

LEATHERHEAD & DISTRICT
LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEATHERHEAD & DISTRICT
LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY



VOL. 2

No. 10

1966

277-296

SECRETARIAL NOTES

THE FOLLOWING Lectures and Visits were arranged during 1966:—

February 24th	Lecture: "Recent Excavations in Ashtead Forest", by J. N. Hampton.
March 25th	Annual General Meeting, followed by Lecture: "County Record Office", by Miss M. Gollancz, M.A.
April 29th	Lecture: "History of Bellinging", by B. Ash.
May 21st	Visit to Slyfield.
June 4th	Visit to Esher Place.
July 9th	Visit to Great Bookham Church.
September 8th	Lecture: "Origin of Saxon Hundreds", by Mrs. D. Nail.
September 17th	Visit to Nutshambles, Ashtead.
October 27th	Leatherhead District Evening.
November 10th	Lecture: "English Castles", by D. F. Renn, F.S.A.
December 7th	Lecture: "Geology and Fauna of the Leatherhead Area", by W. H. E. Rivett.

Number 9 of Volume 2 of the *Proceedings* was issued during the year.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Held at the Council Offices on Friday, 25th March, 1966

Attended by Turville Kille, Esq., Chairman of the Urban District Council

THE REPORT of the Executive Committee and the Accounts for the year 1965 were adopted and approved. Officers of the Society were elected as shown below. The Accounts for the year 1965 are printed on page iii of the cover.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1966

President: CAPT. A. W. G. LOWTHER, F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A.

Chairman: A. T. RUBY, M.B.E.

Hon. Secretary: J. G. W. LEWARNE

(69 Cobham Road, Fetcham, Leatherhead. Tel. Leatherhead 3736)

Hon. Treasurer: W. T. BRISTOW

(Lloyds Bank, Leatherhead)

Hon. Programme Secretary: MRS. B. HAYNES

(Sans Nom, Fir Tree Road, Leatherhead. Tel. Leatherhead 3549)

Committee Members: F. B. BENDER, MRS. I. GARDENER

Hon. Librarian: T. C. WILLIAMS, The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead

Hon. Editor of the Proceedings: F. B. BENDER

(Duntisbourne, Reigate Road, Leatherhead. Tel. Leatherhead 2711)

PROCEEDINGS
of the
Leatherhead and District Local History Society
Vol. 2, No. 10
1966

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OCCASIONAL NOTES

MARRIAGE in a private dwelling house was, and is, not an uncommon event in the former British colonies of North America, especially amongst the wealthier classes of New England, but it is of sufficiently rare occurrence in England to note the following entry in the Register of Marriages of Leatherhead Parish Church

1803. Sep 26 Campbell Jn. Esq. w. & Eliz. Bluckwell Hay s.s.
of St. Marylebone,
M'sex, one of the
members of the
present imperial
Parliament for the
United Kingdom of
Gt. Britain & Ireland
& one of the Masters
of His Majesty's
High Court of Chancery
by special Licence at
the Mansion House of
L'head being the dwelling
house of Mrs. Peters.

Witnesses. Hy. Peters
Sar. Peters

The Mansion was at this time the property of William Wade, and this is a further indication that it was his custom to let the house to tenants. It will be remembered (*Proceedings*, Vol. II, No. 9 (p. 268)) that his name does not occur in a list of inhabitants of 1791.

The attention of members of this Society is directed to the article in Volume LXII (1965) (pp. 44-53) of *Surrey Archaeological Collections* by Mrs. Dorothy Nail entitled "The Meeting Place of Copthorne Hundred". Since the appearance of this article members of this Society have had the opportunity to hear a lecture by Mrs. Nail on this subject and to accompany her in a visit to the site of the Hundred Court. We recommend members to read the article, for, apart from its intrinsic interest, it is an able work of historical deduction.

In the same volume of *Surrey Archaeological Collections* is to be found Mr. F. A. Hastings' full report upon his excavation of the Iron Age farmstead site at Hawk's Hill, Fetcham; short notes on which appeared in Volume II Nos. 5 and 6 of these *Proceedings*. The pottery found at Hawk's Hill is discussed (with illustrations) by Mr. Barry Cunliffe, F.S.A., and there are also sections on the other objects which were unearthed.

During September, 1966 Mr. Hastings has been engaged in an exploratory excavation of the Iron Age/Romano-British site at Woodlands Park, Leatherhead, the existence of which was first revealed in 1960 when the crest of a clay hill north of Oaklawn Road was cleared of woodland. We are indebted to Mr. F. G. Aldsworth (who has been associated with Mr. Hastings in the examination of this site) for the following note of the preliminary identification of the site and of pottery found there. It will be remembered that an enamelled bronze roundel (Romano-British) found at this site was illustrated in Volume II, No. 7 of these *Proceedings*, where it was discussed by our President, Capt. A. W. G. Lowther.



ROAD SYSTEM AROUND LEATHERHEAD IN 1807

Enlarged from the Surrey map in Laurie & Whittle's *New and Improved English Atlas* published in that year

I.A./R.B. site at Woodlands Park, Leatherhead (TQ 151587)

An I.A./R.B. site was first revealed in 1960 when a prominent hill was cleared of trees by explosives and ploughing.

Mr. J. W. Mead, of Dorincourt, Oaklawn Road, perambulated the hill-top and collected numerous sherds of I.A. and R.B. pottery, a Celtic enamelled bronze roundel (dated to 1st c. A.D.), Roman roofing tile and fragments of relief stamped tile.

The majority of this pottery has been examined by the British Museum and falls into the 4th c. A.D., but includes sherds of 3rd c. B.C. to 1st c. A.D. Early Iron Age sherds.

The finds were discussed by A. W. G. Lowther¹ who suggests the possibility of a Romano-Celtic Temple site.

Further ploughing, in March, 1966, has revealed a heavy scatter of sherds on the southerly slope of the hill and over 200 sherds have been retained.

Trial trenches, under the direction of Mr. F. A. Hastings, in an area of scattered flint has revealed a floor or foundations of a flint wall.

It is hoped to obtain further aerial photographs of the site under crop in the summer which may produce further evidence prior to further excavations in the autumn.

1. Leatherhead and District Local History Society. *Proceedings*, Vol. II, No. 7 (1963), pp. 202-203.

We have received the following note from Mr. F. A. Hastings regarding excavations carried out at this site in September 1966.

Further excavations in September 1966, under the direction of the writer, revealed a large area roughly paved with flints, which had been extensively robbed in places. Adjacent to the paving was a feature which appeared to be a drainage ditch filled with dark soil containing some bone, charcoal and pottery including samian. Excavation of this feature is continuing.

Trial trenching over a large area of the summit of the hill was completely negative, although quite a lot of pottery and some roofing and flue tile was found, which had obviously been spread by the tree blasting and ploughing.

It was originally thought that the evidence from the trial trenching in the spring was enough to suggest that we had found the site of a building, but we now need further indication before continuing with the excavation so a resistivity survey will be carried out.

Thanks are due to Mr. F. W. Blake of Arbrook Farm, Esher for his kind co-operation.

The apparent isolation of this site and the fact that it lies some considerable distance from Stane Street, may at first seem puzzling. But, as pointed out by Mr. John Harvey, F.S.A. in an historical note on The Mounts site in Volume I, No. 2 of these *Proceedings* (pp. 8-10), the old road to Oxshott bent due north over the former common close to the present house Oak Lawn (it is shown thus on the Surrey map in Laurie and Whittle's *New and Improved English Atlas*, 1807) and it may well be that the line of Randalls Road and this former Oxshott road represents an ancient trackway which was in existence in Roman times.

In *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, Volume CIII (1965) appears a highly interesting article by Mr. Francis W. Steer, F.S.A. entitled "Memoir and Letters of James Dallaway, 1763-1834". Mr. Steer has been able to print for the first time a number of Dallaway's letters and these confirm the impression formed by the writer of the article on Dallaway in our *Proceedings*, Vol. II, No. 7, that Dallaway was a painstaking antiquary endowed with powers of observation, especially those written on his travels abroad. Mr. Steer's article should finally quash the warped estimate of Dallaway which has prevailed until recent times.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA, VOL. II, No. 9

Robert Cheseman, 1485-1547. Mr. J. G. W. Lewarne carried out research at the Public Record Office for further information on Cheseman, and was able to record some twenty-five references. The greater number of these are appointments to the Commission of the Peace for Middlesex and other commissions. It appears obvious that he was selected as "reliable" by Henry VIII to serve on various enquiries such as that in 1529 concerning the possessions of Cardinal Wolsey, and he was empanelled on the grand jury for the trial of Culpeper and Derham in connection with Katharine Howard. That he was concerned in dealings regarding monastery lands seems to be confirmed by a letter of September 1537 to Cromwell stating that the Minister of the Friars of Hounsley (Hounslow) leased to Cheseman a house and farms for a ninety-nine year term in consideration of a pension for life of £10 per annum.

Cartographical Survey. Fetcham Tithe Map of 1791. Mr. John Harvey, F.S.A. has pointed out that the parish of Stoke did not extend west of the river Mole, as it is shown on the

map by the surveyor Mumford; but Mr. J. G. W. Lewarne is of opinion that for a time at least there might have been a slight projection over the river beside parcel 341 (Great Marks Mead).

Dalton Family Tree, page 262. The date of birth of Henry Dalton of Knaith Hall, Lincs. should read 1746.

History of Leatherhead Church, page 275, line 43. This should read "glass from Rouen which he fixed in the *south* window of the south transept".

A CARTOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF THE AREA

XI. THOMAS CLAY'S PLAN OF THE MANOR OF GREAT BOOKHAM, 1614-1617

By JOHN H. HARVEY, F.S.A.

THE PLAN OF THE MANOR of Great Bookham made by Thomas Clay in 1614-1617 for Sir Edward Howard belongs to the first great period of English land surveying. It is possibly the earliest large-scale plan of a whole Surrey parish to survive, and it is accompanied by a very detailed survey-book. The plan is on a scale of 30 perches to the inch (1:5940 or $10\frac{2}{3}$ inches to the statute mile), large enough to indicate all buildings and fields, though no attempt is made to show strips in the furlongs (shotts or fooroes) of the common arable, enumerated in a fieldbook now lost. The drawing is on two skins of parchment sewn together to form a sheet measuring 62 in. x 19 in.

Although described as "the true Platt and descripcion of the Mannor of Great Bookeham", Clay's plan shows the whole of the ancient parish, with a few details of the adjacent manors of Stoke D'Abernon, Fetcham, and Dorking, and lordship of Little Bookham. The degree of accuracy is high and leaves no doubt as to the identification of topographical features. Watercourses, roads and tracks, and all hedges are shown, while a system of colouring distinguishes between Demesnes, Freeholds, Indentureholds, Copyholds, Commons, and lands held of other manors within the chief Manor (=Parish) of Great Bookham. Abbreviations name the subordinate manors to which certain parcels belonged, and there is an indication of land-use on parcels of enclosed ground held of the chief manor: arable, pasture or coppice.

The boundary, except at one point, agrees with that of the ancient parish of Great Bookham as recorded by the Ordnance surveyors in the nineteenth century. The exception consists of the exclusion of the north-eastward projection of the old parish, possibly equivalent to the Bickney or Bigney portion of the subordinate manor of Slyfield and Bigney, and which formerly belonged to the parish of Fetcham. The plan marks "East Bickney" in this area as beyond the manorial boundary, but otherwise does not give any relevant information.

The plan and survey-book together give a clear and more or less complete picture of a typical mid-Surrey parish on the northern slope of the chalk as it must have been at the close of the Middle Ages. From the Court Rolls and other sources we know of a few marginal encroachments on the commons during the sixteenth century and Clay's survey itself informs us of a few enclosures from the edges of the arable fields. These changes had not proceeded far, however, and had done little to alter the fundamental proportions of land: open arable, enclosures, and common waste. It is in these proportions that the typical North Downs parish differed so greatly from the classical open-field townships of the Midlands. Whereas a parish in the Champion belt of England might have proportions of open and enclosed land, and waste, respectively, such as 50:30:20, these proportions at Bookham were 25:45:30. The large amount of enclosed land in Surrey betrays its mixed

character, lying as it does next to Kent, which had almost total enclosure at an early date. The evidence of documents as far back as the thirteenth century and of place- and field-names which must go back earlier still, shows that this largely enclosed character had existed throughout post-Conquest times.

In the early seventeenth century Bookham had a flourishing yeoman peasantry, mainly copyholders, and the building up of landlords' estates (freeholds sub-let to under-tenants) had not gone very far. The crucial period lay later in the century, when inflation had taken hold and the yeomanry lost ground in their struggle to pay off mortgages raised on their copyholds. By 1700 large areas of the mediaeval Bookham shown on the plan had been emparked, after the purchase and demolition of many small houses.

It seems that all the manorial tenants had rights of common, while 58 per cent of the holdings belonged to single proprietors. Out of 80 holdings in the parish 18 were held under other manors, 36 by tenant occupiers of a single tenement, three by sub-tenants on leases for 1,000 years, and 21 lay among eight landlords; the status of two holdings is doubtful. Of the holdings of other manors 13 belonged to Eastwick and five to Little Bookham. Besides the 80 holdings there were four mansions: Bookham Court, the chief manor-house, Eastwick Manor, Slyfield House, and High Polesden (now mistakenly called Polesden Lacy);¹ and the Vicarage. The total of 85 houses remained unchanged in 1674,² showing that a static condition prevailed for two more generations.

The details shown on the plan indicate, not merely the precise layout of Great Bookham, but one typical of the whole series of settlements north of the Downs. The Common Arable in open fields lay almost entirely on the chalk, while the ancient demesne and much of the enclosed land was on the London Clay and along the alluvium bordering the River Mole. The early highway known as Lower Road followed precisely the geological line of Thanet and Woolwich Beds between chalk and clay.

Besides land use, the plan shows marlpits: Leech Pit and Hale Pit on the boundary of Fetcham, Eastwick Pit, Bookham Pit, and Ryefield Pit at Preston; and also the gates which kept stock on the commons and excluded them from the High Street. The gate across Lower Road by the east end of the churchyard was called Berry (or Bury) Hatch; like Berry Croft, Lane and Mead, it lay close to Bookham Court and refers to the *burg* or manor-house which had stood there since Saxon times.³ A number of barns and outbuildings are marked as well as all houses.

The indication of houses and farm buildings on the plan leads to one important conclusion. Comparing this evidence with what is known of surviving structures, it is clear that there is no sign of the mere hovels often assumed to have been the dwellings of the landless labourers. Even the few cottages were substantial timber-framed buildings of oak, with elm-boarded floors. Landless labourers and the few local journeymen who were not independent, must have lived as lodgers in the houses of the manorial tenants. This evidence, which can be paralleled in other places where detailed plans survive, casts considerable doubt on the generalisation commonly made, that surviving "cottages" were really very substantial farmhouses of a small percentage only of the population, while the majority lived in mud huts and the like. The truth, at least in Bookham, seems to have been that almost everyone lived in a fairly substantial house, though it might be only as a lodger.

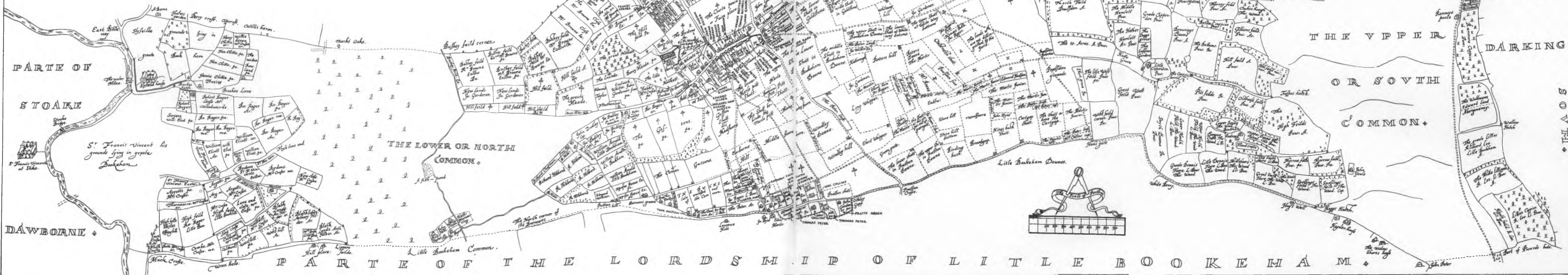
A few words may be added concerning the surveyor. Thomas Clay's earliest known work seems to be a plan of *c.* 1607 of lands in Lingfield, probably made for Lord Howard of Effingham.⁴ In 1609–10 he married Elizabeth, widow of Bartholomew Gander of Reigate, where his children Thomas and Rachel were baptized in 1612 and 1615.⁵ In 1614–1617 he was surveying Great Bookham for Sir Edward Howard, though still residing in Reigate.⁶ In 1617 he also surveyed Byfleet, with its members in Effingham and Weybridge, for the Crown, being described as "deputy surveyor", presumably an official post.⁷ In November,



PART OF THE MANNOVR

EAST OF FETCHAM FIELDS

PART OF THE MANNOVR



1618 Clay published two books, one a set of tables for the valuation of leases, the other *A Chorologicall discourse of the well ordering disposing and governing of an honourable estate*. Between 16th February and 18th June, 1619 he accomplished a major survey of manors in Tottenham, Middlesex,⁸ for the Earl of Dorset, for whom he was also to survey Reigate in 1623.⁹ In the following year he produced a revised and enlarged 3rd edition of his *Discourse*.

Thanks are given to the National Trust, owners of the map and survey-book, for permission to copy these valuable records: and to Mr. H. L. Meed for his work on the present version of the map.

NOTES

1. See *Proceedings*, Leatherhead & District Local History Society, Vol. 2, No. 8, 1964, pp. 222-3; and *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, Vol. L, 1949, 161-4.
2. P.R.O., Hearth Tax Assessment, 15 Charles II, E.179/188/481.
3. See E. Ekwall, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*, 1936, s.v. *burg, burh*.
4. *The Story of Surrey in Maps*, 1956, Nos. 6, 37, 69.
5. Information from Reigate Court Rolls and Parish Registers, kindly communicated by the late Dr. Wilfrid Hooper.
6. The cover of the Bookham survey-book is made from an indenture of 1 April, 1616, a lease of property in Reigate by Thomas Clay "of Rygate gent."
7. Described by Peter Le Neve, who possessed it c. 1700, as "a most exact book". (Le Neve's holograph catalogue, College of Arms, fo. 51b. I am greatly indebted to Sir Anthony Wagner, Garter King of Arms, for allowing me to inspect this and other manuscript material.)
8. W. Robinson, *History and Antiquities of the Parish of Tottenham*, 2nd ed., 1840; Middlesex County Record Office, List of Accession 695, No. 9.
9. In the possession of Reigate Borough Council; see W. Hooper, *Reigate*, 1945, 31.

HENRY NEWDIGATE, LORD OF THE MANOR OF "LITTLE ASHTEAD"

By A. W. G. LOWTHER, F.S.A.

THE PURPOSE of this note, apart from that of putting on record such rather meagre material as is available to the writer, is the hope that it may encourage someone to go more deeply into the matter, and, with luck, to come up with some new information on the subject.

The history of *Little Ashtead Manor* or *Priory Farm* as it was alternatively called from its having, until the Reformation, belonged to Merton Priory, has been discussed briefly in an earlier number of these *Proceedings*,¹ but as this appeared some thirteen years ago, it may be as well to repeat the salient points.

There is some uncertainty as to the actual date when the land, some 200 acres in extent, was separated from the main manor and, by gift or sale made over to Merton Priory, but it appears to have been around the year 1200.² In 1538 it was, as was the fate of other religious houses at the Dissolution, seized by the Crown and, in 1556, Queen Mary granted it to Ann, Duchess of Somerset for life, or possibly only for a term of years since in 1563 Queen Elizabeth owned it and granted it to the Earl of Arundel, of the powerful family of the Howards. By 1572 it had passed to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk and when in that year he was beheaded for his part in a conspiracy, it reverted again, with other of his lands, to the Crown, and Queen Elizabeth, in 1595, granted it to Elizabeth Darcy and her two sons for life, her late husband, Edward, having in 1593 obtained the manor house.

This frequent change in its ownership was clearly the cause of the dispute, culminating in 1601 in a lawsuit in which Henry Newdigate laid claim to the dwelling and demesne lands of the manor of Little Ashtead, and apparently prevailed as he actually had possession of them for three or four years.

Henry Newdigate's claim was based on the period when the Duchess of Somerset owned the property, and on 10th July, 1578 one Robert Newdigate³ obtained it together with land in Southwalk known as *Paris Garden*, in trust for Henry Carey, Lord Hansdon, a certain Artimus Fountain being his co-trustee.⁴ The next day it was conveyed to Francis Newdigate, who married the Duchess of Somerset and pre-deceased her but was apparently able to leave the Little Ashtead manor under his will to his heir Henry Newdigate, who may have been his cousin.⁵

In 1603 he, as the legal term puts it, "suffered a Recovery", his brother John being at this date involved in ownership of the property and the two of them conveyed the estate to one John Cole of Petersham and from then on the Newdigate connection with little Ashtead seems to have ended, though Le Henry may have continued to reside in one of the houses on the Little Ashtead property, the exact limits of which can be seen on the "Lawrence" map of Ashtead of 1638.⁶

Now for some account of Henry Newdigate. He seems to have lived much of his life at Ashtead—and in 1629, he died aged 48 and was buried in Ashtead Church, where a marble tablet to his memory, bearing particulars of his family, is one of the very few early monuments still there that have survived through the centuries.

As his monument states (in Latin), he was the second son of John Newdigate, Esq. of Harefield in Middlesex, and a brother of Sir John Newdigate of Arbury in Warwickshire.

The most complete account of the family as far as it concerned Surrey is contained in a paper, written by John G. Nichols, F.S.A. in 1872 and read by him to the Surrey Archaeological Society, at Newdigate, near Capel, on the 4th July of that year, and published in Vol. VI of *Surrey Archaeological Collections*.⁷ He shows that the Surrey Newdigate was the place from which the family derived and obtained their name and that the earliest mention of the name was in the reign of Henry I. Their arms consisted of three silver bears-paws,⁸ "erased", on a red field and, for Henry Newdigate's line, with "a Crescent for a Difference", and these are carved at the top of the reddish-marble tablet of his monument. A translation of part of the inscription reads—"which Henry used to provide lavish hospitality" (*magnam hospitalitatem tenuit*). The fact that the monument was provided by his widow, Mary Haselrig,⁹ has been taken to imply that the mention of his fondness for entertaining was in the nature of a criticism and that she was left, though sorrowing ("*viduam maestissimam*") not at all well off. It is also suggested that his parting with the "Little Ashtead" property was due to his extravagance making it a necessity,¹⁰ but there is no evidence for this. His monument¹² states that he was buried on the 16th May, 1629 and it is a pity that, so it appears, his will has not survived though probate of it was obtained and a "commission to Thomas Hunt, of Gray's Inn, issued on the last day of July 1635".¹¹ The lapse of five years between his death and the administration of his estate suggests that some difficulties were encountered—possibly some legal complications arose.

We do not know when his widow died nor does it appear that she was buried at Ashtead, so it is possible that she left after her husband's death.

For a time it appears that Henry Newdigate of Little Ashtead Manor was one of the few people of importance living here, so it is to be hoped that more information about him can be collected. Possibly some of those who enjoyed his hospitality have left some notes in their journals or memoirs and these may some day come to light. Though he was not of the standing of those many wealthy persons who, to their cost financially, entertained royalty, there may have been some of eminence amongst his guests. It is unfortunate that he was too early for Samuel Pepys, who, with his visits to Ashtead, would certainly have left us a wealth of detail about him and with much else besides.

As his monument states, he died without any heir ("*improlis obiit*").

One of the few incidents concerning Henry Newdigate during the period in which he was Lord of Little Ashtead Manor was that of a lawsuit¹³ between him and five other persons¹⁴ on the charge that they entered into a conspiracy to “overstock the Lower Common of Ashtead”.¹⁵ We have no further information on the subject of this particular case, though some such may actually survive and may, some day, be brought to light, especially when work is done on such of the Assize Court records as exist for the period.

NOTES

1. Vol. 1, No. 7 (1953), pp. 18 and 19.
2. Victoria County History, Surrey, IV, p. 250.
3. Of Hawnes in Bedfordshire.
4. Manning & Bray's *History of Surrey*.
5. I have not been able to verify the exact relationship, nor does a copy of Francis Newdigate's will appear to have survived.
6. The original map is in the Surrey Record Office at Kingston, where it was deposited on loan, by the Surrey Archaeological Society. Copies are to be seen in the Parish Church, as well as amongst the papers of the Surrey Archaeological Society and of the Leatherhead & District Local History Society.
7. Surrey Archaeological Collections, Vol. VI, 1874, pp. 227–255 with illustrations.
8. Lions paws, according to Nichols, but bears paws seems better authenticated, and these are the arms on the Ashtead monument.
9. Presumably her maiden name was Haselrig and it is interesting to conjecture her possible connection with the family of Sir Arthur Haselrig, Bart., an outstanding Parliamentarian during the Civil War, and member (of “*The Long Parliament*” and “*The Rump*”) for Leicestershire.
10. J. G. Nichols, *S.A.C.*, VI, p. 239.
11. *Surrey Administrations*, H.M. Court of Prob., 114b.
12. *Monument to Henry Newdigate in Ashtead Church*. Above the Vestry door, in the chancel is a marble tablet inscribed:—

M. S.
Henrici Newdigate
Arm[igeri] quondam hujus Manerii
Dom[ini] filii secundo—geniti
Johannis Newdigate
de Harfeild in Com: Mid:
Armig et Fratris Johannis
Newdigate de Arbury
in Com: Warw[ic] Militis.
Qui quidem Henricus magnam
Hospitalitatem tenuit, sed
(Mariam Haselrig viduam
Maestissimam relinquens) Im-
probris obiit Ao. Aetatis suae 48. Et
hic sepultus fuit 16 Maii 1629.

(From Aubrey II, p. 247)

- “On the same wall, on a reddish marble tablet, bearing on the top—Gules, three Bears Paws erased. Argent, and a Crescent for a Difference, is the following inscription”:— (v. above.—A. L.)
13. List of Star Chamber cases (temp. Jas. I) preserved in the Public Record Office. Star Chamber 8: Bundle 220: Document 8.
 14. “Defendants: Augustine Otway, Elizabeth his wife, Dan Peter, labourer, Ralph Clowser of Leatherhead and Robert Hiller and others.”
Robert Hiller, son of William H. and his wife Thomasina, was a copyholder and farmer, of lands at Ashtead Manor to which he was admitted at the Manor Court of 24th April, 1617, on his father's death “since the last Court.” In 1619 he was a member of the Homage Jury of the Court, about which date this clash with the Lord of Little Ashtead Manor probably occurred.
 15. Presumably the part that, as the map shows, went with Little Ashtead Manor.

TURNPIKES TO GUILDFORD AND HORSHAM

By T. E. C. WALKER, F.S.A.

IN THE EVELYN COLLECTION at Christ Church, Oxford, are two volumes of turnpike accounts numbered 102 and 103 in the First Handlist. No. 102 deals with the road between Leatherhead and Stoke-by-Guildford in the period 1758 to 1794, and No. 103 relates to the road from Leatherhead to Horsham from 1772 to 1779. Both books are bound in parchment, and were kept for most of the time by the treasurer of the trusts, an Evelyn of Wotton. No serious analysis of the accounts has here been attempted, and it is hoped that the following notes may stimulate further enquiry.

The Guildford book was first in charge of George Sturt as treasurer, and it details sums of a few guineas repaid to those who lent money for passing the Act of 1758 (31 Geo. II, cap. 78). They were Ld. Carpenter [*sic*], General Howard, the Rev. Mr. Bonney, Miss Revell by Mr. Cooke, Mr. Prior of Bookham, Mr. Hart by Mr. Akehurst, Mr. Weston, and Stent of Epsom. The following subscribed £100 to the trust:— Admiral Boscawen, Mr. Weston, Mr. Evelin [*sic*], Mr. Beckford, Rev. Mr. Warner, Mr. Chambers, and Mr. Sturt, and in addition Mr. Warren received his 4 per cent interest on a subscription of £200. Mr. Belchor was paid £181 13s. 0d. for Mr. Yate's bill for passing the Act, and interest.

George Monk, a carpenter, started by doing a considerable amount of work, incidentally receiving 13s. "for the Barr". Two three-wheel carts were bought from a wheelwright for £6 14s. 0d., and a year later, in September 1759, Horley the smith of East Clandon mended them at a cost of 9s. 5d. They were then provided with a gallon of grease at a cost of 2s. 3d. In 1758 £4 11s. 0d. was paid to a smith for "the Ironwork," and payments were made to George Nye the wheelwright and Moses Elliot the blacksmith. Other blacksmiths were Edward Haynes of Effingham, Chitty of Merrow, and Crow. Payments for carting were fairly frequent. In 1759 £3 10s. 0d. was paid to "Richard Tilewood for his Teame," and Charles Petty had part payment "for work done with his Cart and Horse upon the Road." Eight guineas was paid to (Samuel) Peter "for his Teame," and other team owners were Elkins of Guildford, Mr. Greenhill, Cate of East Clandon, James Fuller of East Horsley, Daw of West Horsley, James Wheeler who worked at Effingham and Bookham, Legg who carted gravel in Guildford Lane, Mr. Luck, and young Edmonds. In 1794 at a cost of 12s. 6d. the treasurer "Paid Baverstock, Oliver and Tattnell in Effingham for 25 loads of stones carried for Duty by Penneck." This means that Penneck was carrying out his annual statute work on the road. As little as two shillings was a composition for this. Compositions could be paid individually or as lump sums by the various parishes through which the road passed. In 1765 John Wesson, constable of Great Bookham, levied a substantial sum on Bennet and Harwood for neglecting to do statute work. However, much of the labour had to be paid for, and in 1759 John Hall was given 6s. 8d. "5 Day's Work mending Guildford Lane." Later on Ede was paid 11s. for "Picking 22 Load of Stones in West Horsley." John Hall received 6s. 8d. for five days spreading flints near Admiral Boscawen's (i.e. near Hatchlands), and Thomas Christmas, labourer, got 1s. 2d. for removing two loads of stones. Mr. Warner was paid no less than £25 12s. 10d. "for stone picking and other labour upon the road to Effingham and Bookham." In 1760 George Smallpiece was paid "for removing Earth and Hedgeing," while John Smallpiece charged six guineas for "Hedgeing." In the previous year the treasurer "Paid Waterer a Bill for Bushes," not an uncommon proceeding nowadays. Also in 1759 8s. was paid to (Richard) Tilewood for "Plowing Hawkes Hill". (Here in 1758, according to the Ordnance Survey plan, 20 human skeletons were dug up in the middle of the road.)* In June 1794

*On the "ploughing" of roads to level rutted surfaces, see Trevelyan's *English Social History*, 1944 p. 384.

James Colebrooke at Merrow was paid 4s. for two small socket road hoes, and five months later had to mend one at a cost of 3d. A stone-hammer was bought from Horley at East Clandon for 1s. 10d.

Now we come to collecting (or failing to collect) the tolls. In 1759 the treasurer "Received the Moiety of Killocks Panalty for passing through the Gate without Paying, 10s." In 1781 2s. 6d. was "Received of William Ladoman [?] of West Horsley as Composition for his Customers to pass and repass through the Toll Gate with Grists with a horse Toll free for half a Year." On 1st September 1759 the trustees "Paid Mr. Young of Effingham the purchase money for the land where the House is built, £1 15s 0d." On 8th January 1761 they "Paid Elmer Painter for Board over the Turnpike House, of the several Tolls, £1 7s. 0d., and on 26th May following we hear of "the Gate keeper at Effingham." On 3rd December 1764 £10 1s. 9d. was "Paid for building a Killis [*cullis* or *gutter*] to the Turnpike House". In 1773 scales and weights were provided for the gatekeeper at a cost, with carriage, of 7s. 6d., and three years later he was given 2s. 6d. worth of books, ink, and paper. Edward Parkhurst was gatekeeper until 14th October 1780, when he handed over to Richard Tuesly whose starting wage was 7s. 6d. a week. By 1794 he was getting 11s., and having the help of a boy at 1s. a week. The gatekeeper's receipts in 1763 amounted to £190, and though often well under £100 the trustees always seem to have had a balance on the right side.

John Evelyn Esq. became treasurer in 1761, and in 1763 is described as the Hon. Sir John Evelyn, Bart. At the meeting on 20th July, 1767 it was reported that he was dead, and the Hon. Sir Frederick Evelyn, Bart., was chosen treasurer in his place.

Item No. 103 of the Evelyn Collection is entitled "The Accounts of Sir Frederick Evelyn, one of the Treasurers of the Horsham Turnpike, 1772-9." Here we have a turnpike trust established in 1750. In 1772 £188 was paid in annual interest to "Sir Frederick Evelyn, Bart.; Admor. of Miller; Exors. of Thos. Budgen Esq.; Grenville Gore; Whitfield's exors.; Carlisle; Admor. of Henry Newman; Deane Mason's exors.; Osgood, Rice, Hall, Wilkinson, Brigg and the rest of the Dorking Subscribers, and Clarke; Steere; Winter; Exors. of Richard Hull Esq.; Wells; Stedman; and Boreham, the Ockley subscribers due on their several Subscriptions at Midsummer 1771." The trustees met at Horsham and at the White Horse, Dorking. The clerk to the trustees was Thomas Hart at a salary of £15 a year. In 1776 he was paid twelve guineas "for his attending the Committee of the House of Commons, journeys to Petworth, Kingston, and for costs of advertisements and extraordinary trouble in obtaining the new Act." In this year half a guinea was expended on "A special Messenger to London to get the advertisement touching the erecting a side Gate at Warnham Street inserted in the General Evening Post, there not being time enough to get it done by sending it by the Post". The advertisement itself cost 4s.

Already in existence were the Leatherhead Gate, the Leatherhead Side Gate, the Dorking Gate at Gyles Green, and the Turnpike Gate in the Holmwood. In 1772 Sarah Firminger kept the Leatherhead Gate for 10s. a week. She also received £10 "for one year's printing of tickets." In 1774 Charles Tapner printed the tickets for the same sum, and it was then, on 15th May, that Thomas Wood took over the Leatherhead Gate. At once £2 was "Received of Henry Kitchen as a penalty incurred by him for assaulting the Gatekeeper at the Church at Leatherhead in the Execution of his Office". Later in the year £9 12s. 0d. was "received of William Ansell, Robert Bonwicke, Charles Fludder and John Miller, being panalties incurred by them for assaulting Thos. Wood the Gatekeeper at Leatherhead, and for passing through the Gate without paying the Toll". Thomas Wood had previously kept the Leatherhead Side Gate at 3s. per week and 2d. a week for candles. He handed it over to Abraham Elliott on 12th June, 1773. In 1777 William Bradley was paid 10s. "for attending the Gate at Leatherhead the Guildford Race Week." John Beadle took over the Leatherhead Gate on 30th January 1779. William Lipscomb kept the Dorking Gate at

10s. a week, and Thomas Ede provided the lamp oil for it. In 1775 £3 was received from "Messrs. Borer, Briggs, Ede, Snelling and two other farmers of the parish of Leigh . . . for avoiding the payment of the Tolls at the Turnpike Gate in the Holmwood". Four years later 16s. was collected from "the carters of Thomas Wood and William Sadler for riding on their waggons on the turnpike road contrary to the Act of Parliament." From June, 1772 to June, 1773 receipts were: Leatherhead Gate £287 10s. 3d., Leatherhead Side Gate £45 8s. 8½d., Dorking Gate £258 5s. 11d. The Ordnance Survey 6-inch plan of 1869 shows that this gate at Gyles Green adjoined the north end of the Beehive Inn, now a private house known as the Beehive on the east side of the road between Burford Bridge and Dorking North station. Older maps show a Homewood Bar half a mile south of Dorking, and the Homewood Gate on a parish boundary by Vigo Farm near Holmwood station.

BREEDING BIRDS OF FORTYFOOT ROAD, LEATHERHEAD

(Map reference Surrey Sheet XVIII, S.E. 17255625)

By MICHAEL CADMAN

THE AREA CHOSEN for this census (during the period 1960–65) covers some twelve acres, and is composed of grassland (largely sown with hawthorn, bramble and dog-rose), and five types of woodland that include dense hawthorn spinneys, a beechwood (with some laurel-bushes), a narrow strip mainly planted with coniferous trees, and a mixed woodland of spruce, sycamore and elder (with a small percentage of larch and birch). The sole remaining section is a small residential one with matured gardens, bounded by trees and a small parkland.

This is an area affording a great variety of nesting-sites, and supplying food of a most diverse character. Not least in importance are the two fields utilized during the last war as allotment-sites, of which traces can still be seen, but now reverting to open areas of coarse grassland, with numerous small patches and larger spinneys of hawthorn, dog-rose and bramble. There are several stands of raspberry, and gooseberries and even blackcurrants may still be found there. Other common plants of interest to birds (either as food or nesting-sites) are ivy, box, privet, dogwood, wild clematis (traveller's joy), yew, wych-elm, a few common elm, lime and a large orchard of apple-trees to name but a few.

The table on opposite page shows nest-numbers of those species which breed regularly.

Although among these nest-statistics must be numbered 2nd and 3rd broods of some species, this should not necessarily be assumed; to clarify the position, an estimated average of breeding-pairs is shown (final column).

The following species have also been proved to breed:

Yellow-Hammer	(2 pairs, 1961—1 pair probably regular)
Long-tailed Tit	(1 pair, 1961—suspected 1962)
Swift	(Almost certainly regular breeder)
Chiffchaff	(Bred 1962—by no means present every year)
Pheasant	(1962—a very few pairs most years)
Coal Tit	(1962—a regular, probably normal nester)
Cuckoo	(Nested in 1963—present all years, and probably normally breeds)
Nuthatch	(1964—seen in all years)



- TAWNY OWL -

- MICHAEL CADMAN - 1966 -



- COCK RED-BACKED SHRIKE -

- M. Z. CADMAN - 1965 -

The species below probably breed occasionally (or even regularly):—

- Kestrel (present every year; abundance of mice in grassland areas ensure its welfare)
 Tawny Owl (present annually, throughout the year)
 Little Owl (twice seen in gardens)
 Tree-Creeper (seen almost every year)
 Goldfinch (seen fairly regularly)
 Goldcrest (seen regularly until the hard winter 1962–63)
 Pied Wagtail (commonly seen at most times—mainly near gardens)
 Green Woodpecker (frequently heard and seen; perhaps less regular since 1962)
 Great Spotted Woodpecker (heard and seen most years)
 Common Partridge (a pair seen regularly in the same field from 1960 to 1962 probably bred)
 Woodcock (on April 1st, 1963, one was seen to land in a garden, probing the soft ground presumably for food)
 Wood-Warbler (seen, and heard singing in early Summer, 1961)
 Skylark (sings yearly in agricultural land only just outside area)

Thus, 35 species are proved to have bred; at least 40 have almost certainly done so, and as many as 47 species may have nested—nearly half the maximum for the whole of Surrey.

NEST NUMBERS

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	Av. Prs.
Wood-Pigeon	1	2(3)	2(3)	1(2)	?	1(3)	2
Turtle-Dove	1	1	2(3)	1(2)	1(3)	1	1–2
House-Martin	Present	in small	numbers				3–4
Carrion-Crow	1	2(3)	3	3	1(3)	1(2)	1–2
Rook (colonies)	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Magpie	?	1(2)	1	1(2)	(1)	1	1
Jay	1	1	1(2)	?	(2)	2	1–2
Great Tit	1	?	1(2)	(1)	1	1	2
Blue Tit	2	3(4)	2(3)	3(5)	3	2(3)	3–4
Wren	1(3)	6(11)	1(4)	1(2)	2(4)	3(5)	2–3
Mistle-Thrush	1	?	1	1	1(2)	2	1–2
Song-Thrush	26	42	48(67)	30(36)	29(30)	23(36)	12
Blackbird	20	41	56(76)	64(97)	58(78)	29(50)	21
Robin	1	2	2	3(4)	1(2)	1(4)	3–4
Blackcap	3(4)	1	2	4(5)	6	4(6)	3
Garden-Warbler	2	0	1	?	2(3)	?	1
Common Whitethroat	2(4)	2(3)	1	5(10)	2(3)	3(5)	3
Lesser Whitethroat	1	2	1	1(2)	?	1	1
Willow-Warbler	1(2)	1	?	(1)	(1)	2	3–4
Spotted Flycatcher	1	1	1	(1)	?	0	1
Hedge-Sparrow	9	9(12)	21(30)	21(36)	16(30)	17(25)	10
Red-Backed Shrike	4(5)	7(12)	4	2	1	(3)	3
Starling	Abundant	every	year				20–25
Greenfinch	(1)	1	1	?	(1)	?	1–2
Bullfinch	9(11)	14(19)	3(5)	4(7)	8(17)	5(9)	5–6
Chaffinch	2(3)	3(4)	2	1(3)	4	2(3)	3
House-Sparrow	Abundant	every	year				40–50

Numbers in brackets refer to new nests, where no conclusive evidence of breeding was found; question-marks denote strongly-suspected breeding.

A more thorough census was taken of the following species: the Hedge-Sparrow because of its abundance (more accurate conclusions being more likely with a common species); the Bullfinch as being by far the commonest breeding finch in the area; the four Sylvia Warblers since an interesting comparison could be made between them, and (like the Shrike) could not be affected by the bad winters which might apply to residents. Finally, the Red-backed Shrike is certainly the rarest bird in the area, and valuable comparisons might be drawn against other migrants.

A census taken of 93 Hedge-Sparrows' nests elicited the following information:

Number of eggs in clutch; 3 and 4 easily most common
2 and 5 equally unusual

Height of nest above ground varied between 6 in. and 9 ft., of which 74 nests were between 1 ft. and 3 ft. 3 in. Brambles were easily most popular nesting-site; other sites recorded were nettles, hawthorn, raspberry, ivy, box, dogrose, beech-foliage and cypressus. (It is interesting to note that the 42nd nest was the first recorded occurrence of the species as a fosterer of the Cuckoo in this area).

From 42 Bullfinches' nests resulted the following data:

Number of clutch: 4 and 5 occur equally frequently
6 found on only one occasion

Height above ground varied from 1 ft. to 8 ft. 9 in., normally being between 3 ft. and 5 ft. 3 in.

Brambles, hawthorn and dog-rose figured equally as common nesting-sites. Others recorded were raspberry (5), privet, honeysuckle, beech-hedge (6), ivy and elm. (One nest found in 1964 held a clutch of pure white eggs).

Of 20 Blackcaps' nests:

Number of eggs in clutch: 5 occurred 17 times
4 only 3 times

Heights fluctuated between 6 in. (3 times) and 4 ft. (once), with an average of 2 ft. 3 in. Brambles formed the main nesting-site, but nests were also found in nettles, raspberry, hawthorn and dogwood (once).

Earliest date of first clutch May 6th (1962)
Latest date of first clutch May 31st (1963)
Latest date of second clutch June 17th (1963)

Among 5 Garden-Warblers' nests:

All contained 4 eggs except one (3 eggs)
Average height about 2 ft. 5 in. 1 ft (once); 5 ft. (once).
All nesting-sites were in brambles.

Dates of fresh eggs varied between May 16th and June 17th.

Of 15 Common Whitethroats' nests:

Five eggs were three times as common as 4 eggs.

Heights above ground were from 3 in. to 3 ft. 3 in., with an average of about 1 ft. 9 in. 8 were found in brambles, 4 in nettles—other sites were hawthorn, gooseberry and michaelmas daisies.

Dates of first complete clutch varied between 12th and 25th May; the latest second clutch June 14th.

From 6 Lesser Whitethroats' nests:

Clutch-size constant at 5 eggs.

Height of nest nearly always within 4 ft. range, only once being found below this.

First brood layings all between 14th and 22nd May.

By far the most elaborate study was of the Red-Backed Shrike; it has therefore been considered necessary to give breeding-tables in full:

1960	Nesting-Site	Height	Clutch	Hatched	Complete clutch laid	Date of leaving nest
	Hawthorn (B)*	4 ft. 6 in.	6	(5)	28/5/60	?
	Dog-Rose (A)	6 ft.	5	(4)	29/5/60	?
	Hawthorn (C)	4 ft. 6 in.	?	—	—	—
	Dog-Rose (D)	5 ft. 6 in.	5	(5)	5/6/60	?
	Hawthorn (C)	7 ft. 6 in.	3	(0)	4/7/60	?
	<i>At least 3 Pairs</i>		<i>14 young hatched</i>		<i>5 Nests</i>	
1961	Dog-Rose (A)	6 ft.	6	(0)	22/5/61	—
	Hawthorn (C)	4 ft.	5	(0)	23/5/61	—
	Raspberry (A)	2 ft. 3 in.	4	(4)	26/5/61	27 days
	Rose and Brambles (C)	1 ft. 9 in.	5	(5)	29/5/61	27 days
	Hawthorn (C)	4 ft. 6 in.	5	(5)	3/6/61	28 days
	Hawthorn (B)	3 ft. 9 in.	5	(0)	10/6/61	—
	Hawthorn (B)	3 ft. 3 in.	4	(0)	28/6/61	—
	Willow-Herb, Brambles (A)	2 ft.	?	—	—	—
	Hawthorn (D)	5 ft.	?	—	—	—
	Hawthorn (A)	3 ft. 6 in.	?	—	—	—
	Hawthorn (B)	4 ft.	?	—	—	—
	Bramble, Hawthorn (B)	5 ft.	?	—	—	—
	<i>At least 7 Pairs</i>		<i>At least 14 young</i>		<i>12 Nests</i>	
1962	Brambles (D)	3 ft.	5	(4)	3/6/62	28 days
	Brambles (A)	3 ft.	5	(4)	4/6/62	28 days
	Hawthorn (B)	5 ft.	2	(0)	5/6/62	—
	Brambles (B)	3 ft. 6 in.	4	(4)	13/6/62	29 days
	<i>3 Pairs</i>		<i>12 young hatched</i>		<i>4 Nests</i>	
1963	Dead Brambles (A)	2 ft. 9 in.	6	(6)	4/6/63	30 days
	Dogwood (A)	3 ft. 3 in.	4	(2)	12/6/63	29 days
	<i>2 Pairs</i>		<i>8 young hatched</i>		<i>2 Nests</i>	
1964	Hawthorn (A)	6 ft.	4	(4)	6/6/64	28 days
	<i>1-2 Pairs</i>		<i>4 young hatched</i>		<i>1 Nest</i>	
1965	Hawthorn (B)	5 ft. 6 in.	?	—	—	—
	Hawthorn (B)	6 ft.	0	—	—	—
	Hawthorn (B)	6 ft.	0	—	—	—
	Probably built by same cock, although 2 cocks were seen					

*Letters beside the nesting-site refer to different fields in the area; it will be noted that sections (A) and (B) (the former allotment-fields) were the only ones to be used regularly.

Several incidents occurred to Shrikes' nests during 1961, that may, indeed, have been connected—they still remain as unsolved mysteries. Nests Nos. 2 and 6 were not robbed but were found deserted, the eggs unbroken, yet concealed and interwoven into the linings of the

nests. Two eggs from nest No. 2 were taken, appropriately marked and placed beneath the hen of nest No. 3; these she brooded for two days, after which they disappeared—in markings and colour they were all but identical.

The eggs of nest No. 6 were found in a state similar to those of nest No. 2, shortly after another Shrike with a nest nearby had inadvertently (no doubt) trespassed upon the other's territory. A fierce battle between the two rival hens then took place in a hawthorn-bush equidistant between the two nesting-sites. A few days later, the eggs of nest No. 7 (but newly-laid) were found mysteriously broken.

The hard winters of 1961–62 and 1962–63 occasioned great distress to many resident birds. Data obtained in this area tallied remarkably with national reports. Those species which suffered most are shown below:

Wren (badly hit—now on the increase).

Long-tailed Tit (still uncommon—family party last seen in 1962)

Goldcrest (disappeared after the winter of 1962–63)

Bullfinch (1964 showed some increase towards former status)

Song-Thrush (dropped by over 30 per cent—not yet back to former numbers).

The effect on these species is clearly reflected in the breeding-tables.

A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH AND ADVOWSON OF ST. MARY AND ST. NICHOLAS, LEATHERHEAD

By the late G. H. SMITH

CHAPTER V

“ICHABOD—THE GLORY IS DEPARTED”

WITH THE CAUSES of the movement known as the Reformation, or with the agents by which it was carried out in this country, we are not here concerned, but its effect on the ornaments and structure of the church requires a brief notice.

Unfortunately no churchwardens accounts for this period have been preserved which would, no doubt, as in other parishes, throw much light on the sequence of the work of destruction that took place. But the result is very clear. The altars with their screens, and all images were destroyed, the rood with its loft, but not its screen, was taken down, and the wall paintings covered over with whitewash, and “that for as much as the King's Majestie had neede presently of a masse of mooney” the church was stripped bare of its ornaments, and even the poor were robbed of the small balance of the endowment of the light before the altar of St. Nicholas. As the Inventories of the Goods and Ornaments of the church made in the reign of Edward the Sixth have an interest to the ecclesiologist they are given later in Appendix No. 2.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, no doubt, texts from the Scriptures were painted on the walls, and the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments were set up on the east wall. Opinions differ as to whether these latter, being printed in black letter, were as effective in teaching the faith to a largely illiterate population as the pictures which formed the “poor man's Bible” had been. Later the royal arms, probably of Charles the Second, was set up over the chancel arch, with pictures of Moses and Aaron below.

The high altar having been destroyed and its place occupied by pews, it is probable that the Communion Table was placed in the midst of the choir, as its use was seldom needed, and the Ante-Communion service was read from the reading pew.

In 1701–2 there were general repairs to the church and the interior was “modernized”. What this implies is unknown, but judging from what occurred elsewhere when churches were modernized at this period, it is to be feared that many interesting ancient features disappeared. At this time the nave and aisles were ceiled.

The Vestry Minutes of the 18th century provide some information of the internal arrangement of the church during the period, and as these particulars are not generally known it seems desirable to quote the principal items.

The Vestry was not only concerned with church matters, it was also the local government authority for the parish. It met very frequently, at first in the vestry room of the church, at the west end of the north aisle, sometimes adjourning its deliberations to the ‘Swan’, at other times it seems to have met directly at the latter place, no doubt “for the more convenience of the Parishioners”, to use a frequent phrase of the minutes.

On May 10th, 1723 it was “agreed by the Parish that a pew given by Adml. Sir James Wishart to the Parish of Leatherhead be set up against the east window in the Chancel at the Parish charge”. Sir James Wishart leased, from the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, the Rectory House, which stood on the site now occupied by Vale Lodge. He also paid the Dean and Chapter a fixed sum for the tithes of the parish, which he collected, taking the risk of making a profit or loss.

August 10th, 1746. “At a Vestry then holden it was ordered that a gallery be built in the Parish Church adjoining to the Belfrey cross the middle aisle”.

March 14th, 1756, it was “Ordered that a Dormer window be made on the north side of the Church opposite and like that made lately on the south side”.

On October 25th, 1761, the Vestry passed the following resolution, “Whereas Mr. Knightly has at his own expense and with the consent and approbation of Mr. Gore and Mr. Clear and a full Vestry removed the pew which stood under the pulpit, placed it where the old reading desk did stand, raised the pulpit to a much more convenient height and erected a new reading desk and seat for the clerk under the same, which are highly ornamental to the church and very commodious to the congregation, it is hereby ordered that the thanks of this Vestry in the name of themselves and this whole parish be paid in the most respectful manner to Mr. Knightly for this fresh mark of his regard for their Parish and that Mr. Sanders (a Churchwarden) and Mr. Wickham be desired to wait upon him for that purpose. R. Laxton, vicar”.

So now the church was provided with a “three-decker”, perhaps fitted with the customary sounding board. We can imagine Messrs. Sanders and Wickham in their Sunday broadcloth and knee-breeches, complete with bob-wig, three-cornered hat and silver knob cane attending in due state on Mr. Knightly.

February 3rd, 1788 it was “agreed that the middle desk in the gallery and seat thereunto belonging to the length of about 9 feet be altered for the better convenience of the Choir of Singers of the Church”.

2nd October, 1808. “Whereas it has been found necessary to erect a gallery in the south aisle of the church for the accomn. of several Parishioners containing 6 Pews at their own expense, Vestry shall allow £20 more or less towards making a platform and staircase for the same. James Dallaway, Vicar.”

May 15th, 1814. “Resolved to raise a Church rate of 1s. 0d. in the £1 for the purpose of erecting a gallery in the North aisle.”

In a drawing, by J. Gray, made for Dr. Hughson’s “Description of London”, 1808, is shown a narrow building across the outside of the east end of the chancel, with a lean-to roof reaching up to the cill of the east window, and a water-colour drawing by E. Hassell, dated 1816, shows that the roof of the building was covered with red tiles. This out-building

had disappeared by the time Cracklow's View was published in 1827. No further information has been found about this building, and one can only hazard a guess that it was a shed for the use of the sexton, as another Surrey church had a similar erection for that purpose at the same period.

According to Brayley and Britton, in the work before mentioned, much work was done to the church in 1824-5. This included, renewing the chancel windows externally, placing three new windows in the north and south aisles, and "the whole church reduced to uni-



CHANCEL OF LEATHERHEAD CHURCH

Depicting the tasteful arrangement of altar-piece, communion rails, and stalls which were placed there under the direction of Rev. James Dallaway in the restoration of 1820-1826. All these were swept away in the later restoration by Ewan Christian in 1874, which left the chancel as it is today. From the roof is suspended the mediaeval canopy of the rood, possibly moved to this position from its original position above the chancel arch when the low elliptical arch was inserted within the chancel arch in 1701-1702. *From a water-colour by Edward Hassell, circa 1829, in the Stonehill Collection, Leatherhead Branch, Surrey County Library.*

formity". "The south transept was completely renovated" and "the chancel was entirely repaired, with the roof: a new altar-piece; the communion rails and the chantry restored upon a plan suggested by the Vicar." It would appear from this that Sir James Wishart's pew was removed, and the altar restored to the east end of the chancel. The new windows in the aisles probably mean renewing the stonework to the old design.

On July 1st, 1839. "It was agreed that the Vestry do approve of the Repairing of the Body of the Church according to the plan agreed on by the Minister and Churchwardens the expense thereof not to exceed £200," and they further agreed "that all the newly erected pews be painted under the direction of the Churchwardens." This "plan" apparently destroyed the three-decker pulpit, as two members of the Vestry "dissented from the plan of removing the pulpit." Possibly the old pulpit was reduced in height by the removal of the clerk's desk and sounding board, for a photograph taken about 1862 shows a fine "two-decker" pulpit of 18th-century design. At the same time a long pew was constructed on each side of the chancel at the expense of the improprator, for his own household. The Royal Arms and Moses and Aaron seem to have disappeared about this time.

No doubt the Vicars, Churchwardens, and Vestrymen of the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries did their best for the church according to the ideas of their time, but one cannot help feeling, in reading these old minutes, that while the convenience of the parishioners was constantly before their minds, there was little appreciation of the object for which the church existed—Divine Worship.

CHAPTER VI RESTORATION

ARCHAEOLOGISTS, usually and rightly, blame the architects of the 19th century restorations, for the way they treated the ancient churches entrusted to their care, but it is only fair to say that as regards Leatherhead, with few exceptions, the work, on the whole, has been of a conservative nature, with no falsifying of the architectural history of the building, as so often occurred. The mischief had been done previously to the restoration. As far as can be judged from old pictures, the windows, although renewed in Doulling stone, have not been altered in design, and the timbering of the roofs appears to be similar to that formerly existing. The chief mistakes were the wholly unnecessary hacking off of the old external plastering to expose the rough flint walling, the blocking of the window at the back of the sedilia, and the alteration of the levels and steps in the chancel, making the sanctuary far too short and out of proportion. The removal of the organ from the west end of the nave is now generally felt to be an error of judgment, as in its present position the large and beautiful instrument is "cribbed, cabined and confined", in a place where its sound is greatly reduced. Of the pulpit, many would say, "the old was better". The tile roofs are certainly inferior in appearance to the stone slabs, but the latter are very heavy and difficult to repair, so the change was inevitable.

The first restoration was in 1873, under the direction of Mr. afterwards Sir, Arthur Blomfield. The work comprised the removal of the old box pews and their replacement by the present oak seats. The nave floor was levelled and the column bases renewed in Doulling stone. The north transept was extended to form the clergy vestry, with a heating chamber below and organ loft over.

The organ was removed from the tower to the new loft and the organ gallery taken down. The old vestry, which was at the west end of the north aisle, was turned into a vestibule, with an entrance door cut through the aisle wall, where the window is now.* It is believed the dry-area round the church was formed at the same time.

*The Editor is of opinion that Mr. Smith was incorrect in this assumption, as immediately outside the wall of the aisle at this point are two old tombs with flat ledgers which show no sign of foot wear.

Amongst the gifts presented at this time were a new altar, and the reredos in memory of the late vicar, the Rev. B. Chapman. The pulpit was also given.

When the church was reopened on the 8th of July, 1873, the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, and was one of the last he preached, as he was killed by the fall of his horse, near Dorking, on the 17th of July.

The chancel was restored in 1874 under the direction of their architect, Mr. Ewan Christian, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as agents for the rectors, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. This work included a new roof, and the dry-area around the chancel. As this dry-area was carried below the old foundations, it was necessary to support the east wall by an additional thickness of walling carried up to the cill of the window, and the wall above was refaced. In addition a plinth was built round the chancel walls to cover the old foundations. There is good reason to believe the window at the back of the sedilia was blocked up at this time.

Another restoration took place in 1891, also under Sir Arthur Blomfield, when the nave, aisles, and transepts received new roofs. The south aisle was extended to form a choir vestry, the galleries were removed and the chancel arch and loft doorways rebuilt. The fourth arch of the north arcade of the nave was formed, and the entrance, made in 1873, built up and a window substituted, and the font brought down from near the chancel steps. The old porch was reopened and the doorway into the aisle widened. At the same time the mosaic paving and marble steps to the chancel were presented, as were also the altar rails.

In 1894, as before mentioned, the tower was restored. The choir stalls were provided in 1899, which with the south transept screen in 1928, and the panelling of the aisle walls around the font in 1937, are the latest adornment of the church.

The church has now almost all its windows filled with stained glass memorials, and while the earlier work is not so good as might be wished, if the windows are studied chronologically they afford a very good illustration of the improvement in the art of glass painting during the last hundred years.

This brings to an end the history of the building which has provided a House of Worship and a Spiritual Home for thirty generations of Leatherhead folk. It has seen many vicissitudes of fortune, cared for with love and devotion, neglected and grievously ill-treated, and again restored and cared for with affection.

EDITOR'S NOTE

The pulpit mentioned by Mr. Smith above was the 19th century stone one which took the place of the 18th century oak pulpit mentioned previously. This in its turn was removed in 1962 and replaced by a plain oak pulpit in traditional style.

In 1963 the roof of the nave and aisles, constructed in pine in 1891 and coloured with an unpleasant reddish stain, were darkened to the colour of old oak and set against a white ceiling. At the same time the walls and arcading were colour-washed in a light tone to give uniformity and to emphasise the overall architectural design, as recommended by the Central Council for the Care of Churches.

In 1965 the exterior 19th century cement-rendering of the porch was removed and replaced by a gritted lime mortar finished in the mediaeval manner.

LEATHERHEAD & DISTRICT LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Receipts and Payments Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1965

1964 RECEIPTS				1964 PAYMENTS			
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Bank Balances as at 31.12.1964:—						
86 0 11	Midland Bank Ltd.	133 18 5		98 12 0	Printing of <i>Proceedings</i>		131 0 0
50 14 7	Surrey Trustee Savings Bank ..	87 12 1		5 11 8	General Printing		5 1 5
		221 10 6		10 7 0	Postages, Stationery, and Sundry Dis- bursements		18 14 6
115 7 6	Subscriptions		99 9 6		Subscriptions and Affiliation Fees:—		
	Grants:—				Surrey Record Society	1 0 0	
25 0 0	Surrey County Council	25 0 0			Council for British Archaeology ..	1 0 0	
15 0 0	Leatherhead U.D.C.	15 0 0			Field Studies Council	1 1 0	
		40 0 0		5 11 0		3 1 0	
	Donations:—			1 11 0	Visits and Meetings		3 3 0
26 16 6	General	20 7 0			Bank Balances as at 31.12.1965:—		
16 0	Lecture Fees	4 4 0		133 18 5	Midland Bank Ltd.	163 6 8	
		24 11 0		87 12 1	Surrey Trustee Savings Bank ..	90 12 7	
21 10 2	Sale of <i>Proceedings</i> and Binding Cases		26 7 8		253 19 3		
1 17 6	Bank Interest		3 0 6				
		£414 19 2					£414 19 2

I certify that I have examined the above statement which is in accordance with the Books and Records produced to me, and in my opinion correct.

A. H. KIRKBY,
Honorary Auditor.

W. T. BRISTOW,
Honorary Treasurer.



1066 - 1966

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