

the hands of those "knights of the road" by whom it was infested during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

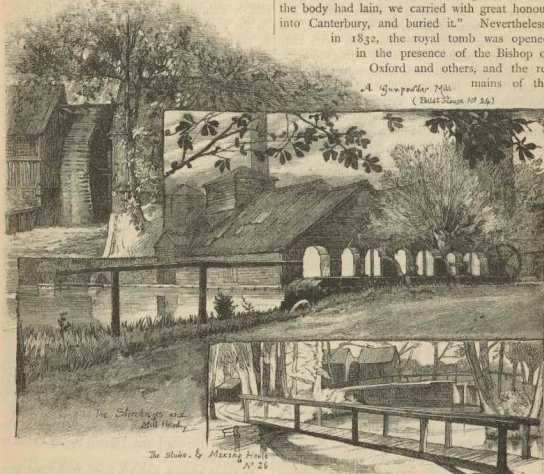
The village, or town, of Hounslow, as stated in the preceding chapter, is situated partly in the parish of Isleworth; it is also partly in that of Heston. The place was called in "Domesday

came a certain man of his household to the house of the Holy Trinity at Hundeslaw for refreshment, who confessed that he was "one of three men who threw the corpse [of the king] into the river between Barking and Gravesend," whilst it was being conveyed from Westminster towards Canterbury for interment; and adds, "but the chest, covered with cloth of gold, in which the body had lain, we carried with great honour into Canterbury, and buried it." Nevertheless,

in 1832, the royal tomb was opened in the presence of the Bishop of

Oxford and others, and the remains of the

A Gunpowder Mill  
(Enslat House No 26)



The Sluice & Mixing House  
A. 26

THE POWDER-MILLS, HOUNSLOW. (See p. 68.)

Book" Honeslowe, and later on it was spelt Hundeslawe and Hundeslowe. In the thirteenth century a priory, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was founded here, the peculiar office of the brethren being to solicit alms for the redemption of captives. It is spoken of by Cobbett, in his "History of the Reformation," as "a friary."

One Clement Maydestone, a friar of this house, wrote a history of the martyrdom of Richard Scrope, Archbishop of York, to whom he had been a retainer, in which it is stated that within thirty days after the death of Henry IV., there

king were found in his coffin. This at once, of course, disposed of the story told by Maydestone.

In 1296 a weekly market was granted to the brethren of this priory, to be held on Wednesday, and an annual fair on the eve and feast of the Holy Trinity, and to last a week. The market has long been discontinued, but fairs are still held on Trinity Monday, and on the Monday after Michaelmas Day. At the dissolution the revenues of this priory were valued at £78 8s. 6d. In Cooke's "Topography of Middlesex," published early in the present century, it is stated that "the only remain-