[illegible] Park - [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

National Monuments Record, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

English Heritage [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and Ordnance plans

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Ordnance survey plan [illegible]

[illegible] Ordnance survey plan [illegible] scale

[illegible] Ordnance survey plan [illegible] scale

[illegible] Ordnance survey plan [illegible] scale

[illegible] Ordnance survey plan [illegible] scale

[illegible] Ordnance survey plan [illegible] scale

[illegible] scale

HIGHGATE: HIGHGATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Introduction

Information concerning the background to Highgate as a complete social system. Despite some of the more unofficial work as Cecil Hill's Parish Church, Cathedral, Cemeteries, and Public Houses, and the St. Pauls, as London Life specific information has yet to be investigated regarding the relationship and previous nature of events in the building of different periods. The most useful information so far has been obtained from an analysis of archives in surveys maps and examination of the existing built.

Highgate has a long history as a rural house dating back to the 14th century having been granted to the Bishop of Hereford by Edward II in 1320. The estate passed to Sir John Mercer, Chancellor who rebuilt castles and manors, in about 1388 a new house was built by Archbishop Bourchier and this was later known as the Bishop's Palace. In the Parish Register there is a reference to the purchase in about 1700 by Samuel Sadler whose family was known as "Sandemoughill" a spelling. The Morning Chair, a 1622 new residence owned by Charles Cogher Sadler who married Frances Anne daughter of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Baronet of Mersham Hatch. The seventeen century Hughes Sadler house is now known from 1700, in 1802 the estate was purchased by an Italian banker William Coxe and was a collection of rare plants and exotics and may have contributed to the source of the present gardens. By 1870 the estate of the Hampstead Parish Church was sold together with the Hampstead Manor gardens and South Hill to the developers of [illegible] Hill Estate. The house remained unchanged until 1907 except that two independent cooks lived in the servants' accommodation and replaced by the present coach house and garden cottage in the Nineteenth century (see Chelly Sale map p. 1).

The property was purchased in 1910 by the Countess Margaret Dowson who was the granddaughter of William Wallace, Duke and also commissioned John Jordan architect Joseph Dawson to radically redesign and extend the house to form the building that we see today. She died in July 1911 so things were incomplete and work was still in progress and the house passed to her son Count Louis Vorski. Dawson who is recorded as contributing to the new plans in 1912-1913. Louis was a cosmopolitan racing driver and to a great time during the early 1920's Highgate became an indoor athletic centre of the world's most [illegible] and [illegible]. The two were weighted racing cars [illegible] by Ian Fleming in his book Chitty Chitty Bang Bang) were the trademarks of Count Louis and have appear in numerous photos and illustrations. With the house and outbuildings on [illegible] 1924/1931. The Count offered over 20 years of age during the Metropolitan Police at Warwick Hall. The [illegible] from the Hornchurch, the Highgate Detective was known as the Hotel Cherry Bounce. Who began [illegible] in the Parish's cards in South Africa where it during the social [illegible]. The Hotel and Commercial Hornet cause [illegible] also assisted the Highgate Museum originally called the Archive [illegible].