

LEATHERHEAD & DISTRICT
LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEATHERHEAD & DISTRICT
LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY



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SECRETARIAL NOTES

THE FOLLOWING Lectures and Visits were arranged during 1969:—

January 31st	Lectures: 1. "Leatherhead Notes", by J. G. W. Lewarne. 2. "Castles of South-East England", by D. F. Renn.
February 26th	Lecture: "Windmills", by W. Millar.
March 28th	Annual General Meeting and Discussion.
April 24th	Lecture: "Bookham Common", by Dr. S. C. Sowerbutts.
May 22nd	Lecture: "Your County Newspaper", by G. C. Titmus.
June 28th	Visit to Little Bookham and Effingham Churches. Leaders: D. F. Renn and Miss M. O'Connor.
July 19th	Car Ramble in Buckinghamshire. Leader: G. Hayward.
August 16th	Leatherhead Walk. Leaders: D. Bruce, D. F. Renn, and J. G. W. Lewarne.
September 20th	Visit to Porchester Castle and Fishbourne Roman Palace. Leader: D. F. Renn.
October 9th	Lecture: "Trees, Hedges, and History", by Dr. R. Richens.
November 7th	Lecture: "Surbiton", by P. H. Grevatt.
December 5th	Leatherhead Historical Miscellany. D. Bruce, D. F. Renn, and J. G. W. Lewarne.

Number 2 of Volume 3 of the *Proceedings* was issued during the year.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Held at the Council Offices on Friday, 28th March, 1969

Attended by A. E. Yearley, Esq., Chairman of the Urban District Council

THE REPORT of the Executive Committee and the Accounts for the year 1968 were adopted and approved. Officers of the Society were elected. The Accounts for the year 1968 are printed on page iii of the cover.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1969

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

Chairman: D. F. RENN, F.S.A.

Hon. Secretary: J. G. W. LEWARNE

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

Hon. Treasurer: W. F. THUELL (*until September*)

F. A. STOKES (*elected by Committee, 8th September, 1969*)

(Lloyds Bank, Leatherhead)

Hon. Editor: F. B. BENDER

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Hon. Programme Secretary: G. HAYWARD

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Hon. Records Secretary: D. BRUCE

(7 Fox Lane, Little Bookham. Tel: Bookham 5722)

Committee Members: W. MILLAR, J. PARRY

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

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OCCASIONAL NOTES

THE ORNAMENTAL BRIDGE ON THORNCROFT ISLAND, LEATHERHEAD

THE western course of the Mole below Thorncroft bridge was canalised in the second half of the eighteenth century by Lancelot (Capability) Brown (1715–1783) for Henry Crabb Boulton, the then owner of Thorncroft, as part of the landscaping of the grounds. It was an early work of Brown, before his name became a household word amongst the gentry of the kingdom (see Dallaway (J.), *Letheraeum*, 1821, pp. 26 and 27). The ornamental bridge upon the island here illustrated was quite obviously an integral part of the landscaping and it may be assumed that the design was by Brown. Though William Kent (1684–1748) could have had no hand in this, one senses Kent's influence on Brown. The bridge is indicated on George Gwilt's Leatherhead survey of 1782–83 (see *Proceedings*, Vol. 2, No. 7, map facing p. 206). It is a construction of quite considerable architectural merit. Note how the voussoirs of the arch are built up in projecting flints, cunningly contrived to appear as wedge-shaped stones would do in a more conventional construction. Note also the "giant clam" shells applied to the face.

The bridge has lately been included as a Grade II building by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in the official list of buildings of historic or architectural interest, and has also been included in the Surrey County Council's List of Antiquities. F. B. B.



Photograph by Surrey County Council

ORNAMENTAL BRIDGE ON THORNCROFT ISLAND, LEATHERHEAD

EARLY CULTIVATION OF A COLONIAL PLANT AT BOOKHAM GROVE

MR. JOHN HARVEY, F.S.A., has drawn our attention to a note in Curtis's *Botanical Magazine*, Vol. 13 (1799), plate 451, concerning *Blakea trinervia* introduced from Jamaica in 1789: "Our figure was drawn from a very fine healthy plant which flowered in the collection of Lady Downe, at her villa of Bookham-Grove, near Leatherhead, in April 1799."

JANE AUSTEN, EMMA, Highbury AND LEATHERHEAD

THE conjecture that the Highbury of *Emma*, "the large and populous village, almost amounting to a town", may be identified with Leatherhead seems to have been made first by E. V. Lucas in his introduction to an edition of the novel published early in the present century. He recommended it on the grounds that Leatherhead satisfies most of the conditions of the book; that it is rightly placed as regards London, Kingston, and Box Hill, and that it has a river and a "Randalls". He had also been told (erroneously) that it had an "Abbey Farm". Eric Parker in *Highways and Byways in Surrey* remarked wittily on these assumptions, and added the name of Mr. Knightly who in 1761 raised the pulpit and erected a new reading desk for the clerk in the parish church (see *Proceedings*, Vol. 2, No. 10, p. 293). Leatherhead is not the only candidate, for Cobham and Esher have also their advocates. That great authority on Jane Austen, the late Dr. R. W. Chapman, felt that Leatherhead could not be squared with the description of Highbury, but assumed that Jane might have camouflaged the identity. There is indeed no reason to doubt that her genius was capable of creating an entirely imaginary *mise-en-scène* for her novel or that she could have created the names of Randalls and Knightley for her purposes. Nothing whatever is known to connect her with Leatherhead itself or its inhabitants at that time.

Two facts, however, should be set on record. The first is of a rather unsatisfactory nature. A letter was recently found among the papers of the late Lord Arthur Russell (1825-1892); it is dated from Bray Vicarage, October 21st, 1869, and purports to be from Rev. James Edward Austen-Leigh (1798-1874), son of Jane Austen's eldest brother James by the latter's second marriage to Mary Lloyd. In this letter he states that his aunt once told him that the Highbury of her novel *Emma* was the town of Leatherhead, and not Cobham. By comparison with other manuscripts known to be from his hand, no resemblance was found between them and this letter. It may of course have been a copy made at the time (see *Jane Austen Society. Report*, 1968, p. 6).

A somewhat more substantial and satisfactory clue, hitherto overlooked, is that the Rev. Samuel Cooke (1741-1820) Rector of Cotsford, Oxon., and Vicar of Great Bookham 1769 to 1820 (where he resided) married Cassandra daughter of Theophilus Leigh and first cousin of Mrs. George Austen, Jane's mother. From the surviving correspondence of Jane Austen we know that she stayed with the Cookes at Great Bookham in April 1809 and again in June/July 1814 (see *Letters*, 63 and 96, Ed. R. W. Chapman, 1952). *Emma* is deemed to have been written between 1811 and 1815 (it was published by John Murray in December 1815 with the date 1816); so one at least of Jane's visits to Great Bookham falls within the gestation period of the novel, and it is possible that she may then have heard of Randalls in Leatherhead and considered the situation of Leatherhead to be convenient for the situation of the Highbury of the novel. It is less likely that she would have had the opportunity or inclination to scan the Vestry Minute Book of Leatherhead parish of fifty years previous to collect the name of Mr. Knightley who in the end won Emma's hand in marriage. In any case the connection of the Knightly or Knightley family with

Leatherhead is somewhat obscure: it seems to have been more closely connected with the manor of Little Ashted (Priors Farm), from 1638 to 1671 as tenants, thereafter as owners.

The guide to St. Nicolas Church, Great Bookham (1957) states that Jane Austen was the god-daughter of Rev. Samuel Cooke. I know of nothing to confirm this—it seems much more likely that her sister Cassandra was named for Mrs. Cooke. F. B. B.

A HEADLEY BUILDING PROJECT OF 1720

OUR attention has been directed to an article by Mr. Christopher Hussey, C.B.E., which appeared in *Country Life*, June 6th, 1968. It concerns an engraving *The Elevation or West Prospect of part of a design of buildings already begun to be erected on ye Lawne at Headley designed by John Price architect in 1720*, of which copies are in the British Museum (Surrey Portfolio of King's Maps) and the Bodleian Library (Gough Maps 30, ff. 65v 66). The engraving depicts a building of considerable size and great length, apparently divided into separate dwellings, of the kind which later in the century became familiar in the squares of London and Bath, but which would seem irrational in a small country hamlet. According to Salmon (*Antiquities of Surrey*, 1736, pp. 96, 97), this was a scheme of Arthur Moore of Fetcham Park and at the date of Salmon's book he claims that of the row of houses "two . . . at the extremity are finished." Salmon accounts for the scheme as a result of "the Time when South Sea Hopes put Invention upon the rack to get rid of that money which was flowing in so fast" (an obvious allusion to the fact that Arthur Moore was connected with the South Sea Company) and he adds "The Draught of it is in the Coffee-House at Darking." The engraving is also mentioned by Manning & Bray (*History of Surrey*, 1809. Vol. II, p. 637). John Price, the architect, receives a notice in Colvin (H.M.), *Biographical Dictionary of English Architects, 1660–1840*. 1954, p. 474.

The word *lawn* was used in former times to describe common grazing fields of a manor, or an open glade between woodlands; e.g. Oliver Goldsmith "Sweet smiling village, loveliest of the lawn". Unfortunately the Court Rolls and Books of the manor of Headley in the Surrey Record Office are not accompanied by a manor map, and there is therefore little chance of reconstructing the medieval land pattern which existed until the enclosures.

We hope that we may have the privilege of printing at some later date an article by Mr. Christopher Hussey on this very curious project. F. B. B.

A CARTOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF THE AREA

XIV. THE MAP OF GREAT BOOKHAM IN 1797-1798

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

WITH the possible exception of Thomas Clay's plan surveyed in 1614-1617,¹ the large map of the whole parish surveyed in 1797-98² is the most important single document for the local historian of Great Bookham. Together with its accompanying reference-book, this map enables the owner and occupier of every parcel of land to be identified. Moreover, all the unenclosed strips in the open fields are marked and numbered (only the shotts or furlongs had been marked on Clay's plan), so that the pre-enclosure arrangements in the parish can be studied in detail. The map measures 115 inches by 40 inches and its scale is 20 inches to one mile or 1 : 3168. It seems to have been surveyed with great accuracy, as was to be expected, since the work was certainly done by the well-known firm of Spurrier & Phipps of London. Although the map is not itself signed, another plan³ to the same scale and identical in treatment, is signed by Spurrier & Phipps and dated 1797: it shows the estate in Bookham of Thomas Seawell, ancestor of a former owner of the map of the whole parish.⁴

The map can be dated independently from internal evidence, by comparison with other documents. It shows Richard Brinsley Sheridan as the owner of Polesden, which he did not acquire until 31 August 1797;⁵ land occupied by Mr. Cressy, however, appears in a rate assessment of autumn 1798 under the description "William Taylor late Cressy";⁶ yet some copyhold lands are assigned to Thomas Skinner, who was not admitted to them until 30 October 1798.⁷ On the assumption that the survey of a whole large parish, the plotting of the map, and detailed description of every parcel of land shown, might well spread over several months, there is no real inconsistency in the evidence and the date may be taken as 1797-1798.

Remarkably little change had taken place in the general distribution of land use since 1617, but the large park of Eastwick, the terraced garden at Polesden, and the smaller estate of Bookham Grove have taken over for private enjoyment considerable areas of agricultural land. But behind the general pattern, which shows relatively slight change, there had been a major shift in proprietorship revealed by analysis of the book of reference. Whereas in 1614-17 there had been eight "landlords" who owned between them 21 out of 80 holdings, in 1797-98 ten big proprietors owned 2148 of the 2437 acres of land (excluding the common waste) comprising 35 holdings out of only 71—the reduction in total number being due to the formation of Eastwick Park and of the Bookham Grove estate. Whereas in the early seventeenth century there had been 21 independent holdings of between five and fifty acres and nineteen cottagers with less than five acres each, the latter category had increased to thirty-four by 1797 and the middling farms of yeomen had completely disappeared. The little man had lost the battle against inflation.⁸

The total area of Great Bookham parish is given by the reference book as 3,222 acres, which is 54 acres short of the true acreage as calculated by the Ordnance Survey. The apparent discrepancy is mainly due to the omission of the area of land occupied by roads from the calculations of Spurrier & Phipps. Of the total area recorded, 785 acres were common waste (24%), 690 acres open arable in 463 separate parcels (22%), and 1,747 acres enclosed land (54%). The proportion of open arable had dropped in rather less than 200 years only from 25% to 22%, common waste from 30% to 24%, while enclosures had gone up from 45% to 54% of the whole. It was not this relatively slight change in proportions of open and enclosed land that made the parish ripe for enclosure, but the disappearance of the manorial yeomanry who had, until the seventeenth century and the onset of galloping inflation, provided the main strength of the predominantly rural society of the area.

Comparison with other surviving documents shows that, although enclosure had not yet come—the award was not made until 1822 in fact⁹—the breakdown of the old system had already gone a long way. It may even have already reached the state evidenced by a detailed title survey made of the Rectory of Great Bookham in 1819.¹⁰ This latter survey gives the precise crop on every parcel and also shows the persons in actual occupation. From these facts it is possible to show that the various copyhold tenants of the Manor sub-let their open-field strips to a small number of farmers who treated the intermingled strips for agricultural purposes as if they were already enclosed. By 1819 the manorial system of open-field usage had completely broken down, and we may suspect that the process was far advanced by 1798. It was only just in time that the surveyors placed upon permanent record the fossilized lineaments of the system under which Bookham had lived for so many hundreds of years.¹¹

Unlike Thomas Clay's earlier survey, this gives no manorial information as to tenures, but records simply owners and occupiers, the type of land-use (arable, wood, etc.) and acreage. What the map shows is a precise indication of all roads and boundaries, of woods and coppices, of watercourses and ponds, and of all houses and outbuildings. The parish boundary is marked and coincides with that officially recorded by the ordnance surveyors in the middle of the nineteenth century; the sole exception is the omission by the 1797–98 map of the Roreing House Farm enclave of Great Bookham, wholly surrounded by the parish of Fetcham.

The accompanying reproductions of the map have been redrawn by Mr. H. L. Meed, to whom warm thanks are due for his skilful adaptation. This has enabled much information to be condensed and thus made available on a smaller scale and without printing the full text of the reference book. Map 14A shows the whole parish on a much reduced scale, map 14B the whole area of the open field system of Great Bookham together with the village centre. Field names of interest which are given in the reference have, as far as space permits, been transferred to the map. Lands in the open fields can be identified from map 14B and have therefore been omitted from the following table. The table, based upon the recapitulation in the book of reference, gives in alphabetical order the names of the owners of lands—where no occupier is stated, the "In hand" of the reference book, implying occupation by the owner is to be understood, with the names of farms, etc., and the total acreage; to this is added a list of the parcel numbers of all enclosed lands shown on the map.

<i>Owners</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>P</i>
BAILEY, Mrs. [Catherine] (155a, 233a)	4	1	3
BONES, William (167)	—	—	26
Bookham Common (316)	348	2	23
BRAY, Mr. (In Trust) (196, 196a)	1	—	32
BROWN, John (227)	—	1	14
BUTCHER, Mrs. (285, 286)	3	—	25
CASTLE, Samuel, Esq. (occ. Rev. G. A. Pollen, part of Hill House) (324, 325)	5	—	16
" " " (occ. John Wood, Great North End Farm) (327–334, 336–351, 356)	75	3	37
" " " (occ. James Stent, Bryants Farm) (335, 352–355, 357–359, 361–366, 376–379)	70	1	10
" " " (occ. James Stent, Hantscomb Farm) (367, 370, 380–383)	16	—	3
CAULDER, Thomas (occ. Mr. Cressy) (188–191)	3	2	11
CHIPPIN, Mr. John (lands in open fields only)	3	1	25
CLARK (late), Mr. [James] (225)	—	1	11

LEATHERHEAD AND DISTRICT LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

This Area is enlarged in Map No 14B



A PLAN
OF THE
PARISH OF GREAT BOOKHAM
IN
THE COUNTY
OF SURRY.



Marginal Markings refer to the National Grid.



LEATHERHEAD AND DISTRICT LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY
 A PLAN OF PART OF THE PARISH OF GREAT BOOKHAM.
 IN THE COUNTY OF SURRY IN 1798.

This Map is an enlargement of the central Section of the Map 14A of the whole parish.

Scale of Yards

marginal markings refer to the National Grid.

<i>Owners</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>P</i>
COOPER, Thomas (170, 170a, late the Red Lion P.H.)	—	—	39
" " (occ. Widow [Elizabeth] Chitty) (10, 11 The Fox P.H., 12)	2	2	—
COLEMAN, James (321, 322)	1	2	25
COOKE, Rev. Samuel (206, 232 Vicarage, 233)	3	1	17
" " " (occ. Mrs. Martyr, Glebe) (95, 96)	10	3	4
COXHALL, Mr. (224)	4	3	14
CRAWTER (late), Mr. [Henry] (200)	—	—	11
CURRY, William, Esq. (442)	2	3	8
DOWNE, Lady, Bookham Grove (151–154, 195, 217 White Hart Inn, 218, 219)	85	2	—
EFFINGHAM, Earl of (occ. John Bennett, Sole Farm) (55, 111, 129, 137–140a, 155–156a, 158, 160, 161, 163, 165, 168, 171, 172, 176, 177, 194, 197, 198, 237–242, 247–252, 270a, 273, 275, 277, 291)	390	—	19
" " " (occ. Mr. [John] Freelove) (282–284)	2	—	19
" " " (occ. James Lawrell Esq., Eastwick Park) (181–185)	178	2	9
" " " (occ. Richard Arthur, Woodwards, or North End Farm) (368, 369, 371–375, 384–391)	37	3	34
ELLIOTT, Mrs. (222, 223)	3	1	10
" " (occ. Moses Elliot) (214, Blacksmith's shop, yard and garden)	—	1	6
EVELYN, Sir Frederick, Bart. (8)	12	2	30
Fetcham Poor (occ. Widow Willett) (308)	9	3	1
FISH, Robert (289, 290)	1	—	16
FULLER, John, Esq. (occ. Edward Tidy) (157, 207 Crown Inn)	22	—	16
GEARY, Sir William part of Polesden (21, 22, 38, 39, 42, 43)	29	3	29
" " " and Rev. Samuel Cooke (occ. Robert Wood) (216 Parsonage Barn)	—	1	4
HANKEY, Mrs. [Elizabeth] (669)	2	—	2
HARRISON, Mrs. (occ. Edward Waterer) (open fields)	24	—	37
HAWLEY, James (309, 310)	—	2	27
HIGHMORE, Anthony, Esq. (occ. Edward Waterer) (148, 149, 173–175, 178, 179)	39	—	32
HOLT, Mr. (occ. C. Bailey) (271, 819)	1	3	25
HUNT, Henry (208, 209)	—	2	—
LEE, Edward (17, 17a)	1	2	20
LOWDELL, George, Esq. (220, 221, 234 Vicarage Meadow)	7	1	28
LUCAS, Mr. (late BAKER) (204, 630)	1	—	34
LYNN, Israel (13, 15)	2	1	10
MASCALL, George (27)	1	—	—
MESSINGER, Mr. [Edmond] (186, 187)	1	2	5
NORMAN, Mrs. (235)	—	2	7
POLLEN, Rev. G. A. (266)	11	1	23
POLAND, Mrs. (318, 319)	1	1	3
Poor, Overseers of the (occ. the poor) (192, 193 Almshouses, east side of Bookham Street, 243, 244, ditto, west side)	—	1	29
Ranmore Common (16)	436	1	3
RUMSEY, John (294)	—	2	5
SCOTT, Mrs. Elizabeth (occ. Edward Waterer) (open field lands only)	11	2	38
SCOTT, Mr. [John] (late) (210)	—	1	2

<i>Owners</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>P</i>
SEAWELL, Thomas, Esq. (56, 143, 267-270, 272, 274)	81	-	9
SHERIDAN, Richard Brinsley, Esq. Polesden (9, 30, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47-51, 54, 57-71, 91-94, 114-116, 120-128, 130, 491, 492)	422	1	10
" " " " (late Mrs. Martyr, Phenice Farm) (52, 53, 107-110, 112, 113, 117-119b, 131-136, 141, 142, 144-147)	81	1	10
" " " " (late Mrs. Martyr, occ. —) (205)	—	2	11
" " " " part of Polesden (occ. William Will-eter) (87, 100, 102-106)	26	1	2
" " " " part of Carter's Farm (occ. William Hampshire) (1-7)	47	2	5
" " " " (occ. Henry Lewer) (19)	1	3	6
SKINNER, Thomas, Esq. (215, 226, 236, 276 Half Moon Public House, orchard and garden)	40	3	25
" " " (occ. Thomas Seawell, Esq.) (253, 258a, 278, 280, 281, 292, 293, 295, 296 Gaston Meadow)	19	2	21
TICKNER, John (213)	—	1	5
TICKNER, Mary (211, 212)	—	2	4
Trustees of the late Henry SHORTRIDGE, D.D. (occ. Thomas Plant Stock-ley, Upper Slyfield Farm) (392-394, 399)	23	-	33
" " " " " " " " (occ. Henry Bray, Lower Slyfield Farm) (395-398, 400-415)	99	-	4
VINCENT, Sir Francis, Bart. (occ. James Peto) (360 Brooks Meadow)	39	1	36
WASTLIN, Elizabeth (166)	—	1	1
WATERER, Edward (150, 159, 162, 164, 169, 228-231)	10	-	9
" " " Flusher's Farm (245, 246, 297-302)	27	2	1
" " " Lonesome Farm (303-307, 311-313, 315)	25	2	36
" " " (Common Field Land)	35	-	10
WATERER, Mrs. [Elizabeth] (199)	—	-	35
WOOD, James (occ. — Cain, [John Keen] Bagden Farm) (18, J. Woodman, under tenant, 72-86, 88-90, 97-99, 101)	210	1	7
" " (254-264a, 265 [this belongs to Mr. Butcher], 279, 287)	60	3	11
WOOD, John (occ. James Coleman) (317, 320, 323)	2	2	15
WOOD, Rapley (201-203)	12	3	37
WOOD, Robert Yew Trees Farm (20, 23-26, 28, 29, 31-37, 46)	73	1	15
WOODBURN, William (288)	—	1	21

Among the very few notes in the reference book is one which reflects the connection between the survey and Thomas Seawell's estate: at the end of the list of parcels of his lands in the open fields is added the fact that Nos. 498, 501, 538, 539, and 793 were purchased of Mr. Bullen, Nos. 566, 691, 707 of Mr. Scott, and the remainder of Sir William Geary. By comparison with the parish rate books¹² it is possible to identify the first two as John Scott and Richard Bullen; other certain identifications from the same source have been inserted in [] in the above list.

NOTES

1. See Cartographical Survey, XI, in *Proceedings*, Vol. 2, 1966, 281-3.
2. Surrey Record Office, Kingston-upon-Thames, S.C.15/12; a full-size facsimile of the map is in the Guildford Muniment Room. For an earlier discussion of the map see J. Harvey, "A Short History of Bookham", pt. viii, *Proceedings*, Vol. 2, 158-9.

3. National Trust: Polesden documents deposited in Surrey Record Office.
4. On the flyleaf of the reference book is a note by the former owner of the map, Mr. Arthur Bird of The Grange, Great Bookham, dated 2nd Nov., 1916, stating "This Reference Book & Plan . . . belonged to the man from whom I bought the Grange, Mr. Seawell—and was sold by him to me for five shillings"
5. National Trust: Polesden title deeds in Surrey Record Office.
6. Church Book 1798–1817, Great Bookham Rectory.
7. Court Book of Little Bookham 1753–1808, Surrey Record Office.
8. Analysis of the Court Rolls of Great Bookham and of Little Bookham (both series now deposited in the Surrey Record Office) during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries shows the repeated mortgaging of smaller properties and their ultimate loss by the families who had long held them, mainly by the ruling tenure of copyhold of inheritance. The fall in the purchasing power of money combined with the demand for higher standards of living and comfort had produced a serious over-spending by the yeomanry. For further details see "A Short History . . .", pt. iv, in *Proceedings*, Vol. 2, 17, 19; pt. vii, in Vol. 2, 114–16; for a corresponding analysis of Clay's map and a study of inflation in Bookham in the seventeenth century see pts. v and vi, in Vol. 2, 51–2, 85; for the changes which took place during the eighteenth century see pt. viii in Vol. 2, 155ff; and for the enclosure of Great Bookham, 158–9, and pt. ix in Vol. 2, 187ff.
9. The Enclosure Award was dated 19th March, 1822 (Surrey Record Office, Aw. 31).
10. By Claridge & Iveson; kept at Great Bookham Rectory.
11. The best account of the old system in its heyday is in G. C. Homans, *English Villagers of the Thirteenth Century* (Harvard, 1941; reprint New York, 1960). For an account of the open fields of Bookham see "A Short History" in *Proceedings*, Vol. 1, No. 8, 12–14.
12. Books kept at Great Bookham Rectory, and notably the Church Rate Book of 1798–1817 mentioned above, note (6).

SLOUGH FARM, HEADLEY, SURREY (TQ 200547)

By JOAN M. HARDING

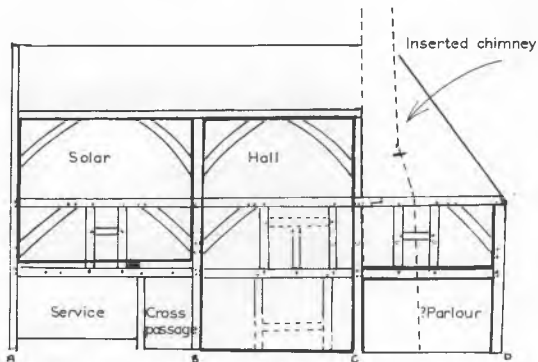
SLOUGH FARM¹ is a medieval half-timbered farmstead destined to be removed because of the new motorway (M25). It was measured up by kind permission of Praedlands Limited, and with the help of members of the Nonsuch and Ewell Antiquarian Society.

It is a three-bay hall house, twenty feet wide, with an inserted chimney and an inserted floor to the hall. There is an eighteenth century addition to the service end of a kitchen with a bedroom over. A lean-to washhouse has also been added, behind the kitchen. The front of the house was rebuilt in brick during the last century, but the back is intact. The original structure of the front can be deduced from mortices and pegholes in the wall plate. These match the structure of the back.

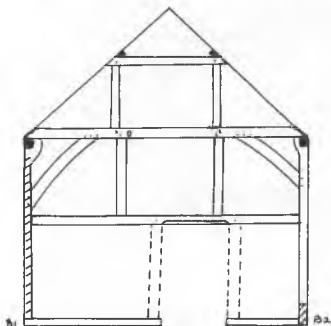
The house is of three unequal bays. The cross passage, four feet wide, is within the service bay. There is a buttery, pantry, and at one side the stairway to the room above. This solar room extends over the cross passage to give a room sixteen feet deep.

The Hall is entered from the cross passage by a three foot six wide doorway with a chamfered head. It is a small room only twelve feet deep, with traces of the large hall window extending almost to the wall plate.

The third bay, behind the Hall, is ten feet deep only. It has upstairs windows. It may have started as a parlour with the room above. The hall fire was inserted here, backing into this room, and reducing considerably the available space. Its present use is for farm storage and a donkey stable below. This end of the house has had alterations in floor levels and one corner is buttressed. Access was made from the first floor by removing a brace. There is at present no access from the Hall, and there is no indication that there was ever a door from the Hall to this back room. It is now entered from the end wall. It is possible that this end of the house might always have been used for farm purposes. A similar use for this extra bay was found in a farm house in Saffron Waldon. The Old

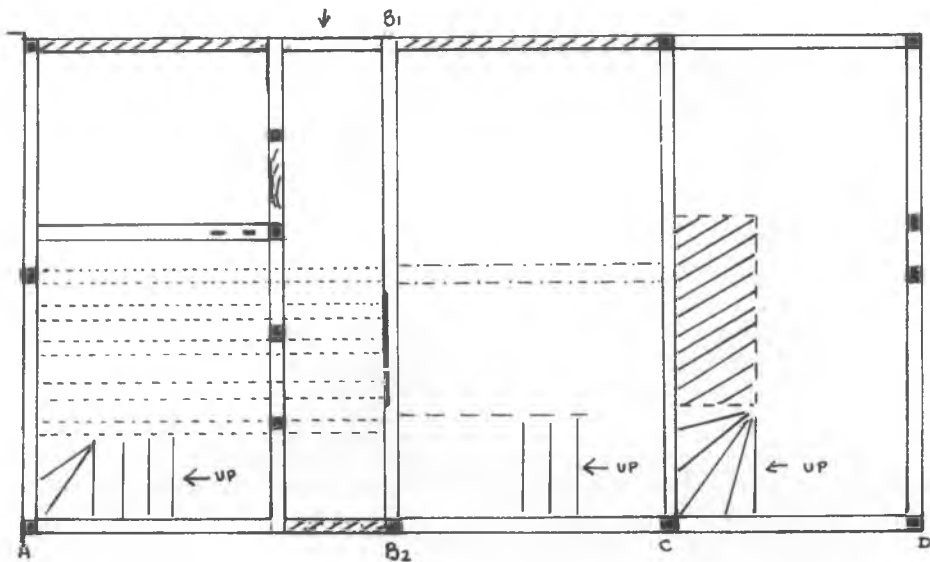


SLOUGH FARM HEADLEY SURREY



TRUSS B1-B2

ENTRANCE TO HALL FROM CROSS PASSAGE



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

0 4 8 12 16 Feet

 Modern brick

House in Lindfield appears to have the important bedroom over the service rooms, and an insignificant room of smaller size at the further end of the Hall.

In Slough Farm changes are few. The cross passage is blocked opposite the entrance. The entrance to one of the service rooms is blocked, but the sill is well worn. The partition between the service rooms is still in place. The service area is one foot higher than the rest of the house. The joists in the service area are exposed. They are six inches wide and unchamfered. There are very insignificant joists in the further bay.

The house has collar-and-tie beam trusses with queen struts (Cordingly classification Vd 4b),² and the roof has long whippy braces. It is not possible to see if the rafters are blackened or if the roof is original.

The framing of the back of the house includes four straight braces. Because of the windows there was no room on truss B for braces. On the two internal closed trusses the braces are curved. The only feature of note outside the house are four larger-than-peg holes extending from the Hall window frame to just below the upper window in the small bay. These appear to indicate a lean-to at this position at the back of the house.

Slough Farm is unusual in having the solar over the service end when there is an original but smaller bay at the upper end of the Hall. This back room was never important.

It subsequently was taken over for farm storage.

The date of this farmstead is probably just about 1500 when queen struts and side purlins were introduced into Surrey.

J. M. H. September 1969.

NOTES

1. Slough Farm is listed in the Supplementary List of the Ministry of Housing & Local Government as a Grade III building, and is No. 5327 in the Surrey County Council's *List of Antiquities*, 5th edition, 1965.
2. Cordingley, R. A., "British historical roof-types and their members: A classification". *Trans. Ancient Mon. Soc.*, 2, 1961. p. 90.

GREAT BOOKHAM BELLS AND BELLFRAME

By GEORGE P. ELPHICK

THIS CHURCH has two bells that are not in a normal musical sequence; being the treble and tenor of a previous ring of four. The second and third bells appear to have been disposed of at different periods, for the fittings of the second remain, while that of the third has disappeared.

The tenor bell has an inscription that tells us it was cast in 1675 by William Eldridge. In contrast the treble carries neither inscription or foundry mark. Like the tenor it has moulded on it horizontal ridges (known as moulding wires) that are normally above and below the inscription, on the crown and above and on the edge of the lip. Unlike the majority of bells these bead-like moulding wires also have set between them raised fillets. This feature enables us to place this bell as pre-Reformation, for the London and provincial founders ceased to use the fillet between their moulding wires after the first quarter of the 16th century.

The canons are loops cast on the crown so that by means of iron straps the bell can be fastened to the timber headstock to which the gudgeons are fixed. The treble's canons show a parting line down their sides which proves that they were moulded from wood patterns. If one examines all the pre-Reformation inscribed bells within a wide radius of Great Bookham, it becomes apparent that the various founders used several different sets of patterns for their canon moulds. They also show certain characteristics in their work such as favouring wide or narrow fillets and casting their bells to certain proportions. When all these factors are taken into consideration the smaller or treble bell appears to have been cast at the London foundry early in the 15th century, and has some characteristics of William and Robert Burford's work, which covers 1371-1418.

The massive internal wood framework of the 12th century tower was intended to relieve the tower of the stress caused by the swinging bells. The present 17th century frame for four is a rectangular structure with the bells hung from the long heads with a post and two braces under each bearing to take the vertical thrust to the cills. These long heads are smaller in section at their ends than at the centre where the bells swing, showing an economy of timber used for maximum strength. The ends of the heads being held in position by an end-frame head to prevent them spreading.

There is in the floor under the bells a brace of unusual form. It is curved and has a rectangular piece removed from one edge also an old mortice with a tapered seating near the end. It is in fact a brace from the earlier bell-frame which consisted of a cill (probably still existing in the present frame), a post with one of these braces either side and a very short head on top of the post to hold the bearing in which the gudgeon turned, with short

struts from the ends of the head to the braces. Proof that there was a short head is provided by the rectangular slot cut in the brace's edge, it previously containing a horizontal member whose function was the same as the present end-frame head; to keep the width of each bell pit fixed and secure. There are a number of these early frames remaining and the evidence that we have suggests that they were in general use during the 14th and 15th centuries. Therefore it appears likely that this brace has survived from the frame formerly carrying the medieval treble bell.

CENSUS RETURNS OF FETCHAM, 1841, 1851, and 1861

By J. G. W. LEWARNE

IN the late 16th century suggestions were made that some account of the population was desirable, but it was not until 1753 that a census bill was introduced into Parliament and defeated. In 1800 a Census Bill was passed through Parliament and in the following year the first census of Great Britain was undertaken. Prior to this only rough estimates of the population were possible by reference to Parish Registers, Hearth Tax Returns and the like. The Census Returns up to and including 1861 are presently open to inspection at the Public Record Office.

The 1801 census and the three that followed at decennial intervals had a limited statistical aim and were concerned with totals and categories and not with details of individuals. Conduct of the enumerations was made through the existing local administration machinery.

In 1841 the recently established Registration Service was available to conduct the census. The appointed enumerator systematically toured his area, entering the appropriate particulars on the forms supplied. This census was the first to require the names of every member of the population. Other particulars required were:—

Houses, Inhabited.

Uninhabited or building.

Age and Sex.

Age for those over 15 was to be noted at the next lower quinquennial age; under 15 as the exact age.

Profession, Trade, Employment, or of Independent Means.

A series of abbreviations were indicated, for instance M.S. and F.S. for Male and Female Servants respectively, these categories included "butler, groom, gardener, house-keeper, cook, etc."

Where Born.

Whether born in same county Yes or No. Whether born in Scotland, Ireland, or Foreign Parts (S., I., or F.).

The census was taken as at 7th June and within its limitations provides considerable light on the people of the parish. But although precise directions were given respecting the manner in which entries were to be made on the Enumeration Schedule, these were not always followed.

For the Parish of Fetcham the total population was 186 males and 187 females, of which three males and five females were living in "tents or the open air".

The names and location of dwelling houses were not required, although in important cases the Enumerator inserted their description in the margin of the form. Every building where "any person habitually sleeps must be considered as a Dwelling House".

One individual, Richard Atkins, a shoemaker, was described as female and the true totals should be 187 males and 186 females and not as returned.

A close examination of the census data provides considerable light upon the anatomy of a rural parish. During the whole of the 19th century Fetcham continued to be entirely dependent upon agriculture, the Mansion, the Rectory and a small number of gentlemen's houses. The only industry of any importance was the water-mill. There were two inns and two smiths. The London, Brighton and South Coast Railway did not reach Epsom until 1847, the London and South Western Railway until 1859, and in the latter year both railways extended to Leatherhead. Rail travel to Dorking and Horsham was opened in 1867. It was not until after the close of the first world war in 1919 that Fetcham began to develop with the sale of the Fetcham Park estates.

In 1841 the distribution of occupation was

Agricultural Labourers	Male	. 69
	Female	. 1
Male Servants	. . . . .	29
Female Servants	. . . . .	40
Merchants	. . . . .	2
Farmers	. . . . .	2
Millers (incl. 1 Journeyman)	. . . . .	2
Shoemaker	. . . . .	1
Lawyers	. . . . .	2
Gardener	. . . . .	1
Bricklayers	. . . . .	2
Fruiterer (owner of orchard)	. . . . .	1
Laundresses	. . . . .	7
Carpenter	. . . . .	1
Blacksmiths	. . . . .	3
Publicans	. . . . .	2
Clerk in Holy Orders	. . . . .	1
Parish Clerk	. . . . .	1
Army Pensioners	. . . . .	2
Independent Males	. . . . .	3
Females	. . . . .	8

The estate gardeners were included in the figures for male servants.

Juvenile labour was common. Of one family, three boys aged 11, 13, and 14 were stated to be agricultural labourers, and, in another, four boys aged 12, 13, 14, and 15 were so described. The solitary female agricultural labourer was 13.

The establishments of the large houses are of interest, when servants did not present the problems that they do to-day. At Fetcham Park, the residence of John Barnard Hankey, his wife, two sons, a daughter and a visitor, included eight male servants and nine female servants of whom only one male and one female were born within the county of Surrey.

At Fetcham Lodge, Richard Llewellyn, an Army Pensioner on half pay, with four others in the family, had one male and four female servants all born outside Surrey.

Thomas Clagett, of Fetcham Grove, his wife, a son aged 21, and five daughters under 13, were tended by two male servants and nine female servants, of whom one of the former was living in an outbuilding. In this case only one male and one female servant were born outside the County.

It will be noticed that a large proportion of the domestic staffs was born outside the county, and this point will be discussed later.

The age distribution in the parish was:—

<i>Age</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
0-9	42	51
10-19	38	33
20-29	26	27
30-39	29	30
40-49	25	17
50-59	10	12
60-69	11	10
70-79	5	5
Over 80	1	1
TOTAL	187	186

Of these, 40 males and 37 females were born outside the county, the major portion being servants.

The age distribution follows the normal population patterns of this time, when infantile mortality was much higher than to-day.

The census taken on 30th March, 1851, showed that there were 65 inhabited houses in the parish, with one uninhabited and one building. These were occupied by a total of 380 persons of which 185 were male and 195 female. Three males and four females were stated to have been in the parish temporarily, the basic population was therefore 373.

As compared with the 1841 census further details were furnished. Now the relationship of the individual to the head of the household, the actual age, the marital status and the place where born were stated, and details of rank, profession or occupation supplied in more detail.

Perhaps the most surprising thing is the large variety of places of birth shown, particularly among domestic servants. Bearing in mind the absence of rail communications to Leatherhead, men and women took long and uncomfortable journeys from afar to earn a humble living. Of the 380 persons enumerated only 151 were born in Fetcham and 121 elsewhere in the county.

At Fetcham Park, held by John Barnard Hankey, aged 66, the household comprised his wife Elizabeth (stated on the census form as Catherine in error), who was born in Dublin, three unmarried sons, William, Frederick, who was Commander R.N., Half Pay, and Bellingham; George, a married son, his wife and their two children, Barnard and Evelyn, both born at Fetcham. In addition there was Julia Barclay, a visitor. Hankey described himself as "A Landed Proprietor about 200 acres employing about 10 labourers. I have about 500 acres not let upon which I have no constant men."

The family had the following domestic staff:—

Male	A butler born at Porton, Wilts.
	A gardener born in Scotland.
	A coachman born in Maker, Cornwall.
	A groom born at East Clandon, Surrey.
	A page born at Northam, Norfolk.
Female	A housekeeper born at Lyth, Yorkshire.
	Two ladies' maids born at Cameford, Dorset, and Herts.
	Two laundrymaids born at Birtie, Norfolk, and Ripley, Surrey.
	Two house-servants born at Diddinton, Hunts., and in London.
	A dairy maid born in Sussex.
	A kitchen maid born at Mitcham.
	A scullery maid born at Siddington, Glos.

The visitor had her own servants: a nurse born at Oulton, Norfolk; a lady's maid born at Newbury, Berks.; a nurserymaid born at Bookham; and a butler born at Bishops Canning, Wiltshire.

The household of ten was attended by 19 servants.

This feature of employing servants born outside the parish appears to have been very common, and one can only conjecture upon the reasons. Sometimes the Gentry brought staff from a previous residence, but even these do not appear to form a definite pattern. Was it that suitable people were not available in the immediate locality or was it the wish to avoid the private life in the house becoming gossip in the village? Whatever the reason this characteristic was undoubtedly widespread. In the Ashtead census of 1851 one finds that at Ashtead Park the Honorable Mrs. Mary Howard had a staff of 25, of which only two were born in that parish, an odd man and a stable boy. The other servants included a butler from Huntingdon, a Norfolk footman, two Somerset coachmen, and an Irish kitchen maid.

Two members of the clergy were living in the parish of Fetcham at this time. Robert Downes, the Rector, did not appear to minister to the spiritual needs of the people after 1848 and until the advent of the Rev. Sir Edward Graham Moon as curate in 1853 and as rector six years later, a variety of clergy officiated. Edward Woodyatt, describing himself as Officiating Minister, lived at the Rectory, and at another house lived Charles Ramsay Flint, described as Vicar of Scathern, Lincs. Woodyatt and Flint shared the church duties with others between 1850 and 1852.

Village populations at this time were not as static as is often supposed. In Fetcham only 131 persons appear in both the 1841 and 1851 censuses. Only four of these were servants, two male and two female. During this period 41 deaths were registered and 87 baptisms. Of these baptisms only 51 were still in the parish in 1851. Six of those baptised since 1841 had died.

The 1861 census taken on Sunday, April 7th, was conducted on the same lines as the previous enumeration. The summarised returns showed that there were 101 family units, including two living in barns or sheds, 70 inhabited houses, two being empty. The population numbered 390, of which 196 were male and 194 female. The large houses remained, but their servants changed. The general concept of servants staying with one family for a lifetime of faithful service is not borne out by the evidence.

At Fetcham Park the staff comprised:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1841	8	9
1851	5	10
1861	7	11

Only one individual appeared in two successive censuses, namely Stephen Bixley, a groom, who appeared in both the 1851 and 1861 returns.

The pattern of the village was similar to that of 1851 although a smaller proportion of the population were Fetcham born. Only 118 claimed that distinction.

In 1854 Fetcham National School was opened, with a school house attached. Richard Caernarton from Truro, Cornwall, was school master and his wife, Mary Ann Caernarton, born in Sutton Valence, Kent, was school mistress—a very convenient arrangement. In addition to his own son, Montague, aged 4, were a daughter-in-law as teacher and two sons-in-law. One of the latter was described as a grocer. Whether Caernarton combined the sale of groceries with his other activities is veiled in the past. No shops as such are listed, only two inns and two smiths provided their essential services to refreshment and agriculture. However, John Botton of the Bell Public House, claimed to be a publican and shop-keeper, so there may have been some form of shop attached to the inn.

William Curtis kept the Rising Sun and, unlike his predecessor who farmed 120 acres as well as his duties as landlord of the inn, combined his victualling trade with that of tailoring. With only about 100 adult males in the parish, trade cannot have been very lucrative at the two village inns.

Employment at the mill, on the farms, or domestic employment in one form or another, still provided the only outlet for the energies of the adult villagers.

William Sturt of Fetcham Mill farmed 110 acres and employed seven men and two boys.

William Gibbs of Cannon Court occupied 220 acres and employed seven men and a boy.

John Mole of Monks Green farmed 63 acres and gave work to one man and two boys.

Alfred Smart of Home Farm with 320 acres employed eight men and four boys.

Sir Edward Graham Moon was now Rector and living in the Rectory with five young sons and two infant daughters. His establishment was a nurse born at Frensham, a nursemaid from Ashted, a cook, a housemaid and a laundrymaid born outside Surrey, and a male indoor servant born in Leatherhead.

In contrast two families of hawkers were living in tents on Fetcham Common. There were two almsmen aged 75 and 85, and two almswomen aged 76 and 78. A former gardener was described as living by generosity of master, but there is no indication of the latter's identity.

The coming of the railway is reflected by George Maskell who is described as a railway porter. He had a cripple daughter.

One agricultural labourer was deaf and one girl was blind.

Comparative populations in Fetcham over the first six censuses are:—

Year	Houses Inhabited	Uninhabited	Building	Persons		Total
				Male	Female	
1801	50	2	0	128	143	271
1811	58	2	0	173	191	364
1821	61	1	0	184	193	377
1831	60	1	0	198	186	384
1841	71	3	0	187	186	373
1851	65	1	1	185	195	380
1861	70	2	0	196	194	390

It will be seen that after 1811 the population totals of the parish were stable, but without doubt from the evidence considered of the last three censuses, within these numbers there were many changes of identity.

The foregoing shows the value of census returns in the study of the social life of a village and the assistance that they can afford in genealogy.

The descriptions of the nature of employment in the 1851 and 1861 censuses are probably accurate reflections of the work actually done. Researchers of the future may well regard entries of "occupation", when examining current returns, with more reserve bearing in mind the present-day tendency to describe an occupation in various terms calculated to artificially enhance the apparent status of the individual.

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

By the late G. H. SMITH

CHAPTER IX (Continued)

RECTORS AND VICARS OF LEATHERHEAD

This list is based on that prepared by the late Mr. H. E. Malden, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.

RECTORS

In 1086	Osbern de Ow or Eu
In 1259	Simon
In 1279	Fulke Lovel
<i>Instituted</i>	
Feb. 28 1286	Hugh de Candal or Kendal
Aug. 28 1289	Henry de Durham
Dec. 12 1303	Alexander le Convers or Connors
	1324 Robert de Hoton
	1330 Stephen le Blond [or Le Blount]
	1340 Thomas de Crosse
Feb. 24 1345	John Olaver

VICARS

April 12 1346	William de Harple
Jan. 1349	Thomas Plomer
Mar. 1349	Reginald de Goderynton
June 1349	Thomas de Halghton or Halghenton
June 2 1375	Henry Warthull
July 24 1377	John Alleyn
Mar. 10 1378	George de Aperdele
Oct. 24 1381	Thomas de Great Ocle
June 7 1387	Henry Derby
Aug. 10 1401	Roger Long
Sep. 7 1401	John Rothewelle
Oct. 27 1402	John Herde
Aug. 5 1408	John Galeys
Oct. 4 1414	Thomas Clerk
	John Myssendene
Nov. 19 1451	John Byrtley
June 8 1468	Thomas Trott
June 24 1471	Otho Michel
Mar. 6 1476	John Curteys
Mar. 30 1486	John Cothowe or Cothough
Aug. 27 1489	John Westby
Aug. 9 1491	John May
	Thomas Abel
June 12 1507	Thomas Clyfford
Feb. 28 1510	Robert Russell
July 1 1557	William Walkeden
Nov. 26 1561	Simon Tysse
Dec. 11 1571	John Vaughan

Instituted

Feb. 4	1590	Richard Levytt, M.A.
	1646	Thomas Mell
Dec. 28	1671	John Frank, B.A.
Dec. 26	1679	Robert Hanbury, LL.B.
June 19	1689	Robert Johnson, B.A.
April 23	1752	Robert Laxton, M.A.
Dec. 8	1767	Samuel Markham, B.C.L.
	1797	Richard Harvey, M.A.
Dec. 10	1804	James Dallaway, M.B., M.A.
Dec. 4	1834	James Barker, M.A.
Aug. 23	1836	Benjamin Chapman, M.A.
	1871	Thomas Thompson Griffith, M.A.
July 29	1876	Frank Ernest Utterton, M.A.
June 18	1907	Edward Jackson Nash, M.A.
Jan. 26	1910	Thomas Frederick Hobson, M.A.
May 7	1926	Gerard Hartley Buchanan Coleridge, M.A.
June 8	1944	Frank Arundel Page, M.A.
		[<i>Added by Editor</i>]
Sept. 21	1959	Kenneth Vernon James Ball, M.A.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON THE INCUMBENTS

As all the Rectors appointed by the King between 1286 and 1345 were "King's clerks", whose position is not generally understood, except by historical students, it is necessary to give some explanation of their status.

In the Middle Ages, when few except the clergy could either read or write, it was customary for the king, or great nobles, to keep chaplains in their household to act as secretaries, and, for the same reason, the great State officials were drawn from the ranks of the clergy. These men were paid for their services by the award of one, or more, benefices, the duties of which they paid another person to perform. This method, however economical to the employer, was not so satisfactory to the parishioners, as the deputy, or curate, was appointed by the absentee rector upon his own terms, and unlike the vicars nominated by the monasteries did not require the bishop's approval of their remuneration. The parish, which provided the income of the rector, probably never saw him after his induction, if indeed he was inducted personally, and not by deputy.

The same thing happened very largely in the case of the bishoprics. The bishop was often an official, e.g. Chancellor or Treasurer, and the spiritual work of his diocese was carried out by suffragans, or bishops from other sees, by licence, as happened at Leatherhead in 1395, mentioned later.

The king's chaplains, as early as the beginning of the 11th century, were an organised body for carrying on the various business of the State, and were known as the king's clerks. They formed the Civil Service of the time, as well as judges and lawyers. Many were only in minor orders and only proceeded to major orders when rewarded by some benefice. It will be remembered that Thomas à Becket was only in deacon's orders when he was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury in 1162.

The possession of minor orders made a man a clergyman, or clerk, and qualified him to hold a benefice, although, of course, he could not perform the spiritual duties of his office unless he received the priesthood. Usually rectors not in priest's orders had to obtain a dispensation from the bishop—and pay a fee.

In the reign of Edward the Second (1304–1327) the affairs of the State were carried on by three Departments: (1) the Exchequer, which dealt with the revenue, and was staffed

mainly by clerks, but with some laymen; (2) the Chancery, the secretarial department, entirely staffed by clerks; (3) the Wardrobe, which was the financial and administrative section of the king's household, and in time of war, acted as a modern Ministry of Supply, War Office, and Admiralty, and was entirely staffed by clerks.

It is a matter of regret that so little is known of the former Rectors and Vicars. Any information that could be collected would add so much to our knowledge of the local conditions of the time. This is an almost unworked field for research and would prove a most useful course of study.

OSBERN DE OU OR EU. In 1086 the church was held by Osbern de Ou or Eu. Mr. Malden has suggested that Osbern was the son or grandson of Osbern the Vicomte or Sheriff of Eu, in Normandy, and may have been a connection by marriage of Richard de Tonbridge, the lord of Thorncroft, as Richard's grandfather was Comte d'Eu. Dr. J. H. Round, in his Introduction to the Surrey Domesday (V.C.H.), has drawn attention to the fact that "Osbern de Ou" was probably the "Osbern" who held the church of the royal manor of Woking, and also held as "Osbern d'Ow" the richly endowed church of Farnham. A Count d'Eu held the rape and borough of Hastings, and the hundreds of Hawksborough, Shoeswell, and Henest in Sussex in 1086, and was, no doubt, a relative of Osbern. It seems most probable that Osbern was a favoured "king's clerk" of William the Conqueror.

HUGH DE CANDAL OR KENDAL. A clerk of the Chancery. On May 12th, 1275, Hugh de Kendal, king's clerk, keeper of the bishopric of Hereford, with Walter de Radmerle, was appointed to enquire by juries of the counties of Hereford and Gloucester, into whose hands have come the goods of John, late Bishop of Hereford (who was bound to the king in divers debts at the Exchequer on the day of his death), as in horses, jewels, utensils, crops, stock, and other things, to take them into the king's hands and to appraise them (C. L. P.).

Hugh de Kendal was appointed to the custody of the Abbey of Kirksted—in debt. May 12th, 1277 (C. L. P.).

July 17th, 1277. A writ in aid was issued to the Sheriff of Nottinghamshire and Derby, for Hugh de Kendal, king's clerk, and Ralph Maloure, king's serjeant, to buy grain in the counties of Nottingham and Derby, for when the king is sending his army, now in Wales, and carry it to Chester. (C. L. P.)

A Commission of oyer and terminer was issued on October 18th, 1282, to Hugh de Kendal, touching the persons who assaulted the men of Edmund, the king's brother, on the public highway, as they were taking victuals to Wales, between Northwick and Chester, and took away their horses and carts. (C. L. P.)

In 1283 Hugh de Kendal was one of two clerks in charge of the Great Seal.

By Letter Patent, January 2nd, 1285, a grant was made to Nicholas de Spronton, king's clerk, of the prebend in the church of St. Mary, Hastings, late of Hugh de Kendal, king's clerk, resigned.

Presentation, by Letter Patent, November 27th, 1285, of Hugh de Kendal to the church of Ledered, in the diocese of Winchester, void by the death of Faulk Lovel, late rector.

John de Pontissara, bishop of Winchester, on February 28th, 1286, issued his mandate to the Archdeacon of Surrey, to induct Hugh de Candal, king's clerk, to the Rectory of Ledred.

On February 28th, 1286, Hugh de Kendal, Master Odo de Westmonasteria, and Walter de Notting, were appointed to open and examine all the deed boxes of Jews in the city of London and Westminster, according to the king's verbal instructions. (C. L. P.) The expulsion of the Jews from England took place in 1290.

In 1289 Hugh de Kendal resigned the rectory of Leatherhead.

Leatherhead



LEATHERHEAD CHURCH

Reproduced from the water-colour by Edward Hassell, dated 1829, in the Stonehill Collection, Leatherhead Branch, County Library.

This view of the nave, looking east towards the chancel arch, depicts the church as it was before the nineteenth century "restorations". The elliptical arch inserted within the chancel arch in 1702 gives the false impression of a Norman arch. Note the murals above of Moses and Aaron, which Dallaway (*Letheraeum*, 1821, p. 7) ascribes to c. 1720 and describes as "of gigantic proportion". Note also the perpendicular rood screen still remaining within the chancel arch, and the position of the pulpit (that "raised" by Mr. Knightly in 1761) against the first column from the east of the northern arcade.

HENRY DE DURHAM was probably a clerk of the Chancery. On October 13th, 1286, he was appointed to the custody, during pleasure, of the hospital of St. Giles without London, in the king's hands by the resignation of the late master. (C. L. P.)

By Letter Patent, August 31st, 1289, Henry de Durham was presented to the church of Ledered, void by the resignation of Hugh de Kendal, late rector. The Bishop issued his mandate to the Archdeacon on August 28th, 1289, for the induction "of Henry de Durham,

subdeacon, or his proctor, to the church of Ledrede, as the presentee of the lawful patron". Mr. Malden considered that the bishop was claiming the advowson himself, as he gives no name to the patron, and he suggests a further confirmation of this in the Letter Patent of June 28th, 1324, later. It will be noticed that the Bishop's mandate is dated three days before the king's presentation, which is certainly curious, but there may have been a previous Letter Patent.

December 28th, 1290. Anthony, bishop of Durham, going to Scotland, nominated Henry de Durham his attorney for one year. (C. L. P.)

By Letter Patent November 21st, 1299, the appointment was made of "Ralph de Sandwico, Henry de Durham, Raymond, sacristan of the Church of St. Peter, Westminster, and John le Convers, to dig up the treasure, which the king is given to understand is in the church of St. Martin in the Fields, near Charing, or in places adjoining, and in all ways to secure it." The result of this exploration is unknown.

ALEXANDER LE CONVERS, clerk of the Wardrobe, was presented to the church of Ledered November 6th, 1303. (C. L. P.) The Bishop issued his mandate to the Archdeacon on December 12th, 1303, "to admit Alexander le Convers, presbiter, to the church of Ledrede, on the presentation of the Lord Edward. D.G. King of England." This time there is no question of the king's right of presentation.

On November 16th, 1299, "Alexander le Convers of London, King's clerk", was appointed "to take and collect ships, barges, and other vessels fit for carrying victuals, which he can find on the seaboard between the town of Hartelpool and Berwick-on-Tweed, and to cause them to be brought to the king at Berwick-on-Tweed with all speed, so as to be there by Sunday the feast of St. Lucy the Virgin [Dec. 13th] at least. (C. L. P.)

In 1310 Alexander le Convers went to Ireland on the king's business, and in 1318 he was sent on an embassy to the Count of Flanders, and in 1322 he was ordered to raise ships and men for an expedition to Ireland.

In the Register of Henry Woodlock, bishop of Winchester, there is a note, dated 16th June, 1306. "Writ of release, witness the king, himself, on behalf of Alexander, parson of Ledrede, who by command is continually busy with the king's service and must therefore be allowed the privilege enjoyed from time beyond memory by clerks of the crown, of not being compelled by sequestration or otherwise to personal residence in his benefice."

The following extracts from the Close Rolls present a somewhat different side to the activities of this Rector of Leatherhead.

March 8th, 1308. "Alexander le Convers, parson of the church of Ledered and Gilbert de Tutesham, acknowledge that they owe to Henry de Gildford, clerk, 25 marks, to be levied, in default of payment, of their lands and chattels, in the counties of Surrey and Kent." (C. C. R.)

July 30th, 1312. "Cicely de Wyke and Jordan de Hamelden, acknowledge that they owe to Alexander le Convers, clerk, £14, to be levied by default of payment of their lands in county Surrey." (C. C. R.)

May 12th, 1320. "Alexander le Convers parson of the church of Ledrede, diocese of Winchester, acknowledges that he owes to Adam de Rokesbe roper (cordar) of London £20, to be levied by default of payment on his lands and chattels and ecclesiastical goods in the counties Surrey and Kent." (C. C. R.)

The following extracts from Bishop Woodlock's register show that Alexander le Convers had further trouble. "11th May, 1311. Ledrede. To the Dean of Ewelle upon a Common Pleas alias *Venire facias*, returnable the morrow of St. John the Baptist, witness W. of Bereford, Westminster, 3rd May, a^o4, against Alexander le Convers, parson of

Ledrede, at the suit of John of Okham for £14 alleged to be due from him and Jordan of Hameldone.*

Under pain of greater excommunication the dean must cite Alexander and distrain him to appear and must certify the bishop by the octave of Holy Trinity.

Return. Distress by sequestration."

"Westminster 2 Mar. a^o6. Alexander le Convers Exchequer *fièri facias*, returnable Easter fortnight. Witness W. of Norwich, on behalf of John Ockham, the King's cofferer, against Alexander le Convers for a debt of £14.

Return. No goods at present, nor since the receipt of the writ."

ROBERT DE HOTON. Exchequer clerk, was presented on October 24th, 1322, to All Saints Bechanwell in the diocese of Norwich (C. L. P.). By Letter Patent, March 10th, 1324, Robert de Hoton was presented to the church of Ledred, and by a similar Letter of June 28th, 1324, the presentation was made, "by reason of the late voidance of the see." Mr. Malden thought this was an admission by the king of the claim of the see of Winchester, that see being vacant by the death of Bishop Assier. In 1315 Robert de Hoton held lands of the king as of the honour of Tikhill.

An order was issued on December 3rd, 1322, to the treasurer and chamberlain to cause the arrangement and calendaring of all bulls and of all other charters, deeds and memoranda touching the king and his estate and liberties in England, Ireland, Wales, Scotland, and Ponthieu, existing in their custody of the treasury and elsewhere and "sufficient persons" were to be appointed to carry out the work. Among the "sufficient persons" appointed was Robert de Hoton. (C. C. R.)

By an entry in the Close Roll, February 10th, 1330, William de Milburn was presented to the church of Lederidd, but this was revoked on the 15th of March.

STEPHEN LE BLOUNT. By Letter Patent, March 16th, 1330, is recorded the presentation of Stephen le Blount, parson of the church of Weryngham in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield to the church of Ledred in the diocese of Winchester on an exchange of benefices with Robert de Hoton. Stephen le Blount was a Wardrobe clerk, and in 1323 was "parson of Westhowle Church."

Stephen le Blount was noted October 7th, 1327, as attorney for the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield going beyond the seas on the king's service. (C. C. R.) On May 7th, 1329, Stephen le Blount, king's clerk, was appointed to provide ships for the passage of the king and his company beyond seas. (C. C. R.) A commission was issued on September 30th, 1334, to Stephen le Blount, to supervise the provisioning of the king's castles in north and south Wales, and to make a survey of their need of repairs. (C. L. P.). And on November 13th, 1337, Stephen le Blount, king's clerk, was appointed to purvey in counties of Somerset, Gloucester, and Worcester, and in other counties, enough wheat to make 100 casks of "flour for the king's use, and to cause these to be carried to certain places, as has been more fully enjoyed on him on the king's behalf: with power to imprison during the king's pleasure anyone opposing him, or his deputies." (C. L. P.)

Manning and Bray say that on April 28th, 1334, the king issued his writ to distrain Stephen le Blount's ecclesiastical revenues to answer the Barons of the Exchequer at York, by sending an account of the victuals and stock at Newcastle-on-Tyne, during the time he was custodian, and there was a similar writ February 7th, 1335, and that November 18th, 1334, he was summoned to answer William de Bloersdale in an action of debt. They also say he died in April 1340, and on the 1st of May the king's writ was issued to distrain

*The name of Hamelden or Hameldone suggests that, even if Alexander le Convers was an absentee rector, he was in contact with local families; for it will be remembered that the name of Richard de Hameldon appears in the earliest surviving Court Roll of the manor of Pachenesham, Leatherhead, 26th November, 1319 (see *Proceedings*, Vol. 2, No. 6, pp. 174-175, and note 8 on page 173).—Editor.

his goods. Stephen le Blount, evidently had some trouble with his accounts but this seems to have been settled satisfactorily.

In the Fine Roll under the date 8th June, 1335, is the appointment of the "king's clerk, Stephen le Blount, as receiver and keeper of the Kings Victuals, as well corn and wine as other things, in Carlisle and those parts, so that he answer therefore."

In the Calender of Wills proved and enrolled in the Court of Husting London occurs this record: "Monday after the Feast of St. Hilary [13th January] A.D. 1345-6. Blount (Stephen le) Rector of the church of Leddred—To be buried in the church of St. Mary de Leddred. All his houses in London and all his other goods to be disposed of for the good of his soul. Dated the Feast of St. Mark, Evangelist [25th April] A.D. 1340."

There was a Stephen le Blount appointed to the office of the escheatry in the county of Chester, according to an entry in the Close Roll for November 15th, 1307; an office he held until January 16th, 1309. There was also a Stephen le Blount who held the office of Chamberlain and Receiver in Scotland for one month from June 1st, 1315. It is, however, uncertain if the holder of these appointments was the future rector of Leatherhead.

THOMAS DE CROSSE, was chief clerk, or keeper of the Wardrobe; he was presented on April 28th, 1340, to the church of Lethered. (C. L. P.) He was appointed September 2nd, 1337, as keeper of the Great Wardrobe, during pleasure, to make purchases of cloths, wax, spicery and other things for the same. (C. L. P.) On August 27th, 1342, a mandate was issued to the chancellor or keeper or keepers of the Great Seal, for the time being, to collate Thomas de Crosse, king's clerk, parson of the church of Lethered to the first void prebend, or dignity in the king's collation which he will accept. (C. L. P.) Similar mandates were issued on January 18th, 1345, April 14th, 1345, and January 23rd, 1346.

The Fine Roll records: "3rd March, 1340. Grant to King's Clerk Thomas Crosse, for good service and in recompense of the losses suffered by him in the King's service and especially beyond the seas, of the keeping of the priories of Craswell, Cowyk, Barnstaple, Oteryngton, Tottenys, Tuardrayth and Moddebury, and of the places, lands and rents thereto belonging etc., paying yearly in 16 marks for Craswell, 60 m. for Cowyk, 10 m. for Barnstaple, £100 for Oteryngton, 40 m. for Tottenys, £45 for Tuardrayth, and 16 m. for Moddebury, and finding usual allowances for monks, canons and servants saving to the king, knights fees and advowsons of Churches." These were alien priories in the king's hands.

Thomas Cross was promoted King's Chamberlain and in 1347 was made dean of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, but did not live long to enjoy this honour as he died in 1349.

During the time Thomas de Crosse was rector, Roger de Aperdele founded a chantry in Leatherhead church, but in 1342 the endowment was found to be insufficient for the maintenance of a secular priest, and after an arbitration before Richard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey and the Prior of Merton, as "entire and trusty friends of both parties", between the Executors of the Will of Roger de Aperdele and the Prior and Canons of Reigate, a compromise was arranged, and the chantry transferred to Reigate Priory.

JOHN OLAVER, the last rector of Leatherhead was presented by Leeds Priory. He resigned November 15th, 1345.

LEATHERHEAD & DISTRICT LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Receipts and Payments Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1968

1967	RECEIPTS	1968	1967	PAYMENTS	1968
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
	Bank Balances as at 31.12.1967:—				
159 3 0	Midland Bank Ltd.	193 3 11	116 13 0	Printing of <i>Proceedings</i>	206 10 0
93 16 1	Surrey Trustee Savings Bank	97 2 1	10 16 6	General Printing	15 11 9
		290 6 0	14 8 10	Postages, Stationery, and Sundry Disbursements	27 11 0
117 5 6	Subscriptions	124 0 0		Subscriptions and Affiliation Fees:—	
	Grants:—		2 0 0	Surrey Record Society	2 0 0
25 0 0	Surrey County Council	25 0 0	1 10 0	Council for British Archaeology	— — —
15 0 0	Leatherhead U.D.C.	15 0 0	1 0 0	Field Studies Council	1 0 0
		40 0 0	3 15 0	Visits and Meetings	2 17 0
	Donations:—			Bank Balances as at 31.12.1968:—	
6 19 6	General	17 5 3	193 3 11	Midland Bank Ltd.	159 15 2
3 0 6	Lecture Fees	17 5 3	97 2 1	Surrey Trustee Savings Bank	100 10 7
16 18 9	Sale of <i>Proceedings</i> , etc.	40 15 9			260 5 9
3 6 0	Bank Interest	3 8 6			
		£515 15 6			£515 15 6

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

A. H. KIRKBY,
Honorary Auditor.

W. F. THUELL,
Honorary Treasurer.



HUNT-PATTERN ON ROMAN FLY-TILES FROM ASHTEAD. A.G.L.