalog of Drawings in the British Museum, Relating to the County Of Sussex*. An article appearing on page 158, within *The Sussex Archaeological Collections Relating to the History and Antiquities of the County, Vol. 28*. Published by Sussex Archaeological Society, 1878. Accessed through *Archive.org* URL <https://archive.org/stream/sussexarchaeolo58socigooq#page/n9/mode/1up> Note: There was a collection of drawings by S. H. Grimm of notable buildings in Sussex; under the entry beginning with "Buxted Parish" is listed "Hyndall House"

31. *Wealden Iron Research Group, IRON - A Once Great Wealden Industry*, URL <http://www.wealdeniron.org.uk/hist.htm> Accessed July 29, 2015. Note: Background Info.

32. *WEALDEN IRON RESEARCH GROUP, DATABASE*, URL

<http://www.wirgdata.org/searchsites2.cgi?siteid=583> Accessed July 29, 2015. Note: Data on Hendall furnace and forge.

33 Sutton, C. N., Reverend, Rector of Withyham, *Historical Notes of Withyham, Hartfield and Ashdown Forest*, pub A. K. Baldwin, Turnbridge Wells, 1902. Accessed July 29, 2015. Note: 53 Henry (1268) "invested in the Crown in perpetuity ...". Page 364

34. *Sussex Architectural Collections, Illustrating the History and Antiquities of the County Vol II*, published by, *Sussex Architectural Society*. URL <https://archive.org/stream/sussexarchaeolo61socigooq#page/n219/mode/1up> Accessed July 29, 2015. Note: page 183-184, Info about Ralph Hogge and the first cannon.

35. *Wikipedia*, the free encyclopedia. URL [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralf\\_Hogge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralf_Hogge) Accessed July 29, 2015. Note: Ralph Hogg was a servant to William Levett, Vicar

36. *Wikipedia*, the free encyclopedia, *Ashdown Forest, History, Brief History*. URL [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ashdown\\_Forest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ashdown_Forest). Accessed July 29, 2015. Note: Henry I granted passage through Essendon (Ashdown Forest) for a group of monks for the years 1100 – 1130.

37. *Tracing the Pale of the Ashdown Forest*, by Vivienne Blandford, 2012. A digital copy can be found on the web site maintained by *The High Weald, AONB*, URL <http://www.highweald.org/news/2035-tracing-the-pale-of-the-ashdown-forest-deer-park.html>

38. The Weald, Hendall Farm 1841 Census Data. URL <http://www.theweald.org/P2.asp?PId=Wi.HendIF>. Accessed July 30, 2015. Note: The name is confirmed to be Hall in *Ancestry.com*.

39. *Ibid.*, 1851 Census Data.

40. *Ibid.*, 1881 Census Data. John is the son of Obidiah and Betsy.