

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEATHERHEAD & DISTRICT
LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY



VOL. 4 No. 5

1981

SECRETARIAL NOTES

THE FOLLOWING Visits and Lectures were arranged during 1981:—

January 16th	Illustrated Lecture: "Local Wildlife—A Look at Plants, Birds and Butterflies", by Mrs Joan Combes.
February 20th	Illustrated Lecture: "Stane Street", by W. E. Larkin.
March 27th	Illustrated Lecture: "The River Mole", by L. W. D. Lloyd.
April 24th	Illustrated Lecture: "The Former World Famous Motor Racing Track—Brooklands", by D. H. Gahagan.
May 30th	All-day Visit to Basingstoke Canal, Farnham Castle and Farnham Town. Leader: E. S. Barnwell.
July 4th	Visit to Selborne. Leader: G. Hayward.
September 12th	All-day Visit to Colchester and Castle Hedingham. Leader: D. F. Renn.
September 26th	Walk round Effingham. Leader: Mrs M. Rice Oxley.
October 16th	Dallaway Public Lecture: "The Present State of Knowledge of Surrey in the Roman Period", by Viscountess Hanworth.
November 13th	Illustrated Lecture: "A Look at the Surrey Iron Railway, with a short History", by E. W. J. Crawforth.
December 4th	Leatherhead Historical Miscellany. Contributions by Members.

No. 4 of Volume 4 of the *Proceedings* was issued during the year.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Held at the Council Offices on 13th March, 1981

THE REPORT of the Executive Committee and the Accounts for the year 1980 were adopted and approved. Officers of the Society were elected as shown below. The meeting received with great regret the resignation of Mr S. E. D. Fortescue from the Chairmanship. Mr L. A. Smith, M.B.E., was nominated and elected to succeed. The Executive Committee will appoint Mr Fortescue to be a Vice-President.

The Accounts for the year 1980 are printed on page iii of the cover of this issue.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1981

President: J. G. W. LEWARNE

Vice-Presidents: F. B. BENDER, F.S.A.; D. F. RENN, Ph.D., F.S.A.

Chairman: L. A. SMITH, M.B.E.

Hon. Secretary: Miss J. FULLER

(2 Siddons House, Howard Close, Ashtead. Tel: Ashtead 77876)

Hon. Treasurer: H. J. MEARS

(Beverley, 43 The Glade, Fetcham. Tel: Bookham 53071)

Asst. Hon. Treasurer: J. R. BULL

(98 Woodfield Lane, Ashtead. Tel: Ashtead 72800)

Hon. Programme Secretary: E. S. BARNWELL

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Hon. Membership Secretary: Mrs C. BARRETT

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Hon. Library Secretary: J. R. GILBERT

Hon. Archaeological Secretary: E. A. CROSSLAND

Hon. Lecture Secretary: N. H. WEST, M.B.E.

Committee Members: R. A. LEVER, S. R. C. POULTER. Co-opted: M. A. SNELGROVE

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OCCASIONAL NOTES

PLUS ÇA CHANGE, PLUS C'EST LA MÊME CHOSE

[Extracted from a letter written to his daughter Harriot by James Robson, bookseller of New Bond Street, London, on returning from a visit to her at Westhumble, Mickleham, where she was residing with a friend, Mrs. James.]

“

Aug. 26th, 1801.

My dear Harriot,

It was a fine foggy morning when I left you, but notwithstanding I had a most pleasing ambulation to Leatherhead; as I advanced the Sun gradually dispell'd the Vapours, and the most charming landscapes & Scenery continually opened to my view. To say the truth the Country around you, is a delightfull paradise, and I consider you and your most estimable Friend, the fair inhabitants of the Domain, as placed in the Garden of Eden . . . I shall never forget the charming happy serenity we enjoyed in walking in the Garden, the evening before my departure, when the Moon shone in its full maridian Lustre, and the Bells at a distance only broke in upon the solitude of the Cottage. Happy happy retreat from the World, could such Scenes last for ever . . . Yr. Mother leaves us this Evening for Wolverhampton, wth. Mr. Payne in the Mail; a pretty bold excursion I think for her to undertake . . .

Yr. Sisters join with me in all Affection &c.

wth. My Dear Harriot,

Yours faithfully, &c.,

J. ROBSON

Miss Robson
at Mrs. James's,
West Homble Cottage,
Mickelham,
Surry.

If Robson used the word ambulation in the dictionary sense it would infer that he walked from Westhumble to Leatherhead, where he would join the coach to London; no light task for a man of 68 especially if he was carrying a grip.

[See Smith (George) and Benger (Frank). *The Oldest London Bookshop*, 1928, pp. 140-141.]

PLACE-NAMES ALONG THE ASHTEAD/EPSOM BOUNDARY

Attempts to ascertain how the name Abbot's Pit came to be changed to Pleasure Pit and the origin of the latter were made both to the Surrey Record Office, Kingston, and to the Ordnance Survey, Southampton. As nothing helpful emerged, the subject was shelved in 1978. Fortunately the writer's attention was recently drawn by Mr N. H. Nail of the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society to the Chertsey Abbey cartulary which has proved most helpful.

The entire contents of this late fifteenth century MS. were published in 1958¹ and the entries for Epsom (Ebbesham) given there are reproduced below:—

[No.] 1233. *Ebbesham. The metes and bounds of the manor there begin at Wolfrenesherne and so to the well called Abbotisput and so to Sebirghes upon the hill and so upon the hill from the said place to the King's way which goes from Kyngeston towards Reygate and so by the land of the lord Abbot called Denelond unto the way called Portwey and so to the hedge called Motschamefes and*

so leading to the corner called Merlesherne next Asshested and so to a place in the heath called Werehull being next the King's way which goes from Kyngestone unto Valton upon the hill and so unto a hedge (*hesiam*) called Cheseldone Parkhatch and so unto a place called Kocschete and unto the corner called Brettegrauesherne otherwise Wolfrenesherne upon the said etc.

Invariably the place-names are listed in clock-wise order for each parish from which it will be appreciated that along the western boundary of the more easterly of two adjacent parishes all names will run counter-clockwise to those along the eastern boundary of the more westerly parish. The table below has been compiled by listing the six relevant names from the cartulary and placing opposite them the corresponding places given in a cartouche on John Lawrence's survey of Ashtead made in 1638. This undertaking was due to Lord Maltravers (1608–52) who, as Earl of Arundel, Surrey and Norfolk, had to keep a low profile during his last years through the difficult Commonwealth period.

	CHERTSEY CARTULARY	LAWRENCE'S ITINERARY
1	Motschameles (Motshambles)	Nutshambles and Down Close
2	Portway	The Breech [Shepherd's Walk]
3	Merlesherne	Abbot's Pit [Pleasure Pit]
4	Werehull	Abbot's Pit Lane, the side of Lanthorn
5	Road from Kingston to Walton-on-the-Hill	Lanthorn Corner and Lanthorn Green [Eastern side of Farm Lane]
6	Kocschete (Cockshoot)	Woodcock Park [Woodcock Corner]

The footnotes given by Smith (1903)² in his account of the parish boundaries have been used to supplement Lawrence's particulars.

It will be noted that the order of Portway and Motshambles appear reversed in the cartulary this being doubtless due to the mediaeval scribe's unfamiliarity with the place-names. These were first written down in thirteenth century documents and incorporated in the later cartulary which has been transcribed as mentioned earlier.

Taking the above points in order, Nutshambles is well known as the meeting place of the parishes of Copthorne Hundred (Blair & Renn³ and Lever⁴) along Headley Road and Walton Road. From a meeting of the court baron early in 1575 there is a reference to the Portway in the vicinity of the Breach which Lawrence shows had a small northern portion of 12 acres.

The item of Merlesherne is the most interesting in that its modern counterpart, Pleasure Pit (which Lawrence called Abbot's Pit) has no relation to the medieval locality which was the subject of a manorial *v.* ecclesiastical lawsuit in 1492/93 (Smith 1979⁵). From the places named in the cartulary, the early "Abbotisput" lay some two miles to the north-east but filled in during the making of Alexandra Park recreation ground, south of Mill Road, Epsom.

The name Werehull means Lookout Hill and would be on the high part of Epsom and Ashtead Commons just south of the present Dorking Road at a height of 250 feet.

Lastly we come to Kocschete, the northernmost point of Ashtead now called Woodcock Corner where, in a glade in the present Newton Wood, snare nets were spread into which Woodcock were driven and shot with crossbows for food (personal communication by Mr Nail). From this point the Epsom boundary ran up to Chessington, down south to Tattenham Corner and across Walton Downs westwards to come in at Motschambles and so, as Lawrence says, "where begun".

Such well-known historians as R. B. Pugh and Professor W. G. Hoskins stress the importance of the early use of such prime sources as cartularies. It must be admitted that

neglect of this good advice has resulted in the understandable assumption that the Abbot's Pit of the fifteenth century was the same as that drawn by Lawrence in Stuart times and maintained by subsequent writers.

The writer wishes to express his thanks to Mr Nail for supplying the details from the Chertsey cartularly and for his patience in answering various queries arising therefrom.

NOTES

1. Chertsey Abbey Cartularies, *Surrey Record Society*, XII, No. 52, Vol. II, p. 327, 1958.
 2. Smith, J. E., *Ashtead Parish Magazine*, pp. ix, x, July 1903.
 3. Blair, W. J. and Renn, D. F., Chap. 4, p. 35
 4. Lever, R. A. Chap. 1, p. 21
 5. Smith, K. N. Chap. 5, p. 45
- } *Ashtead, a Village Transformed*
(editor Alan A. Jackson), 1979.

R. A. LEVER.

THE HOWARD FAMILY AND SURREY

The Dukes of Norfolk can be classified in two series; the first consists of five dukes of the Mowbray family starting in 1397 until the fifth duke of this series died in 1475/76. On his death the titles of Duke of Norfolk and the Earldoms of Surrey, Nottingham and Warren became extinct.

The title of Duke of Norfolk was conferred on the Duke of York, who as an infant married Ann, Countess of Norfolk, and one of the princes in the Tower, was murdered in 1483.

Richard III revived the title, bestowing it on John, son of Sir Robert Howard and Lady Margaret Mowbray, in 1483. Lady Margaret was the daughter of Elizabeth daughter and co-heir of Richard Fitzallan, Earl of Arundel. Through her, the Howard family inherited three-quarters of the Manor of Dorking. This Duke died at Bosworth in 1485.

The 4th Duke, his descendant (1536–72) married first in 1556 Mary, daughter of the Earl of Arundel. On her death in 1557, the Earl settled the Manor of Ashtead on the Dukes of Norfolk. The Duke was beheaded by Queen Elizabeth. The title was restored by James I and again on the restoration of Charles II in 1660. The fifth Duke died in 1677 and was succeeded by his brother Henry, who three years before he died in 1683/4 sold the Manor of Ashtead to his kinsman Sir Robert Howard.

Neither the Manor of Ashtead nor that of Dorking had a residence of any importance and the Howard family tended to lease these Manors while they resided in Cumberland, in their castles of Corby, Naworth and Grayshott. The last belonged to Hon. Charles Howard, the son of Henry Frederick the fourth Duke and brother of Thomas and Henry the 5th and 6th Dukes. This Charles (c. 1630–95) built Deepdene at Dorking with its laboratory and grass amphitheatre, like that at Claremont.

The Archives at Arundel Castle contain details of the rents paid on the demesne lands of Ashtead and the estate of Lower Ashtead, transmitted to the Howard representatives in Westmorland in 1652. (*Archive 1427.*)

Also at Arundel Castle is an important series of letters 1744–63 written by John White, the agent of Dorking to Charles Howard (1720–86) who was the grandson of the founder of Deepdene and who, in 1777 became the 10th Duke of Norfolk. (*Archive 1226.*)

Many of the letters describe the transport of furniture of Deepdene from Dorking to the castle of Greyshott in Cumberland, where the Howards were living. Comments are made on the difficulty of finding a seat in Surrey, the difficulty of disposing of the old house and the high cost of living in Surrey.

ARUNDEL CASTLE ARCHIVE

A 1427
An^o 1652

Hoffe and Dribecke
in the County of Westmorland

ASHTEAD

The yearly Rents
to be paid
for the farmers
or Domesne lands
at Ashtead Com. Surr.

Mr. Peter Evans for the
farme altogether which
he holds

The free and coppihold Rents
of the manors of Ashtead
for a whole yeare are charged

at

} 230 - 00 - 00

} 024 - 07 - 04

254 - 07 - 04

The Landlords are to pay
all assessments Rogations of
Houses with Duties officies
ffees and wayes etc.

(By courtesy of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., C.B., C.B.E., M.C., D.L.)

G. J. GOLLIN.

CORRIGENDA. PROCEEDINGS, VOLUME 4, No. 4, 1980

Page 94. Item 89, line 5. For "*lion rampart*" read "*lion rampant*".

Page 105. Item dated 1683, Bargain and sale. For "*Andrew Newport, Gent. of the Inner Temple*" read "*Andrew Newport, Esq. of St. Martins-in-the-Field*".

MEDIAEVAL DEEDS OF THE LEATHERHEAD DISTRICT

By W. J. BLAIR

PART IV

PROPERTIES, MAINLY OF THE DE MICKLEHAM AND DE APERDELE FAMILIES, IN MICKLEHAM AND ELSEWHERE

INTRODUCTION

In this issue and the next we present deeds connected with the de Mickleham and de Aperdele families and their estates, principally in Mickleham. Of the fifty-two texts only three originals are now extant, though most of the remainder survived until the late eighteenth century in the archives of the Stidolph family. Luckily William Bray saw them shortly before, in his own words, "an agent of Mr Chapman's burnt all the ancient deeds as useless lumber" (Manning and Bray, *History of Surrey*, ii, 654). This destruction only involved the older material: deeds of the early sixteenth century onwards from the same accumulation passed into a solicitor's custody and are now preserved at Guildford Muniment Room (Deposit 63). Among them are two of the early deeds seen by Bray (103-4), while a third (123) is now in the British Library.

For the remainder, which must be presumed permanently lost, three sources are available: two sets of manuscript notes by Bray, and the manorial descents for Mickleham, Leatherhead and Headley in Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*. Each includes material absent from the other two, and it is clear that some of Bray's notes are still missing. The present abstracts are therefore conflation based on a comparison of sources, for which the following abbreviations (prefixing page-references) are used:

BNA: Eight manuscript pages of outline abstracts of medieval and post-medieval deeds headed "From old deeds which I had in my hands WB", in a volume of miscellaneous notes (Guildford Muniment Room 85/41/1 pp. 379-86).

BNB: Scattered references in a volume of manuscript notes on manorial history etc. (Guildford Muniment Room 85/2/2(2)).

M & B: Scattered references in O. Manning and W. Bray, *The history and antiquities of the county of Surrey*, ii (1809).

With these have been incorporated eleven closely related documents from the public records: 111, 119, 120-1 and 125 from the Feet of Fines, and 114 and 134-7 from enrolments on the dorsos of the Close Rolls. With four exceptions (103-6) the texts are arranged here as one chronological series (107-42), though they relate to the splitting and re-combining of three or four different elements in a complex manorial pattern.

A distinct group of eleven deeds (143-53) survive as slightly abbreviated abstracts entered on the City of London Plea and Memoranda Roll A21 (1375-6), mm. 1-2, in the City Record Office, Guildhall. They are preceded by a bill, brought by Thomas Cosyn on 26 November 1375, complaining that John Kirketon and Henry Whitewell, executors of Helen widow of Thomas atte Leghe, were detaining the deeds, which Cosyn claimed by inheritance. The parties being summoned, the executors surrendered the deeds to the complainant, who was mainprised to save the court harmless if any other person should claim them. These deeds, all of which relate to de Aperdele property, are referenced here by the abbreviation PMR, followed by the number of the item in the enrolled sequence.

The lords of the Mickleham manors held in chief, and were thus directly responsible to the Crown for feudal dues when property changed hands. This fact produced a large number

of royal instruments administering the King's financial rights, licencing alienations, or pardoning alienations already made without licence. These official documents compliment the private texts printed here; although abstracts are already available in the calendars of Patent, Close and Fine Rolls, a summary of the essential information will be published as an appendix in the next issue.

For permission to publish these abstracts we are grateful to Mrs Henda Bray, the Guildford Muniment Room, the City of London Record Office and the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

TEXTS

Miscellaneous deeds relating to Leatherhead

103 William de Abernun to God and the Brethren of the Hospital of the Holy Cross of Reygat'. Grant (for 30s) of 4 ac. in Willamesdene in Ledrede parish, extending lengthwise on land of William le Moyne to the E and W, which I held of William de Apelderl' and Henry his brother. To hold at rents of a pair of gloves or $\frac{1}{2}$ d to me and heirs at Easter, 1d to William de Apelderl' and heirs at the same term, a root of ginger to Henry de Apeldrl' and heirs at Christmas, and 6d to the chief lord of the fee at the same term, for all service. Warranty. Sealing. *Witnesses*: Sir Robert de Micleham knight, Wigan de Chereburg', John de Apelderl', William le Moyne, John de Ponesherst, Robert de la Lea, John de la Frithe, Adam de la Theghe, Henry de Buxeto, William Pinchun, and others. *Seal lost*. [c. 1250-80] [Guildford Muniment Room 63/2(i); noted BNA p. 379, M & B p. 667.]

104 John Pinchun to the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of the Holy Cross of Reigat'. Release of 6d annual rent which they have been accustomed to pay me for land in Ledred parish called Wolandesden'. Sealing. *Witnesses*: Robert de la Lea, John de Apelderl', William le Moyne, Thomas Franciscus, Adam de Cumbe, Roger le Quareur, Simon Lamb, John Garland', and others. *Seal lost*. [c. 1250-80.] [Guildford Muniment Room 63/2(ii); tied to 103 with a contemporary thong.]

105 John de Cherreburgh son of Roger de Cherreburgh to Ralph Bercarius of Clendon. Grant of a messuage and land in Leddred. 20 Edward I [1291/2]. [BNA p. 383; now lost.]

106 Agreement between the Prior and Convent of Reygate on one part, and Thomas Bakere and Henry at Welle, executors of the will of Roger Apelderlee, on the other; in the presence of Richard Earl of Arundel and Surrey and the Prior of Merton, entire and trusty friends of both parties. The Prior and Convent were bound to pay 6 marks yearly for a secular chaplain to sing for the souls of Roger and his ancestors in the chapel of Our Lady of Ledrede, as appears by the foundation of the chantry. A secular priest cannot be found and maintained for 6 marks, but the Prior of Reygate and the said Thomas and Henry, being unwilling that the merit purchased by Roger for his soul during his lifetime should be lost, unanimously agree that the secular chaplain shall be changed into a chaplain canon in Reigate Priory, thus: One canon in the said Priory, singing daily at the altar of Our Lady there, shall take into his mass a special collect for Roger's soul (that is, the collect *Unus cui proprium est misereri* etc.); and they shall celebrate his obit once yearly. The Prior of Reygate and his successors shall take an oath for the due performance of this agreement; granting to Thomas and Henry as security 6 marks yearly from their estate at Mickleham, to be void if they duly perform the said services or if the Bishop of Winchester or his successors or Roger's heirs shall sue for the 6 marks according to the original foundation. The Prior and Convent shall pay to Thomas and Henry 4d as seisin of the said annuity, and also 40 marks which they have by grant of their most honoured lord the Earl of Arundel and Surrey of his alms to the said executors to do therewith what they please for Roger's soul. 14 December 15 Edward III [1341]. [*In French*.] *Seal of Reigate Priory*. [M & B p. 670, who state

that the original had been in the possession of Lady Mary Tryon, but that "this, with other curious old deeds, was destroyed by Mr *Chapman's* Agent as useless, but the late Mr. *Tucker* of *Betchworth* Castle took a copy of it Lady *Mary Tryon* had lands near *Letherhead* . . . called *April's*, which is no doubt a corruption of *Aperdele's*." For the dispute settled by this agreement see A. Heales, *Records of Merton Priory* (London, 1898), 245–6.]

Deeds relating to the manorial descent of Mickleham

107 John de Mykleham, son and heir of Gilbert, to Alice daughter of John de Aperdele. Settlement of the manor of Mykleham for life; remainder to me. 11 Edward II [1317/18]. [BNB p. 421, M & B p. 654; now lost. Alice was John's wife: see Winchester episcopal register Asser f.2^v.]

108 John de Mickleham to John Dewey. Grant of the manor [of Mickleham], in marriage with my daughter, reserving a part to myself. 1 Edward III [1327/8]. [M & B p. 653; now lost.]

109 John de Mykleham to John Dewey and Margery his wife, daughter of John de Mykleham [by a former wife], and the heirs of their bodies. Grant of my manor of Mykleham with the houses built thereon, and all lands, rents, services etc.; remainder to myself in default of issue. 1 Edward III [1327/8]. [BNB p. 421, M & B p. 654; now lost.]

110 John de Mykelham to John son of Adam de Aperdele and John de Mykelham his own son. Mortgage of a messuage [worth 3s], 2s 8d rent and the advowson of the church [worth 25 marks], reserving to myself the rest of the manor [of Mickleham]. 4 Edward III [1330/1]. [M & B p. 657; now lost.]

111 Final concord, York, Easter in 3 weeks 10 Edward III [21 April 1336] and afterwards conceded and recorded there on the quindene of Trinity in the same year, between John Dewy and wife Margery plaintiffs and John de Mickelham defendant, concerning the manor of Mickelham except 100 ac. land, 200 ac. pasture and £8 rent. The defendant acknowledged the property as the plaintiffs' right, and surrendered; to hold in chief to them and the heirs of their bodies for due service. Warranty. Reversion, in default of the plaintiffs' issue, to the defendant and his heirs, to hold in chief for due service. The plaintiffs gave the defendant £100. This concord was made at the King's order. [Foot; P.R.O. CP25 (i)/229/45(11).]

112 John de Mickelham to Roger de Aperdele of Lederede. Release of all lands, tenements, rents, services etc. in Mykelham and Nywdegate. 10 Edward III [1336/7]. [BNA p. 383; now lost.]

113 John de Fridelee [son of John Dewey] to Roger de Aperdele. Sale of the manor of Mickleham, reserving Fridley. [*Date not stated, presumably c. 1325–50.*] [M & B p. 653; now lost.]

114 John de Mikelham to Sir John de Westmancote clerk. Grant of the next presentation to Mikelham church, in my patronage. Sealing. *Witnesses:* William de Weston, William Huse, John Randulf, Roland de Wikford, John atte Leye, Thomas Faukes of Ledrede, and others. London, 15 August 11 Edward III [1337]. [Transcript endorsed on close roll, P.R.O. C54/159 m. 41d, with memorandum of acknowledgement in Chancery on 16 August.]

115 John de Mickleham to Reygate Priory. Grant of the advowson of Mickleham church, together with [*the part of Mickleham manor reserved in 108, later the manor of Westhumble*]. 17 Edward III [1343/4]. [M & B p. 653; now lost.]

116 Thomas son and heir of William Cosyn to Thomas de Berwe. Grant of all my lands, rents and services in Mickleham. 4 Richard II [1380/1]. [BNA p. 382, M & B p. 658; now lost.]

117 Joan Tylly of Mykelham widow to John Leaugre of the same. Grant of land called le Wolwhelve in the east field of that vill. 13 Richard II [1389/90]. [BNA p. 383; now lost.]

118 Thomas de Bergh to Robert Spray. Grant of a curtilage and 10 ac. abutting a curtilage of the Bishop of Winchester, now Powells. To hold at rent of 10s, and suit of court at my manor of Bergh [in Mickleham] twice yearly. 14 Richard II [1390/1]. [BNA p. 382, M & B p. 654; now lost.]

119 Final concord, Westminster, quindene of Trinity 14 Richard II [4 June 1391], between Mr Nicholas de Wykeham clerk and Mr John Campeden's clerk plaintiffs and Roger de Friddelee defendant, concerning 133 ac. land, 150 ac. pasture, 6 ac. wood and 14s rent in Mikelham. Roger acknowledged the property as the right of Mr Nicholas, and released it to the plaintiffs and the heirs of Mr Nicholas. Warranty. The plaintiffs gave Roger £100. [Foot; P.R.O. CP25(i)/231/63(28).]

120 Final concord, Westminster, quindene of Trinity 14 Richard II [4 June 1391], between Mr Nicholas de Wykeham clerk and Mr John Campeden' clerk plaintiffs and John le Freke of Feccham defendant, concerning 8 ac. in Mykelham. The defendant acknowledged the land as the right of Mr Nicholas because both plaintiffs had it of his own gift, and released it to the plaintiffs and the heirs of Mr Nicholas. Warranty. The plaintiffs gave the defendant 20 marks. [Foot; P.R.O. CP25(i)/231/63(31).]

121 Final concord, Westminster, Michaelmas in one month 15 Richard II [28 October 1391], between Mr Nicholas de Wykeham clerk and Mr John Campeden' clerk plaintiffs and John Apperdele son of John Apperdele of Ledrede defendant, concerning 133 ac. land, 150 ac. pasture, 6 ac. wood and 14s rent in Mykelham. The defendant acknowledged the property as the right of Mr Nicholas, and released it to the plaintiffs and the heirs of Mr Nicholas. Warranty. The plaintiffs gave the defendant £100. [Foot; P.R.O. CP25(i)/231/63(32).]

122 Roger Fridley of Mickleham to Sir Robert Spaldyng, rector of Mickleham. Demise (for 10s) of three closes lying together enclosed near the rectory. To hold for forty years at rent of 3s 4d. 15 Richard II [1391/2]. [M & B p. 655; now lost.]

123 Juliana Husee to John Martyn, William Yerde, Thomas Kyrkeby and John Market. Release, in my widowhood, of the lands, tenements etc. which I held jointly with William Huse, once my husband, during my life in Mykkelham and Ledrede. Mykkelham, Thursday before the Purification, 5 Henry IV [31 January 1404]. *Seal: Crowned letter R between two ears of corn. Red wax.* [Brit. Lib. Add. Ch. 71029; noted BNA p. 383. Add. Ch. 71075 is a Mickleham deed of 1516 from the same source.]

124 William Redeford and Joan [his wife] to William Wymeldon. Grant of lands called Colnehurst and Shortenest in Mykelham and West B[etchworth?]. 2 Henry VI [1423/4]. [BNA p. 382; now lost.]

125 Final concord, Westminster, octave of Purification 3 Henry VI [9 February 1425] and afterwards conceded and recorded there on the quindene of Easter in the same year, between William Wymeldon' plaintiff and William Redeforde and Joan his wife defendants, concerning a ninth part of 40 ac. land, 30 ac. pasture and 30 ac. wood in Mikelham and Westbechesworthe. The defendants acknowledged the property as the plaintiff's right because he had it of their gift, and released it for themselves and Joan's heirs. The plaintiff gave the defendants 20 marks. [Foot; P.R.O. CP25(i)/232/70(12).]

126 John atte Legh the elder to Walter Urry, Thomas Slyfeld and William Assherst. Grant of all lands, rent etc. called Aguylens in Reygate, Mykelham and Estbechyworth which I lately had be grant of Isabel Wykes and which were late of Edmund Ludlowe. *Witnesses:* John Skynner and others. 12 Henry VI [1433/4]. [BNA p. 382; now lost.]

127 William Wymeldon to John Feriby Esq., Thomas Morstede Esq., William Otteworthe and Thomas Grofham. Grant of all my lands, rents and services in Mikelham, Lederede, Horle and Reygate. To hold for their lives, with remainder to my son Ralph and his heirs. 13 Henry VI [1434/5]. [BNA p. 383, M & B p. 651; now lost.]

128 Roger Fridele of Mykleham to James Janyn and Nicholas Glover. Demise, for 100 years, of my lands and tenements, in Mykelham called Frydeles which I inherited on the death of John Dewy my father, with all wards, marriages etc. and the advowson of the church. To hold at rent of a red rose. 2 March 13 Henry VI [1435]. [BNB p. 424, M & B p. 655; now lost.]

129 Roger Fridele of Mykelham to James Janyn and Nicholas Glover. Conveyance in fee of the capital message of Frideles which I inherited on the death of John Dewey my father. 4 March 13 Henry VI [1435]. [BNB pp. 421, 424; now lost.]

130 The trustees of Roger Fredele to William son of William Ashurst of Estbechworth. Conveyance of all our lands, rents and services in Mickleham parish called Hye Asshurst, and all other lands, rents and services in Mickleham late of the said Roger. 14 March 17 Henry VI [1439]. [BNA p. 381, M & B p. 656; now lost.]

131 William Wymeldon, son and heir of Ralph Wymeldon deceased, to Thomas Wymeldon his brother. Grant of all lands, rents and services in Dorking, Newdegate and Westbechworth. 19 Henry VI [1440/1]. [BNA p. 383; now lost.]

132 William Wymeldon, son and heir of Ralph Wymeldon, to . . . Grant of land in Ledred which William my grandfather and others of my ancestors held. 20 Henry VI [1441/2]. [M & B p. 667; now lost.]

133 Thomas Morstede Esq., William Sydeney Esq., Edmund Mulle, Robert Wyntereshull, William Utteworthe, Ralph Agmondesham, Arnold Brocas and Thomas Grofham, to William Wymeldon son and heir of Ralph Wymeldon. Release of all those manors, lands, rents, services and reversions which we had by grant of William Wymeldon the same William's grandfather, and of the said William himself, in Mikelham, Lederede and elsewhere in Surrey and Sussex. 20 Henry VI [1441/2]. [BNA p. 383, M & B p. 651; now lost.]

134 Richard Horton gentleman to John Wydowesson, citizen and saddler of London, and Isabel his wife. Demise of all my lands and tenements in Mikelham called the manor of Mikelham otherwise Foydelees [*sic*], with wards, marriages, heriots etc. and the advowson of Mikelham church. To hold of the chief lords of that fee for due service. Sealing. *Witnesses*: Thomas Holme, James Janyn', Nicholas Glover, and others. Mikelham, 6 May 27 Henry VI [1449]. [Transcript endorsed on close roll, P.R.O. C54/299 m. 10d.]

134A Richard Horton gentleman to Richard George Esq. Power of attorney to deliver seisin [*as in 134*]. Sealing. 7 May 27 Henry VI [1449]. [Transcript endorsed on close roll, P.R.O. C54/299 m. 10d, with memorandum of acknowledgement of both deeds in Chancery on 8 May.]

135 John Wydowesson, citizen and saddler of London, and Isabel his wife to Thomas Holme. Power of attorney to receive from Richard Horton' gentleman seisin of all lands in Mikelham called the manor of Mikelham otherwise Fridelees, with wards, marriages etc. and the advowson of Mikelham church, according to Richard's charter. Sealing. 6 May 27 Henry VI [1449]. [Transcript endorsed on close roll, P.R.O. C54/299 m. 9d, with memorandum of acknowledgement in Chancery on 27 May.]

136 John Wydowesson', citizen and saddler of London, and Isabel his wife to Peter Ardern' chief baron of the exchequer, William Grond, William Wydowesson' and John Lokke, citizens and mercers of London. Grant of all our lands and tenements in Mikelham called

the manor of Mikelham otherwise Frydelees, with wards, marriages etc. and the advowson of Mikelham church. To hold of the chief lords of that fee for due service. Warranty. Sealing. *Witnesses*: William Sandes, Thomas Holme, Henry Skynner, Henry Carpenter, Robert Sapilton' and others. Mikelham, 16 May 27 Henry VI [1449]. [Transcript endorsed on close roll, P.R.O. C54/299 m. 9d.]

137 John Wydowesson', citizen and saddler of London, and Isabel his wife to Richard George and Thomas Holme. Power of attorney to deliver seisin [*as in 136*]. Sealing. Mikelham, 16 May 27 Henry VI [1449]. [Transcript endorsed on close roll, P.R.O. C54/299 m. 9d, with memorandum of acknowledgement of both deeds in Chancery on 29 May.]

138 Isabel Wymeldon, widow of Ralph Wymeldon of Mikelham, to Richard Wymeldon her son. Release of all lands, rents and services in Mickleham formerly of Laurence Downes. 3 Edward IV [1463/4]. [BNA p. 383, M & B p. 651; now lost.]

139 William Asshurst to John Lord Audeley, Nicholas Gaynsford Esq., Bartholomew Bolney Esq., William Gange Esq., William Merston Esq., Robert Hardyng citizen and goldsmith of London, Richard Bolney, Richard Skynner, Thomas Newdegate, John Skynner of Reygate and John Wheler of Lygh. Grant of all my lands, rents and services in the vills and parishes of Estbechworth, Bokeland, Hedlegh, Mykelham, Nutfeld, Burstowe, Godalming, Capell and Newdegate, 16 Edward IV [1476/7]. [BNA p. 381, M & B p. 656; now lost.]

140 William Shirley to John Wymeldon son and heir of William Wymeldon. Release of the manor[?] of Northbury in Mickleham and Ledered, which I lately held, jointly with William Sydeney, Edmund Mylle and Ralph Agmondesham deceased, of the said William Wymeldon's feoffment. 19 Edward IV [1479/80]. [BNA p. 382, M & B p. 651; now lost.]

141 "John Downe gent. husbond unto Johan the yonger daughter of William Wymbeldon deceased makes partition of all that the place or manor of Norbury in the parish of Mykelham which was of the said William Wymbeldon at tyme of his decease with lands rent and services in Mekilham and Ledred; And of all other manors lands tenements rent and services of said William at tyme of his decease in the parish of Horley or elsewhere in Surrey, of which manors lands and tenements a manor called Apperley with certain parcels of land been sett and lye on the est syde or parte of a rever there, which ryver ledyth downe towards Ledred brygge, And said manor called Norbury with other lands and tenements been sett and lye on the west syde or part of the said ryver." These are partitioned between Isabel wife of Thomas Stodewolfe and Joan wife of John Downe, daughters and heiresses of William Wymeldon, so that Isabel has the manor of Norbury in Mickleham and Joan has the manors, lands, rents and services in Horley. "Except all such lands and tenements as belong to the manor of Deane in Horley which been at the west syde of the ryver." "So that he of aforesaid [?] John Downe or of Thomas Stodewolfe senior and heyre of Thomas Stodewolfe gent. that maryed Isabell the elder daughter of said William Wymbeldon." 30 August 14 Henry VII [1498]. [BNA p. 379, M & B pp. 651-2; now lost.]

142 John Agmondesham [of Ledered] to Sir Thomas Brian chief justice of common pleas, Humphrey Conyngesby sergeant-at-law, John Legh of Stockwell Esq., Richard Merlond Esq., Thomas Champneys Esq., John Knoile Esq., Humphrey Hery, Richard Tykhull and John Merries. Grant of my estate [$\frac{1}{4}$ of the manor of Pachevesham in Ledered, a messuage, two gardens, 130 ac. meadow, 20 ac. pasture and 10 ac. wood in Ledered and Fecham]. To hold in trust to fulfil my will. 16 June 15 Henry VII [1500]. [M & B p. 669; now lost.]

Aperdele family deeds transcribed on London Plea and Memoranda Roll A21

143 William Appelderl' to Roger de Mikelham son of Gilbert de Mikelham. Grant, in free marriage with Basild my daughter, of a virgate of my land in the vill of Mikelham

which I had by grant of Sir John de Chereburg' son of Wigan de Chereburg'. Grant also of 3½ ac. in the same vill which I once held of John Rusphus in Mikelham. To hold to Roger and Basild and the legitimate heirs of their bodies, with remainder in default to me and my heirs, at rents of 5s at Easter to Sir John de Chereburg and heirs, and 2s at Easter and Michaelmas to me. Warranty. [c. 1280-1320.] [PMR 5.]

144 John son of Adam de Aperdele to Maud sister of William atte Burgh'. Grant (indented) of ½ ac. in the field of Ledrede at la Stoneshende etc. To hold to her and the legitimate heirs of her body, with remainder in default to William atte Burgh' and the heirs of his body, at rent of 2d at Easter. Warranty. Reversion to me and my heirs in default of heirs of Maud and William. Ledrede, Tuesday on the Annunciation 19 Edward II [25 March 1326]. [PMR 8.]

145 John de Aperdele to William le Lepere and John son of John de Mikelham the younger. Grant (indented) of all my land at Loslee in Ledrede [sic] which I acquired from John Payn. To hold to them, and the legitimate heirs of the body of John son of John, doing for me and my heirs due service to the chief lords of the fee(s). Warranty. Reversion in default to me and my right heirs. Ledrede, Monday after Circumcision 6 Edward III [4 January 1333]. [PMR 11.]

146 John son of John de Aperdele to John de Hegham of Norhampton, John son of John de Mikelham the younger and Alice Skernyng'. Grant of all tenements in Ledrede, Mikelham, Hedlegh and Newedegate. To hold to them, and to the heirs of the bodies of John son of John and Alice (excepting the rents of all my tenants, and the glebe and patronage of Mikelham church, in which John son of John is joined with me in acquisition, and a messuage and curtilage on la Bergh', and ½ ac. in the field of Ledrede acquired from Henry de Doune), at rents of £10 at Michaelmas to me for life, and 1d to my heirs after my death, for all service. Remainder in default to Roger brother of the said John de Mikelham and the heirs of his body, with reversion to me or my nearest heirs. If John son of John, Alice and Roger default in the £10 rent, I may re-enter and permanently retain. Warranty. Ledrede, Friday after St Barnabas 9 Edward III [16 June 1335]. [PMR 3.]

147 John son and heir of John Aperdele to John son of John Mickleham the younger (son of Alice his sister), Roger brother of the said John, and the legitimate heirs of their bodies. Release (indented) of all lands, tenements, rents etc. in Niwdegate parish; reserving to me for life housbote and heybote for all my tenements in Ledrede and Mikelham parishes, by view of John, Roger or their tenant in the said tenement(s) of Niwdegate. Warranty. Niwdegate, Monday before Michaelmas 10 Edward III [23 September 1336]. [PMR 2.]

148 John son of Adam de Doune of Wauton' parish to Sir John de Aperdele chaplain, son and heir of John de Aperdele of Ledrede parish. Grant (indented) of all lands, rents and tenements in Ledrede, Mickelham, Hodlegh' and Niwdegate parishes. To hold for life of the chief lords etc.; remainders after his death to (i) John son of John de Mikelham the younger and the legitimate heirs of his body, and (ii) Roger son of John Mikelham, brother of the said John, and the legitimate heirs of his body; reversion in default to the said Sir John de Aperdele and his nearest kin. Warranty. Ledrede, Thursday after translation of St Thomas the Martyr 11 Edward III [10 July 1337]. [PMR 1.]

149 John son and heir of John de Aperdele to John son of John Mikelham the younger, Roger brother of the said John and the legitimate heirs of their bodies. Release of all lands and tenements in Niwdegate parish. The grantees will acquit all the said tenements etc. against the lords of those fee(s), and against Robert de Weston' in 20s p.a. owing to him from them for life. I may enter and distrain after 15 days' default in payment of the said 20s. Warranty. Niwdegate, 4 May 12 Edward III [1338]. [PMR 4.]

150 John son of John Mikelham the younger to Roger son of Adam de Aperdele of Ledrede and Henry his son. Grant of all lands and tenements which I have in Ledrede, Mikelham and Hodlegh by grant of John de Aperdele the elder; reserving to me and my heirs all lands and tenements held of William Husee. To hold to them, and to the heirs of Henry's body, of the chief etc.; remainder in default to Roger's right heirs. Warranty. Ledred, 20 April 17 Edward III [1343]. [PMR 6.]

151 John son of John de Mikelham the younger to Roger son of Adam de Aperdele, Henry his son and the heirs of Henry's body. Release of all lands and tenements which I have in Ledred, Mikelham and Hodlegh parishes by grant of John de Aperdele the elder; reserving to me and my heirs all tenements and lands held of William Husee. Remainder to Roger's right heirs in default of Henry's issue. Ledred, Sunday after Hilary 17 Edward III [18 January 1344]. [PMR 7.]

152 Roger de Aperdele to John Wyrkelot and Emma his wife. Grant (indented) of that cottage in Mikelham which Walter Galyan once held. To hold for their lives at rent of 12d at Michaelmas, heriot and relief on the death of any tenant, suit every three weeks at the court of Aperdele, beadle service etc. Remainder after their deaths to Geoffrey son of Hugh de Brompton' and the legitimate heirs of his body, with reversion in default to me and my heirs. Warranty. Tuesday after Nativity of St John Baptist 20 Edward III [27 June 1346]. [PMR 10.]

153 John de Toune of Ledrede to Roger de Aperdele of the same, John son of John de Mickelham the younger, and the said John's heirs. Release and confirmation of all lands and tenements which I have by the said Roger's grant in the villis of Ledrede, Mickelham and Hodlegh. To hold of the chief lords of those fees for due service. Sealing. *Witnesses:* Gilbert de Ledrede, Robert de Westone of Dorkyngg', Walter le Hore, Henry le Rede, John atte Legh' of Hodlegh', John Asshbrok', Richard le Longe, and others. Ledrede, Sunday before Michaelmas 27 Edward III [22 September 1353]. [PMR 9.]

[*To be continued*]

THE OLD RISING SUN, FETCHAM

By W. J. BLAIR

With a Note by JOHN H. HARVEY

PREFATORY NOTE

THIS ARTICLE has been long in the making. The Old Rising Sun (now the Pilgrim's Restaurant) was first recognised as a significant medieval building by Dr John H. Harvey, who investigated and surveyed it on 26 September, 1946. Subsequent documentary work, mainly by Mr J. G. W. Lewarne, elucidated the later history of the building and threw some light on the long-established tradition that it had once been a chapel. Here matters rested until 1976, when our Editor asked me to prepare the earlier work for publication. A fresh examination then showed that certain important features had been revealed since Dr Harvey's survey, notably the remains of an original timber-framed back wall. The new discoveries suggested some re-interpretation.

These circumstances dictated the manner of presenting the evidence. Dr Harvey's survey drawing, reproduced as Fig. 2, shows the relationship of the medieval range to the rest of the building and records such structural features as were visible in 1946, notably the roof and large-scale profiles of the mouldings. Fig. 3 adds to this the recently-exposed fragments of framing and illustrates the interpretation advanced here. It is important to note that the long section on Fig. 3 faces in the opposite direction from that on Fig. 2. The lower half of Fig. 1 is based on a sketch by Dr Harvey. The description and discussion owe a great deal to the work of Dr Harvey, who has kindly added his own observations in a Note (printed here between the main text and the appendices). I am also very grateful to Mr and Mrs A. Demetriou, the present proprietors, for their hospitality; to Mr J. G. W. Lewarne for his extensive historical notes relating to the property; to Mr G. Hayward for the material printed as Appendix C; and to Mr F. B. Benger and Miss Joan M. Harding for help of various kinds.

POSITION AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

The Old Rising Sun lies half a mile west of the centre of Leatherhead, just on the Fetcham side of the parish boundary and at the junction of Lower Road with Guildford Road (National Grid TQ 1600 5606). In 1791 (Fig. 1, lower half) it occupied a small corner curtilage (plot 379½), surrounded on two sides by an enclosure called 'Rising Sun Meadow' which, on its east side, adjoined another called 'Chapel Mead'.

The tenement was a copyhold of Fetcham manor, and its descent can be traced through the surviving court books (see Appendix A). The first relevant entry, in 1707, describes it as a customary messuage or tenement called 'le Chapell House',¹ a name by which it continued to be known throughout the eighteenth century. In 1802 the property appears as the "customary messuage or tenement, barn, stable, garden and orchard called Chapel House . . . now in part used as a brewhouse in the occupation of the executors or devisees named in the will of . . . Thomas Cooper, and a public house called or known by the name of the Rising Sun in the occupation of James Weller".² Thereafter the terms Chapel House and Rising Sun are treated as synonymous. Among Thomas Cooper's property sold in 1805 was the Rising Sun, comprising "a convenient copyhold Dwelling-house (formerly called the Chapel-House) in the occupation of William Weller, tenant at will", at £20 rent, with a brewhouse, storeroom and cellar.³ The 1791 tithe schedule confirms the identification by listing plot 379½ as the Rising Sun Alehouse with barn, yard, garden and orchard, in the tenure of Mrs Cooper.⁴

The tradition suggested by these entries also came to the attention of the topographer Nathaniel Salmon, who wrote in 1736 that in Fetcham parish "near *Lethered* Bridge is an

Fig. 2. The Old Rising Sun: survey made in 1946. [J. H. Harvey]

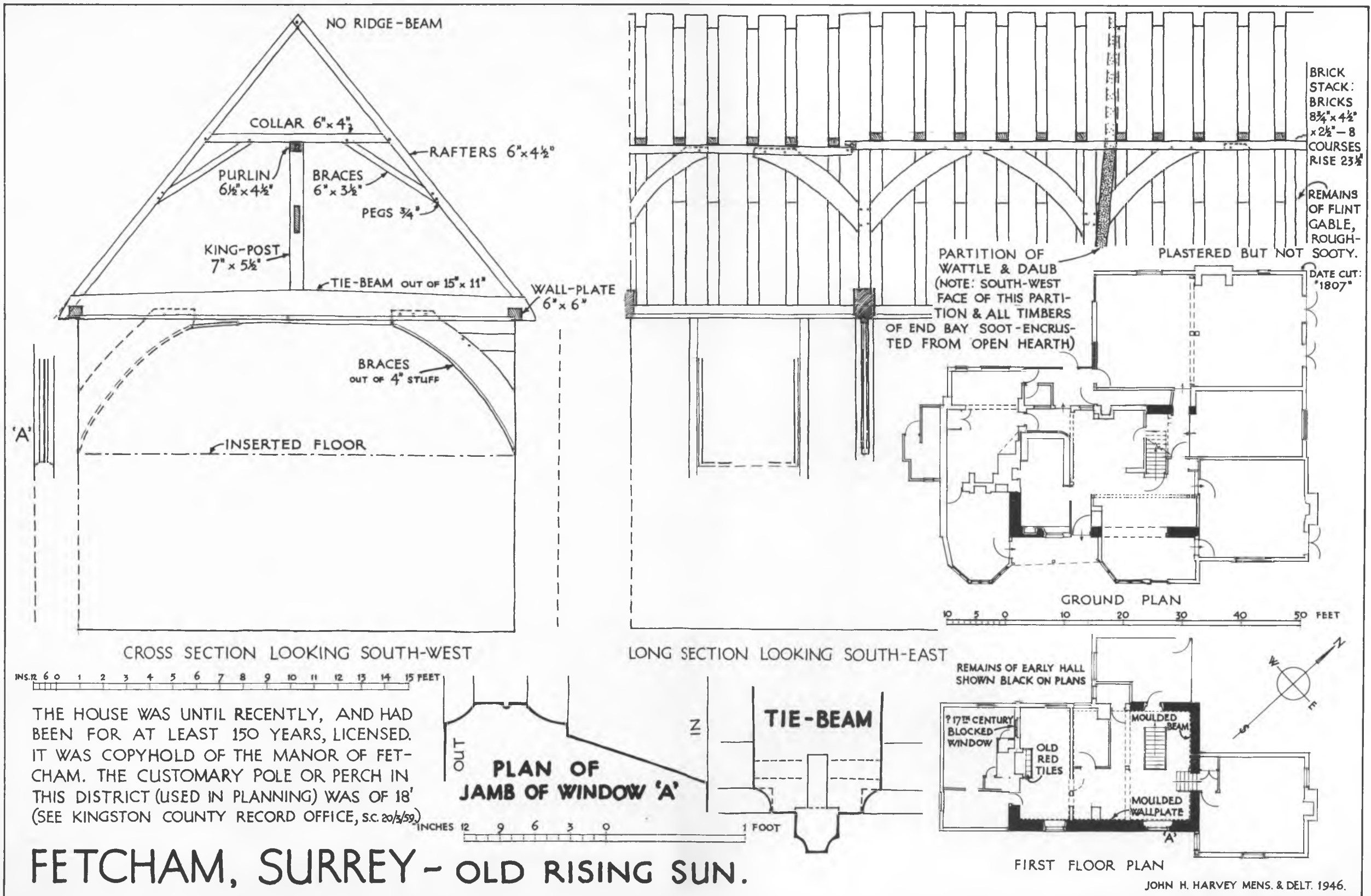
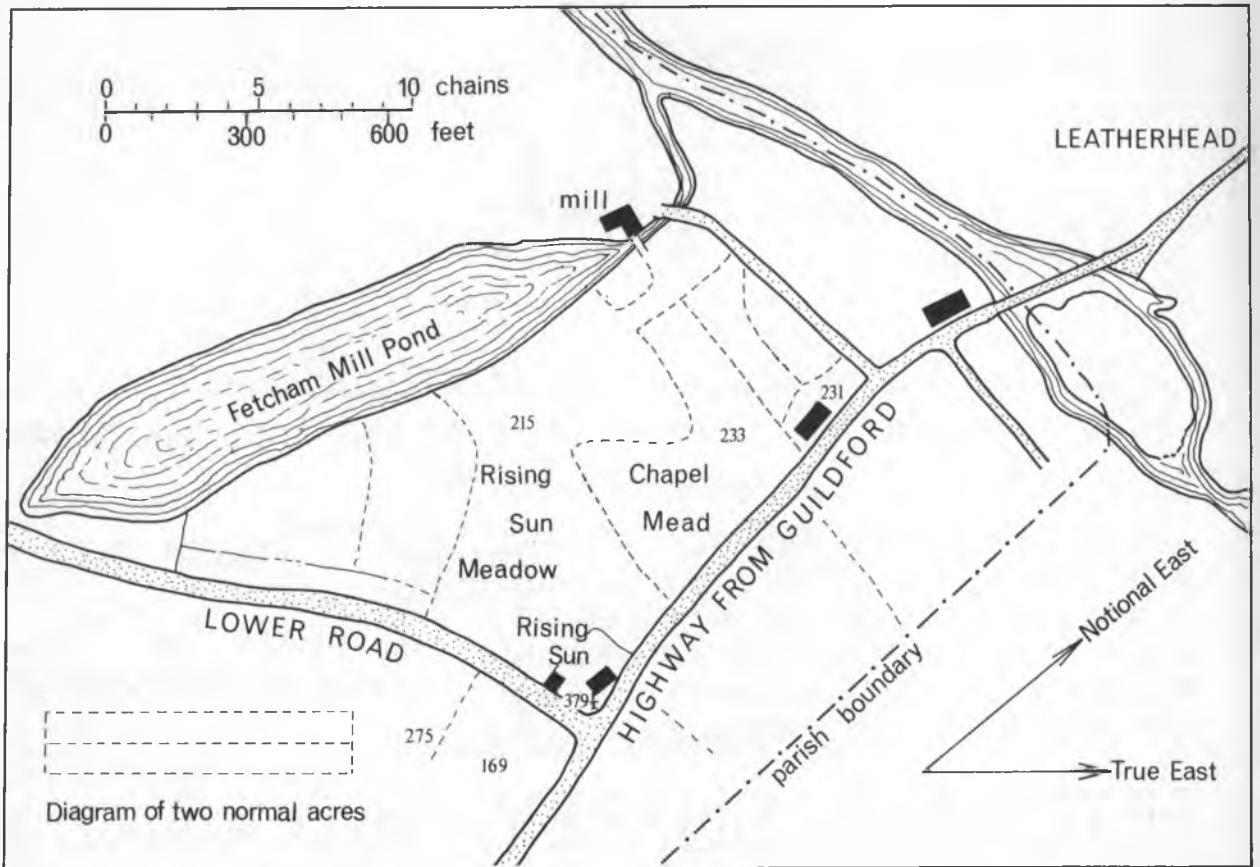
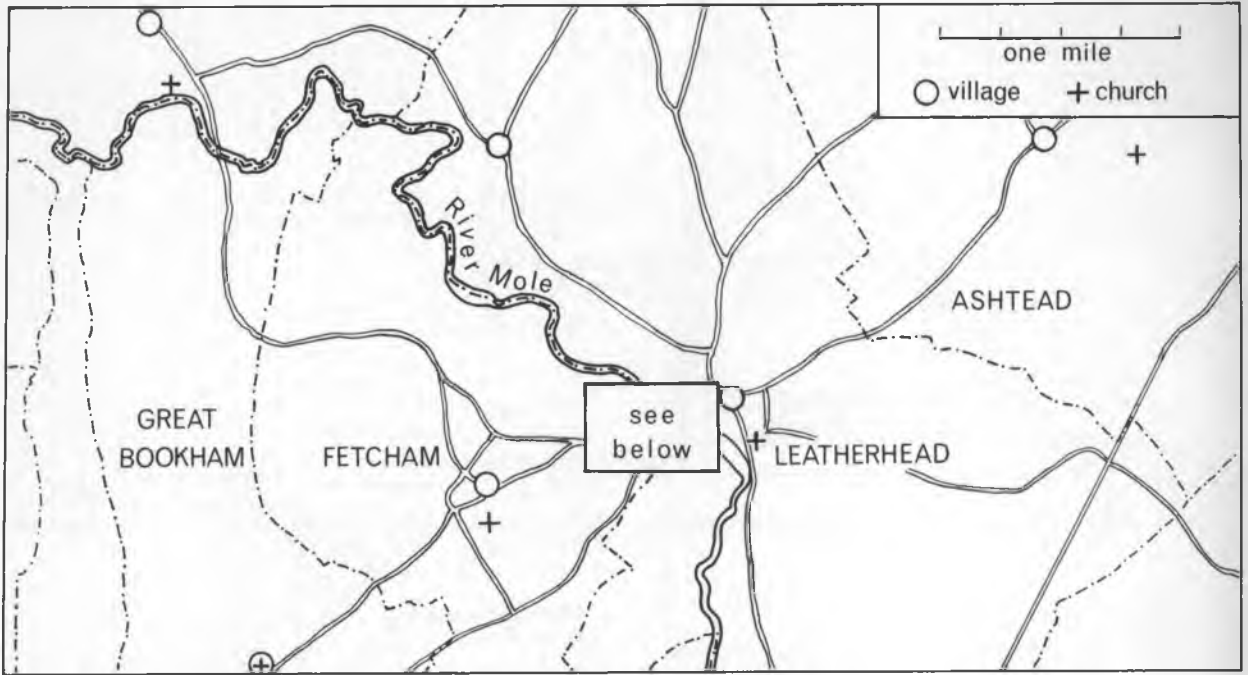


Fig. 1. The Old Rising Sun: location maps. The lower half is transcribed from the 1791 tithe-map.



old Chapell now turned to an Ale-House".⁵ Commenting on this passage in 1804, William Bray was more specific: "This is the Sun Alehouse on the turnpike road, the corner of that road which goes from Leatherhead to Fetcham, and where the late Mr. *Cooper of Leatherhead* began his successful trade as a Brewer. There was lately a window in this house which had some appearance of that of a chapel."⁶ Some years previously, James Edwards had noted that "On the right close to the road is the *Rising-Sun* a small public house, which had formerly been a chapel . . . Mr. *Cooper* the proprietor of this house, (and common brewer at *Leatherhead*) has a brewhouse here, at which he brews most of his six-penny beer, on account of a fine spring of water whose salubrity has rendered it excellent for brewing and it is known that this house has been celebrated for brewing of fine ale for near 300 years".⁷

The documentary and literary sources support each other. On the one hand, it is clear from the court books that the name 'Chapel house' was a genuine local tradition, not merely a product of antiquarian speculation. On the other hand, both Salmon and Bray seem to have accepted some kind of physical evidence that the existing house had been built as a chapel.

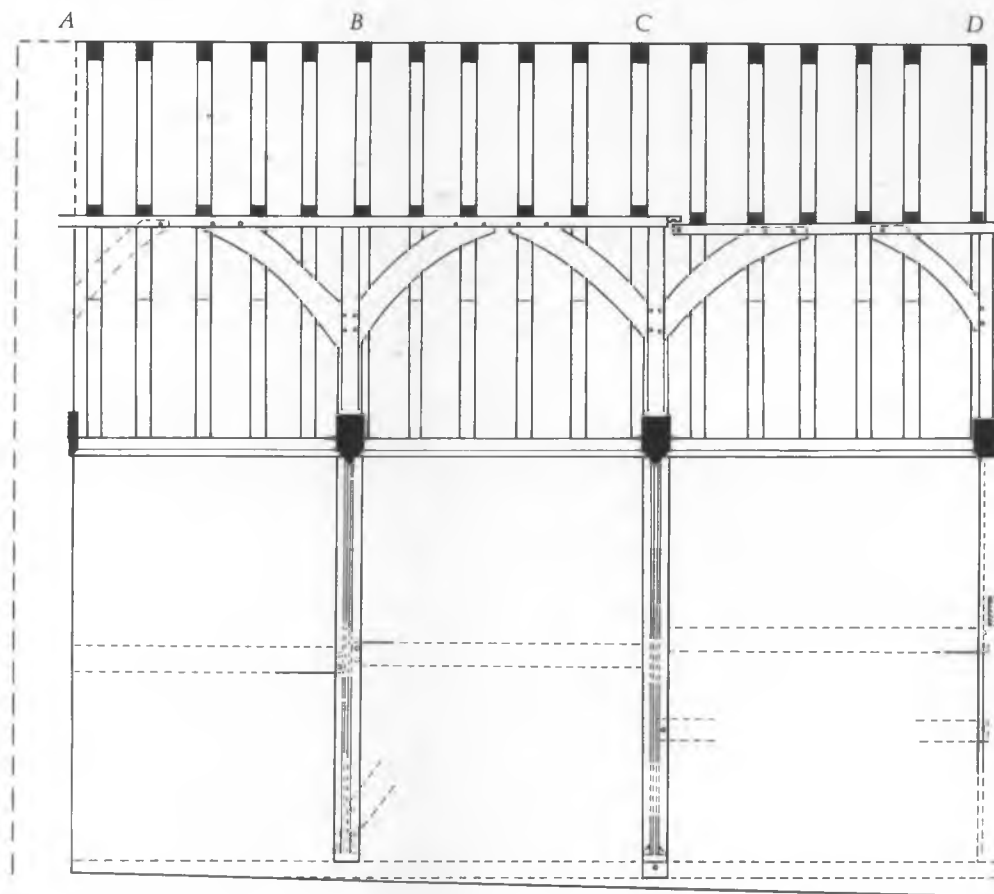
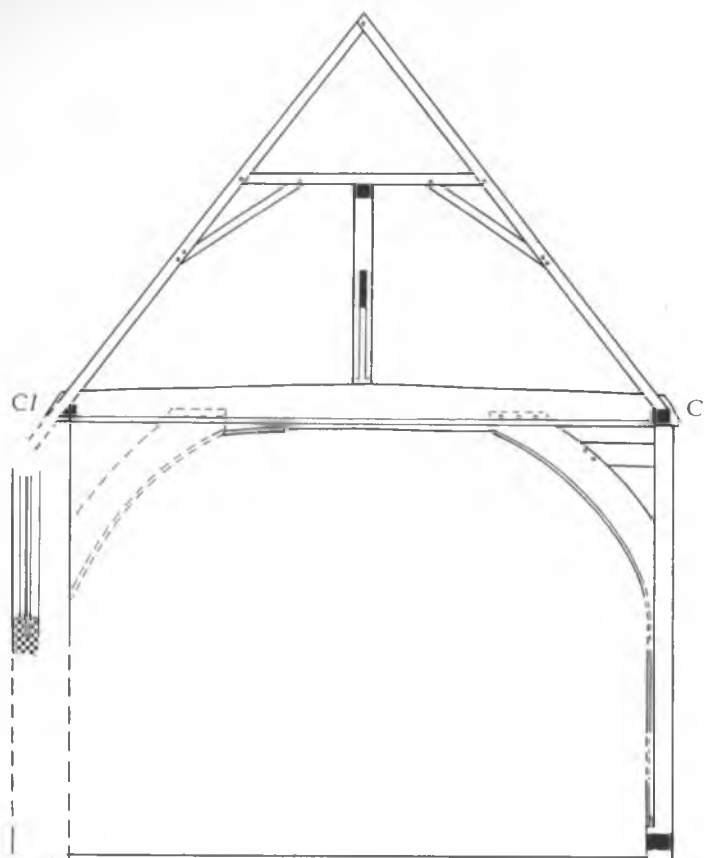
In late medieval England sub-parochial chapels were not uncommon, though unlike parish churches they are poorly recorded and usually failed to survive. Thus there is nothing *prima facie* unlikely about the presence of a chapel on the Rising Sun site, which lies near the parish boundary at some distance from both churches. A possible identification, first advanced by William Bray, is with a chapel licenced in 1358 for Robert de Ledrede's house at Fetcham.⁸ Robert was a royal sergeant-at-arms with Fetcham links, who had perhaps become a minor landowner there through the King's service.⁹ There is no evidence that his house stood in this part of the parish, or that his chapel was anything more than a single room within it. On the structural evidence available, a date of 1358 seems improbably early for the existing building. At present, therefore, this suggestion lacks any solid basis.

A more reliable clue is given by a terrier, compiled in 1528, of copyholds held of the manor of Cannon Court.¹⁰ Among the parcels listed are two acres which "do ly together in East Feyld nere Lethered Way, and thest endes thereof doe abutt on the Chappelle of St Kateryns". The East Field lay on the east side of Fetcham village, and "Lethered Way" must have been part of the route from Fetcham to Leatherhead, in other words either Lower Road or Guildford Road. Neither of these runs strictly west-east, but the conventions observed a century later by manorial clerks attributed such an alignment to Guildford Road: a Fetcham will of 1667 mentions a brewhouse "situate on the south side of the highway leading from London to Guildford".¹¹ The two acres of 1528 may possibly have lain north-eastwards from the Rising Sun, in which case the "Chappelle of St Kateryns" would need to be identified with the house numbered 231 on the 1791 map. The two buildings are some 660 feet apart, and two 'normal' acre strips, placed side-by-side, would fit neatly between them. This interpretation is supported by the position of 'Chapel Mead', which was nearer to plot 231 than to the Rising Sun. Much more convincingly, however, the 1528 acres may be identified with plot 169, abutting north-eastwards *towards* the Rising Sun though separated from it by Lower Road; as Dr Harvey argues in his Note, the intervention of a narrow roadway need not necessarily have been mentioned. This hypothesis has the merit of reconciling the 1528 reference with the later tradition, in so far as it would locate the chapel on the Rising Sun curtilage.

THE STRUCTURE

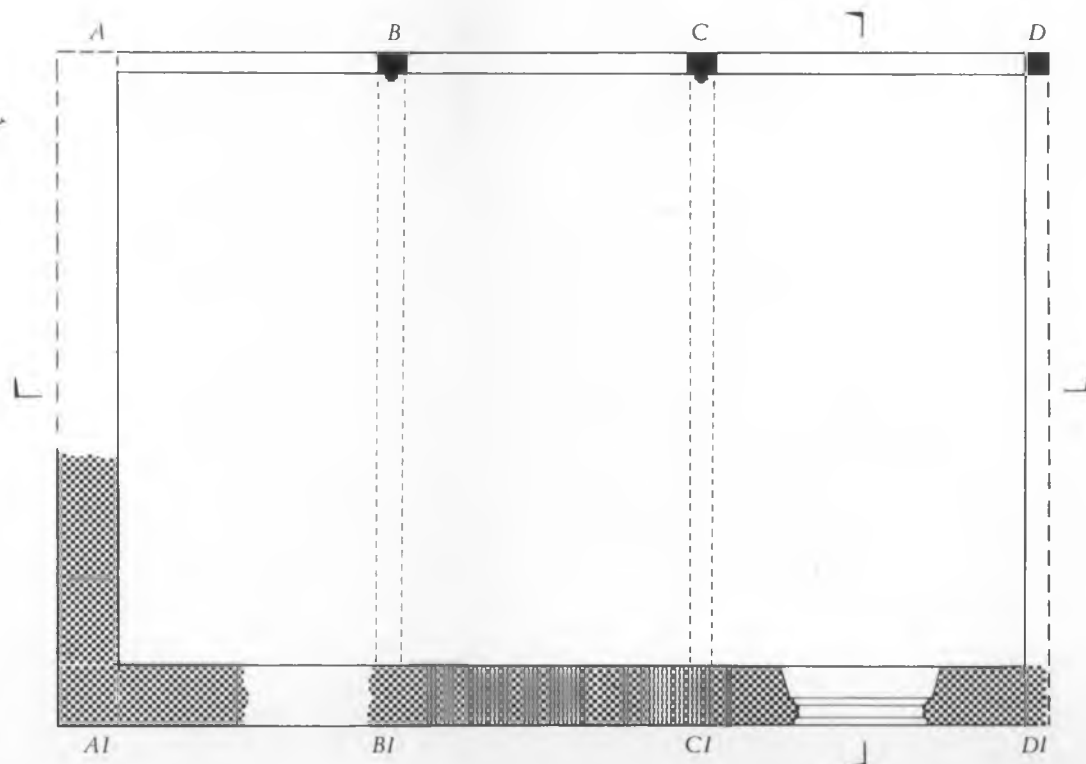
The core of the building is a late medieval range measuring 8·64 by 5·64m. (28 ft. 4 ins. by 18 ft. 6 ins.) internally, originally open throughout but now of two storeys. Extensive additions are probably not much older than the date '1807' cut at the north corner, and are probably to be associated with the early years of Thomas Cooper's occupation. These will not be considered here.

Fig. 3. The Old Rising Sun: interpretation of the first phase, showing additional details revealed between 1946 and 1981.



THE OLD RISING SUN

interpretation



The medieval block retains its three-bay crownpost roof, with broad, curved braces from the crownpost to the collar purlin. The seventeen rafter-couples are of identical construction, each with a collar and two straight braces. The collars are tenoned into the rafters; some have additional empty mortices in their soffits. The collar purlin is in two lengths, jointed with a simple straight-bridled scarf. A wattle-and-daub partition on the line of truss B divides off the south-west bay. The roof-timbers in this bay are soot-encrusted, whereas those in the other two bays are perfectly clean.

Timber wallplates run the full length of both side walls; like the tiebeams, they have quarter-circle hollow mouldings on their exposed lower arrises. Broad arch-braces rise to the tiebeams of trusses B and C, and pegholes show that they originally existed on truss D also. On trusses B and C a continuous fillet with quarter-circle hollows runs around the soffit of the braces and tiebeam. The spandrels of the braces contain horizontal spurs. All four walls of the building are now partly of mass construction, but the north-west side was originally timber-framed. Large bay-posts (lacking jowls) remain at B, C and D, the two former bearing on their inner faces hollow-moulded fillets similar to those on the ties and braces. The inserted floor obscures the points of junction, but it seems very likely that the fillets ran continuously around the braces and down the posts. The hollows end near the ground with small pyramidal stops. The foot of post C is tenoned into a short length of sillbeam, sawn through on either side. Mortices and pegholes in the posts provide evidence for half-height rails and at least one large arch-brace.

The other three walls are harder to interpret. The north-east gable rafters (truss D) display a weathered outer face and were therefore not protected by a stone gable, while the evidence for braces below the tie suggests that this end was timber-framed. At the south-west end, however, there is no evidence for framing, and remains of a flint-rubble gable are visible in the roofspace behind truss A. On the south-east side was a solid wall, of which the upper half remains supported on girders. This wall retains the jambs of a stone window, moulded in hollow-chamfers and with gently splayed reveals. On this side of the building the top of the wallplate is chamfered off to the plane of the rafter soffits.

Two facts strongly suggest that the rubble-built wall on this side is original, and does not replace a timber frame. Firstly, the unusual cross-section of the wallplate implies that the rafters oversailed it, perhaps continuing to another wallplate on the outer face of the wall. Secondly, the height and position of the window make it clear that this existed before the insertion of the floor. If this was the window which Bray remembered it seems likely that he saw some more overtly 'ecclesiastical' feature, possibly a central mullion and cusped heads. Whether this was so or not, it would be most surprising to find a moulded stone window in a Surrey village except in a medieval building of some pretensions. If the rubble wall is original here, it may also be original at the south-west gable end. Both these walls are 58 cm. (23 ins.) thick, whereas the walls cladding the timber frame on the north-west and north-east are only 40 cm. (16 ins.) thick and are at least partly of brick.

INTERPRETATION

The structural evidence suggests that the building was originally open and undivided, with one side and one end wall built of flint rubble and the other side and end timber-framed. It has every appearance of being a domestic hall, and this impression becomes a certainty if it is accepted that the smoke-hood is original. The truss (B-B1) which is closed above tiebeam level by the sooted partition is not visibly different from the 'open' truss C-C1, and has identical mouldings. In sixteenth-century Surrey, the adaptation of medieval houses often involved the partial flooring-in of the open hall leaving a small section as a 'smoke-bay' or rudimentary chimney. On these grounds I am less convinced than Dr Harvey (see his Note) that the smoke-hood is original, though I agree that it very well may be.

Timber chapels are not uncommon (a good example remained until 1825 in the Surrey village of Frimley),¹² but the building makes better sense when compared with late medieval chantry priests' and chaplains' houses. These were often compact and simple in plan; the Old Rectory, Winford (Somerset), an example of the smallest type, is on much the same scale as the Rising Sun.¹³ The one really abnormal feature, the inconsistency of the walling material, becomes easier to understand when it is remembered that the building occupies a corner site: the two stone-built walls are also the ones which face the roadways. We may perhaps envisage a walled enclosure, extending north from the road-junction, with the existing building in its southern corner. In such a setting it would have presented timber walls towards the courtyard and stone walls towards the outside world.

All in all, the Rising Sun seems best interpreted as the residence of a humble chaplain serving a small wayside chapel, only distinguished from surrounding peasant houses by its stone walls and single moulded window. Did the chapel really perish without more explicit record? At present conclusions must remain tentative, but we may reasonably hope that further references to the "Chappelle of St Kateryns" and its priest will eventually determine the origins of the building more firmly.

THE OLD RISING SUN, FETCHAM

A Note by JOHN H. HARVEY

(A) The site

In my view, the two acres lying together in the East Field of Fetcham in 1528 must almost certainly have been parcel 169, on the north side of the Guildford Road and with their east ends 'abutting' Lower Road immediately opposite to the west gable of the Rising Sun building. It must be remembered that the highway constituted by the Lower Road alignment in 1528 (and it may have been a very narrow track) belonged legally to the owners of the properties on either side, subject to the right of the King's subjects to pass and repass. There was then no contradiction between the 'abuttal' and the apparent intervention of the width of the highway.

The area of land need not be even approximately two statute acres, for the 'acre' strips of the common fields were conventional and varied greatly. It is to be noted that parcel 169 is roughly twice the size of the adjacent parcel 275 (in a different tenure), and which was probably regarded as an 'acre'. The relative positions of the East and West Fields of Fetcham prove that it was always the Guildford Road that was held to run notionally east-and-west, not the Lower Road. From the 1791 map it would seem that the 'eastern' boundary of East Field ran along the Lower Road line, and that the land surrounding the Rising Sun, meadows and The Moor, was not accounted part of the East Field. In parishes where earlier and later maps have survived (as for example those of Great Bookham in 1614 and 1797; *Proceedings*, Vol. 2, No. 10; Vol. 3, No. 3), it is evident that the ancient bounds of furlongs and strips tended to survive, in spite of exchanges and aggregation. It is in the highest degree unlikely that there had been any major change of layout between 1528 and 1791.

The map of 1791 marks two buildings on parcel 379½, of which the more easterly is the Rising Sun; it is the other building, long since vanished, that abuts on the Lower Road. It seems, therefore, a reasonable assumption that the Chapel of St Katherine occupied the site of that lost building, and that the Rising Sun was, or formed part of, the 'Chapel House' so called from proximity to the Chapel. In this case we must consider the surviving building as purely domestic in origin.

(B) The building

For the reasons already given, in addition to deductions from the structure, I regard

the old block of the Rising Sun as domestic in origin, possibly but not certainly linked in some way with the Chapel of St Katherine. It may well have been a priest's house for the chaplain, and this would tend to explain its size and substantial structure. It has to be stressed that the description of 1528, referring to 'the Chappelle of St Kateryns', is of itself enough to exclude the possibility that the chapel was a mere private oratory in a dwelling house. What is known of such private oratories (though often licensed as 'chapels') suggests that they were generally quite small rooms fitted up for use as chapels, rather than separate buildings. There can be no question here of a structural chapel of the kind found in castles and great mansions.

What survives of the early building is a normal open hall, which must certainly have been heated in some way. The use of charcoal braziers, though possible, is not likely in so spacious an apartment. It is certain, from the clean and unsmoked state of the two eastern bays, that there was never a central open hearth. This leads to the conclusion that the wattle-and-daub partition forming the smoke-bay at the western end was envisaged from the start as an essential feature, and that it must have extended downwards to a fairly low bressumer spanning the hall from side to side and preventing any substantial emission of smoke into the hall proper. Regarded as a specimen of the developing dwelling of the late Middle Ages, the Rising Sun takes on a new interest as one of the progenitors of the 'smoke-bay house' of the region.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF CUSTOMARY TENANTS OF THE RISING SUN PROPERTY

From Fetcham manor court books, of which a continuous series is extant from 1707 (Surrey Record Office 573/1, 571/1-2). The entries take the form of surrenders to use or deaths followed by admissions. 'Surrenders' which merely form part of mortgage transactions are disregarded.

1709	John Skeet of Ashtead, 'justitor frumentarius' (dead), to his widow Amice. (John had been admitted in 1703 and had surrendered to the use of his will in 1707.)	573/1 ff.3, 8 ^v
1721	Death of Amice Skeet, followed (1724) by admissions of Mercy Gillett, Elizabeth Young and Edward Young to one-third shares under the will of John Skeet.	573/1 ff.34 ^v , 39 ^v -40
1727	Mercy Gillett to Edward Farnham (one-third share).	573/1 f.43
1736	Edward Young to John Rowland, victualler, then in occupation (one-third share).	571/1 ff.11 ^v - 12
1736	Elizabeth Young to John Rowland, victualler (one-third share).	571/1 f.12
1741	John Rowland of Fetcham, victualler, to John Richbell of Fetcham, labourer (two-thirds share).	571/1 f.19
1742	Edward Farnham of Guildford, blacksmith, to John Richbell of Fetcham, labourer (one-third share).	571/1 f.20
1763	John Richbell of Fetcham, victualler, to Moses Wickham of Leatherhead, brewer.	571/1 f.50
1764	Moses Wickham of Leatherhead, brewer (dead), to Aaron Wickham.	571/1 ff.50 ^v - 51, 57
1770	Aaron Wickham to John Swain of Fetcham, victualler	571/1 f.57 ^v
1773	John Swain (dead) to Mr Thomas Peters and Mr William Stone, for sale, by his will	571/1 f.63

1780	William Stone of Leatherhead, maltster, executor of Thomas Peter, to Thomas Cooper	571/1 f.73
1800	Death of Thomas Cooper, followed (1802) by admission of William Henry Coffin	571/1 ff.110, 111 ^v -112
1810	Apportionment between co-heirs of W. H. Coffin deceased, who immediately surrender to the use of Richard Ellis of Osterley, Middlesex, gardener.	571/1 ff.118 ^v -119
1834	Richard Ellis of Osterley, gardener, to John Kelsey of Great Bookham gentleman.	571/2 pp. 16-17
1838	John Kelsey to Sophia Harris widow	571/2 pp. 23-4
1854	Sophia Harris (dead) to James Harris and South Harris, by her will.	571/2 p. 43
1869	James and South Harris to Robert Fry.	571/2 pp. 56-7
1896	Robert Fry to Victor Napoleon Douetil of Hodgsons Kingstons Brewery Co. Ltd.; conveyance followed by enfranchisement.	571/2 pp. 76-7

APPENDIX B

LIST OF KNOWN OCCUPIERS OF THE RISING SUN PROPERTY

During the nineteenth century the property was frequently sub-let. The names of the actual occupiers, only occasionally mentioned in the court books, can be partially recovered from other sources, notably the directories of Piggott & Co. and Kelly. The covering dates in the left-hand margin are merely those of the sources cited, and could probably be extended by further research. All entries identify the property as the Rising Sun inn. Most of these references were collected by Mr Lewarne.

1802	Executors of Thomas Cooper (brewhouse), James Weller (Rising Sun)	See p. 126 above
Before 1805	William Weller	See p. 126 above
1834 × 1838	William Coleman	Insurance policy (Appendix C); 571/2 pp. 23-4
1839 × 1851	John Coleman	Pigot 1839, 1840 and 1845; Censuses 1841 and 1851; Tithe Apportionment 1842
1855 × 1864	William Curtis	<i>Handbook of Dorking</i> (pub. J. Rowe, 1855); Census 1861; Burial 1864 (Fetcham parish register)
1867	Mrs Susannah Curtis	Kelly 1867
Before 1869 × 1890	Robert Fry	571/2 pp. 56-8 (occupier before his admission as customary tenant); Kelly 1871, 1874, 1878, 1882, 1887 and 1890
1898	A. G. Sayer	Fetcham Rate Book 1898 (Surrey Record Office)
1907 × 1915	Josiah Prutton	Kelly 1907, 1911, 1913 and 1915; Tithe Apportionment 1909
1918 × 1922	Mrs Ada Burley	Kelly 1918, 1922
1924	F. A. Pritchard	Kelly 1924

APPENDIX C

PHOENIX INSURANCE POLICY OF 1834

Transcript kindly made by Mr G. Hayward at the company museum, Phoenix House, 4/5 King William Street, London, E.C.4. Policy Details Book A8, p. 37. Policy No. 655450, in favour of Mr John Kelsey, gentleman, of Great Bookham, dated 29 September 1834:

<i>Property, with what materials constructed, situation</i>	<i>Occupied by</i>	<i>Sum insured</i>	<i>Premium rate</i>
On dwelling house, used as an Inn, called the Rising Sun, Fetcham, with Offices as under one continuous roof (standing alone); Brick, Timber and Tiled.	Wm. Coleman, Innkeeper in the Parish of Fetcham, Nr. L'head, Surrey.	£500	2/6d %
On large double Stable, abutting from back of house (formerly a brewhouse) with brick party wall between that and the house; Brick, Timber and Tiled.	do.	£50	2/6d %
On one other Stable on West side of Yard detached but near; timber and tiled.	do.	£25	4/6d %
On one other Stable & Coach House on North side of yard, detached but near; Timber and Thatch.	do.	£25	7/6d

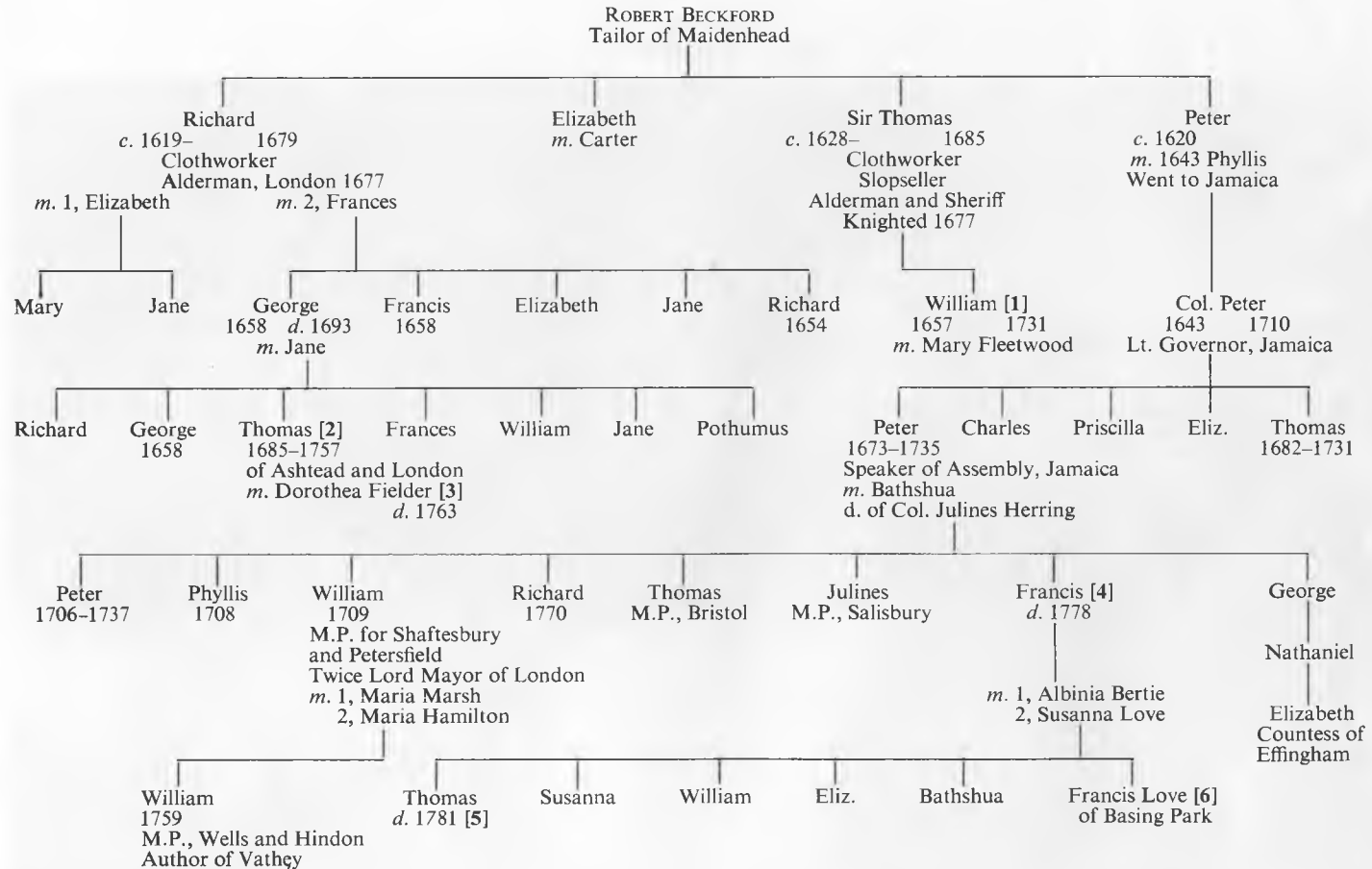
NOTES

1. Surrey Record Office 573/1 f.3.
2. Surrey Record Office 571/1 ff.111v-112.
3. Sale particulars of 1805; copy held by Messrs. White & Sons, 104 High Street, Dorking. See also Private Act of 13 August 1807, 47 Geo. III. Sess. 2 Cap. 122.
4. Map and schedule discussed by J. G. W. Lewarne, "The Fetcham parish tith map of 1791", *Proceedings*, 2, 9 (1965), 257-9. See also Fig. 1.
5. N. Salmon, *Antiquities of Surrey* (London, 1736), 90.
6. O. Manning and W. Bray, *The history and antiquities of the county of Surrey*, i (London, 1804), 482.
7. James Edwards, *Companion from London to Brighthelmston* (title 1801, but issued in parts and most of the Surrey descriptions made in 1789; first part issued 1787), 18-3-16. The last statement is based on Edwards's mistaken identification of the Rising Sun with Eleanor Rimming's alehouse, which had earlier been asserted by Salmon (op. cit. note 5, 91) and is perhaps derived from him.
8. Manning and Bray, *loc. cit.*
9. *Cal. Fine R.* v, 343; *Cal. Pat. R.* 1350-4, 197, 229.
10. Surrey Record Office SC 19/9/16.
11. Will of Robert Rogers, Surrey Record Office SC 19/9/23.
12. *V.C.H. Surrey*, iii, 343. There are watercolours in the Minet Library collection.
13. W. A. Pantin, "Medieval priests' houses in South-West England", *Medieval Archaeology*, i (1957), 138-9, and Fig. 26. See also other examples cited in the same article and in Idem, "Chantry priests' houses and other medieval lodgings", *Medieval Archaeology*, iii (1959).



RISING SUN, c. 1907

THE BECKFORD FAMILY OF LONDON, ASHTEAD AND JAMAICA



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THE BOLD NUMERALS INDICATE
THE SIX OWNERS OF
THE ASHTEAD ESTATE

A.W.G.L., J.G.W.L., G.J.G.

THE BECKFORD FAMILY AND ASHTEAD

By G. J. GOLLIN



THE BECKFORD HOUSE, ASHTEAD

IN 1873 the Rev. Francis E. Paget wrote "The Ashtead Estate and its Howard Possessors". It was printed for private circulation by A. C. Lomax of Lichfield. The book is now rare. On pages 1711/72 it states "As opportunities offered Mr. Howard made considerable additions to the estate.—Among his first purchases were a large house, with surrounding land, obtained from Alderman Beckford, who, at one time, possessed considerable property in the neighbourhood. The kitchen garden belonging to Ashtead Park stands on the site. The gardener's house was occupied by Mr Howard and his family during the years when the new mansion was building and the present possessor of that mansion recalls (1873) among the memories of her early years the vestiges of the house [which belonged to the Beckfords.]"

Footnote.

"In Ashtead churchyard, on a tomb, within iron rails, are inscriptions to the memories of William Beckford, who died in 1731, and to his wife Mary, who predeceased him; to Thomas Beckford, who died in 1757; and to Mrs Dorothy Beckford, who departed this life in 1763. In what degree of relationship they stood to the Alderman or how long the family was connected with Ashtead, the writer failed to learn."¹

In 1953/54 A. W. G. Lowther, F.S.A., and J. G. W. Lewarne, who were then Chairman and Hon. Secretary of the Leatherhead & District Local History Society, did much research into the history of the English and Jamaican branches of the Beckford family. The Society possesses Lowther's papers on this subject and the author was given permission to examine

and use them. Mr Lewarne, who transcribed some 20 wills of the Beckford family, gave the author his papers. It is clear that Mr Lowther had begun and completed the first three or four pages of an intended paper on this subject. Among his papers is a useful series of letters from Mrs Evans Smith of Jamaica.

The Beckford family came originally from Gloucestershire.² Little is known of the family until they appear in Berkshire and Buckinghamshire early in the 17th cent. at Hurley, Great Marlow and Maidenhead. The last named was not a parish, lying between the parishes of Cookham and Bray. Search of their registers has not revealed confirmation of the baptism there of the children of Robert Beckford, the tailor. The first reliable evidence comes from the Clothworkers Company of London. Richard was apprenticed in 1631 and his brother Thomas in 1641 both naming their father as Robert Beckford, tailor of Maidenhead. Both prospered and became Master of the Clothworkers Company, Thomas in 1679/80 and Richard in 1670/71. Thomas was contractor to the Admiralty for ready-made clothes known as "slops". Thomas became an Alderman in 1679 and was knighted. (Sheriff 1678.)

Samuel Pepys's diary mentions the Beckfords several times. The footnotes are by Lord Braybrooke 1825.³

5th January 1660/61 "Home all morning. Several people came to me about business, among others the great Tom Fuller, who came to desire a kindness for a friend of his,³ who hath a mind to go to Jamaica with these two ship which are going, which I promised to do."

Footnote 3. Peter Beckford who resided in Dr Fuller's neighbourhood.

7th October 1665. "Up and to the office of Mr. Childe, whom I sent for to discourse about the victualling business, who will not come into partnership (no more will Captain Beckford).¹

Footnote 1. Apparently Thomas Beckford, the slop seller.

21st February 1667/68 "Hither comes to me young Captain Beckford,¹ the slop seller and presents to me a little purse with gold in it."

Footnote 1. Apparently Thomas Beckford.

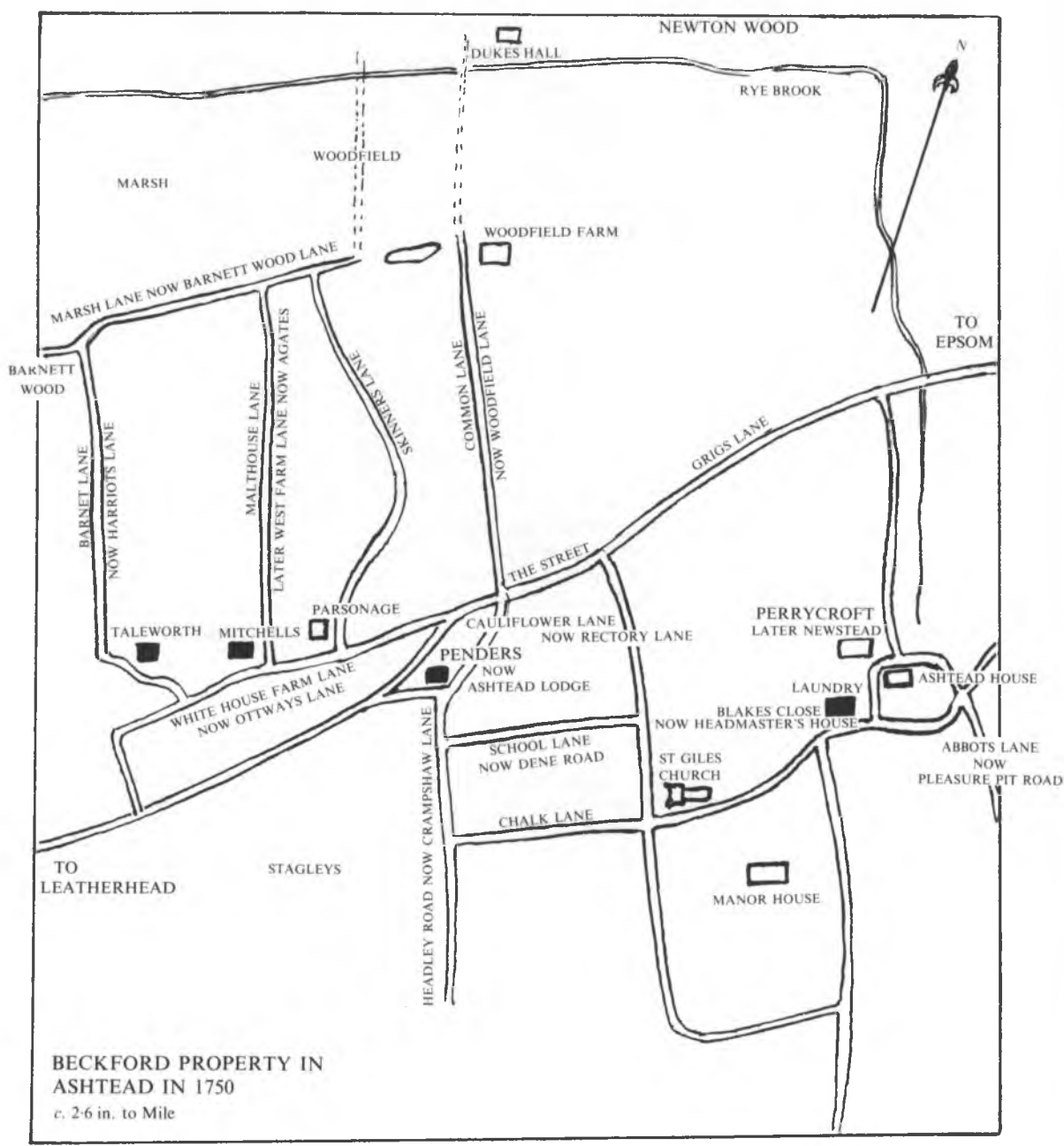
1st January 1668/69 "Up and presented from Captain Beckford with a noble silver warming pan, which I am doubtful whether to take or no."

There are other references to the Beckford family in the "Further Correspondence of Samuel Pepys", 1662-79 (J. R. Tanner, 1929), including *The Slop Sellers Declaration* (Oct. 26th, 1665) which states that they cannot supply further clothing to the Admiralty until some of the money owing to them is paid, Mr Beckford being still owed £7,810 out of the £13,000 credit given to the King.

H. B. Wheatley in the supplementary volume "Pepysiana" 1899, p. 109, gives his views on the identity of the members of the Beckford family mentioned by Pepys. He also quotes the views of Mr Frank Cundall who contributed a paper on the Beckford family in 1893. (Journal of the Institute of Jamaica, Vol. I, p. 349.) In this mention is made of a Capt. Edward Beckford (Calendar of State Papers—Colonial Series—America. West Indies 1661-68, p. 635).

In the great picture by Verrio in the dining hall of Christ's Hospital, Samuel Pepys appears clothed in a scarlet aldermanic gown, borrowed from Alderman Thomas Beckford.

In the second half of the 17th century, the Beckford family were widely established in London. There are many entries concerning them in the registers of St Dunstan in the East, St Peter, Paul's Wharf, St Mary at Hill and St James Clerkenwell, and St Mary Abchurch.



By this time they had acquired country residences in suburban villages, in Greenwich, Ealing and Ashtead

Blakes Close

The first connection of the Beckford family with Ashtead occurs at the beginning of the 18th century when William Beckford leased Blakes Close, a house and garden of some two acres from William Barkas, the son-in-law of George Rouse.⁴ Samuel Pepys mentions George Rouse as occupying the house, Perrycroft, formerly owned by his cousin John Pepys. In 1682 George Rouse sold nearly all his Ashtead estate to Sir Robert Howard but excluded Blakes Close, where he lived in a house on the site of the present Head Master's House. This was built *c.* 1685. It is only 130 yards from the Pepys house, later known as Newstead. There has been considerable confusion between the two houses. Newstead belonged to the Manor but may later have been leased to the Beckfords.

When William Beckford died in 1731, his estate passed to his heir, Thomas Beckford, son of his cousin George Beckford of Ealing. He was probably responsible for the installation of the sundial dated 1734, on the front of Blakes Close. In 1731 he built a wall 400 feet long north to south separating Blakes Close from the Park. This wall stood in the path of the inhabitants of Newstead on their way to church so the Earl of Berkshire provided a stile to give better access to the Park.⁵

On Thomas's death in 1757, his widow lived there until her death in 1763. The Ashtead property then passed from the English branch to Thomas's distant cousin Francis, the grandson of Peter Lieut. Governor of Jamaica. At the beginning of the 18th century the Beckford boys left Jamaica to be educated in England.

Penders

In September 1730, about a year before William died at Blake's Close, his heir Thomas Beckford of London acquired the copyhold of Penders with 12 acres of land—the site of Ashtead Lodge at the west boundary of the village.⁶ After inheriting Blake's Close, Thomas also acquired in 1741:

(all copyhold) Stagleys 9 acres
 The House Mitchels
 4 acres West Closes and about 43 acres in the common fields.
(To all these John Otway had been admitted in 1699.)

Lastly, in November 1753 Thomas Beckford bought from John Stone a messuage.

On 28th March, 1757, William Roos presented to the Court the will of Thomas Beckford of which he was executor, by which the estate passed to Francis Beckford of Catley, Cambridgeshire, who was the son of Peter Beckford, Speaker of the Assembly, Jamaica 1673–1735.

The Jamaican Branch

Jamaica, discovered by Columbus in 1494, was owned by the Spanish from 1509 and in 1635 the island, called by the Spaniards St. Iago (or St. James), was owned by some eight wealthy Spanish families. In 1655 Admiral Penn and General Venables conquered the island and the Spaniards were expelled in 1658. The island was formally recognised as British by the Treaty of Madrid in 1670. During the Commonwealth, English adventurers and merchants obtained property in Jamaica. Peter Beckford went there soon after 1660. Lord Braybrooke, 1825, and Burke, "A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland", 1836, both state that Peter was brother of Sir Thomas and Richard, the clothworkers of London. Several members of the family went to Jamaica

and some who remained in England invested in land in Jamaica. Richard, in his will of 1678, mentions estates in Jamaica. A Robert Beckford married there in 1688.

Of these settlers, Peter was the most important. Philip Wright in "Materials for family history in Jamaica" quotes a letter from a clergyman in Jamaica to the Bishop of London, c. 1720: "The famous Peter Beckford his father came with 2 or 3 negroes on the island, a small time after it was taken, and being a hunter, he and his negroes caught horses and sold them again. for some years, by which he made the beginning of his fortune here."

Firm historical evidence begins with his son Peter, of whom Burke's "A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland", 1836, says: "After the conquest of Jamaica in 1656, Col. Peter Beckford, son of Peter Beckford, Esq., who was brother to Sir Thomas, rose by his singular ability in military and civil affairs to the highest position in the colony." He became President of the Council and in 1703 was Lieutenant Governor. George Phillips in "Monumental Inscriptions in Jamaica", 1966, quotes the inscription on a memorial in St James' cathedral Spanish Town:

Here lies Intered the body of the Honable
Colnll Peter Beckford late President of the Council
sometime Lieut. Govnr and Commander in Chief of
this Island, who departed this life 3rd. April 1710, in the 67th. year of his age
Also the bodyes of William son of George
Beckford late of Ealing in the County of Mdx.
Esq. who dyed 11th. Dec. 1708 in the 18th. year of his age: and Phyllis the Daughter
of Peter Beckford ye younger Esq. who was
born ye 21st. May 1708 and dyed 28th.
day of July follows
Also the body of Peter Beckford Esq.
son of the Honbll Peter Beckford Esq.
who died 23rd. September 1735
in the 63rd. year of his age
Likewise the body of Peter Beckford
Esq. Junior his son who dyed 16th.
August 1737 in the 32nd. year of his age
Beneath are the Arms of the Beckford family.

Governor Beckford married twice, his second wife being Annie Ballard, a member of another wealthy Jamaican family, He had three sons and three daughters. The eldest son—also Peter—became Speaker of the Assembly, and married Bathshua, the daughter of Col. Julines Herring. They had a large family. By 1735 he owned 300,000 acres in 24 plantations and 1200 slaves. The island was rich in cocoa, sugar, indigo and coffee. Patrick Brown in his "History of Jamaica", 1756, stated that land was worth then £30 to £100 per acre and that an acre of indigo would produce £40 p.a. using 20 negroes, while an acre of coffee would produce £14 p.a. The family became enormously wealthy and in the early days of the 18th century left the management of their estates to employees and by 1730 five of the sons had left the island to live in England. Even as late as 1820 the family owned 33,404 acres, 1211 head of cattle and 1212 slaves in Jamaica.

Of the ten or eleven who returned to England, William, the future Lord Mayor, with his brothers Julines and George, were sent to Westminster School. His brother Richard became M.P. for Bristol and Julines M.P. for Salisbury. Elizabeth married the Earl of Effingham and their son went out as Governor of Jamaica, both he and his wife dying there in 1791.

The family acquired estates in England, William at Fonthill, Julines went to the family's

former estate at Stappleton and Francis to Catley in Cambridgeshire. It is to the last, Francis, to whom Thomas, the last member of the English branch, left the Ashtead estates of Blake's Close, Penders, Mitchells and Talworth on his death in 1757, with a life interest to his wife Dorothy Fielder who died in 1763.

The last three Beckfords in Ashtead

There is evidence that when Francis Beckford came to Ashtead he lived at Penders (Ashtead Lodge) seeing that the pumphead which was found in the basement in 1954 bears the date 1765 and the initials F.B. He must have let Blake's Close to tenants, possibly Capt. Nathaniel Smith. He died only five years later in 1768 and left the Ashtead estate to his eldest son Thomas.

Thomas Beckford, the fifth member of the family to own property in Ashtead died in 1781 and the estate passed to his brother Francis Love Beckford, who was the last Beckford to live at Ashtead. He moved to Basing Park in 1788. His father's second wife was Susanna, daughter of Richard Love of Basing Park. Francis Love Beckford married Joanna Leigh of Northcote Hall, Isle of Wight. They had a large family of six sons and one daughter. Most of them were baptised at St Mary's, the parish church of St Marylebone.

When Francis Beckford, the first from the Jamaican branch, came to Ashtead on the death in 1763 of Dorothea, the widow of Thomas, a new mansion was built at Penders at the west boundary of the village. The pump in the basement carries the date 1765. From the Will of Francis of 1768, it is clear that their old home Blake's Close, on the eastern edge of the village had been leased to Captain Smith, who held the lease of Ashtead House (opposite, across Farm Lane) from General Philipson. Capt. Nathaniel Smith, M.P., may have used Blake's Close while making extensions to Ashtead House.

Of the two Beckford mansions it is comparatively easy to trace the subsequent history of Penders (Ashtead Lodge).

Its owners were:

- 1781 Thomas Mainwaring—the Beckford lawyer.
- 1789 Penelope Mainwaring—his widow.
- 1793 Mrs Adams.
- 1799 Charles Monro.
- 1807 Charles Walsham.
- 1825 Thomas Parker, lawyer, whose family held the estate for many years and gave their name to Parkers Hill.

During the period 1731 to 1757 the Beckford estates had been greatly increased by the acquisition of the 12 acres of Penders, nine acres of Stagleys, with Mitchells and Talworth in Lower Ashtead and other strips in the common fields amounting to 43 acres.

With the advent of Francis Beckford and the passage of the ownership of the estates from the English branch to the very wealthy Jamaican branch, the family appears to have added to their freehold and copyhold properties leases of large areas of land near Newton Wood. A document of 1778 states "and the same Thomas Beckford tenant on his own warranty from Thomas Coffin gentleman two messuages four gardens 50 acres of land 11 acres of meadow 30 acres of pasture and 10 acres of wood with the appurtenances thereof in the parish of Ashtead". (Minet Library Document 3504.) Thomas Coffin was the tenant of Dukes Hall and the subtenancy to the Beckfords of some 101 acres seems to have included the land of Dukes Hall and that of Woodfield Farm.

The first available Land Tax Schedule of 1780, shows that the then Lord of the Manor owned 12 plots, one of 5½ acres being tenanted by Thomas Beckford, eldest son of Francis

who only lived to own the Ashtead estates from 1768 to 1781. On this schedule the Beckfords own three other plots, Penders 12 acres, Mr King's farm 10½ acres and a small holding of 1½ acre John Fry.

When Francis Beckford died in 1768, his eldest son and heir, Thomas, was only 11 years old. For the next ten years the estate was in the hands of his father's executor William Roos attorney. He surrendered the estate to Thomas Beckford when he attained the age of 21 in 1778 but Thomas died three years later. The estate then passed again to a minor, his brother Francis Love Beckford then aged 15. At this time he was in the care of his mother Susanna, née Love, living at Vere Street, St Marylebone, and Basing Park, Hampshire. They seem to have decided to leave Surrey and sold Penders to their lawyer Thomas Mainwaring. Blakes Close and other Ashtead lands they sold to a vintner of Epsom, Henry Saker and his trustee Henry Reeves, a coach builder of Epsom. They also sold their estates in Bookham, some 60 acres, worth £2700.⁷ Six years later, Richard Howard had purchased the manor and appeared to have sufficient funds to expand his estate. He bought back the properties sold to Henry Saker.

ADDENDUM

S.R.O. 203/1/1

Aug. 1706 Mr. BECKFORD'S HOUSE*

John Tedley, age 89 years and upward, says that the piece of ground whereon Mr. Beckford's house now stands and where the garden now is was formerly a close of arable land and was bounded by a dead hedge towards the road ye leads from Ashtead park gate towards Epsom and the hedge ranged even with Ashted park pale so that Mr. Rouse (who built that house) built to ye utmost limits of his own ground so that the white rails and lime trees that are now before the door are an encroachment on the Road and says that he knows this very well he having fenced the said ground himself and says the house has not been built above 20 years.

Thos. Mathew Steward of Ashted

*This is written on the first page of the bound folio volume containing the Schedule "dated 1656" which corresponds with the Lawrence map. Ashtead Registers show that John Tedley, senr., was buried May 16th, 1710.

NOTES

1. "Some Records / of / THE ASHTEAD ESTATE / and of its / HOWARD POSSESSORS / with notices / of / Elford, Castle Rising / Levens and Charlton / NOT PUBLISHED / Lichfield / Alfred Charles Lomax 'The Johnson's Head' / 1873 (by the Rev. Francis Edward Paget)."
2. Fonthill, John Britton, 1827, Chap. LLL.
3. Diary of Samuel Pepys, edit. H. B. Wheatley, 1893.
4. Ashtead Manor Rent Roll 1710-1713, S.R.O. 444/2/2.
5. Earl of Berkshire MSS., S.R.O. 203/10/8.
6. Ashtead Manor papers, S.R.O. Paper 17A of 26th September, 1730.
7. S.R.O. 203/10/15a.

SOME ASHTEAD FARM LEASES WITH WAGES AND PRICES, 1692-1727

By R. A. LEVER

SOME late 17th and early 18th century leases in the Surrey Record Office have the names of five Ashtead farms, four of which are unknown to local historians. Included with this account of these locations, are details of mowing costs and prices of livestock as recorded in the manorial account book of the period.

Leasehold Terms: As these documents follow a constant form, it is convenient to quote the terms or conditions which are usually written into the leases. The lessee is invariably forbidden to cut, lop, or top any growing timber or to pollard or coppice trees more than once in short leases. The owner of the land—usually the lord of the manor—has the right of entry for his agent at all reasonable hours so as to cut down and remove timber besides restricting to himself sole rights of hawking, hunting, fishing, coursing and fowling.

Barns, fences, gates, stiles, posts, palings, hedges and ponds are to be kept in good repair and both ploughing and breaking up of pastures and removal from the land of hay, straw, haulm [stalks of potato, beans, etc.], and also fodder is forbidden. The fields have to be regularly manured, dung to “be laid, spread and bestowed in a workmanlike manner”. Not more than two successive cereal crops could be grown on any field and summer fallowing was to be followed without cross-cropping, i.e. growing two or more crops at any one time. Adherence to these terms by the tenant would ensure the land was in good heart for the owner when the lease expired. A useful account of local farming for this period is given by Galbraith. [See References.]

Farm Leases: The first transaction dates from 20th September, 1692 (S.R.O. 203/7/2) by which Sir Robert Howard leased for eight years some 50 acres to one Michael Hague, an Ashtead husbandman. The property is referred to as *Neales Farm* whose largest unit is Rennams of 42 acres which is seen from the Lawrence map of 1638 to lie south of the Ryebrook on the present Berg estate. Smaller fields are Stoney Croft to the south and meadows near Duke’s Hall to the north. This whole area corresponds with Woodfield Farm as shown in part in a map of 1882 reproduced as the frontispiece of the second impression of *Ashtead, a Village Transformed*, 1979. The annual rent was £50 5s., plus tithes of “hay, wheat, other sorts of grains and beans” with conditions calling for “muck, sulledge [sewage], greet [grit] and dung” to be put on the land. Hence Neales Farm can be taken to be the former name for Woodfield Farm, within living memory popularly called Weller’s Farm.

By the time of the next indenture, 27th May, 1703 (203/7/6a), Sir Robert and his son Thomas Howard were both dead with the widowed Lady Diana Howard as lady of the manor. This lease was for a period of twelve years at £120 annual rent made out to Robert Seymore (Seymour) junior and Thomas Seymore, both being yeomen of Ebisham (Epsom), for a certain *Fullers Farm* which had a messuage of 4 acres. From the names and acreages of the largest fields it is seen to have been in the southern part of the parish. Some details are:

The Sheep Walk	100 acres	Addlestead	30 acres
Knight’s Field	65 acres	Moulthern	8 acres
Well Piece	34 acres	Bramley Field	8 acres

The southernmost extension was Cocox Field of 4 acres cited in Lawrence’s list of parish bounds as Cocox Lane in the extreme south-eastern corner. Hence Fullers Farm can be regarded as having been in the present Thirty Acres Barn area. The terms of the lease allowed for extra firing [firewood] comprising three loads of stackwood and 300 bavins [bundles] during the first six years.

The next farm leasehold is made jointly by Lady Diana and her second husband William Fielding on 1st March, 1714/15 (203/7/13a) to *Seymours Farm*, the lessee being Richard Grove the younger of Raisbury, Bucks (now Wraysbury, Berks.). The names of its fields are found to correspond with those of Fullers Farm whose 1703 tenants' surname has clearly been transferred to it. It should be pointed out that the Seamers Field, well known from medieval times (Lowther), is situated in the Marsh area to the north of the parish and so has no connection with the similarly sounding Seymours Farm well to the south. Its rent for 1714/15 was nearly the same as in 1703 viz. £121 10s.

Although no farm names are mentioned, a reference is being made here to three leases of the great tithes of Ashtead made in succession by Rev. William Duncomb to Thomas Howard on 19th July, 1693 (203/9/1), by Rev. Peter Hamelot to Lady Diana Howard on 28th October, 1704 (203/9/2) and by the same rector to Lady Diana Fielding and her husband on 6th June, 1713 (203/9/3). These leases were for three years and are of interest in that virtually the whole of the parish is covered from Newton Wood, 100 acres; Richard Potterton's Marshes [Ashtead Woods], 60 acres and Renoms [Rennans] of 54 acres in the north and as far south as the Sheep Walk of 100 acres, Knight's Field of 65 acres and Addlestead Piece of 30 acres. The lease excludes the fees for christenings, marriages and deaths which are reserved for the rector who preferred to take the £40 involved and leave the actual tithe collection to the bailiff of the manor.

The fourth named farm occurs in a seven-year lease of a property described as *Crosses Farm* made over by the two Fieldings to William Cobbett, "a yeoman of Asted" at an annual rent of £80 plus two fat capons. The date is 30th September, 1717 (203/7/16) and from the names of the fields—Rennams of 42 acres, Long Meadow and Stoney Croft—it is the same as Neales Farm, shown above as being the later known Woodfield Farm.

The last farm to be dealt with occurs in a "bargain and sale" in which Lady Diana Fielding, widow with her grandson Lord Dudley and Ward for the sum of 5s. paid by John Skynner [Skinner] Esq., of Westminster dealt with the manor of Ashtead and *Ashtead Farm*. The date is 19th October, 1727 (203/11/1) and consists of a deed of 18 pages, mainly concerned with the planned descent of the manor to the Earl of Berkshire and then to his son Thomas Howard. This is clearly a most important manorial record which was later cited in a lawsuit.

From the mention of such names as the Breach of 12 acres and the nearby Chalk Pit (now the Pleasure Pit), the area is that of the Home Farm or Ashtead Park Farm in Farm Lane. It is interesting to note that the deed refers to certain parcels of land "formerly in the tenure or occupation" of Thomas Rogers the younger, Mary and William Page and Thomas Willoughby. These persons are invariably mentioned in descriptions of the manor's extent as they held land in the parish for many years. The Page family appears in records dating back to 1634, another member was a friend of Pepys and the Rogers family was mentioned during the Commonwealth (Smith).

Recent examples of local farms with changed names are Street and Village Farm (used interchangeably), and the former name of Purchase Farm which was discarded for Murrey's Court about 1880 (Lever).

Farm Wages: The following details of mowing expenses appear in the manorial account book for two successive summers:

May 25th–June 12th, 1694

paid for mowing	2 Knight's Fields	41 acres	£3. 15. 0
	Middle Breach	10	15. 0
	Janes Field	8	12. 0
	Picket Close	7	10. 6

	King's Grove	9	13. 6
	Ninwood Close	13	19. 6
	Grub Closes	6	10. 0
	Cophorn	14	1. 1. 0
	Langley (per day)	—	3. 12. 6
June 12th–July 2nd	Philpott Meadow	8	14. 8
	Teasley Field Meadow	4	7. 4
	Mall [Marld] Meadow	14	1. 4. 8
	Walter's Meadow	6	12. 0

From the data given for Two Knight's Field, the acreage of Langley can be taken as being 40 acres.

If the above fields are plotted on a geological or soil map it will be found that the first nine, where the identifications are known, lie on the Chalk/Thanet/Reading beds to the south while the last four are further north on the London Clay. The growth of grass on the former soils would probably be that much faster and so due to be cut earlier than that growing on the colder clay soils. The total acreage mowed was 180 acres at an average cost of 1s. 6d. per acre. The comparable entries for June 1695 (no days of the month given) correspond closely except for additional items of "ye Breaches, 48 acres" and "ye Thirty Acres, 30 acres" and omitting Langley. It was the usual custom for the mowers to bargain in advance with the bailiff for the price of reaping each field whose shape and amount of slope would determine the ease of working.

For a later period details are quoted, not by the acre, but as so much per day; thus we have 14d. paid per man, 8d. per woman and 6d. for youngsters on 22nd July, 1710. This was near Shepherd's Walk for the Lower Breach and Two Meadows. For the same date, mowing of Malmead and Philpott Mead (near Epsom Road) together cost £1. 18s. 1d. compared with £1. 19s. 4d. as cited for 1694.

Farm prices: From the detailed and legible entries made in the manorial account book by Lady Diana Howard shortly after her first husband's death we gain particulars both of livestock valuation and prices of farm produce. Thus for 5th May, 1701, we have:

11 Cows and 2 Heifers	£37	3 Saddle Horses	£35
5 Fat Beasts	£30	6 Coach Horses	£80
10 Runts and a Bull	£27	14 Hoggs	£9
5 Cart Horses	£40	132 Sheep	£80

Miscellaneous items over a period of the following dozen years comprise:

Apr. 1701: 42 Quarters of Malt, £42; 26 Quarters of Oats, £15 12s.; 17 Quarters of Beans, £17.

Oct. 1704: 1 load of Hay, £1 15s.

July 1705: 2 Bushels of Wheat, 7s. 6d.

Mar. 1706: ½ load of Straw, 7s. 6d.

Aug. 1715: 1 quarter of Peas, £1; 3 Bushels of White Peas, 7s. 6d.; 1 load of Straw, 15s.; reaping 3½ acres of Wheat, 14s.

It is interesting to note that the last four items were payments made to the same Robert and Thomas Seamer [*sic*] who leased Fullers Farm from Lady Diana in 1703.

The Inhabitants: In the process of examining these parish documents, it is impossible not to speculate on the life led by the persons referred to in early 18th century Ashtead. The population in 1664 has been estimated as 300 living in 70 houses while the first census of 1801 recorded 550 persons in 90 houses (Gillies). If we take the household per dwelling as 4.5, an acceptable figure for Ashtead's population in 1700 could be about 360 in 80 houses.

Surviving buildings of this period in Rectory, Woodfield and Ottways Lanes are a better type than the majority of villagers' dwellings which, of course, have long since been demolished. The restoration of Hampton Cottage, Leatherhead, provides an opportunity to appreciate a local yeoman's house of the older Jacobean period.

Besides the Howards at the manor and Rev. Peter Hamelot at the rectory for over forty years (1698-1742), there would be but few gentry. It is most likely that the three stewards who in succession ran the court baron (John Childe, Samuel Diggle and Thomas Steele) from 1691 to 1726 were non-residents of Ashted. The population would have consisted of various tradesmen such as wheelwrights, cordwainers, carpenters, etc., with the bulk of the menfolk working as husbandmen (agricultural labourers of the later censuses), mainly concerned with sheep and pig rearing besides working in the common fields and in the plots of their own messuages.

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LEATHERHEAD & DISTRICT LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

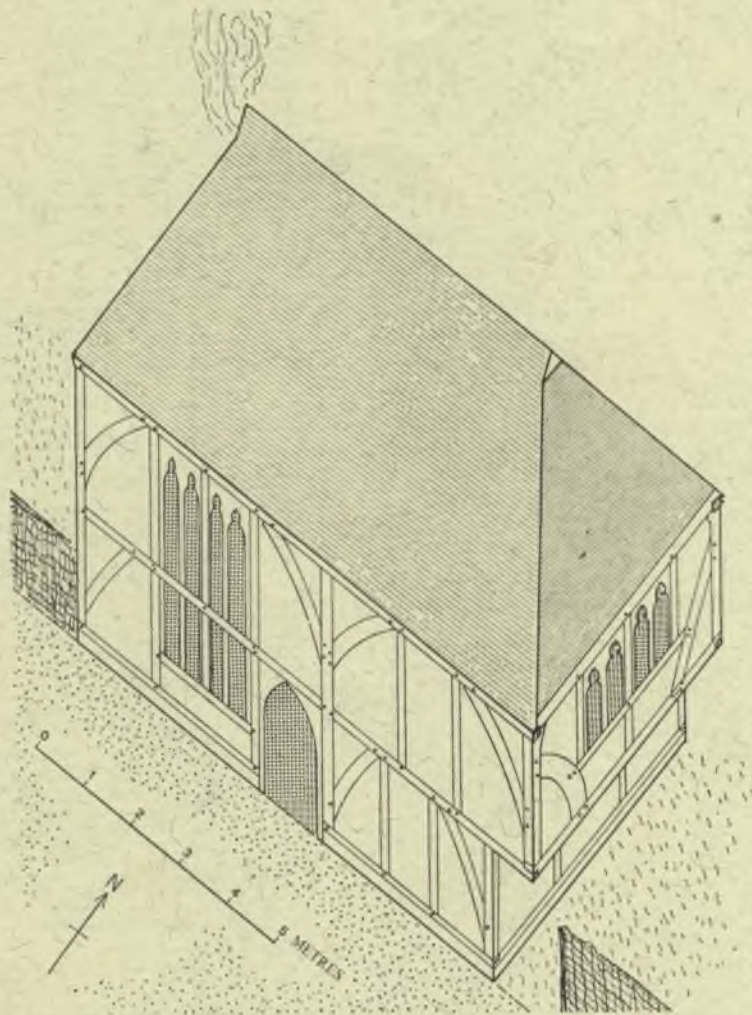
	<i>Previous Year 1979</i>	<i>Year under report 1980</i>
RECEIPTS		
Subscriptions	604.25	769.75
Donations to Society	95.75	176.96
Grant from Mole Valley District Council	50.00	50.00
Grant from Surrey County Council	—	25.00
Collection for Society at Dallaway Lecture	25.20	23.23
Profit on Refreshments	3.58	12.18
Donations, etc., received for Museum	256.02	38.00
Sales of Ashtead History Book	612.53	389.35
Sales of other Literature	180.09	145.99
Profit from Visits	47.40	22.10
Lecture Fees donated by Members	3.00	8.00
Interest on Lloyds Bank Deposit Account	243.26	306.63
Loans (1. Sheila Hind Publications Fund and 2. Ashtead History Reprint)	2 000.00	—
	<u>£4 121.08</u>	<u>£1 967.19</u>
EXPENDITURE		
Printing	847.79	2 171.35
Expenses of Administration	202.20	107.84
Insurance Premiums for Museum	47.13	6.66
General Disbursements	345.96	139.67
Transferred to Museum Fund	250.00	22.50
Hire of Hall for Lectures	10.50	19.00
Part repayment of Loan for Ashtead History Reprint	—	350.00
Subscriptions:		
Surrey Record Society	5.00	5.00
Surrey Archaeological Society	7.50	7.50
Surrey Local History Council	2.00	3.00
	<u>£1 718.08</u>	<u>£2 832.52</u>
Excess of Income over Expenditure	2 403.00	—
Excess of Expenditure over Income	—	865.33
<hr/>		
Bank Balance brought forward at beginning of year	1 350.93	3 753.93
Income and Receipts for the year	4 121.08	1 967.19
	<u>£5 472.01</u>	<u>£5 721.12</u>
Expenditure for year	1 718.08	2 832.52
Balance at Bank at end of year carried forward:		
Lloyds Bank Current A/c	1 536.20	714.24
Lloyds Bank Deposit A/c	2 217.73	2 174.36
	<u>£5 472.01</u>	<u>£5 721.12</u>
<hr/>		
The £714.24 carried forward in Current A/c comprises:		
Money held on behalf of Museum		34.93
Society funds		679.31
The £2,174.36 carried forward in Deposit A/c comprises:		
Sheila Hind Publications Fund (including Interest)		1 240.08
Balance of Loan owing on Ashtead History Reprint		650.00
Society funds		284.28

H. J. MEARS,
Honorary Treasurer.

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

A. H. KIRKBY,
Honorary Auditor.

23rd January 1981.



**BROOK WILLOW FARM COTTAGE, RANDALLS ROAD, LEATHERHEAD:
AN IMAGINATIVE RECONSTRUCTION**

It 1977 it was discovered that this building, externally uninteresting, contained substantial remains of an unusual timber-framed house of perhaps the late fourteenth century. It apparently consisted of a square open hall with a partitioned-off parlour or service bay beneath a cragloft, the central truss being open at first-floor level between the cragloft and the hall. Fragments remain of the cusped four-light window over the jetty; the hall window is conjectural. A full report will appear in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

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