

**LEATHERHEAD  
& DISTRICT**

**LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY**



**PROCEEDINGS VOL 7 N<sup>o</sup> 5**

**2011**

## SECRETARIAL NOTES

The following Lectures and Visits were arranged during 2011

January 21 <sup>st</sup>	Lecture: 'The British Computer Industry' by Martin Warwick
February 18 <sup>th</sup>	Lecture: 'Guildford Past and Present' by Phillip Hutchinson
February 23 <sup>rd</sup>	Visit (combined with the Friends of Leatherhead Museum) to Cobham Bus Museum and Mercedes Benz World, arranged by Fred Meynen
March 18 <sup>th</sup>	Lecture: 'Dowsers and Dowsing for Archaeology' by Keith Harmon
April 15 <sup>th</sup>	The Society's 64 <sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting, followed by a Lecture 'Fetcham Parish Boundary Beating the Bounds' by Alan Pooley
May 20 <sup>th</sup>	Lecture: 'Lovelace in Surrey: a Project' by Peter Hattersley and Andrew Norris
June 8 <sup>th</sup>	Visit to the Lovelaces Bridge Walk', arranged by Fred Meynen
July 3 <sup>rd</sup>	Visit to Loseley House, arranged by Linda Heath
September 16 <sup>th</sup>	Lecture: 'The Loseley Manuscripts: a Unique Insight into Tudpr Surrey' by Catherine Ferguson
October 21 <sup>st</sup>	Lecture: 'Emma: Wife of Charles Darwin' by Linda Heath
November 18 <sup>th</sup>	Lecture: 'Researching the History of the English Country House' by Dr Richard Goodenough
December 16 <sup>th</sup>	Presentations by Members on ' Why I Came to this District' as part of the Christmas Social evening for Members and their Guests

*Members of The Society led walks around the district and gave talks to organisations during the year. A visit to Mickleham Church in May was cancelled through lack of support*

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Number 4 of Volume 7 of the *Proceedings* was issued in February 2011

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### 64<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

*Held at the Letherhead Institute, 15<sup>th</sup> April 2011*

The Report of the Executive Committee and the Accounts for the year 2010 were adopted.  
The Officers and Committee members elected to serve until the next AGM are shown below.

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### OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 2011-2012

<i>President</i>	GORDON KNOWLES
<i>Past Presidents</i>	STEPHEN FORTESCUE, DEREK RENN, LINDA HEATH
<i>Vice-President</i>	PETER TARPLEE
<i>Chairman</i>	DAVID HARTLEY
<i>Secretary</i>	<i>Vacant</i>
<i>Membership Secretary</i>	DAVID WALL
<i>Treasurer</i>	DAVID LOKKERBOL
<i>Editor</i>	BARRY COX
<i>Museum Curator</i>	<i>Vacant</i>
<i>Sales Secretary</i>	GOFF POWELL
<i>Archaeology Secretary</i>	DAVID HARTLEY
<i>Programme &amp; Lecture Secretary</i>	FRED MEYNEN
<i>Records Secretary</i>	<i>Vacant</i>
<i>Librarian</i>	PETER WELLS
<i>Newsletter Editor</i>	MARTIN WARWICK
<i>Website Manager</i>	FRANK HASLAM
<i>Committee Members</i>	BRIAN HENNEGAN, LINDSAY TRIM

# Leatherhead and District Local History Society

## PROCEEDINGS

Vol. 7, No. 5

2011

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## DOUBLE GLAZING IN ASHTEAD 300 YEARS AGO?

By DEREK RENN

Celia Fiennes (1662-1741) was one of the 78 recorded grandchildren of ‘Old Subtlety’, eighth Baron and first Viscount Saye and Sele. Over a period of about thirty years, to improve her health and widen her experience, she travelled, usually on horseback with only two servants for company, to every county in England. She wrote a detailed account of what she saw and experienced on the way. Ostensibly this journal was intended to be read only by her near relatives, but it was published in 1881<sup>1</sup> and in a definitive edition in 1947<sup>2</sup>.

In her account of Sir Robert Howard’s house [Ashtead Park], Celia observes ‘all the windows are sa(r)shes and large squares of glass, I observ’d they are double sashes to make the house warmer for it stands pretty bleake...’<sup>3</sup>.

The sash window was an innovation in late Stuart England. Hitherto windows had either been fixed, slid horizontally or hinged as casements. The sash system, where the windows slide vertically with two overlapping frames hung from cords or chains running over pulleys to counterweights, had both practical and aesthetic advantages, and the style persisted for over two centuries<sup>4</sup>. Claimed to have been inserted into old Chatsworth House [Derbys] in 1676-80, sash windows were certainly installed in Whitehall Palace in 1685. Casements could easily be replaced by sashes in the same aperture, and they quickly became the standard window type for new houses, despite the need for new and better joinery<sup>5</sup>.

Celia Fiennes only writes of double sashes at Ashtead. It seems unlikely that these were simple sash windows in view of her ‘warmer’ remark. Modern double-glazing, two panes of glass sandwiching a layer of air, puts an extra load on each frame. The Ashtead ‘double sashes’ may have been four single-glazed window frames in two overlapping pairs, giving a similar (but less efficient) ‘sandwich’.

When were they installed at Ashtead Park? Sir Robert Howard had purchased Ashtead manor in 1680 and his house was newly built when John Evelyn visited in 1684<sup>6</sup>. If the double sashes were then in place, Sir Robert would surely have pointed out this novelty, but Evelyn does not mention the windows at all. A drawing of the house dated to about 1689 (when Sir Robert died) is too small to distinguish more than the number of its windows<sup>7</sup>. The house was demolished in 1790 and the present house (now part of the City of London Freemen’s School) built on the site.

Most of Celia Fiennes’ journal seems to have been written up in 1702<sup>8</sup>. Her references to Sir Robert’s house at Ashtead does not necessarily mean that she wrote them before his death in 1698. The description referred to above occurs near the end of the journal, in a section headed ‘Epsom’ which is followed immediately by an account of a journey which took place between 1698 and 1710, and then by a ‘Further description of Epsome, Hampton Court and Windsor’ which names (without describing) Sir Robert Howard’s house, together with an account of the exterior of Mr Moore’s house [Fetcham Park] and its grounds in considerable detail ‘which cannot [have been written] much before 1710 and could conceivably be still later’<sup>9</sup>.

So the Ashtead Park 'double sashes' were probably put in between 1683/4 and 1702/12. I have not studied the household account books in the Guildford muniment room and Surrey History Centre as fully as I should, but have noted that in October 1693 a glazier's bill for £5 8s was paid<sup>10</sup>. Of course, the bill might have been for the original windows or for repairs, but 1693 would fit in nicely for the installation, five years after the 'Glorious Revolution' which perhaps brought with it the idea from Holland, where sashes were commonplace. Or were original single sashes doubled up?

Expense, bulk (and perhaps effectiveness) may have prevented the invention of 'double sashes' from being developed or copied extensively, if at all. Sir Robert, a very wealthy and talented man who entertained three kings at Ashtead, (or his architect) was ahead of his time.

## NOTES

1. Griffiths, Hon. E., 1888. *Through England on a Side Saddle in the time of William and Mary*.
2. Morris, C. (ed.), 1984, *The illustrated journeys of Celia Fiennes c.1682-c.1712*. Macdonald with Webb & Bower: Introduction pp. 10-31, Celia's 'To the Reader' pp. 32-33 and Genealogical tables p. 34-35.
3. Morris loc.cit., note 2, p. 232; Smith, K.N., 1977 'Stuart Ashtead' in Jackson, A.A. (ed.), *Ashtead – a village transformed*. L&DLHS pp. 52-79 at p.70.
4. As a young child, this writer lived in a small late Victorian house so fitted. The downside of sashes was potential guillotining if the cords broke!
5. Clifton-Taylor, A, 1977 reprint, *The Pattern of English Building*. Faber & Faber, pp. 394-5.
6. de Beer, E.S. (ed.), 1955, *The Diary of John Evelyn*, printed from his manuscript, Oxford: Clarendon Press, pp. 376-7.
7. Lowther, A.W.G., 1857, *Ashtead and its History IX; The Manor under Sir Robert Howard and his son Thomas 1680-1701*' in *Proc. L.&D.L.H.Soc.* 2.1, 30-32, and by Smith loc. cit. (note 3) p. 68 fig. 6.
8. Morris loc. cit. (note 2), p. 17.
9. Morris loc. cit. (note 2), pp. 239-40, note 12.
10. Smith loc. cit. (note 3), p. 73.

## FETCHAM PARK AND THE COMMON FIELDS

BY VIVIEN WHITE

Fetcham Park is situated off the Lower Road in Fetcham. The house, whilst remaining an elegant building, gives little indication of its illustrious past. It was for some two hundred years the home of the owners of most of Fetcham. Their wealth was reflected in the impressive gardens and large park that surrounded their luxurious house. Two previous Society Proceedings articles have covered Fetcham Park in some depth. Frank Bengier's 1957 article<sup>1</sup> remains an impressive summary of the evidence then available about the house and Fetcham manors, but does not deal with the size of the estate. Alan Pooley's later article<sup>2</sup> supplemented this account with new research, mainly on the Hankey's ownership of Fetcham Park estate from 1792, but also with some conjecture about the original size of Fetcham Park in 1700. A third article by Ed Tims<sup>3</sup> looked at Fetcham Park Farm, the estate's farm, which was situated in its park. The present article looks at the original size of Fetcham Park and its surrounding land in 1700, chronicles the creation of its gardens and park over the next hundred years and its eventual sale. It is based on analysis of some records that have since become available, including the Fetcham manor court records from 1707<sup>4</sup> and the 1839 Fetcham Tithe Map<sup>5</sup>, and further assessment of the rest.

The Fetcham manors (Fetcham and Canon Court) had been owned by the Vincents, the lords of the manor of neighbouring Stoke D'Abernon, since the sixteenth century, and were treated as secondary manors. During much of the seventeenth century the house and estate appears to have been held copyhold by a cousin of the Vincents, who seems to have sub-leased it to a tenant. The copyhold appears to have been bought out by Sir Francis Vincent in the 1660s, so that he could leave the Fetcham manors and associated land to the eldest son of his second marriage, Thomas Vincent. The house had been the manor house of Fetcham manor, but was almost certainly quite simple with a small garden, as it had rarely been lived in by the lord of the manor. Thomas, probably because of financial problems, sold the Fetcham manors in 1693/6, either directly or through intermediaries, to Lord Howard, who was the lord of the manor of the neighbouring parish of Great Bookham. Howard is recorded as lord of Fetcham manor in the first manor court record that survives, that of 1707. After Thomas Vincent's death, his son Francis sold the house and estate to Arthur Moore in 1705. However, as Frank Bengier and Alan Pooley note, it is clear from surviving records that Arthur Moore had been renting the estate from Thomas Vincent since at least 1699. Vincent had moved to Norfolk, where he had leased a house.

Arthur Moore, a self-made successful man, was a Member of Parliament and a director of the South Sea Company who also held several public offices during his career. After buying the Fetcham Park estate, he virtually bankrupted himself in building and embellishing the house and constructing elaborate water gardens in its grounds, besides buying other land in Surrey, whilst being embroiled in successive lawsuits. He employed some of the most fashionable professionals of the age. William Talman (Fig. 1) (1650-1719) is known to have been commissioned to build the house. He was probably the most successful architect of William and Mary's reign and Comptroller of His Majesty's Works until 1702, when he was replaced by Sir John Vanburgh. Louis Laguerre, (1663 – 1721) a French artist, who had worked with Talman on other projects

(notably Chatsworth), was employed to paint the murals inside the house. The gardens appear to have been designed by George London, (c.1640-1714) an eminent garden designer, who emulated the French Baroque style and was also known often to work with Talman.<sup>6</sup> Whilst there is as yet no conclusive evidence of George London's involvement, the description of the gardens given by Celia Fiennes<sup>7</sup>, a lady traveller in the early 1700s, matches his style. She described elaborately formal gardens in the French style which was then popular, with ingenious and intricate water features consisting of ponds and canals, including a horn which could blow water twenty yards. The water was said to have been brought a mile and a half from Leatherhead, presumably from the river or the mill pond. Interestingly, all three designers were in the latter stages of their careers and their styles were beginning to become outmoded. It is not surprising that Moore chose an estate in Surrey, for such estates were popular with gentlemen to show-case their wealth and were convenient for London. He may have bought this particular estate because his second wife, who he married in 1696, was an heiress from neighbouring Epsom. However, there were serious drawbacks to the estate for creating an impressive gentleman's residence.

The house he bought must have been either the original simple manor house or a work in



Fig. 1: William Talman c1700 Attributed to William Sonmans  
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Museum of Freemasonry and the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 2.





Fig. 2: Fetcham Park as built by Talman

progress, if Thomas Vincent had earlier tried to rebuild it, as Manning and Bray suggest.<sup>8</sup> It is likely that Vincent was prevented from completing the rebuilding by financial problems, as his financial resources must have been very limited, being restricted to the relatively low rents from the Fetcham estate. His request in his will to be buried in Fetcham suggests that his move was not out of choice. My opinion is that some rebuilding on the house had already been started by Vincent, as Moore's house is obviously built on the original, inconvenient footprint of the old manor house and, if Moore had started building afresh, he would probably have chosen a better location on the site. The Talman design (Fig. 2) is asymmetric; as his designs were known for their symmetry, this suggests that he had to adapt it to an existing building. It is also unlikely that Vincent commissioned William Talman, Laguerre or London, as is sometimes suggested, as they must have obviously been beyond his financial resources.

Next to the original manor house was a farmhouse, probably the farmhouse of Church Farm, and farm buildings for the estate. The only road from the Bookham Road to Fetcham Street passed almost directly in front of the house, as the new road (later to be the Ridgeway) was then only a track through the common fields. The parish church was close to the house across the old road, with the rectory next to it. The gardens to Fetcham Park are likely to have been about the same size as now, with the rest of the land around the house (the original demesne) being farmland. Frank Benger thought the size of this was about 80 acres. However, working back

from the area that was later added to it from the common fields, it seems to have been closer to 60 acres. There was no park at this time, as this was the preserve of the elite, who could afford to use farmland for recreation and to advertise their wealth. The house and its lands were also surrounded on three sides by common field land, and on the fourth by the village street, with a smith's shop and gate rooms at its entrance about 50 metres away. The common fields must have been at a similar distance from the house to the west, and the noise and smell must have been a big drawback.

The advantages of the site, and the reasons Moore bought it, are most apparent from standing in the gardens to the east of the house. The house stands on a fairly level site near the summit of a small hill above the river Mole and it would have had spectacular views across the river. As it is also on a natural spring line, the site was ideal for the water gardens that Moore had built. To surmount the disadvantages of the site, Moore bought the smith's shop and gate rooms and dismantled them, moved the road to where it now is on the Ridgeway, exchanged the rectory for a newly built one on the village street, and probably moved the estate farm, Church Farm, to the site of Park Farm, further from the house. He also proceeded to buy up as much as he could of the common fields, some of which he enclosed in his new park.



Fig. 3: "Fetcham Park, Surrey" by J.M.W. Turner R.A. engraving from a drawing of around 1800, showing the view from the West Common Fields over Fetcham Park before they were enclosed.

Copyright and reproduced by permission of John Barnard Hankey.

In 1700, Fetcham's common fields covered about 450 acres or 40% of the parish. Although they were called common fields, technically they (like the other Surrey common fields) were open fields. Open fields differed from common fields in that, although both consisted of intermingled strips of land owned by different people, in common fields a jury decided what was grown and often the location of the strips people owned were rotated. Open fields were less regulated. Owners kept the same strips and could largely decide what they grew. Restrictions tended to cover when the fields could be used for grazing, which was generally after the harvest. Fetcham had two common fields - the East Field and West Field. Tenants of both manors owned strips in both fields. The manor courts regulated the fields, but it is not clear how this worked when the manors had been owned by different people. Most of the common field land other than that belonging to the lord of the manor was copyhold (rather than freehold). Copyhold land belonged in law to the lord of the manor from whom it was held. Rent was therefore payable to him, as was a fine when the copyhold was sold or inherited and for this reason the manor court

rolls carefully recorded ownership of all copyhold land. In 1700 there were at least 26 owners of strips in Fetcham's common fields, of which the estate was by far the largest with 30%. It is likely that the owners of the estate had been buying up land as it became available, which would have been enfranchised (ie. made freehold) as the estate owner was then lord of the manor. A number of the other owners appear to have been renting out their fields and there seems to have been an active market in common field land. The original system seems to have been in decline. The Ballands, an area of 20 acres, had been part of the East Field<sup>9</sup>, but by this time belonged to only two owners and appears to have been largely enclosed. (It has sometimes been mooted that Fetcham had a North Field. There is no evidence for this and the Ballands, which was to the north of Fetcham Park, is specifically stated as being in the East Field). Fetcham at one time also had common meads or meadows, although it is not clear how these operated. By this time they belonged to a few owners and do not appear to have been regulated by the manor courts.

Moore purchased 114 acres of common field land between 1703 and 1718, of which 15½ acres is specifically stated in 1787 as having been enclosed in the park, although it is not stated whether this was in Moore's time. A note in the parish records dated 30th October 1760 states that the "Park now belonging to Sir George Warren...was all common Field Land and was inclosed by Arthur Moore Esquire about the year 1718." However, this was hearsay and obviously inaccurate, as much of the park was formed from the original farmland belonging to Fetcham Park, which was not part of the common fields.

It is likely however that Moore enclosed more than 15½ acres of common field land in his park. He is recorded as enclosing land to the west of the house, bounding on to the new road in the Upper and Lower Church Bottom furlongs. He is also more likely to have enclosed land to the east in Shuttle Furlong to improve his view across the river. The land in Pear Tree Furlong was further from the house to the south and was probably left as farmland. It is likely that Moore's park was begun soon after his purchase and complete by 1718, when he started to have financial problems and stopped buying land. In 1708 Moore was first presented at the manor court (ie. a complaint was made against him) "for inclosing the springs so that no cattle can get to the water to drink." According to the customs of the manor, the springs were held in common, and for the offence of enclosing them he was presented almost every year until his death in 1730. In 1709 he was also presented for locking up the gate to the common field so that "the inhabitants cannot bring down their corn nor carry up their dung." These two actions must have been a major inconvenience to the other owners of common field land. It is not clear whether Moore was trying to extinguish common right over the common land he owned or merely trying to keep people off his property. However, he was never presented for enclosing land. This suggests that the amount he enclosed was not large and that the lord of the manor may have colluded in it. Gentlemen were rarely presented, and even more rarely fined, by manor courts and usually a lawsuit was required to have any impact on their behaviour.

Arthur Moore died in 1730 and, because his financial affairs were in such a bad state, the sale of the estate to its next owner, Thomas Revell, was not finalised until 1737. The park was said to be 100 acres, but this appears to have included 20 acres of Pear Tree Furlong to the southern boundary which was being farmed by a tenant farmer. Under Revell's ownership there

does not seem to have been much change in the Park. After his death in 1752, the estate appears to have been divided between his daughter, Jane and his widow, who later remarried and became Jane Webb. Benger says that Revell's daughter Jane and her husband, George Warren, lived at Fetcham Park after their marriage in 1758, but I have found no evidence for this and the complicated ownership structure makes it unlikely. However, on Jane Webb's death in 1769, George Warren (now Sir) became owner of the estate for his lifetime under the terms of his marriage settlement, although his wife, Jane had died in 1761. He embarked on a second major expansion of the estate and a reorganisation of its land. He also extended the park. The first map which clearly shows the common fields of Fetcham was drawn in 1791<sup>10</sup>, only ten years prior to their enclosure. A further 32 acres of common field land had been purchased by the estate by this time, so that it now owned 75% of the remaining common fields. The common fields had actually been assimilated into two estate farms, by the estate leasing the few strips it did not own. The map was drawn to record the ownership of the strips for their owners' title obligations. It shows the fields lying to the west, south and east of the estate, with a full plan of the strips. At



Fig. 4: Extract from Roque Map of Surrey 1768 showing Fetcham Park

that time the common fields consisted of about 430 acres, with 249 in the East Field and 181 in the West Field. The 20 acres of the former Pear Tree Furlong had now been assimilated into the park, even though part of it was glebe land belonging to the church. By 1791 the park had increased to its maximum size of 110 acres, with it being bordered on three sides by roads. Warren had the park enclosed. An entry in the parish register in 1788 suggests this was after 1777, as it records glebe land in 1777 “before Sir George Warren had enclosed the park on its south and west sides.” At the manor court in 1788 Sir George Warren was also presented for enclosing part of three lanes.

There is no description of the gardens or park at this time, but the maps of the estate over the period give some clues. The 1768 Roque map of Surrey (Fig. 3) shows what appear to be Moore’s formal gardens to the north of the house with the old road still in existence, presumably being used as a private drive between the Bookham Road and the Turnpike Road. This might initially appear surprising as this style of formal gardens had long been out of fashion, but in fact probably reflects the complex and continually changing ownership of the house during this period. In the 1777<sup>11</sup> map the old road appears to have ended at Park Farm and has become a tree lined avenue. Moore’s formal gardens have gone, but his pond and canal remain. This would tie in with a period of stable ownership by Sir George Warren from 1769 and his desire to upgrade the property. He is known to have developed a park in the style of Capability Brown at his property, Poynton Park in Stockport, and he probably did the same at Fetcham Park. The 1791 Map appears to show that the canal system has gone and that the tree lined avenue has been moved further east. However, this appears to be poor draughtsmanship as the 1813 Enclosure Award map<sup>12</sup> (which was probably drawn in 1804 and is of a high quality) clearly shows the pond and canal and the drive going from the house to Park Farm.

The estate was sold to a London banker, Thomas Hankey, in 1792 — although negotiations appear to have been taking place for some years. He was obviously already renting the house and intending to buy it, as he commissioned building work from 1788. The sale was probably delayed because of the piece-meal way that the estate had been formed, together with the complex legal situation of Warren’s ownership of the estate only for his lifetime, after which it would pass to his daughter. Hankey did not live long to enjoy the estate, as he died in 1793. His wife was guardian for his oldest legitimate son and heir, John Barnard, until he reached his majority in 1805. The remaining common fields, together with the downs and waste, were enclosed by an act of parliament of 1801. Curiously, although the Award was dated 1813, the enclosure appears to have been implemented in 1804, with John Barnard Hankey being the major allottee, as the estate owned 81% of the fields at the date of enclosure. Hankey bought the lord of the manorship of the two Fetcham manors from James Lawrell in 1813. The estate reached its largest size, comprising 60% of Fetcham, during his ownership. Hankey lived in the house until his death in 1868. He did not extend the park, although he purchased more land to add to the estate, but actually returned most of the old Pear Tree Furlong in the park to arable by 1839. Hankey was a keen huntsman and in 1814 became Master of the Surrey Union foxhounds, originally located in Albury but then moved to Fetcham Park, which became the centre of hunting in the area. There was an extensive stable complex built in the south of the park as part of Park Farm, in addition to Hankey’s own stables near the house. The 1842 Tithe map shows a small garden

to the north of the house which, from surviving photographs from the 1870s and later, appears to show a ha-ha i.e. a ditch, invisible from the house, that separated the gardens from the park but gave the impression that they were continuous with one another.

The house and park reached their apex as a fashionable venue under the ownership of John Barnard Hankey's grandson, also called John Barnard, who owned it from 1875 until his death in 1914. He was responsible for enlarging and transforming the exterior of the house in imitation of a French chateau, using Edward l'Anson, a popular and successful architect. John Barnard Hankey was a leading figure in Surrey society, serving as High Sheriff and a Justice of the Peace. However, his major interest was in sport, and his house and park became renowned for shooting house parties and for the local hunt, of which he was master from 1876 to 1882. The park also became a local centre for polo. In 1892, Fetcham Park Polo Club was formed, to replace Ashted Polo Club which had been founded in 1883, but lost its ground. The polo ground replaced the arable land on the old Pear Tree Furlong. The stabling and players' changing rooms were part of the Park Farm buildings. The Club was very fashionable and in 1914 the Duke of Teck and the Earl of Athlone played there.<sup>13</sup>



Fig. 5: The house as designed by l'Anson viewed from the park

George Hankey, the first John Barnard Hankey's great-great-grandson, sold the Fetcham Park estate in 1920, mainly by auction. Tax changes and economic problems following the First World War had made the inheritance and running of large estates prohibitively expensive. In 1924 Percy Harvey, the Great Bookham developer, acquired the house and park. Most of the park was split into building plots of about one and a half acres and a new road, The Mount, was built to divide them from the park. Many of the building plots would later be reduced in size. The house and 30 acres of the park together with the two corner building plots on Lower Road, were eventually sold to the Reverend J.G. Wilkie in 1928 to house his school, Badingham College. The college solved the vexed problem of shared road access with the church by closing a footpath to the church gate through the college grounds and restricting access to the college. Alternative access from the Ridgeway and a new egress into Lower Road were eventually accepted by the Church. During the Second World War the college was leased by University College, but in 1946 Badingham College resumed at Fetcham Park where it stayed until 1965. The house and park were sold to developers, who reduced the land attached to the house to the current size of four and a half acres. The other 25½ acres were used to build the Badingham Estate of about

100 houses, with access to Lower Road and The Mount. The house was left unoccupied, and neglect and vandalism led to the demolition of the north wing. Since 1971 the house has been used as offices and has had six changes of ownership. An entrance in Badingham Drive, a large car park and new north wing were built in 1971 by the first owners. However, the house was again derelict by 1979 when it was bought by the United Trading Group, which restored the house to a very high standard between 1979 and 1981. Since 1999 it has been owned by the Wilky Group Ltd. and used as serviced offices by its Parallel Business Centres division.

Although Fetcham Park from the outside gives little sense of its important past, the interior still reflects the impressive design and decoration commissioned by Arthur Moore. The house is well worth visiting when open on Heritage Days. A pretty garden remains to frame the house, but imagination is needed to envisage the impressive situation of the house in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in its extensive park with its wide-reaching views.

## NOTES

1. Benger, F.B. 1957 Pen sketches of old houses in this district. No. 8 – Fetcham Park. Proc. LH&DLHS 2, 19-29.
2. Pooley, A. 2004 Fetcham Park House. Proc. LH&DLHS 6, No. 8, 227-238
3. Tims, E. 2006 Park Farm, Fetcham. An historical sketch of 250 years. Proc. LH&DLHS 6, 311-319.
4. Manor of Fetcham: Court Rolls 1707-1736 and 1737-73, K573 and 571, Surrey History Centre
5. Fetcham Tithe Map Surveyed 1839 for 1844 Tithe Apportionment, Surrey History Centre
6. Stephen, Sir Henry & Lee, Sir Sidney, The National Dictionary of Biography founded in 1882 by George Smith, Oxford University Press, 788-9
7. Morris, C (ed) The Journeys of Celia Fiennes 1685 – c1712, Webb & Bower
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# FAMILIES, MARRIAGE AND BAPTISMS

## IN GREAT BOOKHAM, Continued – 1785 -1820

BY WILLIAM WHITMAN

### Introduction

A previous paper<sup>1</sup> described a study covering the period 1695-1730.. In this new study, the period 1785-1820 was selected for a parallel analysis, so giving a similar period of time and making the two studies comparable. The end-point of 1820 marks the passing of Enclosure Act for the village, which resulted in profound social changes in its social structure, and so changing the whole basis of comparison. The gap in time between the two periods also gives enough time for the effects of the 1753 Marriage Act to become clear. Only in 1836 were registrars given authority to register marriages not conducted by a religious official<sup>2</sup>.

The conclusions of the earlier study were: that Great Bookham at that time had a population of about 500, that at least one third of the marriages were ‘common-law’ marriages not celebrated in Church, and that a large number of those married in the Church had no apparent link with the parish.

### Method

As in the previous study, transcripts were made of data available at the Surrey History Centre, Woking covering births and marriages at Great Bookham and in some neighbouring parishes that involved a party from Great Bookham. The baptism data was put into alphabetical order by surname and individual families [mother, father, children] were thus identified. In contrast with the previous study, by this date the baptism records include the Christian names of the mother and father, so that identification of families is easier.

### Analysis

Of the 244 families in this study, 45 had 4 or more children, and these families contributed 45% of the 241 children that were baptized during this period.

No. of children in family	8	7	6	5	4
No. of families	3	8	5	15	14

(30 children were baptised without a father’s name being recorded.)

Of the 105 family names in the 1695-1730 survey, only 22 were present among the family names in 1785-1820. Nine of the names no longer present were of fathers of three or more families: Blundell, Boughton, Cooke, Dennyer, Harwood, Hide, Hudson, Moor, and Sink.

Table 1 compares the changes that occurred between the two periods. The death rate remained nearly constant, but the rate of baptisms has risen, in particular from about 1807. The rise in



number of families created is a little above the increase in baptisms. It was surprising to find that the number of marriages had fallen sharply. Since the passing of the Marriage Act ‘common-law’ marriages were no longer legally recognized, but the number of legally recognised Church marriages fell by 22% and nearly two thirds of ‘partnerships’ in this period were not celebrated in Church. In part this may be because most families no longer held land.

**Table 1**

	1695-1735.	1785-1820.	Change, %	
Marriages		106	87	22
Baptisms		421	564	+25
‘Baseborn’		5	30	+600
Deaths		394	406	+3
Families		164	244	+33

The fact that the number of deaths during the two periods of time is similar suggests that the total population was little changed from the 500 deduced in the earlier study. In that study, many of the people married at St Nicolas, Great Bookham had no apparent connection with the village. In the present study this is no longer the case. Table 2 lists all the marriages during the period — though some of the records are now illegible and others have been, in part, deduced by comparison with baptism records. There are no cases where both parties to a marriage came from out of the parish and, as far as can be seen, all marriages were celebrated after the calling of banns or by licence from a bishop. The great increase in the number of ‘baseborn’ children presumably reflects a change in social attitudes.

In the previous study, analysis of transcripts of marriages in some nearby parishes showed that 21 of the marriages involved a partner from Great Bookham. In the present study, similar analysis shows only 13 of the 43 marriages involved a partner from Great Bookham; these are shown in Table 3. The most interesting marriage was that in 1802 between Maria Parsons of East Clandon and James Lawrell, who had succeeded the Howard family at Eastwick Park.

### **Conclusions**

1. Great Bookham still had a population of about 500.
2. Only 87 marriages were celebrated although 244 families were identified.
3. All the marriages in the Parish involved at least one partner from the Parish.
4. In neither study has evidence of broken relationships been identified.

**Table 2 – Marriages at St Nicholas, Great Bookham**

(Otp indicates “Of this parish”, and entries marked Xxx indicates illegibility.)

Date	Husband	Parish	Wife	Parish
1785	Hn’ry Harrison	Banstead	Ca’lne Waterer	Otp
	Ben’ H...th	Otp	Ann xxx	
	Xxx Longhurst	Not GB	Rxx Xxx	“
	Xxx		Woodley	
	Edw’d Waterer	Otp	Fr’cs Freelove	Otp
	Henry Hurst	Dorking	Anne Tickner	“
	Thomas Dale	“	Sarah Bullin	“
	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx	X
1786	John Hyde		Anne Xxx	Otp
	James Parsons	Otp	Mry Gumbrell	St James’
			Westminster	
1787	Adm Aitchison	“	Eliz’ Txx	Otp
1788	Tho’s Berry	LB	Eliz’ Fulk	“
	Henry Swan Baseborn	Otp	Jane Oliver w’w	“
	Barrick Davies	“	Olive Bixley	“
	Xxx		Xxx	
	Elijah Blandford	Otp	Anne Xxx	
1789	Daniel Bixley	“	Eliz’ Amey	Otp
	Geo’ Sherburn	“	Martha Tilxxx	
1790	W’m Lewer	“	Eliz Dorkworth	Otp
	Henry Crawtor	?	Mary Stanworth	“
	W’m Hicks	Otp	Mary Deadmay	“
1791	Robert Hunt	..“	Mary Carpenter	Leatherhead
	Xxx			Xxx
1792	Robert Wood		Sarah Elliott?	Otp
	John Benfield		Eliz’ Wray	“
1793	Tho’s Oplemas?	Otp	Eliz’ Wilmott	
1794	Xxx		Eliz’ Mills	
1795	John Hamden		Otp	Anne Standen Otp
	W’m Butler	“	Betty Cooper	“
1797	David Batley	“	Sarah Bixley	“
	Xxx			Xxx

Date	Husband	Parish	Wife	Parish
1798	W'm Munday	Otp	Eliz' Turnbull	Otp
	Ed'wd Pollat	Guildford	Mary Cooke (widow)	"
1799	Philip Dasat/Davies	Otp	Xxx	
	Tho's Mercer	"	Sarah Orgles	Otp
	Tho's Clark	"	Leah Lewer?	"
	John Bate	"	Sarah Broughton	"
	Tho's Tobitt	Hawkhurst	Edith Lee	"
	Xxx			Xxx
1800	Geo Xxx	Otp	Xxx	Otp
1801	Peter Arrow	"	Jane Bixley	"
1802	Rob't Bartlett	"	Sarah Xxx	"
	Richard Croalty/Crosley		Mary Milton	"
1802	W'm Casset?	Watlington	Eliz Wood	"
	Tho's Brown	Otp	Ann Broughton	"
	Charles Lawrence	"	Eliz' Elliott	"
	Ben Lewer?			Xxx
1803	John Bennett	Otp	Mary Sise	
1804	Henry Geal	Not GB	Jane Core	Otp
1805	Ja's Parsons	Otp	Sarah Longhurst	"
	Ja's Boxhall	"	Sarah Lye	"
	John Ariss widower		Mary Porte widow	"
	Thos Ottey	Otp	Hannah Potter	Fetcham
1807	W'm Horley	"	Sarah Puddick	Otp
	Xxx			Xxx
	Geo' Wood	Otp	Ann Xxx	
	John Sanders/Eades	"	Susannah Tirrells	Otp
1808	Ja's Finch widower		Mary Broughton/Budd	
	W'm Head	Otp	Mary Kingston	Otp
1809	W'm Wood	"	Sarah Harford	"
	H'r Wheelers	"	Eliz' Berry	"
1811	Ch's Lawrence	W'r B'chw'th	Ann Pennicott	" w'w
	Rob't Cookman		Xxx	
	Rich' Johnson	Otp	Eliz' Holdown	Otp
1812	W'm Child	"	Sophia Lish	"

Date	Husband	Parish	Wife	Parish
1813	Simon Peters	'	Mary Wood	"
	Jos' Simmonds	"	Ann Longhurst	"
	John Peters	"	Eliz' Wood	"
	Mch'l Wheeler	"	Mary Ann Port	"
	John Stenert	"	Sarah Byford	"
1814	W'm Banks	Rochester	Mary Benifold	"
1815	Ja's Young	Otp	Mary Bridger	"
	John Jordan	"	Sarah Willett	"
	John Arters	"	Sarah Spicer	" w'w
1815	Jacob Cole	St Margaret, Westminster	Sarah Parsons	Otp w'w
1816	Edmund Prior	Otp, w'dr	Mary Orgles	"
	Tho's Jaques	"	Eliz' Spencer	"
1817	Tho' Butler	Ripley	Sarah Monk	"
	John Yallop	"	Frances Nunn	"
	Tho's Marlow	Epsom	Mary Parsons	"
1818	W'm Poulter	Otp	Hannah Chippen	"
	John Brown	"	Ann Pratt	HT, Gui'f'd
	Ja's Jones	Thames Ditton	Cath'ne Payne	Otp
1819	Geo' Beazley	Otp	Hephzibah Sayers	"
1820	Chas Brown	"	Jane Summerfield	Ashtead
	Thos Bishop	St Mary Guild	Ann Symmons	Otp

**Table 3 — Marriages in other parishes.**

(Some entries earlier than the 1785 commencement of this study have been included in order to provide some information on the earlier history of Great Bookham families. As in Table 2, "Otp" indicates "Of this parish".)

**Dorking.**

1734	George Elliot	B	Ury Lifford	Otp
1745	Thomas Reaves	B	Elizabeth Muggridge	Otp
1771	Henry Crawter	GB	Elizabeth Gurr	Otp
1773	Charles Longhurst	Otp	Elizabeth Buggs	GB
1773	William Lee	GB	Hannah Britt	Otp

1777	James Best	GB	Ann Roberts	Otp
1800	Richard Peters	B	Elizabeth Coleman	W Horsley

**East Clandon**

1773	John Gale	GB	Ann Ride	Otp
1781	Richard Chitty	GB	Hannah Strudwick	Otp
1785	John Hide	Otp	Ann Webb	GB
1802	James Lawrell	GB	Maria Parsons	Otp

**Effingham.**

1744	John Osborn,	Wonersh	Elizabeth Skeete	GB
1745	John Gele	GB	Elizabeth Keewood	Otp
1764	William Woods	GB	Sarah Gadd	Otp
1770	John Sherin	GB	Elizabeth Bennet	Otp
1771	William Bullen	GB	Ann Crockford	Otp
1772	John Killick	Otp	Jane Cooper	GB
1786	William Woodbourne	GB	Mary Lee	Otp
1787	John Bilby	GB	Leah Ladd	Otp

**Little Bookham.**

1788	Edward Farnham	GB	Ann Stening	Otp,Blacksmith
1792	Thomas Smith	GB	Elizabeth Lawrence	Otp
1796	John Bird	GB	Sara Port	Otp
1798	Joseph Hicks	GB	Sarah Wood	Otp
1811	Thomas Stevens	Otp	Lucy Grout	GB

**Leatherhead.**

1760	Robert Stokes	Lhd	Susan Bish	GB
1763	George Tibbels	GB	Mary Bridges	Otp
1769	James Arrow	Otp	Elizabeth Farley	GB
1787	William Lee	GB	Jane Martin	Otp
1797	Thomas Wood	GB	Mary May	Otp
1825	Henry Bailey	GB	Sarah Hooke	Otp
1825	George White	Otp	Mary Longhurst	GB

**West Horsley.**

1744	John Holford	Epsom	Sarah Hubbard	GB
1769	Richard Lewes	GB	Ann Bolen	Otp
1793	John Baker	GB	Ann Daw	Otp
1803	Charles Collins	GB	Mary Hillyer	Otp
1815	John Hooker	Otp	Fruzann Waterer	GB

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## Detailed Examples of Some Families

D'Arblay. Frances Burney married General A. D'Arblay in 1793 at Mickleham. Their son, Alexander, was baptised at St Nicolas in 1796. They moved from Bookham to West Humble and in 1802 to Paris.

Elliott/ Elliot/ Ellet. George E of Bookham married Ury Lifford of Dorking in Dorking in 1734. Charles Lawrence married Elizabeth Elliott in 1802. No baptisms recorded. Robert Wood married Sarah Elliott in 1792. Thomas was baptised for James and Sarah in 1811 and Richard in 1809. James and Elizabeth had William baptised in 1785 and George in 1789. Moses and Sarah had John baptised in 1800.

The burial register records: Moses 1799, Ann 1800 and 1832, Elizabeth 1808, George 1803, James 1800, John 1795.

Grout Thomas Stevens, a painter, of LB married Lucy Grout of GB in 1811. Three children were baptised in 1813, 1817 and 1819. Robert Grout and Maria had John baptised in 1786. Thomas G and Mary had John baptised in 1810 and Robert in 1812. Robert G, labourer, and Ann had William baptised in 1811 and George in 1820.

The burial register records: Martha 1808, Robert 1821 [80], Sarah 1808, William 1785. There are two 'Grout' tombstones: 1936/52 and 1945/52.

Horley William H, labourer/smith, married Sarah Puddick in 1807. Five children were baptised 1807-1820. Richard Horley, labourer, and Naomi had children baptised in 1816 and 1819. Richard H and Sarah had Richard baptised in 1801, this son died in 1890, 'Vestry Clerk of the Parish for upwards of sixty years'; he married Joanna, born 1807, died 1875. Richard H, born 1771, died 1852, and Elizabeth, born 1770, died 1853, had Thomas baptised in 1809; he had their tombstone erected at St Nicolas.

In addition the burial register records: James 1827 [82], William 1821.

Lawrell/Parsons James L bought Eastwick Manor from the Howard family. In 1802 he married Maria Parsons of Hatchlands at East Clandon Church. Three children were baptised at St Nicolas: Maria 1803, James 1805 and Digby 1809. In 1786 James Parsons of G Bookham married Sarah Gumbrell of St James' Westminster. In 1787 a daughter, Mary, was baptised for James and Mary. In 1805 James Parsons of Gt Bookham married Sarah Longhurst of G B. There are two tombstones to James Parsons, 1810 age 36 and to James and Mary, 1816/15, age 60 and ?. In 1815 Sarah Parsons, widow of Great Bookham, married Jacob Cole of St Margaret's, Westminster. In 1817 Mary Parsons, of Great Bookham, married Thomas Marlow of Epsom. Both marriages at St Nicolas Church.

Lee Thomas Tobitt of Hawkhurst married Edith Lee in 1799. No baptisms are recorded. William

L of GB married Jane Martin, L, at Leatherhead 1787. Four children were baptised in 1787, 1789, 1791 and 1793. William L and Elizabeth had 2 children baptised in 1797 and 1802. Benjamin L and Catherine had 5 children baptised in 1805, 1806, 1808, 1810, 1811. Henry L, under-butler, and Sarah had Elizabeth baptised in 1819. Thomas L and Elizabeth had William baptised in 1820. John L, gardener, and Ann had John baptised in 1820. Edmund L, born 1781, was buried at St Nicolas in 1817.

In addition the burial register records: Edward 1797, Elizabeth 1789, '92 and 1825, George 1814, James 1807, Mary 1806, Ruth 1787, Thomas 1817, William 1793 and 1820 [5 days].

Munday In 1798 William Munday married Elizabeth Turnbull; Abraham was baptised in 1800. In 1831 the Rev'd F Warneford, curate to Rev'd S Cooke at St Nicolas erected a memorial stone to Sarah Munday, d 1831, aged 28. 'She was nurse for upwards of 14 years during which time she brought up a large family with the most exemplary care and fidelity'.

In addition the burial register records: Thomas 1815.

Richbell Francis R and Ann had 5 children baptised between 1793 and 1805, Thomas R and Ann had Matilda baptised in 1801. Francis R and Emma had Maria baptised in 1808.

The burial registers record: Elizabeth 1803, Jeffery 1791, Thomas 1809.

Woods William Woods of GB married Sarah Gadd LB at LB in 1764. John and Sarah had John baptised in 1791. John W, farmer, and Mary had 7 children baptised in 1794, 97, 98 and [possibly a second family] 1811, 12, 15, 17. George W, carter, and Ann had George baptised in 1809, Elizabeth 1811 and Ann 1815. There are memorials to: William W, Lonesome Farm, b1795, d 1847 and his wife, Mary b1797, d 1873; also to Frusanna W born 1809, d 1865 daughter of John and Mary; also to Henry Woods b 1801, d 1890.

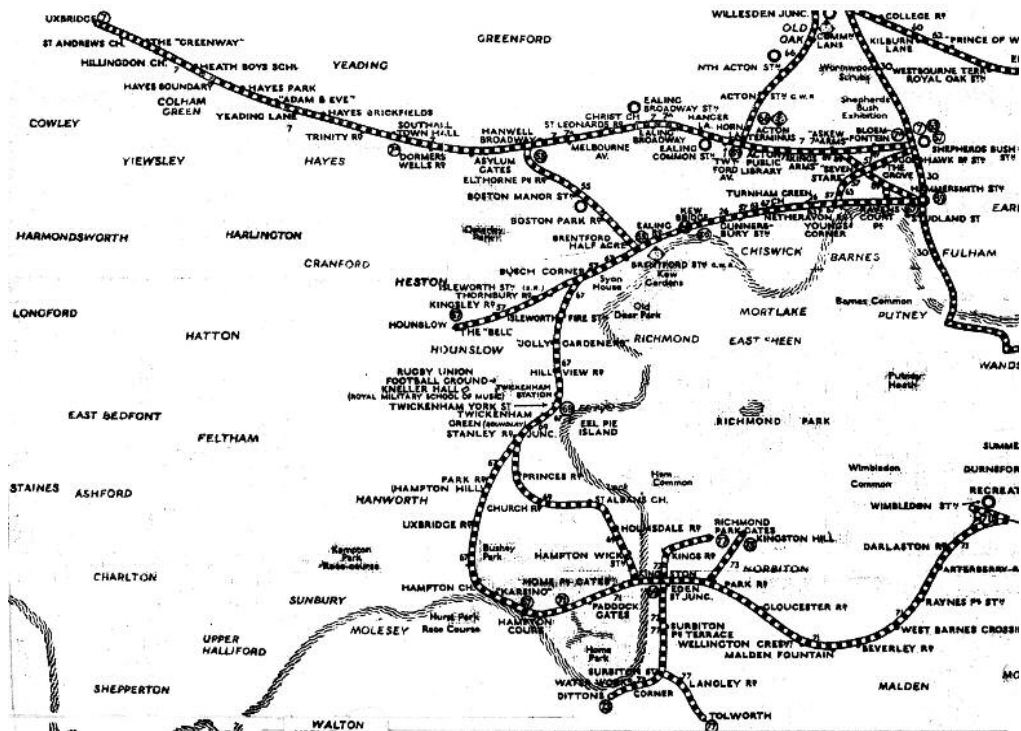
In addition the burials register records: Thomas 1814.

# TRAMS IN LEATHERHEAD?!

BY GEOFFREY HAYWARD

In our Society's 1988 History of Leatherhead p. 222 there is a mention of a 1913 proposal to extend London's tramways to Leatherhead. Watford Urban District Council was concerned about a Bill proposed by the Metropolitan Electric Tramways Company to put trams on the roads, and asked the Leatherhead U.D.C. to join them in opposing it. This had been reported in a March 1913 issue of the Leatherhead Reporter. In the minutes of the Leatherhead U.D.C. dated March 18th 1913 there was an item "Metropolitan Electric Tramways (Railless Traction) Bill 1913". A letter dated the 14th inst. from the Watford U.D.C., objecting to clause 16 of that Bill (which allowed powers to be obtained by Provisional Order), was read and it was resolved that a letter be written to the County Council enquiring whether they were taking any steps in the matter — presumably because they were responsible for the upkeep of the roads. There appears to have been no discussion of this in the Surrey County Council, as their Minutes for 1913 or 1914, or in the later Minutes of the Leatherhead U.D.C. do not reveal any follow-up to their letter.

The idea of trams running into Leatherhead was not so fantastic as it may appear to the present generation. London United Tramways (LUT), centred on Kingston, were already operating a tram route from Shepherds Bush in central London out to Uxbridge, as shown in the 1925 tramway map (below), and also to their Tolworth terminus. Looking at a road map, it can be





seen that an extension of existing routes to Watford or Leatherhead was little different in terms of mileage compared to the existing route to Uxbridge, on which trams continued to be used until they were replaced by trolleybuses in 1936. The London Passenger Transport Board took over all London's trams in 1933.

Tram routes could be constructed quite quickly at that time, as it was quite easy to dig the roads without the need for embankments or viaducts. Modest hill climbs were no problem; for example, Bradford's Queensbury route climbed to just over 1000 ft. in 4½ miles without the aid of cables or racks. Trams were also capable of dealing with quite unpleasant weather, as can be seen in Fig. 1. The obvious choice of route to Leatherhead, from the point of view of profitability, would have been from the existing Tolworth terminus through the fringe of Worcester Park to Ewell, Epsom, Ashted and finally Leatherhead. Tram routes could run parallel to railways without competing – in fact, feeding each other. The picture of a LUT tram at Tolworth terminus (Fig. 2) is not dated but could be in the 1920s, when open-top trams were being made more comfortable.



Fig. 1: One of Bradford's trams climbing up the hill towards Queensbury in the snow in 1941. (Bradford Library Collection)

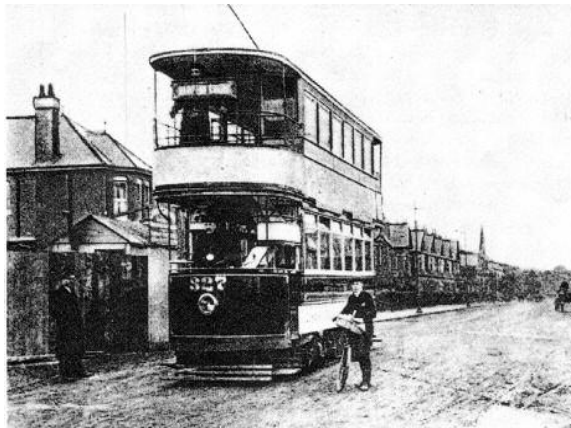


Fig. 2: London United Tramways tramcar at Tolworth terminus. (Courtesy J.H. Price)

John Lewarne (a former President of our Society) was fascinated by our tramways, and many of his archives were presented to the L&DLHS by his daughter after his death. I hope that original copies of the 1925/26 Winter Tramways Map and Guide are still in the Society's possession; fortunately, he photocopied these, and part is shown here (Fig. 3). The fare from Tolworth to Eden Street, Kingston, is shown as 2d; the journey time as 18 minutes, with trams every 7½ minutes from 6.00 a.m. until 11.35 p.m. Even on Sundays, the trams ran at 12 minute intervals from 9.00 a.m. until 11.33 p.m. The Tolworth service was at more frequent intervals than the Uxbridge route, which on weekdays began at 5.50 a.m., with 12 minute intervals until 10.35 p.m.; the fare was one shilling and the journey time 66 minutes – not much longer than a stopping train from Leatherhead to Waterloo!

Why so many trams? Although during this period (1925-26) motor buses were offering alternative services, the general public had grown used to trams in towns, and the birth of the electric tramcar had taken place alongside that of the motor car, during the last decade of the 19th century. Only the wealthy could purchase these early motor cars, but for the general public it was the tram that opened up a new world. At the beginning of the 20th century, you could for a few pence travel in a vehicle illuminated by electricity, whereas many people would not see electric lighting in their homes for another thirty years – for example, in Slough this only happened in the early 1930s. In 1931, London United Tramways purchased 46 of a more modern type of tram known as the Feltham (Fig. 4), yet in the same year they had converted their Twickenham to Teddington route to trolleybuses. In 1951 the London Passenger Transport Board sold 90 of these capacious trams for £500 each to Leeds, which operated them until November 1959 – quite a long life for a 1931 tram!

Imagine seeing one at Leatherhead Bridge, at the end of a single track through the High Street! Years after their demise as double deckers, they are returning in Continental style as faster single deckers, often using redundant railway lines as in Croydon and Manchester, and many cities in Europe are introducing them.

TRAMWAY ROUTES MAP AND GUIDE		THE LONDON UNITED TRAMWAYS, LTD.					THE LONDON UNITED TRAMWAYS, LTD.						
WINTER 1925-26		LIST OF ROUTES WITH PARTICULARS OF TIMES AND FARES					—continued—						
No.	ROUTE	Weekdays		Sundays		FARE	No.	ROUTE	Weekdays		Sundays		FARE
		First Car	Last Car	First Car	Last Car				First Car	Last Car	First Car	Last Car	
7	Uxbridge & Shepherds Bush Interval	a.m. 5.50	p.m. 10.35	a.m. 9.15	p.m. 10.45	1/- Time 66 mins.	69	Twickenham & Kingston Interval	a.m. 6.23	p.m. 11.7	a.m. 9.0	p.m. 12.11	5d. Time 59 mins.
7a	Southall & Shepherds Bush Interval	a.m. 5.8	p.m. 11.23	a.m. 8.33	p.m. 11.55	7d. Time 37 mins.	71	*Hampton Court & Wimbledon Interval * Earlier cars from Kingston.	a.m. 5.46	p.m. 11.49	a.m. 9.0	p.m. 11.45	5d. Time 44 mins.
7c	Hanwell & Shepherds Bush Interval	a.m. 5.1	p.m. 11.35	a.m. 8.31	p.m. 11.35	5d. Time 37 mins.		West Barnes Lane & Wimbledon Interval	a.m. 5.38	p.m. 11.43	a.m. 8.44	p.m. 11.39	5d. Time 34 mins.
55	Hanwell & Brentford Interval	a.m. 5.30	p.m. 11.30	a.m. 9.0	p.m. 11.30	5d. Time 53 mins.	73	Kington Hill & The Dittons Interval	a.m. 6.50	p.m. 11.2	a.m. 9.0	p.m. 10.57	5d. Time 26 mins.
57	Hounslow & Shepherds Bush Interval	a.m. 4.49	p.m. 11.20	a.m. 8.20	p.m. 11.20	7d. Time 38 mins.		Eton Street & The Dittons Interval	a.m. 6.15	p.m. 10.36	a.m. 9.10	p.m. 10.36	5d. Time 26 mins.
63	Kew Bridge & Shepherds Bush Interval	a.m. 3.8	p.m. 11.30	a.m. 8.39	p.m. 11.39	5d. Time 59 mins.		Eden Street & The Dittons Interval	a.m. 5.56	p.m. 11.12	a.m. 8.50	p.m. 11.7	5d. Time 17 mins.
67	Brentford & Shepherds Bush Interval	a.m. 5.4	p.m. 11.34	a.m. 8.34	p.m. 11.34	5d. Time 34 mins.	77	Tolworth & Eden Street Interval	a.m. 5.41	p.m. 11.17	a.m. 8.40	p.m. 11.15	5d. Time 18 mins.
	Hampton Court & Hammersmith Interval	a.m. 5.23	p.m. 11.0	a.m. 9.7	p.m. 11.0	10d. Time 35 mins.		Tolworth & Eden Street Interval	a.m. 5.41	p.m. 11.17	a.m. 8.40	p.m. 11.15	5d. Time 18 mins.
	Twickenham & Hammersmith Interval	a.m. 4.50	p.m. 11.21	a.m. 8.19	p.m. 11.22	5d. Time 33 mins.	81	Summerstown & Haydon Rd. Jct. Interval	a.m. 7.40	p.m. 11.0	a.m. 11.20	p.m. 10.20	11d. Time 9 m.m.
							89	Acton & Hammersmith Interval	a.m. 5.48	p.m. 12.0	a.m. 9.1	p.m. 12.0	5d. Time 28 mins.

Fig. 3: Part of the LUT table of routes and fares, winter 1925/26.



Fig. 4: LUT Feltham tram at the Uxbridge terminus in 1933. (Courtesy M.J. O'Connor)

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# THE INSPIRATIONAL ARTIST ANN GARLAND OF LEATHERHEAD AND GUILDFORD

BY EDWINA VARDEY

As the Queen's Diamond Jubilee in 2012 approaches, many towns are preparing their decorations and celebrations, while many residents of Guildford will still remember the decorations in their town for her Silver Jubilee in 1977. Shop fronts were hung with tabards, and hundreds of silver-gold polystyrene flowers were strung along the High Street as a reminder of the origin of the town's name, thought to be the "golden ford". All that was the result of eight months community effort, inspired and organised by Ann Garland.

Who was the imaginative artist behind this and so many of the town's projects? Ann Garland was born in Lewisham in 1918. Her father was an engineer, and her artistic Australian mother was always adventuresome – in her late seventies and widowed, she nevertheless travelled twice around the world. Her daughter Ann loved painting and drawing, and studied at the St Martin's School of Art in London. Early in World War II she enlisted as an ambulance driver in the FANYs (the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry) and earned two commendations for her work during the air raids in the West Country. She met her husband Leonard when he was an officer in the Royal Artillery. They were married in the Savoy Chapel in London in 1942 but, after only three days honeymoon, Leonard was posted to North Africa for the rest of the war. After it ended, he returned to join his family advertising business. In 1953 he and Ann moved to Vale Lodge, Leatherhead and lived there, raising their three children, until 1971.

It may have been during this time that Ann first involved herself in 'projects'. A major local problem was that children of three schools in Grange Road and Ottways Lane, Ashted, had to cross the busy and dangerous A24 Leatherhead/Epsom main road on their way to and from school. Ann first organized a team of mothers who supervised this crossing, over a period of nearly a year, and finally persuaded the authorities to construct a metal bridge over the road so that the children could cross safely.

In 1971 the family moved to South Hall on Castle Hill, Guildford, which was large enough to house them, together with the mothers of Ann and Leonard, and also to provide a studio for her and a



Ann Garland

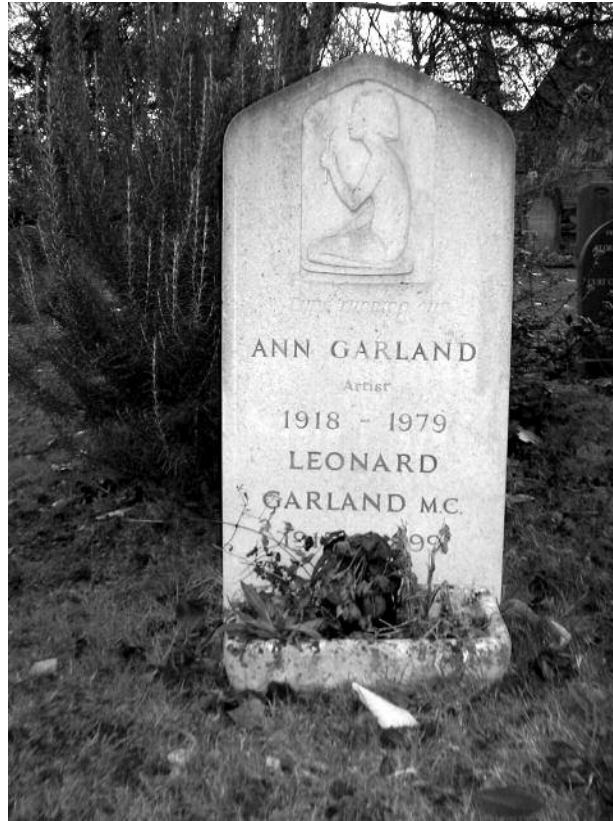


The Edward and Eleanor sundial in Tunsgate, designed by Ann Garland

study for him. Now began Ann's most productive artistic period, and the house became full of models, sculpture and paintings. She immersed herself in the history of Guildford, and designed the Edward and Eleanor Sundial in Tunsgate, depicting Edward I and his wife Eleanor of Castile, who may from time to time have stayed in their Castle in Guildford. She also designed the historical plaques on the wall of the Castle keep, one of which depicted the presentation of a coin to King Edward I – perhaps the first coin minted at the new Guildford Mint.

Ann had the particular talent of being able to see the creativity in others, as well as persuading organisations to fund their projects. Everything that she conceived had an educational purpose: she never had any desire for the limelight for herself. She believed that a sense of history gave life and meaning to an historic town such as Guildford. She was often the prime money-raiser for her projects, finding gold where none was expected. When presenting her arguments for a project, she carried an egg-timer, so that she could limit her time to that which she had promised.

After her final cancer diagnosis in 1971, she planned her last work, "*Time Running Out*", a clay model of a girl blowing a dandelion clock. This was originally planned to be reproduced to raise money for the Radiotherapy Department of St Luke's Hospital. However, it was also carved on her headstone in the Mount Cemetery, where her ashes are interred, while the dandelion was cast in 9ct gold by a young jeweller in her group of many friends, which also included artists, potters, sculptors and writers.



Ann Garland's Headstone with *Time Running Out*

During the six years that Ann lived in Guildford, nearly 20 projects were completed by her or at her urging. These included a figure of a horse, entitled *The Traveller*, created by David Norris and cast in silver, that was presented to the Treasurer of the city for the Silver Jubilee; fountains, two full size statues; a dozen oil paintings; many water colours and sketches; illustrated articles and a handful of poems. One of the latter was entitled 'I'm dancing to the gates of Heaven', and was written as an obituary for her remarkable mother.

Today, any visitor to Guilford, looking up and around, can see in the work of Ann Garland some of the history of the town she loved and did so much to preserve and beautify.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Society has published or compiled a number of books on the local history of the area, and the following are still available (prices include p&p):-

<i>History of Fetcham</i> , edited by Jack Stuttard, 1998.	£8.95
<i>Bookham in the Twentieth Century</i> , by Bill Culley, 2000.	£6.50
<i>History of Headley</i> , edited by Jack Stuttard, 2001.	£7.95
<i>Archive Photographs Series – Leatherhead</i> , compiled by Linda Heath, 1996.	£12.99
<i>Leatherhead and District. Then and Now</i> , compiled by Linda Heath and Peter Tarplee, 2005.	£12.99
<i>Leatherhead, A History</i> , by Edwina Vardey, 2001.	£15.99
<i>The Swan Leatherhead and its Brewery</i> , by Mary Rice-Oxley, 2001.	£5.95
<i>The Inns and Public Houses of Leatherhead and District</i> , by Goff Powell, 2006.	£5.50
<i>Over the Bridge</i> , by Brian Hennegan, 2009.	£6.50
<i>Past Industries of Ashtead, Leatherhead and Bookham</i> , by Peter Tarplee, 2010.	£8.99
<i>Railways around Leatherhead &amp; Dorking</i> , by Peter Tarplee, 2011.	£10.00
<i>Over the Bridge, the Southern Side</i> , by Brian Hennegan & Goff Powell, 2011.	£9.00

Copies may be ordered from the Sales Secretary, L&DLHS,

64, Church Street, Leatherhead, KT22 8DP.

Cheques should be made payable to “L&DLHS”

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Published by the Leatherhead & District Local History Society

Printed by Surrey Litho Ltd, Units 48 & 49 Bookham Industrial Park, Church Road, Great Bookham, Surrey KT23 3EU