

LEATHERHEAD & DISTRICT
LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEATHERHEAD & DISTRICT
LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY



VOL. 3

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1975

265-320

SECRETARIAL NOTES

The following Lectures and Visits were arranged during 1975:—

January 17th	Film Evening: Films produced during war-time in Leatherhead.
February 21st	Lecture: "Iron Age Hill Forts of Anstiebury and Holmbury", by F. H. Thompson, F.S.A., Assistant Secretary of Society of Antiquaries of London.
March 8th	Visit to historic Greenwich. Leader: E. S. Barnwell.
March 21st	THE 28TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.
April 11th	Lecture: "History of Tramways", by F. K. Farrell, B.A.C.Eng., M.I.E.E.
April 19th	Visit to Ockham. Leaders: Ockham Local History Society.
May 17th	Visit to Dover Castle. Leader: D. F. Renn, F.S.A.
June 15th	Visit to Arun Valley. Leader: M. Snellgrove.
July 19th	Visit to Steventon, Berkshire. Leader: Mrs. G. Parry.
August 9th	Visit to Effingham. Leaders: Mrs. M. Rice-Oxley and Miss M. O'Connor.
September 20th	Visit to Glastonbury and Wells. Leader: G. Hayward.
October 10th	The Dallaway Public Lecture: "Great Castles of Southern England", by D. F. Renn, F.S.A. at City of London Freemen's School, Ashtead.
November 14th	Lecture: "The Development of Farmhouse and Cottage in Surrey", by Miss Joan Harding, F.S.A.
December 5th	Leatherhead Historical Miscellany Contributions by members

Number 8 of Volume 3 of the *Proceedings* was issued during the year

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Held at the Council Offices on 21st March 1975

THE Report of the Executive Committee and the Accounts for the year 1974 were adopted and approved. Officers of the Society were elected. The Accounts for the year 1974 are printed on page iii of the cover.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1975

Vice-President: J. G. W. LEWARNE

Chairman: S. E. D. FORTESCUE

Hon. Secretary: G. HAYWARD

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Hon. Treasurer: J. R. BULL

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

Hon. Editor: F. B. BENDER

(Duntisbourne, Reigate Road, Leatherhead. Tel: Leatherhead 72711)

Hon. Programme Secretary: T. R. HUME succeeded by MRS. C. BARRETT

Hon. Records Secretary: D. BRUCE

Hon. Membership Secretary: MRS. M. FULLER

Hon. Publicity Secretary: Miss S. HIND

Hon. Library Secretary: J. R. GILBERT

Committee Members: W. MILLAR, S. R. C. POULTER, MRS. M. RICE-OXLEY

Co-opted: M. SNELLGROVE and R. A. LEVER

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OCCASIONAL NOTES

THE WILL OF WILLIAM DE ARUNDEL, RECTOR OF MICKLEHAM (1295)

THIRTEENTH-CENTURY wills of any kind are rare, and this recently discovered example (Public Record Office E327/771), made by a previously unrecorded local clergyman, is well worth the publication of an abstract. It exists in the form of a probate copy, written in Latin on parchment 14×27 cms., and bearing a fragment of a seal in brown wax with a vested figure.

William de Arundel's name reveals his origin, and it is clear from the bequests to the Augustinian Priory of St. Denys in Southampton, and the references to property in that town, that he maintained contacts with the south coast. It is equally clear, however, that his connection with Mickleham was at least more than that of an absentee rector: he requests burial there, and legacies to the Guildford Blackfriars, the Leatherhead freeholder William de Aperdele, and the Mickleham freeholders John de Newenham and John de Mickleham, indicate some degree of local involvement. One of the executors was a local man, as were at least two of the witnesses. William de Arundel does not appear in the lists of Mickleham clergy printed by Manning and Bray (II-662) and hanging in the church.

The testament of *Dns* William de Arundel, rector of the church of Mikelham.

Bequests:

- [1] His soul to God and his body to be buried before the High Altar in the church of Mikelham.
- [2] To the church of St. Denys: the great house which was his sister Alice's, and his own house which he was accustomed to inhabit, with all rents and gardens, in the vill of Suhantonia in the parish of St. Cross towards the east, to support one canon to celebrate mass for the souls of himself, his parents and ancestors, and all faithful departed.
- [3] To the same church: two shops which he had from the said church, in the said vill towards the west between the house of Thomas de Andever' and the house which was his father Robert de Arundel's.
- [4] To the same church: the tenement which he bought of Peter Annes adjoining his sister's house, for the said canons to keep his anniversary yearly.
- [5] To repairing the chancel: $\frac{1}{2}$ *m*.
- [6] To *Dns* William his chaplain: $\frac{1}{2}$ *m*.
- [7] To Gilbert Kempe: 12 *d*.
- [8] To the Friars Preachers of Guldeford: $\frac{1}{2}$ *m*.
- [9] To William nephew of Thomas de Aperdele: 2 qr. wheat and 2 qr. barley.
- [10] To each of his godchildren (*filiolis*): 6 *d*.
- [11] To Henry de Arundel: 5 *s*.
- [12] To John son of Gilbert de Mikelham: $\frac{1}{2}$ *m*.
- [13] To William son of the same: $\frac{1}{2}$ *m*.
- [14] To the light of the Blessed Virgin: two sheep and two ewes.
- [15] To John de Newenham: 1 *m*.
- [16] To the poor of his kin and parish: any residue of his goods.

Executors: *Dns* William his chaplain and John de Newenham; to act with the advice of Brother Luke of St. Denys his maternal half-brother.

Given in the year 1295 on the feast of St. Barnabas [11 June]. In testimony of which he has placed his sign (*signum*).

Witnesses: Walter de la Sale, William de Hamtone, John le Cormongere, John son of Adam de Aperdele, Henry de Arundel, Gilbert le Kempe, and others.

Probate: before P. de Bath, Surrogate of Winchester, 17 kal. July [15 June] 1295. Administration granted to the executors named, in testimony of which the seal of the Surrogate of Winchester is here appended. Given at Kyngeston' on the date above-mentioned.

W. J. BLAIR.

ASHTED MEAD IN REIGATE

IN AN earlier account of outlying properties attached to the manor of Ashted, is mentioned the above field.¹ In 1563 they were both leased by William Tanner and were granted that year to Anne Duchess of Somerset.² A survey of the manor of Reigate was carried out in 1622³ (of which Ashted manor was held by knight's service) and this shows that "Richard Savage the elder, claims to hold by free deed one close of meadow called Ashted Meade adjoining Waterlands on the north part and to the brook there on the south part. Five acres".

The year before, Richard Savage had conveyed it with other lands, in trust, to the Richbell family, wherein it is further described as "abutting east on the road from William Bishopp's tenement to Garstons".⁴ It remained however in the occupation of the Savage family who operated the tannery in (modern) Hooley Lane and lived in Hooley house, both of which were demolished to make way for the construction of the London and Brighton railway.

From these abutments it is possible to trace the situation of this land and it is that meadow shown to the north of the gasworks on the 1870 25 in. O.S. map (modern ref. TQ 492285) and it was still called Savages Meadow on a plan of Reigate of 1861.⁵ The land was and still is, part of the estate of the Philanthropic Farm.

JEREMY GREENWOOD.

NOTES

1. *Proceedings*, Leatherhead & District Local History Society (1959), Vol. 2, No. 3, p. 88.
2. Cal. Pat. Rolls 1560-63. 482.
3. Sy.R.O. ACC 792/1/21.
4. Sy.R.O. SC 95/5/7.
5. William Eve's plan of Reigate.

THE EARLY MANORIAL RECORDS OF LEATHERHEAD

By W. J. BLAIR

PART II—A RENTAL AND TWO COURT ROLLS OF PACHENESHAM PARVA

IV. Rental of William Randolf, 1383. (S.C. 6/23.)

One membrane 43 × 23 cms., very worn and faded.

recto

Rentale Willelmi Randolf de manerio suo de Pachenesham factum in primo die Octobris anno regni regis Ricardi Secundi eius [*sic, written over erasure*] <[a] conquestu> septimo.

Tūs yoms fitz Waryn debet *pro* . . . diuersis[?] . . . ftis

ij.s. ij.s. ij.s. ij.s.

Johannes Aschebroc debet *per annum pro duobus messuagiis quibus nunc fit vnum in quo idem Johannes manet vnde vnum messuagium fuit feoffamentum de Cateram et alius fuit de Coueham*

xvij.d.ob. xvij.d.ob. xvij.d.ob. xvij.d.ob.

Idem Johannes debet *per annum pro vno mesuagio quod citum est inter feodum domini Regis ex parte boreali & tenementum quondam Johannis Serle ex parte australi*

j.d.

Idem Johannes debet *per annum pro xxv acris terre in campo vocato Joifeld*

ix.d.

ix.d.

Idem Johannes debet *per annum pro vna acra terre apud Forthalfacre de tenemento quondam Johannis de Chilbourch*

j.d.

Sandr' at Lighe
j.d. j.d.

j.d.

Johannes ate Lighe debet *per annum pro viij. acris terre & dimidio in Joiesfeld*

iiij

iiijd.

Thomas ate Lighe debet *per annum pro dimidio acre [sic] terre apud le Sterte de predicto tenemento Johannis de Chelborch*

ob

ob

ob

ob q^a

Alis Brademere debet *per annum pro dimidio acra terre apud Derle de predicto tenemento Johannis Chilbourch*

q^a

ob

ob

ob.

R. ate Cannone [*substituted for Nicolas Slifeld deleted*] debet *per annum pro vna roda terre ex parte australi cimiterij de Ledred & pro vna roda terre apud Dounstret de predicto tenemento Johannis Chilbourch*

ob.

Thomas Walt' debet *per annum pro dimidio acra terre apud le Faltighe de tenemento Chilbourch*

q^a

q^a

q^a

ob.q^a.

<Cristine Chinthurst debet *per annum pro* iiij. rodis terre apud Schortforlong de predicto tenemento Johannis Chilbourch ij d q^a [*marginal insertion*]>

IV

recto

Rental of William Randolf of his manor of Pachenesham, made 1 October in the seventh year of the reign of King Richard II from the Conquest [1383].

Tūs Yoms fitz Waryn owes for [. . . acres in] various crofts[?]	2 ^s	2 ^s	2 ^s	2 ^s
John Aschebroc owes yearly for two messuages from which is now made one in which he lives, whereof one messuage was a fee of Caterham and the other of Cobham,	17½ ^d	17½ ^d	17½ ^d	17½ ^d
The same John owes yearly for a messuage situated between the fee of the Lord King on the north and a tenement once John Serle's on the south				1 ^d
The same John owes yearly for twenty-five acres of land in the field called Joifeld		9 ^d		9 ^d
The same John owes yearly for an acre of land at Forthalfacre of the tenement once John de Chilbourch's	1 ^d	1 ^d	1 ^d	1 ^d
John ate Lighe owes yearly for eight and a half acres of land in Joiesfeld		3 ^d		3 ^d
Thomas ate Lighe owes yearly for half an acre of land at le Sterte of John de Chelborch's said tenement	½ ^d	½ ^d	½ ^d	¾ ^d
Alis Brademere owes yearly for half an acre of land at Derle of John Chilbourch's said tenement	¼ ^d	½ ^d	½ ^d	½ ^d
R. ate Cannone [<i>substituted for</i> Nicolas Slifeld] owes yearly for one rood of land on the south side of Leatherhead churchyard and for one rood of land at Dounstret of John Chilbourch's said tenement				½ ^d
Thomas Walt' owes yearly for half an acre of land at le Faltighe of the Chilbourch tenement	¼ ^d	¼ ^d	¼ ^d	¾ ^d

⟨Cristine Chinthurst owes yearly for three roods of land at Schortforlong of John de Chilbourch's said tenement 2¼^d [*marginal insertion*]⟩

Nicolaus & Johannes filii Johannis de Lederede debent per annum pro vna acra terre in Wibecroft nichil quod tenent libere ad terminum vite eorum. Predicta acra terre debet per annum quod aportionatur cum tenentibus tenementi quondam Johannis de Chilbourgh

j.d.q^a j.d.q^a j.d.q^a j.d.q^a

Willelmus ate Hulle qui tenet vnum messuagium quod quondam fuit Johannis de Chilbouch iuxta tenementum Willelmi de Maluile in Ledred. & debet inde sectam curie pro tenemento Chilbourch <Heredes [in margin]>

Ricardus Long' debet per annum pro dimidio acra terre apud Barerse de predicto tenemento quondam Johannis de Chilbouch

ob ob ob ob.

Idem Ricardus Long' debet per annum pro .iiij. acris terre & dimidio apud le Mulweie de tenemento quondam Rogeri Godman

ij.d ij.d. ij.d. ij.d.

Johannes Castel qui tenet capitalem messuagium cum curtilagio quod quondam fuerunt Rogeri Godman in Ledred & debet inde per annum

ob ob ob ob

Genne Glouere qui clamat habere reuertionem vnius messuagii & curtilagii & vnum [sic] acram terre que quondam fuerunt Rogeri Godman & debet inde per annum

j.d.ob j.d.ob j.d.ob j.d.ob

Thomas Jolif debet per annum pro vna acra terre super Haukeshulle de tenemento quondam Rogeri Godman

ob ob ob ob.q^a

Thomas Jolif Harri ate Welle debent per annum de .ij. acres [sic] terre apud Akerle & de ij. acris terre & dimidio apud Wydegate de tenemento Godman

iiij d. iiij d. iiij d. iiij.d.q^a

Johannes Sawyere debet per annum pro vna acra terre apud le Brodeweie de predicto tenemento Rogeri Godman

ob ob ob ob

Willelmus Tangelighe debet per annum pro vna acra terre apud Hardon' de tenemento Rogeri Godman

ob ob ob ob

Idem Willelmus Tanghelighe debet per annum pro vna acra terre super Akerle de terra Herbelot

iiij .iiij.d

Andrew Soutere debet per annum pro vna roda terre apud le Brodeweie de tenemento quondam Rogeri Godman

.j.d

Idem Andrew Soutere debet per annum pro capitali messuagio in quo manet

.j.d.

Idem Andrew debet per annum pro vno messuagio & iiij. acris terre juxta Meidenlane

ix.d xij d ix d xij.d

Nicholas and John, sons of John de Leatherhead, owe yearly for one acre of land in Wibecroft, nothing because they hold it freely during their life. The said acre owes yearly as much as is divided among the tenants of the tenement once John de Chilbourgh's

1½^d 1½^d 1½^d 1½^d

William ate Hulle, who holds a messuage once John de Chilbouch's next to the tenement of William de Malvile in Leatherhead and owes suit of court thence for the Chilbouch tenement (*Heirs in margin*).

Richard Long' owes yearly, for half an acre of land at Barerse of the said tenement once John de Chilbourch's,

½^d ½^d ½^d ½^d

The said Richard Long' owes yearly, for four and a half acres of land at le Mulweie of the tenement once Roger Godman's,

2^d 2^d 2^d 2^d

John Castel, who holds a capital messuage with a curtilage once Roger Godman's in Leatherhead and owes thence yearly

½^d ½^d ½^d ½^d

Genne Glover, who claims to have the reversion of one messuage and curtilage and one acre of land once Roger Godman's and owes thence yearly

1½^d 1½^d 1½^d 1½^d

Thomas Jolif owes yearly for one acre of land on Hawkes Hill of the tenement once Roger Godman's

½^d ½^d ½^d ¾^d

Thomas Jolif and Henry ate Welle owe yearly from two acres of land at Akerle and two and a half acres at Wydegate of the Godman tenement

3^d 3^d 3^d 3½^d

John Sawyere owes yearly for one acre of land at le Brodeweie of Roger Godman's said tenement

½^d ½^d ½^d ½^d

William Tangelighe owes yearly for one acre of land at Hardon' of Roger Godman's tenement

½^d ½^d ½^d ½^d

The said William Tanghelighe owes yearly for one acre of land on Akerle of the Herbelot land

3^d 4^d

Andrew Soutere owes yearly for one rood of land at le Brodeweie of the tenement once Roger Godman's

1^d

The said Andrew Soutere owes yearly for the capital messuage in which he lives

1^d

The said Andrew owes yearly for a messuage and four acres of land adjoining Meidenlane

9^d 12^d 9^d 12^d

Willelmus Hide debet per annum pro vna acra terre vocata Herbelotes aker juxta le Brodeweeye exparte boriali		iiij.d.		iiij.d.
Idem Willelmus Hide debet per annum pro vno messuagio & vna acre [<i>sic</i>] terre pro tenemento de Bokesworthe	ij d	ij d	ij d	ij d
Nicolaus Coupere tenet vnum messuagium & .v. acras terre quarum vna iacet apud Wybecroft vna acra apud Longforlong vna acra apud Derle dimidium acra apud Schortforlonge dimidium acra apud Wydegate dimidium acra apud le Faltighe & dimidium acra apud Stonrokke	xij d	xij d	xij d	xij d
Nicolaus Slifeld debet per annum pro dimidio acra terre apud Limost & pro dimidio acra terre apud Schortforlonge & vna roda terre de tenemento Chilbourch	j.d	j d	j d	j d.
<i>verso</i>				
Jenette Bocher pur vn mes & vn cortilage & vn acre de terre	ix.d.	ix.d.	ix.d.	ix.d.
Johan Coupere pur vn mes & .ij. cortilages & certain terres en le comun champ de Ledred.	xxij d	xxij	xxij d	xxij d
Johan Pouke pur vn cortilage [& vn toft de pre <i>deleted</i>]	xij d	xij d	xij d	xij d
Nicolaus Slifeld pur le Bokhard Westrudene Fordoune Holdiacre Illemere oue le pasture de Coldoune	vj s viij d	vj s viij d	vj s.viij.d	vj s.viij d.
Willielm Bakere pur vn partie de vn mes oue vn cortilage & vn partie de vn acre de terre	iiij.d	iiij.d	iiij.d	iiij.d.
Johan Rosse pur vn mes & vn cortilage <& ij acres de terre>	xx d	xx d	xx d	xx d
Jankin Ma. . . . pur vn champ apele Slawhurst	a nowel xxx d	[a pasc] h xxx d	fest Seint Johan xxx d	Seint Michel xxx d
Harri Brome pur certain terre en le comun champ de Ledered oue un champ apele Wybecroft [<i>this entry struck out</i>]		Seint Johan vj s	Seint Pere auincula vj s	
Hiwe Smicht pur ij acres de terre & demi [<i>substituted for ij acres de terre struck out</i>] en le comun champ de Lederede		A le Seint Michel xvij d. [<i>written over erasure</i>]		
Catberesdene & pur Whetcroft a terme de purification <nostre dame> / hokeday / Seint Pere auincula / & tous Seintes A iekun terme xxj.d ob <-Herri ate Welle>				
Le Rente[?] de Stouchton' Pur permet' [?]			x.s	
Item Kyngesdone			iiij.s	vij d
Item Bwite . . .			vj.s.	iiij.d
Item B. [<i>or R.</i> ?] Hayax.d.

William Hide owes yearly for one acre of land called Herbelotes acre adjoining le Brodeweve on the north side		3 ^d		4 ^d
The said William Hide owes yearly for a messuage and one acre of land for the tenement of Bokesworthe	2 ^d	2 ^d	2 ^d	2 ^d
Nicholas Coupere holds a messuage and five acres of land, whereof one acre lies at Wybecroft, one acre at Longforlong, one acre at Derle, half an acre at Schortforlonge, half an acre at Wydegate, half an acre at le Faltighe and half an acre at Stonrokke	12 ^d	12 ^d	12 ^d	12 ^d
Nicholas Slifeld owes yearly for half an acre of land at Limost and for half an acre of land at Schortforlonge and one rood of land of the Chilbouch tenement	1 ^d	1 ^d	1 ^d	1 ^d
<i>verso</i>				
Janet Bocher for a messuage and curtilage and one acre of land	9 ^d	9 ^d	9 ^d	9 ^d
John Coupere for a messuage and two curtilages and certain lands in the common field of Leatherhead	22 ^d	22 ^d	22 ^d	22 ^d
John Pouke for a curtilage [and a toft of meadow <i>deleted</i>]	12 ^d	12 ^d	12 ^d	12 ^d
Nicholas Slifeld for le Bokhard, Westrudene, Fordoune, Holdiacre, Illemere, with the pasture of Coldoune	6 ^s 8 ^d	6 ^s 8 ^d	6 ^s 8 ^d	6 ^s 8 ^d
William Bakere, for part of a messuage with a curtilage and part of an acre of land	3 ^d	3 ^d	3 ^d	3 ^d
John Rosse for a messuage and curtilage <and two acres of land>	20 ^d	20 ^d	20 ^d	20 ^d
	Christmas	Easter	St. John	Michaelmas
Jankin Ma . . . for a field called Slawhurst	30 ^d	30 ^d	30 ^d	30 ^d
Henry Brome, for certain land in the common field of Leatherhead with a field called Wybecroft (<i>struck out</i>),		St. John 6 ^s	St. Peter ad Vincula 6 ^s	
Hugh Smicht for two and a half acres of land [<i>substituted for two acres</i>] in the common field of Leatherhead				at Michaelmas 18 ^d
Catberesdene and for Whetcroft, at the term of the Purification <of Our Lady>, Hokeday, St Peter ad Vincula and All Saints, at each term 21½ ^d <Henry ate Welle>				
The rent (?) of Stoughton			10 ^s	
Also K yngesdoune			3 ^s 8 ^d	
Also Bwite . . .			6 ^s 4 ^d	
Also B. (<i>or R. ?</i>) Haye . . .			10 ^d	

<i>Item Roger[?] Baw</i>	.x.d.
<i>Item Roger Gonde mere</i>	iiij.d
<i>Anneis Hostilere</i>	ij.d
<i>Item Peres Golding'</i>	.iiij.s
<i>Item Polingfold</i>	ij s. viij d
<i>Item le priour de Newerk</i>	vj s. viij d.
<i>Item Robert Ferour de Rippeli</i>	iiij.s. <Ledred>
<i>Item Pert'icheslond & Pais lond</i>	ij s. iiij d.
<Jalke Long' pur ij acres & Poulthulle par an	viij d>
<i>Le fermere de le Dower de Stouchton' premerement</i>	
<i>Johan Archer de Guldeforde pur le pre q'est apele Litel Egenham .xxiiij s. a le feste de la chandelure <Item Archer pur le iiij acres iiij s></i>	
<i>Item Thomelin Stouchton pur le Grant Newlond par an a iiij termes, nowel Paske Seint Johan & Seint Michel viij s <Item Thomelin Stouchton' pur totiq' iiij s></i>	
<i>Item Thomelin Stouchton' pur le Grant Geresworthe Chalphawes demi le Merchs Korn brok Rowbrok Stonilond Benlond Gatins croft & le Wucht Haw par an .xl.s. a iiij termes le chandelure hokeday la feste Seint Peter auincula & tous seintes</i>	
<i>Water Stouchton' pur Pendenschcroft & ij acres en le Westwerthe xij s. iiij.d[?]</i>	

Also Roger(?) Baw	10 ^d
Also Roger Gonde mere	4 ^d
Agnes Hostilere	2 ^d
Also Peter Golding'	3 ^s
Also Polingfold	2 ^s 8 ^d
Also the Prior of Newark	6 ^s 8 ^d
Also Robert Ferour of Ripley	3 ^s <Leatherhead>
Also Pert'icheslond and Pais lond	2 ^s 4 ^d
<James Long for two acres and Poulthulle, yearly	8 ^d >
The farmer of the dower of Stoughton firstly	
John Archer of Guildford for the meadow called Little Egenham, 24 ^s at Candlemas <also Archer for the four acres 4 ^s >.	
Also Thomasin Stoughton for the Great Newlond, yearly at the four terms, Christmas, Easter, St John and Michaelmas, 8 ^s . <Also Thomasin Stoughton for Totiq' 4 ^s .>	
Also Thomasin Stoughton for the Great Geresworthe, Chalphawes, half of le Merchs, Korn brok, Rowbrok, Stonilond, Benlond, Gatins croft and le Wucht Haw, yearly 40 ^s at the four terms, Candlemas, Hokeday, St Peter ad Vincula and All Saints.	
Walter Stoughton for Pendenschcroft and three acres in le Westwerthe 13 ^s 4 ^d (?)	

V. Courts of William de Westone, 1328 and 1331. (S.C. 59/1/2.)

One membrane, 39 × 23.5 cms.

recto

Pachenesham. Curia Willelmi de Westone custodis Johannis filii & heredis Margarete quondam filie & heredis Johannis de Ledrede tenta apud Pachenesham die Sabbati proxima post festum Sancti Jacobi anno regni regis Edwardi tercij a conquestu secundo

Thomas Serlok' Natiuus qui tenet de domino j. mesuagio & sex acras terre facit [sic] defaltam Ideo ipse in misericordia Et preterea idem Thomam distringere quod sit ad proximam ad ostendendum qualiter clamet tenere de domino predictam [sic] tenementum. et ad faciendum fidelitatem <misericordia. j natiui; districtio [in margin]>

Robertus Darcy Johanna de Polesdene Cristina que fuit vxor Wytecris Tenentes tenementorum que fuerunt Henrici Payn. Tenentes tenementorum que fuerunt Johannis de Nywenham. Tenentes duarum acrarum terre & dimidii super la Estdoune. Tenentes tenementorum que fuerunt Johannis de Cheleburghe Summoneri quod sint &c ad faciendum domino fidelitatem <Summonitiones [in margin]>

Johannes Faukes venit & fecit domino fidelitatem et cognouit se tenere de domino duo mesuagia, vnde j fuit quondam Stephani de Katerham & aliud fuit Petri de Coueham de quibus duobus mesuagiis nunc fit vnum in quo idem Johannes manet. Reddendo inde per annum .v.s x.d <ad> quatuor terminos principales equaliter soluenda. <fidelitas [in margin]> Item cognouit tenere de domino .j. mesuagium quod situm est inter feodum domini Regis ex parte boreali et tenementum quod fuit Johannis Serle ex parte australi, reddendo inde per annum iij.d ad duos <terminos> equaliter soluenda, videlicet ad festa Pasche & sancti Michelis. <cognitio [in margin]> Item cognouit se tenere de domino xxv acras terre in campo qui vocatur Joyesfeld, reddendo inde per annum .xviij.d. ad eadem festa equaliter soluenda. <cognitio [in margin]> Item cognouit tenere de domino .j. acram terre apud Foerthehalfacre reddendo inde per annum iij.d ob. q^a. videlicet ad festum Sancti Michelis j.d. ob. q^a. & ad festum Pasche .ij.d. Et sectam Curie de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas <cognitio; deficiens xvj.d. contra ordinem vetus Rentale. [in margin]>

Gilbertus le Hore venit & fecit domino fidelitatem & cognouit se tenere de domino ij acras & duas rodas terre. Vnde j. acra iacet apud la Taynte & j. acra iacet apud la Falteghe, & j. roda iacet apud Longeforlange & j. roda iacet apud la Wythighe. Reddendo per annum pro predictis duabus acris & ij. rodis terre & pro residuo de terra que dicitur Waterlond viij.s. videlicet ad festum sancti Michelis iij.s. vj.d. Ad Natale domini iij.s. vj.d. et ad Pascha xij.d. Et debet sectam ad Curiam domini bis in anno. <fidelitas; cognitio [in margin]>

Johannes Payn venit & fecit domino fidelitatem & cognouit tenere de domino. vnam acram terre super Hardolf & .j. rodam iacentem ex parte boreali vie que ducit de Ledrede versus London'. quas quidem j. acram & j. rodam terre perquisiuit de Rogero Godeman. et reddit inde per annum ad festum sancti Michelis .j.d.ob. <fidelitas; cognitio [in margin]>

Nicholus de Aperdele summonitus fuit ad faciendum domino fidelitatem & ad cognoscendum &c & non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Nicholus distringatur quod sit &c. ad faciendum ea pro quibus summonitus fuit. <districtio [in margin]>

Johanna que fuit <vxor> Johannis de Woluestone que tenet vnam <acram> terre de terra Godeman. et Radulphus le Shephurde qui tenet j acram terre de eadem terra Sumoniti fuerunt essendi ad hanc Curiam ad faciendum domino fidelitatem & ad cognoscendum &c' et non veniunt. Ideo consideratum est <quod> predicti Radulphus & Johanna distringantur quod sint ad proximam ad faciendum pro quibus prius summoniti fuerunt. <districtio [in margin]>

Pachenesham. Court of William de Westone, guardian of John son and heir of Margaret formerly daughter and heiress of John de Leatherhead, held at Pachenesham on Saturday next after the feast of St James, in the second year of the reign of King Edward the Third from the Conquest [30 July 1328].

Thomas Serlok' villein, who holds of the lord a messuage and six acres of land, makes default, and therefore he is in mercy; and further, the said Thomas is to be distrained to be at the next [court] to show how he claims to hold the aforesaid tenement of the lord, and to do fealty. *Amercement, one villein. Distraint.*

Robert Darcy, Joan de Polesdene, Cristine who was wife of Wytecris, the tenants of the tenements which were Henry Payn's, the tenants of the tenements which were John de Nywenham's, the tenants of two and a half acres of land on la Estdoune, and the tenants of the tenements which were John de Cheleburghe's, are summoned to be [at the next court] to do fealty to the lord. *Summonses.*

John Faukes came and did fealty to the lord, and acknowledged that he holds of the lord two messuages, whereof one was once Stephen de Caterham's and the other was Peter de Cobham's, of which two messuages is now made one in which the said John lives. Paying thence yearly 5^s 10^d at the four principal terms in equal portions. *Fealty.* He also acknowledged that he holds of the lord a messuage situated between the lord King's fee on the north side and a tenement which was John Serle's on the south side, paying thence yearly 4^d at two terms in equal portions, that is at Easter and Michaelmas. *Acknowledgement.* He also acknowledged that he holds of the lord twenty-five acres in a field called Joyesfeld. paying thence yearly 18^d at the same feasts in equal portions. *Acknowledgement.* He also acknowledged that he holds of the lord one acre of land at Foerthehalfacre, paying thence yearly 3^¼^d, that is at Michaelmas 1^¾^d and at Easter 2^d, and suit of court every three weeks. *Acknowledgement. Lacking 16^d, against the stipulation of the old rental.*

Gilbert le Hore came and did fealty to the lord, and acknowledged that he holds of the lord two acres and two roods of land; whereof one acre lies at la Taynte, and one acre lies at la Falteghe, and one rood lies at Longeforlange, and one rood lies at la Wythighe. Paying yearly for the said two acres and two roods of land, and for the remainder of the land called Waterlond, 8^s, that is at Michaelmas 3^s 6^d, at Christmas 3^s 6^d, and at Easter 12^d. And he owes suit at the lord's court twice yearly. *Fealty. Acknowledgement.*

John Payn came and did fealty to the lord, and acknowledged that he holds of the lord one acre of land on Hardolf, and one rood lying on the north side of the road which leads from Leatherhead to London, which said acre and rood he acquired from Roger Godeman; and he pays thence yearly at Michaelmas 1^½^d. *Fealty. Acknowledgement.*

Nicholas de Aperdele was summoned to do fealty to the lord and to acknowledge etc., and he has not come. Therefore it is adjudged that the said Nicholas is to be distrained to be [at the next court] to do those things for which he was summoned. *Distraint.*

Joan who was wife of John de Wolvestone, who holds an acre of land of Godman's land, and Ralph the Shepherd who holds an acre of land of the same land, were summoned to be at this court to do fealty to the lord and to acknowledge etc. and have not come. Therefore it is adjudged that the said Ralph and Joan are to be distrained to be at the next court to do those things for which they were previously summoned. *Distraint.*

Alicia que fuit vxor Henrici le Vode que habuit ex concessione Johannis Randolf custodiam terrarum & tenementorum cum pertinentiis que predictus Henricus perquisiuit sibi & heredibus suis de Rogero Godeman videlicet septem acras terre a festo sancti Michelis anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi xvij^o vsque ad finem .xj. annorum proximorum sequentium plene completorum per quoddam scriptum cuius Data est apud Leddrede die Mercurii proxima post festum Sancti Gregorii pape. anno regni Regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi sextodecimo. Venit in plenam Curiam et ostendit predictum scriptum quod pro bono acceptatur & sic remanet <remanentia [in margin]>

Tenentes tenementorum que fuerunt Willelmi Maleuille summoniti fuerunt essendi ad hanc Curtam & non veniunt Ideo consideratum quod sint ad proximam ad faciendum &c <districtio [in margin]>

Willelmus de Burgh' fecit domino fidelitatem et cognovit tenere de domino .iiij. acras & j rodam terre quas perquisiuit de Rogero Godeman iacentes apud la Muleweye de redditu adhuc ignorat quousque apporcionatur Item cognovit tenere de domino dimidiam acram terre apud Barere de terra Cheleburgh reddendo inde per annum .ij.d. videlicet ad festum sancti Michelis .j.d. & ad festum Pasche .j.d. sine secta <fidelitas; cognitio [in margin]>

Gilbertus le Glouere fecit domino fidelitatem & cognovit se tenere de domino j. mesuagium & vnam acram terre ad capud dicri mesuagii iuxta orientem que perquisiuit de Rogero Godeman de redditu ignorat quousque apporcionatur. Et data est dies ad aporcionandum citra diem Lune in festo Sancti Petri quod dicitur ad vincula. De qua apporcionacione consideratum est quod fiat cedula & mittatur eodem die apud Olendone sub sigillo Johannis Payn—Idem Gilbertus non debet sectam vt dicit. <fidelitas; cognitio; dies [in margin]>

Johannes Jolif Natiuus domini venit et fecit domino fidelitatem et cognovit se tenere de domino j. mesuagium .iiij. acras terre & dimidium. quarum j. iacet apud Langeforlange & j iacet apud Dierle, vna dimidia acra iacet apud Shorteforlange, vna dimidia acra iacet apud Wyndgate, vna dimidia acra iacet apud Stonrokke, et vna dimidia acra iacet apud la Faldtieghe. Vna roda iacet apud Janescrouch & alia roda iacet iuxta ecclesiam. Et reddit per annum .iiij.s. ad quatuor terminos anni principales equaliter soluenda, et sectam Curie &c—Inquiratur de seruciis <feoditas; cognitio; inquiratur [in margin]>

verso

Pachenesham. Curia Willelmi de Westone custodis filii & heredis Margarete filie & heredis Johannis de Leddrede tenta ibidem die Jouis proxima ante festum Purificationis beate Marie virginis Anno Regni Regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu quinto.

Thomas Sherlok Natiuus venit & fecit domino feoditatem Et cognouit se tenere de domino vnum curtillagium & sex acris terre in villanagio & deidit [sic] inde per annum .ij.s. ad quatuor anni terminos Et in autumpno quolibet die inueniet vnum hominem ad metendum bladum domini ad citium domini. <fecit fidelitatem; feoditas [in margin]> Preterea venit Gilbertus le Glouere & preponit quoddam scriptum Johannis Randolf & dicit quod ipse tenet ij solidos redditus vna cum omnibus commoditatibus dicto redditu spectantibus usque ad etatem Johannis filii & heredis Margarete filie & heredis Johannis Randolf Et ad etatem Beatricie sororis eidem Johannis si predictus Johannes infra etatem obierit quod quoddam scriptum hoc testatur. Cuius data est apud Leddrede die Mercurii proxima post festum Sancti Johannis ante portam Latinam Anno regni regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi decimo octauo. Et predictus Thomas Sherlok dicit se esse quietum de omnibus consuetudinibus & seruciis exceptis duabus solidis annui redditus vsque ad plenam etatem predicti Johannis per quoddam scriptum predicti Johannis Randolf cuius data est apud Leddrede xij^o die Aprilis Anno regni regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi quinto decimo.

<cognovit tenere .j. messuagium & curtillagium vij acras terre in Ledred & reddit .viiij.d. pro omnibus &c fecit fidelitatem>

Alice who was wife of Henry le Vode, who had by grant of John Randolf the custody of the lands and tenements with appurtenances which the said Henry acquired for himself and his heirs from Roger Godeman, that is seven acres of land, from Michaelmas in the seventeenth year of the reign of King Edward son of King Edward to the end of eleven years next following fully passed, by a certain writing given at Leatherhead on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Gregory the Pope in the sixteenth year of the reign of King Edward son of King Edward [16 March 1323], came into full court and showed the said writing, which was accepted for good and so it remains. *Remainder.*

The tenants of the tenements which were William Maleville's were summoned to be at this court and have not come; therefore it is adjudged that they will be at the next to do etc. *Distrain.*

William de Burgh' did fealty to the lord, and acknowledged that he holds of the lord four acres and one rood of land which he acquired of Roger Godeman lying at la Muleweye, whose rent he does not yet know until it is apportioned. Also he acknowledged that he holds of the lord half an acre of land at Barse of Cheleburgh's land, paying thence yearly 2^d, that is at Michaelmas 1^d and at Easter 1^d without suit. *Fealty. Acknowledgement.*

Gilbert le Gloverere did fealty to the lord, and acknowledged that he holds of the lord a messuage and an acre of land at the head of the said messuage towards the east which he acquired from Roger Godeman, whose rent he does not know until it is apportioned. And a day is given for apportionment before Monday on the feast of St. Peter called *ad Vincula*. Concerning which apportionment it is adjudged that a schedule is to be made and sent at Olendone [*for Clandone ?*] the same day under the seal of John Payn. The same Gilbert does not owe suit, as he says. *Fealty. Acknowledgement. A day.*

John Jolif, the lord's villein, came and did fealty to the lord, and acknowledged that he holds of the lord a messuage and four and a half acres of land, whereof one lies at Langeforlange and one lies at Dierle, one half acre lies at Shorteforlange, one half acre lies at Wyndgate, one half acre lies at Stonrokke, and one half acre lies at la Faldtieghe; one rood lies at Janescrouch and another rood lies next to the church. And he pays yearly 4^s at the four principal terms in equal portions, and suit of court etc. *Investigate concerning his services. Fealty. Acknowledgement. Inquiry.*

verso

Pachenesham. Court of William de Westone, guardian of the son and heir of Margaret daughter and heiress of John de Leatherhead, held there on Thursday next before the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the fifth year of the reign of King Edward the Third from the Conquest [31 January 1331].

Thomas Sherlok, villein, came and did fealty to the lord and acknowledged that he holds of the lord a curtilage and six acres of land in villeinage, and gives thence yearly 2^s at the four terms. And each day in autumn he will find a man to mow the lord's corn at the lord's behest. *He did fealty. Fealty.* Further came Gilbert le Gloverere and submitted a certain writing of John Randolf, and said that he holds 2^s rent with all profits pertaining to the said rent till the full age of John son and heir of Margaret daughter and heiress of John Randolf [*sic*], and till the full age of Beatrice sister of the said John if John dies before he comes of age; as is testified by a certain writing given at Leatherhead on Wednesday next after the feast of St. John before the Latin gate in the eighteenth year of the reign of King Edward son of King Edward [8 May 1325]. And the said Thomas Sherlok said that he is quit of all customary dues and services except 2^s annual rent until the full age of the said John, by a certain writing of the said John Randolf given at Leatherhead 12 April in the fifteenth year of the reign of King Edward son of King Edward [1322].

He acknowledged that he holds a messuage and a curtilage and seven acres of land in Leatherhead and pays 8^a for all etc., and did fealty.

Johannes de Aperdelye qui districtus est per j. cistam ad faciendum domino feoditatem & pro redditu aretro de terra de Bokeswerthe que quondam fuit Henrici Payn & non se justificat. Ideo illo districtione deteneatur & plus capiatur

Item preceptum est distringere predictum Johannem quod sit ad proximam ad ostendum qualiter habet ingressum de terris & tenementis que fuerunt Johannis de Newenham & facere a domino feoditatem <dimidiam acram apud la Grabbe in le Southmed & reddit j d ad festum sancti Michelis &c pro omnibus>

Preceptum est distringere Robertum le Darcie pro vno mesuagio quondam Johannis de Shylbogh quod sit ad proximam curiam pro faciundo domino feoditatem. <Districtio per j. securem & .j. falcem precie iij d>

Preceptum est distringere Willelmum de C'rstes pro terra de Bradely quod sit ad proximam curiam ad faciendum domino fidelitatem <per xxv bidentes>

Ad huc preceptum est distringere Johannem de Leddrede & Nicholum de Leddrede tenentes de duabus acris & dimidiam terre super le Estdoune Et pro terra que fuit Willelmi Maleuille quod sint ad proximam ad faciendum domino fidelitatem <uelut predictus>

Nicholus le Cornmonger quod non habuit Nicholum de Aperdele qui manucepit essendi ad istam curiam ad faciendum domino fidelitatem in misericordia per plegium ballivi. Et nichilominus predictus Nicholus <de Aperdele> inanis distringere quousque &c <Districtio per j. bostium &c ideo quod cum [?] mel' [?] &c> <misericordia .iij. d. [in margin]>

Ad huc preceptum est distringere Johanna que fuit vxor Johannis de Wolueston' que tenet j acram <in manus domini> de terra Godman. Et Robertum [substituted for Radulphum struck out] le Shephurde qui tenet .j. acram de eadem terra. Et Aliciam que fuit uxor Henrici le Voude que tenet .vij. acras terre de eadem terra. Et Nicholum de Aperdele <per j. bostium ...> qui tenet .j. mesuagium & .j. croftum de eadem terra quod sint ad proximam ad faciendum domino feoditatem & ad apporcionandum seruicios predicti tenementi. Et preterea Gilbertus le Glouere Willelmus atte Burgh' & Johannes Payn tenentes partibus predicti tenementi inuenerunt securitates essendi ad proximam curiam ad apportionandum tenementum predictum <Tenentes tenementi Godman [in margin]> [Each of the above seven entries has the marginal note <districtio>]

Gilbertus le Glouere tenet j. peciam terre que continet in latitudine .ij. perticatas & in longitudine x. perticatas & in edificatur & est pars de capitale mesuagio suo. Et etiam tenet dimidiam acram apud le Faltggh <& dimidiam acram apud Shorteforlonge> de tenemento Chylbergh. Et inuenit plegium essendi ad proximam ad apporcionandum seruicios dicti tenementi plegium Willelmus atte Burghe. Et Willelmus atte Burghe eodem modo pro dimidio acra apud Barherse per plegium Gilberti le Glouere. <Circuitudo istorum tenementorum continetur in quodam codicello hunc rotulum [sic] suso pro uero peritur & fidedignos [sic] &c [in margin]>

Ricardus Wylekyng' tenet dimidiam acram apud Derle de eodem tenemento. Et inuenit plegium essendi ad proximam curiam ad apporcionandum seruicios dicti tenementi per plegium Johannis Faukes. Et eodem modo Johannes Faukes pro j. acra terre apud Furthehalfacre per plegium Ricardi Wylekyng'. <Tenentes tenementi Chylborgh [in margin]>

Ad huc preceptum est distringere Robertum le Darcy qui tenet vnum mesuagium de terra Chylbergh. Et Thomam Gelyng' qui tenet dimidiam acram apud Derlye & dimidiam acram apud Lymost. Et Johannem de Leddrede & Nicholum de Leddrede qui tenet .j. acram & dimidiam apud Wybecroft. Et Henricum Aylwyne qui tenet j. rodam terre ex parte australi cimiterij & j. rodam terre apud Donstret. tenentes partis predicti tenementi essendi ad proximam curiam ad apporcionandum seruicios tenementi predicti & <ad> faciendum feoditatem domino <districtio [in margin]>

John de Aperdelye is distrained by a chest to do fealty to the lord and for rent in arrears for the land of Bokeswerthe which was once Henry Payn's, and he does not justify himself. Therefore he is to be held by that distraint and more taken. *Distraint.*

It is also ordered to distrain the said John to be at the next [court] to show how he has entry into the lands and tenements which were John de Newenham's and to do fealty to the lord. *Half an acre at la Grabbe in le Southmed, and he pays 1^d at Michaelmas etc. for all. Distraint.*

It is ordered to distrain Robert le Darcie for a messuage once John de Shylbogh's, to be at the next court to do fealty to the lord. *Distraint by one axe and one sickle worth 3^d. Distraint.*

It is ordered to distrain William de C'rstes for the land of Bradely, to be at the next court to do fealty to the lord. *By twenty-five sheep. Distraint.*

It is further ordered to distrain John de Leatherhead and Nicholas de Leatherhead, tenants of two and a half acres of land on le Estdoune, and for land which was William Maleville's, to be at the next [court] to do fealty to the lord, as aforesaid. *Distraint.*

Nicholas le Cornmonger, since he has not had Nicholas de Aperdele for whom he stood bail to be at this court to do fealty to the lord, is in mercy, by pledge of the bailiff. And notwithstanding that the said Nicholas de Aperdele is ill [?], [it is ordered] to distrain [him] until etc. *Distraint by one ox etc., therefore Amercement 3^d. Distraint.*

It is further ordered to distrain Joan who was wife of John de Wolveston', who holds one acre (*in the lord's hands*) of Godman's land. And Robert [*substituted for* Ralph] le Shephurde who holds one acre of the same land. And Alice who was wife of Henry le Voude who holds seven acres of land of the same land. And Nicholas de Aperdele (*by one ox . . .*) who holds one messuage and one croft of the same land; to be at the next [court] to do fealty to the lord and for the apportionment of the services of the said tenement. And further, Gilbert le Glovere, William atte Burgh' and John Payn, tenants of parts of the said tenement, found sureties to be at the next court for the apportionment of the said tenement (*Tenants of Godman's tenement*). *Distraint.*

Gilbert le Glovere holds a piece of land measuring in width two perches and in length ten perches, and it is not built on, and it is part of his capital messuage. And he also holds half an acre at le Faltggh and half an acre at Shorteforlonge of Chylbergh's tenement. And he found a pledge to be at the next [court] for the apportionment of the services of the said tenement—pledge William atte Burghe. And William atte Burghe likewise for half an acre at Barherse by pledge of Gilbert le Glovere. *The perimeter of these tenements is contained in a certain document sewn to this roll; it is truly examined, and trustworthy, etc.*

Richard Wylekyng holds half an acre at Derle of the same tenement. And he has found a pledge to be at the next court for the apportionment of the services of the said tenement, by pledge of John Faukes. And likewise John Faukes for one acre of land at Furthehalfacre, by pledge of Richard Wylekyng'. *Tenants of Chylbergh's tenement.*

It is further ordered to distrain Robert le Darcy, who holds a messuage of Chylbergh's land. And Thomas Gelyng' who holds half an acre at Derlye and half an acre at Lymost. And John de Leatherhead and Nicholas de Leatherhead who hold one and a half acres at Wybecroft. And Henry Aylwyne who holds one rood of land on the south side of the churchyard and one rood of land at Donstret; tenants of parts of the said tenement; to be at the next court for the apportionment of the services of the said tenement and to do fealty to the lord. *Distraint.*

Ricardus atte Lyghe qui de domino tenuit viij acras terre & dimidiam in Joyesfeylde diem suum clausit extremum de cuius morte de herietto . . . venit Johannes filius & heres Ricardi predicti & fecit domino feoditatem & cognovit se tenere de domino predictas viij acras terre & dimidiam per seruicium viij denariorum annuatim videlicet ad festa Pasche & Sancti Michelis & inde vadiauit rationabilem releuium videlicet viij.d per plegios Willelmi atte Burghe & Roberti Balliui. <Fidelitas. Releuium viij.d [in margin]>

Henrico Aylwyne pro transgressione in auena & blado domini cum aueriis suis in misericordia plegium Johannis Brademere <misericordia xvij.d. [in margin]>

Willelmo Brademere pro transgressione cum .ij. equis in pastura domini in le Alcote in misericordia. Plegium Roberti Balliui. <misericordia . . .d. [in margin]>

Henrico Neel pro transgressione in pastura domini cum .ij. equis in misericordia plegium Roberti Balliui. <misericordia .iij[?].d. [in margin]>

Willelmo Sotard pro transgressione cum j. vacca in prato domini. in misericordia. plegium Roberti Balliui. <misericordia . . .d. [in margin]>

Johanne de Aperdelye pro transgressione in ordeo domini cum ij. equis in misericordia. Plegium Willelmi atte Burghe. <misericordia xij d [in margin]>

Johanne le Potyere bercario domini pro multone in frumento domini in misericordia plegium Roberti Balliui <misericordia vj d [in margin]>

Taxatores Johannes Faukes
Gilbertus le [G]louere

Summa iiij.s in releuiis

Endorsement: Curia de Pachenesham

Richard atte Lyghe, who held of the lord eight and a half acres in Joyesfeylde, has ended his final day; of whose death as heriot . . . John son and heir of the said Richard came and did fealty to the lord and acknowledged that he holds of the lord the said eight and a half acres of land by service of 8^d yearly, that is at the feasts of Easter and Michaelmas, and thence he pledged a reasonable relief, that is 8^d, by pledges of William atte Burghe and Robert the bailiff. *Fealty. Relief 8^d.*

Henry Aylwyne, for trespass in the lord's oats and wheat with his affers, in mercy, by pledge of John Brademere. *Amercement 18^d.*

William Brademere, for trespass with two horses in the lord's pasture in le Alcote, in mercy, by pledge of Robert the bailiff. *Amercement . . .^d.*

Henry Neel, for trespass in the lord's pasture with two horses, in mercy, by pledge of Robert the bailiff. *Amercement [3?]^d.*

William Sotard, for trespass with a cow in the lord's meadow, in mercy, by pledge of Robert the bailiff. *Amercement . . .^d.*

John de Aperdelye, for trespass in the lord's barley with two horses, in mercy, by pledge of William atte Burghe. *Amercement 12^d.*

John le Potyere the lord's shepherd, for a sheep in the lord's corn, in mercy, by pledge of Robert the bailiff. *Amercement 6^d.*

Assessors	John Faukes	Total 4 ^s . . . in reliefs.
	Gilbert le Glovere	

VI. Courts of John Randolf, 1333, 1336 and 1338. (S.C. 6/4).

One membrane, 38 × 25 cms.

recto

Pachenesham. Curia Johannis Rendolf' tenta ibidem die Lune in festo Sancti Lucie virginis Anno regni regis Edwardi tercij a conquestu septimo

Ad istam Curiam venit Johannes le Hayward & fecit domino fidelitatem & cognouit tenere de domino j. acram terre per seruicium vij.d. per annum super Arkele & j. acram terre de terra Godman per que seruicium ignorat quousque apporcionatur & postea apporcionatus fuit pro predicta acra terre Godman ad ij d. <fidelitas [in margin]>

Ad istam curiam venit Henricus fillius & heres Gilberti le Glouuar' & vadiavit domino racionabilem releuium per plegium Johannis Faukes <releuium vij.d ob [in margin]>

Ad huc preceptum est distringere Willelmum de Bradele & Thomam atte Bourre quod sint ad proximam ad apporcionandum redditus & seruicios de terris & tenementis de Bradele <districtio [in margin]>

Ad huc preceptum est distringere Aliciam la Foude quod sit ad proximam curiam ad ostendendum <cartam> qualiter [habet ingressum deleted] esset coniunctim feofata in quadam acra terre super Akerle de terra Godman quam adquisiuit de Willelmo atte Bergh' <districtio [in margin]>

Actio tangens Robertum Darcy de redditibus & seruiciis aretro existentibus de quodam mesuagio & curtilagio iuxta tenementum quondam Willelmi le Maleuile respectuatur vsque ad proximam ad loquendum cum domino & eius consilio <districtio>

Ad huc preceptum est distringere Robertum Darcy & Robertum la Shephurde quod sit [sic] ad proximam ad faciendum domino fidelitatem <districtio [in margin]>

Ricardus Waleys in misericordia pro transgressione cum duobus bouiculis in frumento domini per plegium Roberti balliui <misericordia ij.d. [in margin]>

Willelmus Sotard in misericordia pro transgressione in pastura domini cum vna vacca per plegium Roberti balliui <misericordia ij.d. [in margin]>

Adam atte Sonde in misericordia pro transgressione cum vna vacca & vno vitulo in gardino domini per plegium Willelmi atte Berghe <misericordia xij.d. [in margin]>

Walterus le Hore in misericordia pro transgressione cum iij equis in le Alcote per plegium balliui <misericordia vj.d. [in margin]>

Thomas Durham in misericordia pro iuencula in le copis per plegium Johannis le Daye <misericordia xij.d. [in margin]>

Thomas Mahen in misericordia pro vno bouiculo in pastura domini per plegium Johannis Saleman <misericordia ij.d. [in margin]>

Willelmus le Muleward <ponit se in> misericordia pro [transgressione cum deleted] <Relicta Oter per plegium Balliui> <misericordia ij.d. [in margin]>

Willelmus le Wykar' in misericordia pro transgressione eundo vltra terram domini sine licencia domini per plegium balliui <misericordia ij.d. [in margin]>

[The whole of the following section is enclosed in a marginal bracket with the note Apporcionatio de terris Chelburgh']

Apporcionatio terrarum & tenementorum vocatorum Chelburgh' facta ad istam Curiam de assensu tenencium terrarum & tenementorum predictorum ita videlicet &c

Nicolus de Leddrede tenet vnam acram terre <in Wibecroft'> & soluit per annum — v d.

Johannes Faukes tenet vnam acram terre vocatam Ferthehalue aker & soluit per annum — v.d.

VI.

recto

Pachenesham. Court of John Rendolf' held there on the feast of St Lucy the Virgin in the seventh year of the reign of King Edward the Third from the Conquest [13 December 1333].

To this court came John le Hayward and did fealty to the lord, and acknowledged that he holds of the lord one acre of land by service of 7^d yearly on Arkele, and one acre of land of Godman's land, by what service he does not know until it is apportioned; and afterwards it was apportioned for the said acre of Godman's land at 2^d. *Fealty*.

To this court came Henry son and heir of Gilbert le Glouvar' and pledged to the lord a reasonable relief by pledge of John Faukes. *Relief* 7½^d.

It is further ordered to distrain William de Bradele and Thomas ate Bourre to be at the next [court] for the apportionment of the rents and services of the lands and tenements of Bradele. *Distrain*.

It is further ordered to distrain Alice la Foude to be at the next court to show a charter how she [has entry *deleted*] was jointly enfeoffed in a certain acre of land on Akerle of Godman's land which she acquired from William atte Bergh'. *Distrain*.

The action touching Robert Darcy, concerning rents and services in arrears for a certain messuage and curtilage next to the tenement once William le Malevile's, is postponed to the next court for speaking with the lord and [acting?] by his advice.

It is further ordered to distrain Robert Darcy and Robert le Shephurde to be at the next court to do fealty to the lord. *Distrain*.

Richard Waleys in mercy for trespass with two steers in the lord's corn, by pledge of Robert the bailiff. *Amercement* 2^d.

William Sotard in mercy for trespass in the lord's pasture with a cow, by pledge of Robert the bailiff. *Amercement* 2^d.

Adam atte Sonde in mercy for trespass with a cow and a calf in the lord's garden, by pledge of William atte Berghe. *Amercement* 12^d.

Walter le Hore in mercy for trespass with three horses in le Alcote, by pledge of the bailiff. *Amercement* 12^d.

Thomas Durham in mercy for a heifer in the coppice, by pledge of John le Daye. *Amercement* 12^d.

Thomas Mahen in mercy for a steer in the lord's pasture, by pledge of John Saleman. *Amercement* 2^d.

William le Muleward puts himself in mercy for [trespass with *deleted*] (Widow Oter by pledge of the bailiff). *Amercement* 2^d.

William le Wykar' in mercy for trespass in going over the lord's land without the lord's permission, by pledge of the bailiff. *Amercement* 2^d.

Apportionment of Chelburgh's lands:

Apportionment of the lands and tenements called Chelburgh', made at this court by agreement with the tenants of the said lands and tenements, thus:

Nicholas de Leatherhead holds an acre of land in Wibecroft' and pays yearly 5^d.

John Faukes holds an acre of land called Ferthehalve aker and pays yearly 5^d.

Ricardus Willekyng tenet dimidiam acram terre apud Derle & soluit per annum — j.d.ob.q^a.
 Thomas Jelyng' tenet dimidiam acram terre apud Limhost & soluit per annum — ij.d.
 Idem Thomas tenet .iij. Rodas terre apud Shorteforlong' & soluit per annum — ij d
 Thomas atte Leghe tenet dimidiam acram terre & soluit per annum — ij.d.q^a.
 Henricus Aylwyne tenet dimidiam acram terre & soluit per annum — j.d.ob
 Henricus le Glouar' tenet dimidiam acram terre & soluit per annum — j.d.ob.
 Cristina de Chynthurst tenet .iij. Rodas terre & soluit per annum ij d.q^a
 Willelmus atte Berghe tenet dimidiam acram terre & soluit per annum — ij.d

	Johannes Faukes	} Summa .iij.s.xj.d.ob
Taxatores	Symon Payn	
	Robertus balliuus	

verso

Pachenesham. Curia Johannis Randolff tenta ibidem die Martis in festo Sancti Swynithini anno regni regis Edwardi tertij a conquestu Decimo

Ad huc preceptum est *distringere* Willelmum de Bradele & Thomas atte Bourre quod sint ad proximam ad apporcionendum redditus & seruicios de terris & tenementis in Bradele <districtio [in margin]>

Ad huc preceptum est *distringere* Aliciam le Foude quod sit &c ad ostendendum cartam qualiter habet ingressum [?] super vnam acram apud Akerle de terra Godman quam exquisiuit de Willelmo atte Bergh' <districtio [in margin]> <cape in manus domini>

Actio tangens Robertum Darcy de redditibus & seruiciis aretro existentibus de quodam tenemento iuxta tenementum quondam Willelmi Maleuile respectuatur vsque ad proximam &c. <districtio>

Ad huc preceptum est *distringere* Robertum Darcy Robertum le Sepphurde quod sint &c ad faciendum domino fidelitatem &c <districtio>

Capere in manus domini tenementos Thome Serlouk' qui tenet de domino in bondagio pro vastu & distructione facto in dictis tenementis & pro aliis transgressis Et exitibus inde respondere quosque &c. <cape in manus domini [in margin]>

Willelmus Chug' dat domino de fine pro inquisitionem habendo de tenemento Thome Serlouk' per plegium Willelmi atte Bergh' <Fine .ij.s [in margin]>

Et omnes *custumarii* & *liberi* dicunt per sacrum suum quod dictus Willelmus est *proquinquior [sic] heres & sanguineus* Charli Serlouk' de vno mesuagio cum *curtilagio* vj acris terre cum *pertinentiis* in *communi* campo de Leddrede. Et dat domino pro ingressum habendo .ij.s per plegium dicti Willelmi atte Bergh' et ad faciendum domum super dictum tenementum citra festum Sancti Michelis proximum sequensem in anno sequente et ad custodiendum dictum tenementum sine vastu & distructione & faciendum redditus & seruicios et Johannes Jolyff' eum manucepit Et habet seysinam & fecit feoditatem <Fine .ij.s. habet seysinam. fidelitatem. [in margin]>

Summa iiij s

Richard Willekyng holds half an acre of land at Derle and pays yearly $1\frac{3}{4}^d$.
 Thomas Jelyng holds half an acre of land at Limhost and pays yearly 2^d .
 The same Thomas holds three roods of land at Shorteforlong' and pays yearly 2^d .
 Thomas atte Leghe holds half an acre of land and pays yearly $2\frac{1}{4}^d$.
 Henry Aylwyne holds half an acre of land and pays yearly $1\frac{1}{2}^d$.
 Henry le Glovar' holds half an acre of land pays yearly $1\frac{1}{2}^d$.
 Cristine de Chynthurst holds three roods of land and pays yearly $2\frac{1}{4}^d$.
 William atte Berghe holds half an acre of land and pays yearly 2^d .

Assessors	John Faukes	}	Total $3^s 11\frac{1}{2}^d$.
	Simon Payn		
	Robert the bailiff		

verso

Pachenesham. Court of John Randolff held there Tuesday on the feast of St Swithun in the tenth year of the reign of King Edward the Third from the Conquest [2 July 1336].

It is further ordered to distrain William de Bradele and Thomas atte Bourre to be at the next [court] for the apportionment of the rents and services of the lands and tenements in Bradele. *Distrain.*

It is further ordered to distrain Alice le Foude to be [at the next court] to show a charter how she has entry [?] on an acre at Akerle of Godman's land, which she acquired from William atte Bergh'. *Distrain. Sieze into the lord's hands.*

The action touching Robert Darcy, concerning rents and services in arrears for a certain tenement next to the tenement once William Maleville's, is postponed to the next [court].

It is further ordered to distrain Robert Darcy [and] Robert le Sepphurde to be [at the next court] to do fealty to the lord. *Distrain.*

[It is ordered] to sieze into the lord's hands the tenements of Thomas Serlouk', who holds of the lord in bondage, for waste and distruction done in the said tenements and for other transgressions. And the issues therefrom are to be answered for until etc. *To sieze into the lord's hands.*

William Chug' gives the lord a fine for having an inquisition into the tenement of Thomas Serlouk', by pledge of William atte Bergh'. *Fine 2s.*

And all customary and free [tenants] say on oath that the said William is next heir and blood-relative of Charles Serlouk' in a messuage with a curtilage [and] six acres of land with appurtenances in the common field of Leatherhead. And he gives the lord 2^s to have entry by pledge of the said William atte Bergh', building a house on the said tenement before Michaelmas next following in the coming year, and keeping the said tenement without waste and destruction, and making rents and services; and John Jolyff' stood bail for him; and he has seizin and did fealty. *Fine 2^s. He has seizin. Fealty.*

Total 4^s .

Pachenesham Curia tenta ibidem die Sabbati in festo Sancti Clementis anno regni regis Edwardi tercij a conquestu decimo

Essonium Johannes Faucos de communi — per Rogerum le Hoppere j°

Ad huc preceptum est distringere Willelmum de Bradele & Thomam atte Bourre quod sint &c ad apporcionendum redditus & seruciis [sic] de terris et tenementis in Bradele <districtio [in margin]>

Capere in manus domini vnam acram terre apud Akerle vsque ad legitimam etatem Johannis <filii> Alicie le Fode que Johannis le Heyward tenet <Cape in manus domini [in margin]>

Preceptum est distringere Gilbertum le Hore quod sit &c ad sanendum defaultas

Preceptum est distringere omnes tenentes tenementorum & terrarum Rogeri Godman quod sint &c pro sectu aretro &c

Preceptum est distringere Simonem Payn quod sit &c ad sanendum defaultas

Ad huc preceptum est distringere Johannem le Heyward quod sit &c ad respondendum domino de transgressionibus &c

Ad huc preceptum est distringere Robertum Darcy Robertum le Shephurde quod sint &c ad faciendum domino fedelitatem

Ad huc preceptum est distringere Margaretem filiam Alexandri atte Crouche ad ostendum quomodo habet ingressum in feodo domini quod sit &c

[Each of the above six entries has the marginal note <districtio>]

Pachenesham Curia Johannis Randolff tenta ibidem die Martis proxima post festum apostolorum Petri & Pauli anno regni regis Edwardi xij°

Alicia que fuit vxor Gilberti le Hore que de domino tenuit vnum croftum vocatum Wat'croft & iij acras terre cum suis pertinentiis per seruicium militare Et post mortem cuius venit Walterus filius eiusdem Alicie et cognouit se tenere de domino predictam terram Et debet de redditu .vijj.s per annum Et dominus allocavit dicto Waltero xvij.d vt dicit per fedelitatem

eius Et vadiavit releuium suum videlicet vijj.s. per plegium <Releuium vijj.s. [in margin]>

Preceptum est <distringere> omnes tenentes qui de domino tenent per seruicium militare ad faciendum domino homagium <districtio [in margin]>

Pachenesham. Court held there Saturday on the feast of St Clement, in the tenth year of the reign of King Edward the Third from the Conquest [23 November 1336].

Essoin. John Faucos, by the common [essoin], by [pledge of] Roger le Hoppere. 1st.

It is further ordered to distrain William de Bradele and Thomas atte Bourre to be [at the next court] for the apportionment of the rents and services of the lands and tenements in Bradele. *Distrain.*

[It is ordered] to sieze into the lord's hands an acre of land at Akerle till the full age of John son of Alice le Fode, which John le Heyward holds. *Sieze into the lord's hands.*

It is ordered to distrain Gilbert le Hore to be at [the next court] to remedy defaults. *Distrain.*

It is ordered to distrain all tenants of the lands and tenements of Roger Godman to be [at the next court] for suit in arrears etc. *Distrain.*

It is ordered to distrain Simon Payn to be [at the next court] to remedy defaults. *Distrain.*

It is further ordered to distrain John le Heyward to be [at the next court] to answer to the lord for transgressions etc. *Distrain.*

It is further ordered to distrain Robert Darcy [and] Robert le Shephurde to be [at the next court] to do fealty to the lord. *Distrain.*

It is further ordered to distrain Margaret daughter of Alexander atte Crouche to show how she has entry into the lord's fee, to be [at the next court]. *Distrain.*

Pachenesham. Court of John Randolff held there Tuesday next after the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul in the twelfth year of the reign of King Edward [30 June 1338].

Alice, who was wife of Gilbert le Hore, held of the lord a croft called Wat'croft and four acres of land with appurtenances by military service; and after her death came Walter, son of the said Alice, and acknowledged that he holds of the lord the said land, and owes in rent 8^s yearly. And the lord apportioned to the said Walter 18^d, as he says, by his fealty; and he pledged his relief, that is 8^s, by pledge [*blank*]. *Relief 8^s.*

It is ordered to distrain all tenants who hold of the lord by military service to do homage to the lord. *Distrain.*

PART III—TWO EXTENTS AND A TENANT LIST OF PACHENESHAM MAGNA

Introduction

All the extant medieval records of Pachenesham Parva have now been printed, and we may turn to the larger manor of Pachenesham Magna. Its history has already been described in such detail that it is only necessary here to outline the main facts for the relevant period; more detailed accounts will be found in the late Mr. A. T. Ruby's three articles "The Manor of Pachenesham, Leatherhead" (*S.A.C.* LV, 7-17), "The Story of Eustace de Hacche" (*Proceedings* I (3), 8-13), and "Lords of Pachenesham in the XIVth Century" (*Proceedings* I (6), 15-19).

In 1286 Sir Eustace de Hacche, a knight in the royal service, bought the manor for £100 from Peter de Wateville, holding it until his death in 1306. For the next two years Pachenesham was retained by Eustace's widow Avice, but in 1308 Edward II granted it to his favourite Piers Gaveston, giving to Avice in exchange the manor of Rodeston, Northants. In December 1309 Gaveston sold the manor to another royal servant, Robert Darcy, to whose lordship belong the earliest manorial documents now extant, a short series of court rolls beginning in 1319. When Darcy died in 1343 an inquisition was held, following the normal practice, into the tenements which he held directly from the Crown. The record of this inquisition, printed below (document VII), contains an "extent" or survey which constitutes the earliest detailed description of Pachenesham Magna.

The manor passed by descent to Darcy's son-in-law Sir John d'Argentein, from whose lordship dates an interesting though hitherto unnoticed tenant list (document IX) preserved in a register of Merton Priory. At Darcy's inquisition the jurors had stated that "half of the manor of Pachenesham is held of the Prior of Merton as of his manor of Ewell", and this half is covered by the tenant list, which, although undated, occurs in a series of transcripts of late fourteenth century documents and is unlikely to be much earlier than d'Argentein's death in 1383. The Merton Priory portion comprised the barn, gatehouse and cowhouse of the curial buildings, and six tenant holdings (totalling seventy-four acres, five "tenements" and one cottage) which lay north of the bridge at Pachenesham called *Goderychesbrygg*. Since this can scarcely be anything other than the crossing of the main road from Leatherhead to Pachenesham with the Ryebrook, known to this day as *Gutters Bridge* (National Grid TQ 152575), these tenant holdings must have lain around the old vill of Pachenesham represented by the modern Patsom Green.

On d'Argentein's death the manor passed to Sir Ivo Fitzwaryn, the husband of his daughter Maud. No manorial records are known to survive from Fitzwaryn's lordship, but at his death in 1414 an inquisition was held and an extent compiled which it is interesting to compare with Darcy's of seventy years earlier, particularly for the evidence it gives for the desertion of the manor-house, now merely "a certain site" and valueless. Fitzwaryn is commemorated by a large figure-brass in Wantage church, whose Leatherhead connection has apparently not been noticed previously. Pachenesham Magna passed to his son-in-law Ralph Busshe, a Dorset gentleman, who sold it to William Massey, and it was at Massey's first court, held on 1 October 1418, that the earliest extant rental was compiled. Two revisions of this document, one of 1474/5 and one of 1509, also survive, and since these follow the general form of the 1418 version, the three rentals together provide a key to the descent of all Pachenesham Magna tenant holdings for a period of nearly a century.

The rentals, and the court rolls before 1500, will be printed in subsequent articles in this series. Later court rolls are so extensive and numerous that their publication in a journal of this size is impossible.

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VII. Extent of Pachenesham Magna, 1343. (P.R.O. C 135/70/3.)

Inquisicio capta coram Willelmo de Northo Escaetore domini Regis in Comitatus Surr' & Sussex apud Ledrede quinto die Aprilis Anno regni Edwardi tercij a conquestu Anglie decimo septimo & regni sui Francie quarto. Virtute brevis Regij huic inquisitioni confuti per Sacrum Walteri le Hore Thome le Hayward Roberti Payn Willelmi atte Berghe Johannis le Hayward Simonis Payn Henrici le Glouere Ricardi Jolyf Ricardi Aubrey Ricardi atte Welle Willelmi le Cornmongere & Walteri atte Welle. Qui dicunt super sacrum suum quod Robertus Darcy defunctus non tenuit aliquas terras seu tenementos de domino Rege in capite in dominico suo vt de feodo die quo obiit in Comitatus Surr' & Sussex) Set tenuit manerium de Pachenesham in <predicto> Comitatu Surr' conjunctim feoffatus cum Johanna vxore sua adhuc superstiti. Et dicunt quod est ibidem quoddam capitale mesuagium quod nichil valet per annum vltra reprisas. Et est ibi vnum columbare quod valet per annum .ij.s. Item dicunt quod sunt <ibidem> CC acre terre arabilis per minus Centum, <et valent per annum xlvij s> de quibus medietas potest seminari per annum quando colitur & seminatur. & tunc valet acra per annum .iiij.d. <et seminabantur ante mortem dicti Roberti Darcy> et quando non colitur nec seminatur tunc valet acra per annum ij.d. & non plus quia terra aquosa, et <de> alia medietate valet <acra> per annum .ij.d. & non plus quia terra aquosa. Item sunt ibidem viij. acre prati que valent per annum .iiij.s. precii acre vj.d. Item sunt ibidem .x. acre bosci que nichil valent per annum propter magnitudinem arborum. Item dicunt quod est ibidem de redditu Assisarum liberorum tenencium & Natiuorum vj.li.x.d ad festa Pasche Natiuitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, Natiuitatis domini & Sancti Michelis equaliter soluenda. Item est ibidem quoddam molendinum aquaticum quod valet per annum vltra reprisas xiiij.s. iiij.d. Item dicunt quod placita & Inquisitiones Curiarum ibidem valent per annum vj.s. viij.d. Item sunt ibidem opera autumpnalia x bondorum que valent per annum vltra reprisas x.d. precii operis j.d. Et dicunt quod medietas dicti manerij de Pachenesham tenetur de Priore de Merton' vt de manerio suo de Ewell per seruicium reddendi eidem Priori per annum ad quatuor terminos principales .xx.s. et sectam Curie ipsius Prioris apud Ewell de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas, et alia medietas dicti manerij tenetur de Roberto de Northwode domino de Gattone, per seruicium reddendi eidem Roberto per annum .v.s. ad festum Purificationis beate Marie pro omnibus seruicijs. Et dicunt quod Margareta filia predicti Roberti Darcy est propinquior heres ejusdem Roberti & etatis triginta annorum & amplius. In cujus rei testimonium predicti Juratores huic Inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt. Datum die anno & loco predictis.

Summa valorum tocius manerij per annum .ix.li .xv.s. viij.d.

VII.

Inquisition taken at Leatherhead before William de North, the lord King's escheator in the counties of Surrey and Sussex, on the fifth of April in the seventeenth year of the reign of King Edward the Third from the Conquest of England and the fourth of his reign in France [1343], by virtue of the King's writ annexed to this inquisition; by oath of Walter le Hore, Thomas le Hayward, Robert Payn, William atte Berghe, John le Hayward, Simon Payn, Henry le Glovere, Richard Jolyf, Richard Aubrey, Richard atte Welle, William le Cornmongere, and Walter atte Welle. Who say on their oath that Robert Darcy deceased held no lands or tenements in chief of the lord King, in demesne or fee, in the counties of Surrey and Sussex, on the day of his death. But he held the manor of Pachenesham in the said county of Surrey, jointly enfeoffed with Joan his wife who survives him. And they say that there is a certain capital messuage there, worth nothing yearly beyond outgoings. And there is a pigeon-house there worth 2^s yearly. And they say that there are two hundred arable acres there, less by a hundred [?], worth yearly 48^s; half thereof may be sown yearly when it is cultivated and sown, and then it is worth yearly 4^d per acre (and they were sown before the death of the said Robert Darcy), and when it is not cultivated or sown it is worth yearly 2^d per acre and not more, because it is waterlogged ground; and the other half is worth yearly 2^d per acre and not more, because it is waterlogged ground. There are also eight acres of meadow there worth yearly 4^s (6^d per acre). There are also ten acres of wood there, worth nothing yearly because of the great size of the trees. They also say that there is there, in rents of assize of free tenants and villeins, £6 0^s 10^d, paid in equal portions at the feasts of Easter, the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, Christmas, and Michaelmas. There is also a certain watermill there, worth yearly 13^s 4^d beyond outgoings. They also say that pleas and inquisitions of court there are worth yearly 6^s 8^d. There are also the autumn works of ten bondsmen there, worth yearly 10^d beyond outgoings (1^d per work). And they say that half of the said manor of Pachenesham is held of the Prior of Merton as of his manor of Ewell, by service of 20^s, paid yearly to the said Prior at the four principal term-days, and suit of the said Prior's court at Ewell every three weeks; and the other half of the said manor is held of Robert de Northwode, lord of Gatton, by service of paying the said Robert 5^s yearly at the Purification of the B.V.M. for all services. And they say that Margaret, daughter of the said Robert Darcy, is next heir of the said Robert and is aged thirty years and more. In testimony of which the said jurors have affixed their seals to this inquisition. Given in the day, year and place above mentioned.

Total value of the whole manor yearly £9 15^s 8^d.

VIII. Extent of Pachenesham Magna, 1414 (P.R.O. C 138/9/38 [4]).

Inquisicio capta apud Leddrede in Comitatu Surr' die Martis proxima post festum Sancti Martini Episcopi Anno regni regis Henrici quinti secundo Coram Johanne Wynteres-hill escetore domini Regis in Comitatu predicto. Virtute cuiusdam brevis dicti domini Regis eidem escetori directi & huic Inquisitioni confuti per sacrum Johannis atte Grove Ed[mund]ji Redeston' Ricardi Ware Ricardi Waleys Thomas atte Lee Willelmi atte Hoke Johannis Pouke Willelmi atte Lote Willelmi White Johannis Wrenne Roberti Tannere & Ricardi Sharpe Juratorum Qui dicunt super sacrum suum quod Iuo ffitz Waryn chivaler <in dicto breve nominatus> tenuit die quo obiit Manerium de Pachenesham cum pertinentiis in Leddred' predictum per legem Anglie ad terminum vite sue de hereditate Matillde <quondam> vxoris predicti Iuonis. Et est ibidem quidam situs in predicto manerio cum quodam columbario & nichil valet ultra reprisas per annum. Et sunt ibidem CC acre terre arabilis & valet acra vltra reprisas iij d <vnde summa iij li vj s viij d>. Et sunt ibidem xij acre prati & valet acra vltra reprisas per annum viij d vnde summa .viii.s. Et sunt ibidem iij acre pasture & valet acra per annum ij d vltra reprisas vnde summa viij d. Et sunt ibidem xx acre bosci & valet acra per annum ij d vltra reprisas vnde summa xl.d. Et dicunt quod est ibidem vnum molendinum aquaticum et nichil valet per annum pro defectu reparacionis. Et dicunt quod sunt ibidem sexaginta solidate <redditus> assisarum per annum soluende ad festa Pasche & Sancti Michelis equalis porcionibus. Et dicunt quod predictum manerium cum pertinentiis tenetur de domino Rege in Capite per seruicium militare. Et dicunt quod predictus Iuo obiit quinto die mensis Septembris vltimo preterito. Et dicunt quod Alianora <filia predicti Iuonis & Matillde> vxor Johannis Chideck armigeri est propinquior heres predictorum Iuonis & Matilde & quod est etatis triginta annorum & amplius. Et vltius dicunt quod predictus Iuo nulla alia terras seu tenementos tenuit in Comitatu predicto de domino Rege in capite nec <de> aliquo alio domino die quo obiit. In cuius rei testimonium huic Inquisitioni <predicti Juratores> sigilla sua apposuerunt. Datum die anno & loco supradictis.

VIII.

Inquisition taken at Leatherhead in the county of Surrey on Tuesday next after the feast of St. Martin the Bishop in the second year of the reign of King Henry the Fifth [13 November 1414], before John Wyntereshill, the lord King's escheator in the said county, by virtue of a certain writ of the said lord King addressed to the same escheator and annexed to this inquisition; by oath of John atte Grove, Edmund Redeston', Richard Ware, Richard Waleys, Thomas atte Lee, William atte Hoke, John Pouke, William atte Lote, William White, John Wrenne, Robert Tannere and Richard Sharpe, jurors. Who say on their oath that Ivo Fitzwaryn knight, named in the said writ, held on the day of his death by the law of England to the end of his life the manor of Pachenesham with appurtenances in Leatherhead aforesaid, by inheritance of Maud formerly wife of the said Ivo. And there is a certain site there in the said manor with a certain pigeon-house, worth nothing yearly beyond outgoings. And there are two hundred arable acres there, worth 4^d per acre beyond outgoings (total £3 6^s 8^d). And there are twelve acres of meadow there, worth 8^d per acre yearly beyond outgoings (total 8^s). And there are four acres of pasture there, worth 2^d per acre yearly beyond outgoings (total 8^d). And there are twenty acres of wood there, worth 2^d per acre yearly beyond outgoings (total 40^d). And they say that there is a watermill there, worth nothing yearly through lack of repair. And they say that there are 60^s in rents of assize there, paid yearly at the feasts of Easter and Michaelmas in equal portions. And they say that the said manor with appurtenances is held of the lord King in chief by military service. And they say that the said Ivo died on 5 September last past. And they say that Eleanor, daughter of the said Ivo and Maud and wife of John Chideck esquire, is next heir of the said Ivo and Maud, and that she is aged thirty years and more. And they lastly say that the said Ivo held no other lands or tenements in the said county of the lord King in chief, or of any other lord, on the day of his death. In testimony of which the said jurors have affixed their seals to this inquisition. Given in the day, year and place abovementioned.

IX. List of tenants on the portion of Pachenesham Magna held of Merton Priory, c. 1380.

Transcript in Bodleian MS. Laud Misc. 723 (a register of miscellaneous deeds, rentals and other memoranda of Merton Priory, written c. 1400), f.41'. The list is headed "Pachenysham Nota".

Dominus Johannes Argentyn miles tenet medietatem manerij de Pachenysham. scilicet Grangiam domum porte & boueriam & plures terras iacentes a parte boreali pontis vocati Goderychesbrygg' in Pachenesham de tenura Prioris de Merton'.

Johannes Wysdom de la strode de Pachenysham tenet vnum cotagium & duas acras terre ex parte boreali dicte Pontis de tenura Prioris de Merton'.

Rogerus Blake tenet .j. tenementum & xxⁱⁱ acras terre ex parte boreali dicti Pontis de tenura Prioris vt supra.

Johannes atte Hulle tenet .j. tenementum & .x. acras terre ex parte boreali dicti pontis de tenura Prioris vt supra.

Robertus Camponeye tenet .ij. tenementa & xxⁱⁱ acras terre & cetera vt supra.

Johannes Hunte tenet .xij. acras terre & prati in tribus croftis vt supra.

Nicholus Golye tenet .j. tenementum & .x. acras terre ex parte boreali supradicti pontis de tenura vt supra.

Et dominus Johannes Argentyn supradictus Reddit pro manerio suo predicto & tenentibus suis supradictis Priori de Merton' fidelitatem heriettos & Releuios cum acciderint & .xx.s. redditus per annum ad festa Michelis et Pasche equaliter. Et memorandum quod pro predicto Redditu si iuste fuerit poterit distringi in dicto manerio & in omnibus terris & tenementis predictis, acceciam in omnibus terris & tenementis Natiuorum dicti domini Johannis ex parte boreali supradicti pontis.

IX.

Sir John Argentyn knight holds half the manor of Pachenesham, that is, the barn, gate-house and cow-house, and much land lying on the north side of the bridge called Goderychesbrygg' in Pachenesham, of the tenure of the Prior of Merton.

John Wysdom of the marshland of Pachenesham holds a cottage and two acres of land on the north side of the said bridge, of the tenure of the Prior of Merton.

Roger Blake holds a tenement and twenty acres of land on the north side of the said bridge, of the tenure of the Prior as above.

John atte Hulle holds a tenement and ten acres of land on the north side of the said bridge, of the tenure of the Prior as above.

Robert Camponeye holds two tenements and twenty acres of land etc. as above.

John Hunte holds twelve acres of land and meadow in three crofts as above.

Nicholas Golye holds a tenement and ten acres of land on the north side of the said bridge, of the tenure as above.

And the said Sir John Argentyn renders to the Prior of Merton, for his said manor and tenements, fealty, heriots and reliefs when they fall, and 20^s rent yearly at Michaelmas and Easter in equal portions. And note that if it is just, the said rent may be distrained for in the said manor and in all the said lands and tenements, and also in all villein lands and tenements of the said Sir John on the north side of the said bridge.

“CRADLERS”, LEATHERHEAD (33/5 HIGH STREET)

By W. J. BLAIR

INTRODUCTION

MOST small English towns contain fine domestic buildings so heavily disguised by plaster, roughcast, and the alterations of the last two centuries that they pass completely unnoticed. Leatherhead, whose at present dreary and dilapidated town centre retains more than a score of sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth century houses, is a case in point, and a particularly striking example is No. 33/5 High Street. A stranger would scarcely glance twice at this pair of shops, with its sagging roof, modern windows, and walls hidden by pebbledash and cement; yet it contains a late medieval crosswinged hall house, a building unequalled in documented history by any other in the town, and the last structural relic of the medieval manor of Thorncroft which played such an important part in Leatherhead's development.¹ No apology need be given for presenting its history in full, both to illustrate in unusual detail the gradual process of degeneration from the home of a prosperous husbandman to a pair of labourer's cottages, and to emphasise the historical importance of the building in its local context at a time when funds may become available for its restoration.

The holding lies in a block of regular strip tenements, fronting on the north side of the High Street for most of its length and each about sixty feet wide. The striking regularity of these plots² may result from deliberate planning, but it is perhaps more likely that the block originated as a common-field furlong, with the strips adapted into tenements, each consisting of a house, a curtilage, and one customary acre abutting to the north, at the medieval re-siting of the town centre. Whatever their origins, the tenements seem to have been divided fairly evenly between the principal tenurial interests of the parish:³ the manors of Pachenesham Magna, Pachenesham Parva, the Minchin and the Rectory were all apparently represented, and so, by the one copyhold tenement with which we are here concerned, was the Merton College manor of Thorncroft.

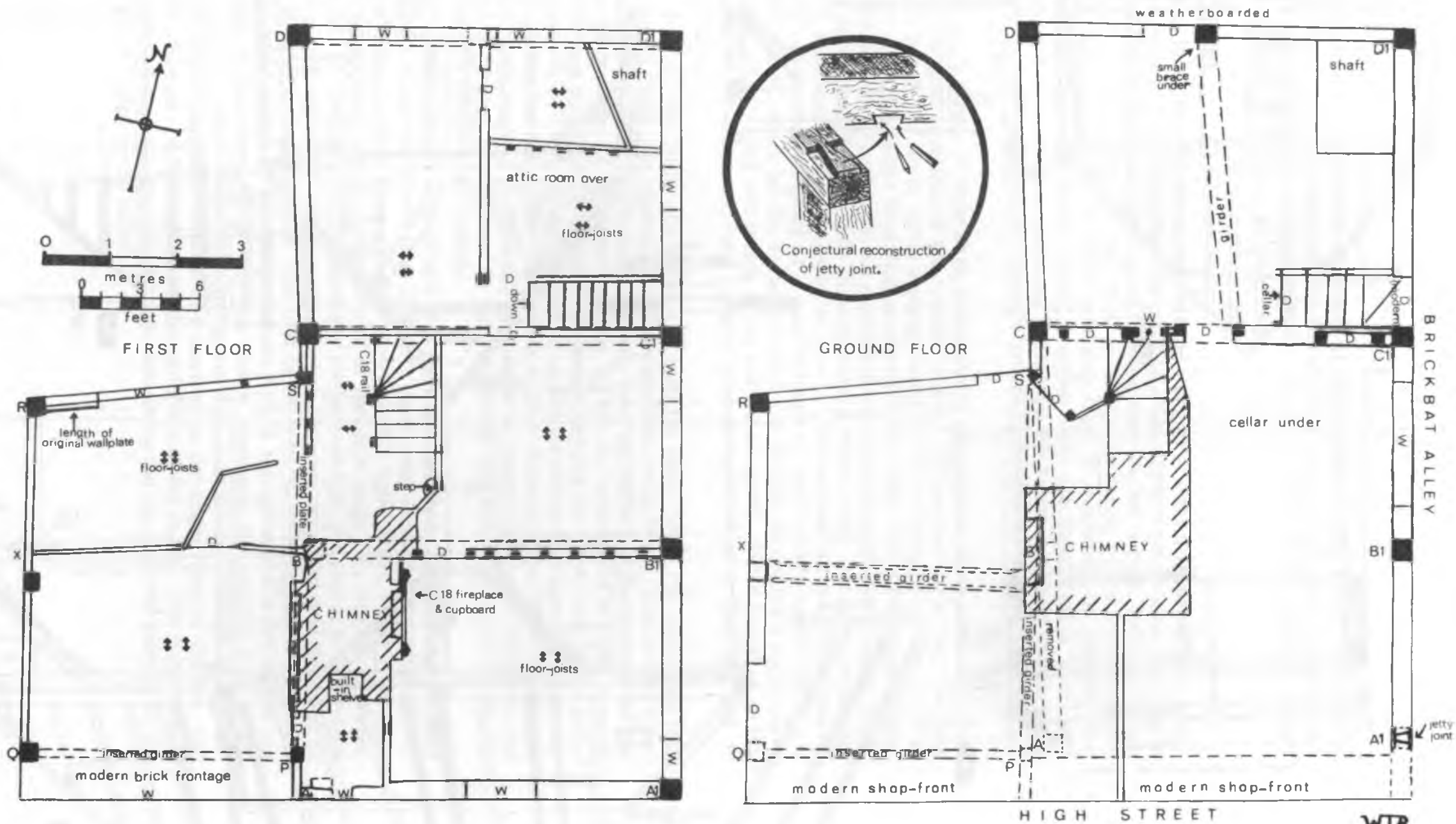
The exceptionally complete series of manorial records, still preserved at Merton College in Oxford, enables several Thorncroft holdings to be traced back to the thirteenth century, and though this is unfortunately not possible in the present case, the tenement can be identified from 1527 onwards. The vital document is the detailed survey of the manor compiled by Elias Allen in 1629,⁴ which includes a map of the town centre with Thorncroft copyhold tenements coloured green. Among these is the compact holding formed by 33/5 High Street and its curtilage⁵ together with the acre strip behind⁶ and a square field of four customary acres abutting its northern end,⁷ and the identification is confirmed by the 1782/3 map and survey,⁸ which lists the house, the strip and the field (respectively parcels 137, 148 and 84) as Merton College tenements. By 1629 the holding had been split in two, but the survey description provides the key to its identification in earlier material.

It should perhaps be emphasised at the outset that the term “acre” in the documents to be considered is very imprecise. The customary acre, whose basic meaning was the area of one common-field strip, was a fluid term which could vary considerably even within the same parish; it was not necessarily close to the modern standard acre, and this must be remembered in comparing the various descriptions of our tenement. The evidence of the building itself, however, will be discussed first.

THE BUILDING

In its present state the house is L-shaped, consisting of a roughly square block (occupied by No. 33) abutting to the east a longer range (containing No. 35 and the flat

Figure I 33/35 HIGH STREET, LEATHERHEAD : FLOOR-PLANS



WJB
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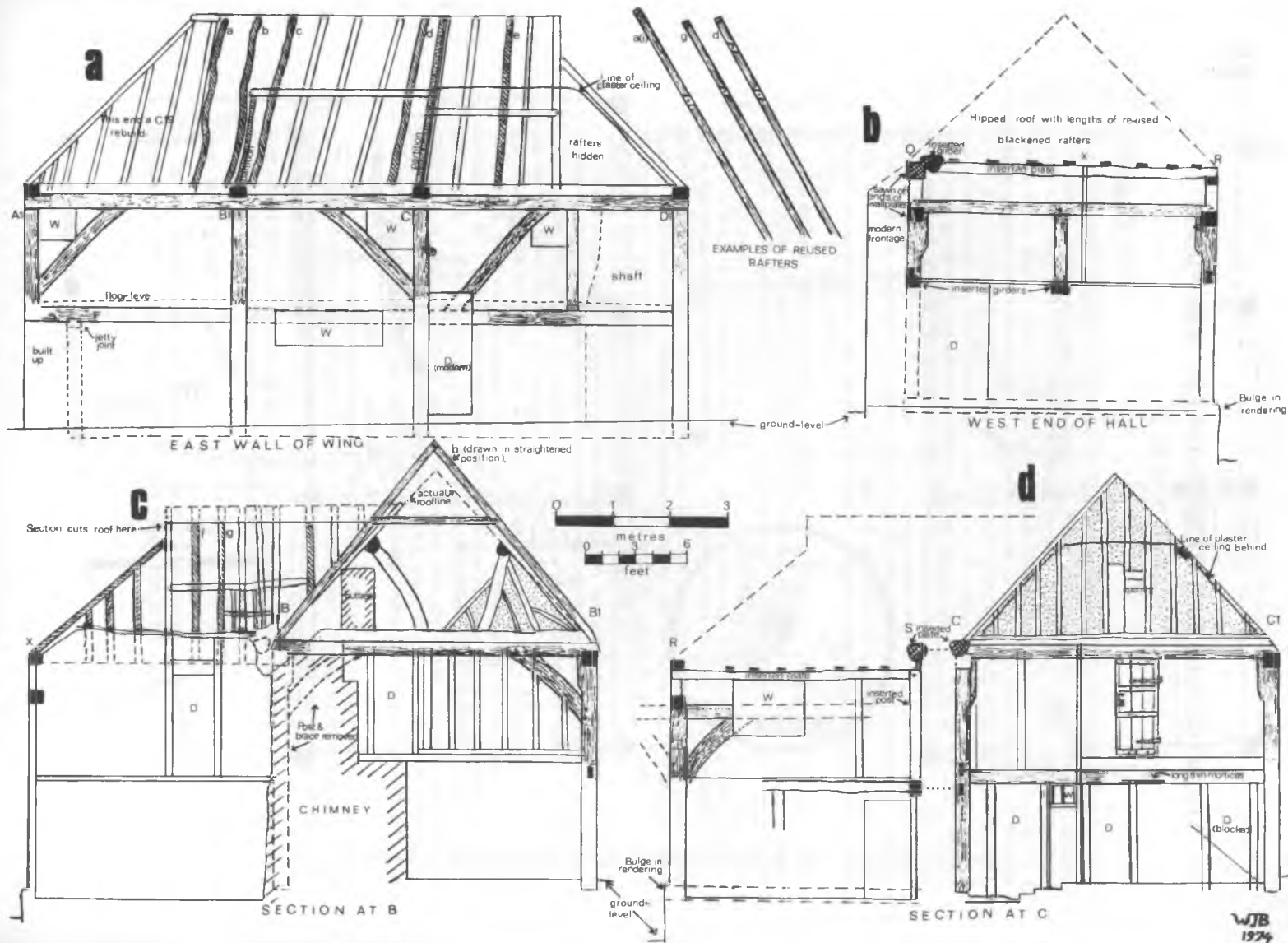


Figure II 33/35 HIGH STREET, LEATHERHEAD : ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS

above) which runs in a north-south direction at right-angles to the street. The whole structure is timber-framed, but has been extensively built up in brick and so completely rendered that no framing is now visible externally. At the junction of the ranges is a large inserted chimney-stack of brick.

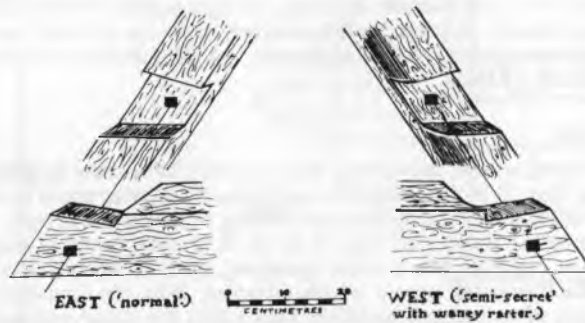
The original structure

The western block is now two-storey, but the walls have been heightened with rough subsidiary framing (figs. II b–d) to allow the addition of an upper room to what had clearly begun as a single-floor range. Little original framing survives, but a post, brace and fragment of wallplate in the north wall (fig. II d, pl. II b) bear traces of smoke-blackening. The same post has pegholes for a brace springing from it westwards (in the opposite direction from the surviving brace) which, coupled with the insubstantial west wall (fig. II b), suggestive of an internal partition, shows that the house originally had an extra bay to the west, probably demolished through instability caused by the encroachment of the adjacent Swan Pit.⁹

The north-south range, of three bays, is two-storey throughout, being some three feet higher than the original eavesline of the western block. The northernmost bay (furthest from the street) has in the lower room a rough longitudinal bridging-joint, supported at its north end on a small straight brace and morticed at the other into a transverse girder, on the line of truss C, whose underside has mortices for a post-and-panel partition (fig. II d). On the upper floor, truss B had a pair of large curved braces (only one now remaining, fig. II c, pl. II a), but these have never existed on truss C. The east wall is rendered externally, but its framing can be reconstructed as a mirror-image of parts visible inside (fig. II a); it has long thin braces, which (so far as can be seen) are straight except for a slight curve at the upper end. The framing and braces of the north wall, partly visible in a shaft in the north-east corner of the range, are very roughly finished, much more so than the rest of the original structure.

The first floor of this range was jettied out over the street some two-and-a-half feet beyond the western block, the ground floor frontage-lines being even. This is now completely disguised externally, since the jetty has been built up below and the frontage of the western range pushed out to the same line (fig. I), but the removal of a small area of cement from the east wall in 1974 revealed the trench forming the upper half of the jetty-joint in the underside of the first-floor rail (fig. II a), the transverse frontage-beam, bearing the other half, having been removed. This trench is most unusual in that it dovetails both upwards and inwards, making it physically impossible to insert a tenon of equal size and shape; the use of wedges, as suggested in the conjectural reconstruction (inset to fig. I), seems to be the only feasible explanation.

The roofs of both ranges were rebuilt at a relatively late date, though incorporating sections of smoke-blackened rafters (fig. II inset); these were presumably salvaged from other buildings, since at least three different roof-sizes are represented, but it is possible that some of them come from the original roof of the west range. At truss B, however, is a complete pair of blackened rafters and collar (rafter *b* on figs. II a and c, pl. I d) whose span matches exactly the width of the range, though they are very bent and distorted to fit the lower pitch of the rebuilt roof. The foot of the western rafter appears to match a mortice in the upper surface of the tiebeam above post B, though moved a few inches out of position, and it thus seems likely that this couple represents the original roof of the north-south range; a collar-purlin and crownposts may have existed, though this is unprovable since plaster and joists conceal any mortices in the upper faces of the ties, and there is, rather oddly, no purlin imprint on the underside of the collar. The collar is held by standard dovetail halvings, that on the west side being cut on a curved plan to fit the bevelled or “wancy” edge of the rafter.



The framing is competent, though plain and not of top quality. Although there is no positive proof that the two ranges are of one build, the technique of the framing is so similar (compare figs. II c and d) that there seems no reason to doubt it.

The interpretation of the original plan

The plan has unusual features, and the extensive alterations and total removal of partition walls makes interpretation difficult. The general layout can, however, be reconstructed with some confidence.

The single-storey western range with its smoke-blackened timbers must have been the open hall; its position is a natural one in relation to the two-storey crosswing, and the lower room was undoubtedly the hall in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries after being floored over. The lost bay westward is more problematical. It cannot have been longer than fourteen feet, the distance between the existing building and the tenement-boundary, and since the dividing wall (fig. II b) is an original framed-in partition it must have been a separate unit, not a second hall-bay making the hall twice its present length. The pegholes in post R (fig. II d) show that its brace and wallplate, and therefore its eavesline, were level with those of the hall, but since the falling ground-level to the west would have given a greater overall internal height, it may have had two stories.

The north-south range was almost certainly an entirely two-storey crosswing to the hall; the possibility that it is an earlier single-range structure with an open hall in the central bay is very slight, and the blackening on the pair of rafters above—if they belong to this roof at all—may be due to smoke allowed to drift across from the hall. The jettied solar on the first floor probably occupied the two southernmost bays, with the open truss B across its centre; the present stud partition on this line is relatively late, and there is no sign of any earlier framing other than the braces.¹⁰

The most unusual feature is the large third bay to the north. The general roughness of the timbering, seen in both the wall-braces and the bridging-joint, suggest that its purpose was agricultural or industrial. Perhaps the most likely explanation is a stable with a hayloft above; the empty shaft in the north-east corner might once have contained a ladder.

Of the ground-floor rooms at either end of the hall, one was presumably the parlour and the other divided into buttery and pantry. The parlour, at the “upper” end of the hall, is normally beneath the solar, but in the present case the reverse may have been true. The parlour is scarcely likely to have adjoined the stable or workshop with only a post-and-panel partition between, and the fact that the space under the solar occupies two bays provides a natural and probably deliberate dividing-line for a framed ground-floor partition at truss B. If the lost unit at the other end of the hall contained a parlour with a loft above,

PLATE I



a. From the south-east



b. From the south-west



c. From the north



d. Roof of wing looking south, showing original collar

PLATE II



a. Brace on truss B of wing



b. Brace in north wall of hall

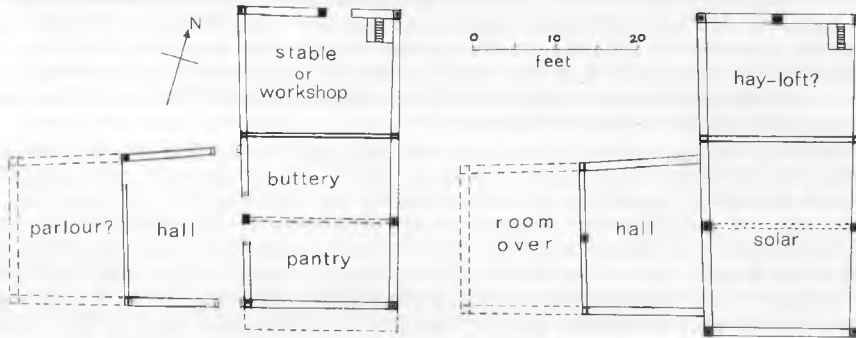


c. Alcove and shelves on south side of chimney stack



d. Fireplace in upper front room of wing

the overall plan (excluding the agricultural bay) would resemble that of Slough Farm, Headley, a local building of simpler construction but similar date¹¹ which had service rooms and cross-passage under the solar, and an additional (presumably parlour) bay at the opposite end of the hall with an insignificant room above.



The outline interpretation-plans illustrate this suggested arrangement. When complete, the hall-“parlour” range must have had a curiously long, low appearance beside the crosswing. Exactly this impression is still produced by another early Leatherhead house, No. 66 Church Street, and it would be interesting to know whether this originally had a similar internal layout.

Dating, as usual, is difficult. The absence of recognised archaic features, and the broad, flat braces of the hall and solar truss, argue against a very early date, while on the other hand it is unlikely that an open-hall house would be built after the mid-sixteenth century; a date between *c.* 1400 and *c.* 1550 is all that can confidently be given. Although plain in craftsmanship and certainly not of the best quality, it is a substantial dwelling for its period and location.

Later alterations

The first major change was, of course, the standard process of the “great rebuilding”. The hall was heightened and floored over, and at the same time its walls were partly reconstructed in thin, roughly-finished framing (fig. II d). The collapse or demolition of the “parlour” bay must have pre-dated this, since the tiebeam of the hall-“parlour” partition has never been cut to allow first-floor access; this partition now became the western wall of the building. The large brick chimney was built into the southernmost bay of the crosswing, involving the removal of a post and brace from truss B. The large fireplace with chamfered oak bressumer (now boarded over) opened into the hall, which retained its function and was given a standard chamfered and stopped longitudinal bridging-joist. Upstairs, on the southern side of the stack, two wooden shelves were built in between the converging flues (pl. II c).

It was probably at the same date that the roofs were rebuilt in their present form, hipped and with small gables. They are untrussed and of very poor quality, with crude purlins and a few collars. Pegs are not generally used, the members being roughly halved and nailed, and the whole roof has racked considerably. A partition runs across the crosswing roof at each internal truss; that at B is fragmentary, but at C the northernmost bay is completely screened off by a stud wall of lath and plaster. In this bay the lower sections of the rafters are covered with lath and plaster, and a plaster ceiling has been inserted at collar level. For half the width of the bay, this covers a cockloft over the present

kitchen and bathroom, but the other half was until recently open to first-floor level and formed a high ceiling to the bedroom in the north-west corner of the wing. The plasterwork and floorboards in the loft have the appearance of age, and are probably seventeenth or eighteenth century.

Of similar date are the stairs, on the north side of the chimney and opening into the hall, lighted at their foot by a small single-barred window. A small step up from the stairs marks the position of a former communicating door to the eastern rooms. The low eighteenth-century handrail had four small turned balusters, only one now remaining. Also eighteenth century is the surprisingly fine moulded wooden fireplace with adjacent cupboard (pl. II d) in the upper front room.

In the nineteenth century, as records show, the house was divided into two cottages; the door at the head of the stairs was blocked, and a second staircase, now adapted to serve the flat above, inserted on the eastern side of the crosswing. In the room over the hall a new flue was added to the chimney, with an ornamental cast-iron fireplace of *c.* 1840, and the front wall was pushed out to the line of the jettied solar, thus disguising the original form of the house. Also in the mid or late nineteenth century, cellars were built under both ranges. Since then, the appearance of the building has remained unchanged apart from the addition of pebbledash and the insertion of shop-windows early in this century.

THE HISTORY OF THE TENEMENT

Although the medieval court rolls of Thorncroft are substantially complete, it has so far proved impossible to identify this tenement in them. There is no evidence, however, that the manor was acquiring new smallholdings after the fourteenth century, so although an external origin is possible, it is much more likely that the tenement does appear in the earlier material, but in a different form: in other words, it must have grown either bigger or smaller, through amalgamation or subdivision, between the last extant medieval roll of 1489 and its first identifiable appearance in 1527. As we have seen, the original holding was one of a regular series and comprised the house, garden and acre strip, to which the four-acre field was presumably added. The fourteenth-century Thorncroft rentals mention several tenements consisting of a cottage, its curtilage and one acre; but these are mostly of clearly-defined status and listed separately, being held by cottagers whose single acres were inadequate to support their families and who would have worked for hire on the land of others. If the High Street tenement ever had this status, it cannot have retained it to the end of the middle ages: the late medieval house, with its crosswing, "double-ended" hall, and (for the period) ample accommodation, was the home of a substantial husbandman, certainly not of a cottager. Whatever explanation we choose, it must allow for a fair degree of prosperity on the part of the occupant.

In the society of complex tenurial relationships with which we are dealing, it was commonplace for a farmer to hold land from several manors and subsidiary lessors, and since no otherwise unidentifiable tenement of sufficient size can be recognised in the fifteenth-century rolls, it is very likely that the tenant of the High Street property had other land unconnected with Thorncroft. An early fifteenth century instance of this is one John atte Grove, who held both a customary Thorncroft tenement of equivalent size¹² and several Pachenesham Magna smallholdings.¹³ It is possible, since we do not know the precise date of the house, that the tenement remained a cottage holding into the sixteenth century, only then being raised in status in the way described; or that in the fifteenth century, as later, it was consistently sub-let, the court roll references to the immediate tenant effectively disguising the actual occupant. For the moment speculation is pointless, though detailed work on the Thorncroft material may eventually reveal the answer by elimination.

The rough draft of a Thorncroft rental, dated 5th October 1527 and heavily annotated,¹⁴

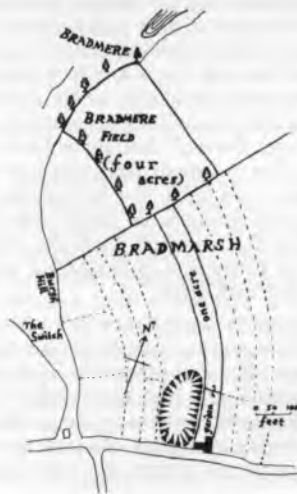
gives us the first positive reference to the tenement. With contracted-out letters italicised, and insertions and annotations printed in angle brackets, the relevant passage reads:

“Thomas Goselyng *tenet tenementum* *(in Letherhed vocatum Cradlers)* *cum gardino & 4^{or} acras terre & j croftum extendit super Brodmershe reddit per Annum iiii^s (soluit)* *(per copiam Anno Henrici 8^{vi} 6^{to})* *(fecit feloniam idem preceptum est seisire)*” (Thomas Goselyng holds a tenement *(in Letherhed called Cradlers)* with a garden, and four acres of land, and a croft extending on Brodmershe; [and] pays yearly 4 s *(He has paid.)* *(By copy [of court roll] in the sixth year of Henry VIII.)* *(He has committed a felony; it is ordered to seize it [i.e. the tenement].)*)

Since Goselyng’s title lay in a court roll copy dated 6 Henry VIII (1514/5), he must have acquired the property in that year, but in the absence of any extant rolls between 1489 and 1586 this takes us no further. It is confusing that the tenement was named “Cradlers”, for another Thorncroft smallholding, on the east bank of the Mole immediately north of Leatherhead bridge,¹⁵ bore the same name and is so called in the same rental; no clerical slip is involved, since the High Street tenement is referred to as Cradlers on several subsequent occasions. I have been unable to trace any connection between it and the Cradler family who occupied the holding by the bridge throughout the fifteenth century; we must therefore conclude that a Cradler either held it immediately before Goselyng, or lived in it at an earlier date as an unrecorded sub-tenant.

The description of the tenement is clear enough. The “four acres of land” are the four-acre field, and the “croft extending on Brodmershe” the acre strip (“one acre of Lande in BrandeMarsh abutting north west from the Garden” in 1629¹⁶); but it is strange that the latter should be called an enclosed “croft”, in a part of the common field used in the eighteenth century for fairs and therefore, at any rate at that date, unfenced. Local charter evidence suggests that individual common-field acres were sometimes hedged in the middle ages, and if the hedges or fences here were permanent the medieval fair must have been held elsewhere; perhaps significantly, the term “Fairfield” was apparently not applied to the area north of the High Street until the eighteenth century. This is the “Brodmershe” of the Thorncroft rental—certainly not marshy now, though perhaps water once collected at the foot of the slope on the line of Lower Fairfield Road.

The map, based with modifications on the maps of 1629 and 1782/3, shows the tenement as it existed in the sixteenth century.



Although Goselyng is not a local name, the tenant of 1527 can be identified with virtual certainty through the marginal note stating that he has committed a felony and that the tenement is to be seized. In 1528 a pardon was granted to Thomas Goslyng, citizen and merchant of London and vintner of the borough of Southwark, for killing one Thomas Garland in the parish of St. Martin, Vintry Ward, on 17th August 1527; Goslyng had attacked Garland with a dagger, and in the ensuing fight struck him a mortal blow.¹⁷ The name is not particularly common, and in the absence of a local candidate there is little doubt about the identification. Goslyng's life seems to have been both exciting and well-protected: in 1521 Thomas Gosling of London, mercer, had been granted a pardon for treason and breaking prison,¹⁸ and in 1522 Thomas Gosselin was one of three Englishmen arrested by the Seneschal of Normandy and granted a safe conduct to return home and see to their affairs.¹⁹ In 1527 Goslyng brought a chancery action for fraudulent deprivation of wode against Ralph Foxley, citizen and merchant-taylor of London,²⁰ and in January 1544 a licence was granted to Anthony White, leatherseller, and Thomas Goslyng, merchant, of London to import wine, canvas and lockram from Guernsey.²¹

Thomas Goslyng is consistently described as citizen and merchant of London, and the pardon of 1528 indicates that he lived in Southwark. Clearly, therefore, the copyhold in Leatherhead must have been sub-let by its absentee tenant, and was probably merely one of several such holdings in which the prosperous merchant had invested. He was certainly acquiring landed property at a rather later date, for in 1547 he was pardoned for entering without licence a messuage and lands which he had been granted in Cudham, Kent,²² and in 1550 Thomas and Richard Goslyng, citizens of London, were granted a park at Thundersley, Essex.²³ I have been unable to discover when Thomas died or who his heirs were, though it seems possible that his son was one Humphrey Gosling, another vintner, who died on 22nd July 1586 (according to his epitaph formerly in the Savoy church, "of the White Harte of this parrish, a Neighbour of vertuous behaviour, a verye good Archer, and of honest Mirth, a good Companye keeper, . . . servant to the right honorable the lord Hunsdon Lord Chamberlayne"²⁴).

After Goslyng we lose sight of our tenement until c. 1570, when it can be identified in an outline rental²⁵ as a copyhold of "Heugh Tyde", the only holding returning a 4 s rent.²⁶ When the court rolls recommence in 1586, as a Victorian abstract of originals now lost, we are once more on firm ground. Ann wife of Richard Thornden was admitted to a moiety of a tenement in Leatherhead called Cradlers with a garden and a croft containing four acres [*sic*] in 1586,²⁷ and Elizabeth Keene (aged fifteen, late ward of Henry Humfrey) to another moiety of a tenement called Cradlers with a garden, a croft and four acres in 1599.²⁸ Ann Thornden's entry-fine was 8 s 4 d, which presumably represents, according to the custom of the manor, two years' full value of her half and therefore one year's value of the complete tenement. Elizabeth Keene's moiety passed to Francis and Elizabeth Allen, who conveyed it in 1610 to Hugh Davis,²⁹ but since Davis refused to pay his entry-fine the bailiff was ordered to seize the tenement until the fine had been paid and fealty performed. At the same court Davis was fined 10 s for having, as tenant of the Allens, felled and carried away twenty-two elms growing on their customary estate without the lord's license and against the custom of the manor.³⁰ Only the one tenement is recorded as held of Thorncroft by the Allens, so perhaps it contained a small plantation; the 1629 map shows the four-acre field encircled with trees.

In 1612 Davis surrendered, and William Saker was admitted to, a moiety of a messuage or tenement called Cradlers with a garden, a croft containing three acres more or less, and two acres in the common fields of Leatherhead.³¹ This altered and slightly confusing description shows that an additional acre had been added to the holding. The house and garden remain the same, and the croft containing about three (customary) acres is clearly the four-acre field;³² of the remaining two acres, the later survey and court roll descriptions show that one was the strip linking the garden and field (described for the first time as a

common-field acre rather than a croft), and the other an isolated strip some distance away,³³ containing the Linden marlpit at its western end. This newly added strip was probably an ancient Thorncroft holding identifiable with one of the two acres held by the heirs of John Legh at *Lynde pytt* in 1527,³⁴ and with the acre which Richard Sweyn held at *Lyndensputt* in 1328.³⁵ The Linden Pit may still be seen at the junction of Linden Pit Path and the Leatherhead bypass—a minor landmark which has survived for over six centuries.

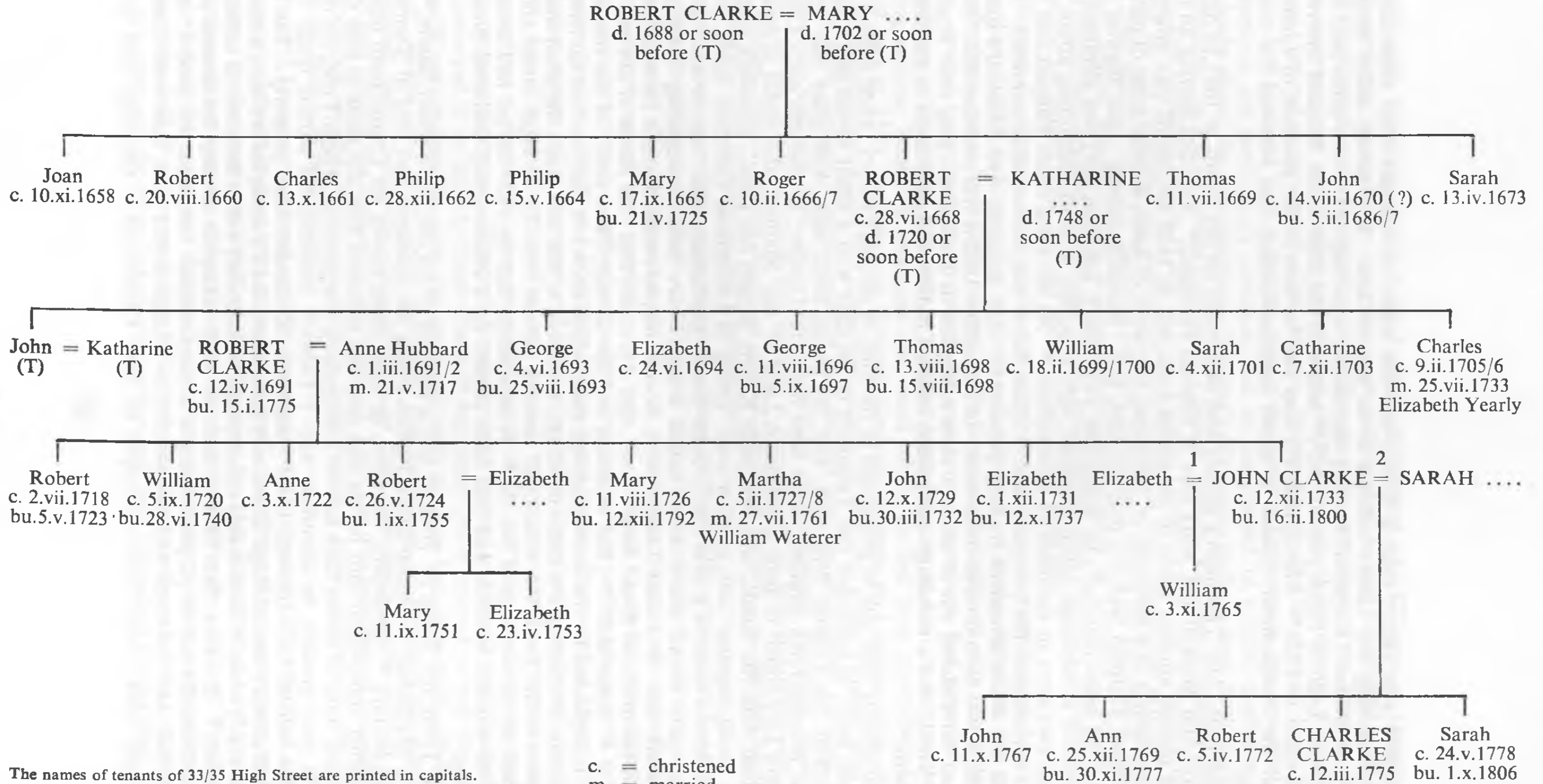
Meanwhile, Ann Thornden's moiety had descended on her death in 1607 to her two daughters, Ann Maskall and Mary wife of Edward Hutman.³⁶ Ann died leaving an infant son, and neither appears again in the extant rolls, but in 1610 the bailiff was ordered to seize "One Moiety of a messuage or Tenement, two acres of Land & three acres of pasture" since Edward Hutman had not paid his fine, and "Mascalls moiety" was likewise to be seized for the same reason.³⁷ In September 1614 Mary Luttmann [*sic*] was admitted to a fourth part of a messuage called Cradlers with a garden, a croft containing about three acres, and two acres in the fields of Leatherhead.³⁸ At the same court Edward and Mary Luttmann surrendered the premises, and William Saker was immediately admitted. Saker now held the whole tenement (having presumably also acquired Ann Maskall's quarter-share), but it was soon divided once more. In September 1622 it was recorded that William Saker had surrendered out of court a close estimated at four acres lying near Bradmere to John Kirrill, and a messuage and garden called Cradlers with two acres in the fields to John Tooth.³⁹

Both tenants were still in possession at the time of the 1629 survey, when John Tooth, gentleman, held "in *Letherhed* one Tenement in the East with a small howse and a garden plott thereon, the Comon Pens west, and Mr Sands lands east, And alsoe one acre of Lande in BrandeMarsh abutting north west from the Garden, & abutteth on a Close of *John Tirrill* [*sic*] which is alsoe Customarie Land of this Mannor, the which is bounded on the East with Mr Sands, and west with Robert Rogers his Land" (totalling one acre and one rood), together with another acre "lyeing in Letherhead Common feilde, att the west end thereof there is a drie Pitt". John Kerill, gentleman, held "one severall ground extending upon *Brand Marsh* nowe called *Brand Meare* feild conteyneing fower acres butting south west upon *John Tothes* acre, *Edward Rogers* orchard south *Thomas Godman* north and the streete at *Brand Meare* west", and it is stated that "the Rente of this and John Tothes is 4^s undevided".⁴⁰ The reference to "the Comon Pens west" of the house and curtilage is explained by the accompanying map, which shows in this position an irregular oval enclosure containing five small buildings, matching in size and shape the great marlpit, later known as the Swan Pit, which still remains behind Nos. 25–31 High Street and has encroached on the curtilage of No. 33.⁴¹ It thus seems that by 1629 the pit had ceased to perform its original function and had been chosen as a conveniently sheltered place for sheep-pens.

John Tooth (or Tothe or Touthe) was a member of an old Mickleham family,⁴² and lived on a Mickleham tenement called Ruffins which his ancestors had held of Thorncroft for over a century.⁴³ Obviously, therefore, he must have sub-let his Leatherhead holding, and its earlier subdivision into halves and quarters indicates that the same is true of his predecessors, none of whom have known Leatherhead connections. Hugh Tyde, the tenant of c. 1570, may possibly be identified with a Ewhurst husbandman named Hugh Tydy, though his will of 1573 (proved 1575)⁴⁴ mentions no Leatherhead property. The early seventeenth century tenant Hugh Davis may have been, like Goslyng before him, a resident of Southwark,⁴⁵ while William Saker can perhaps be identified with a Betchworth inhabitant of that name.⁴⁶ It is clear that from at least the early sixteenth century the tenants of the holding consistently sub-let it, presumably at a more realistic rent than the fixed 4^s owing to Thorncroft, and conveyed and possessed it as though it had been their own freehold.

In April 1648, John Tooth conveyed to Jane Charwood a messuage and garden

THE CLARKE FAMILY OF LEATHERHEAD



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The names of tenants of 33/35 High Street are printed in capitals.
 Information obtained from the Thorncroft court rolls is followed by the letter (T); everything else is derived from the parish registers of Leatherhead.

c. = christened
 m. = married
 d. = died
 bu. = buried

called Cradlers and two acres in the fields of Leatherhead.⁴⁷ In 1672 Jane Charlewood and William Furnes surrendered the tenement out of court to Robert Clarke and Mary his wife,⁴⁸ and for the first time in its recorded history it came into the direct tenure of a Leatherhead family. Robert may have been related to the Thomas Clark who was a Leatherhead innholder in 1636⁴⁹ (though the commonness of the name precludes certainty), and he was certainly living in the parish in 1658, when the register records the first of a long series of his children's baptisms.⁵⁰ The Hearth Tax of 1664⁵¹ lists a Richard Clark in Leatherhead with two hearths, but since no Richard can be identified this may be an error for Robert.

Robert Clarke, a chapman,⁵² remained in possession until 1688, when a Thorncroft court recorded his death, leaving⁵³ his estate to his wife Mary for life, with reversion of Cradlers to his son John Clarke after her death; Mary was therefore admitted, and since their son John was already dead (he had been buried on 5th February 1686/7) his brother Robert was declared the heir.⁵⁴ After his mother's death Robert II was duly admitted, at a court of 20th January 1703/4, to a cottage and two acres of customary land,⁵⁵ and immediately obtained a licence to lease it for twenty-one years. This was probably because Robert wished to remain in his own house rather than returning to the parental home, and he may have occupied a small tenement "at Bradmore" which the family held of Pachenesham Magna.⁵⁶ Presumably, therefore, 33/5 High Street was still sub-let in 1720 when the court recorded Robert II's death, his widow Katharine being admitted (with reversion, under the terms of Robert's will,⁵⁷ to John their son and his wife Katharine) to "All that Customary Messuage or Tenement with Barn outhouses Yards orchard & 2 acres of land of which one has a Chalk pit in it".⁵⁸ By 1748 both Katharine Clarke and her son John were dead, and in 1755 John's brother Robert Clarke was admitted,⁵⁹ probably (in the absence of any renewal of the licence to sub-let) as occupier.

It was presumably during Robert III's tenure that the house was re-fitted internally, since the bedroom fireplace, stair-rail and plank doors are all likely to date from the mid to late eighteenth century. The fireplace is unexpectedly elaborate for a building of this class, and it may be significant that Robert's younger brother Charles had been apprenticed in 1720 to a local carpenter.⁶⁰ The building, then, was still a dwelling of reasonable status, occupied by a single family of respectable tradesmen.

Robert Clarke died in 1775⁶¹ and was succeeded by John, his youngest son and customary heir.⁶² Of John Clarke we only know that he was a shoemaker;⁶³ but it is from his tenancy that the final decline of the property can be traced, for in 1792 he surrendered out of court to John Fuller "all that Piece or Parcel of Customary Land containing by Estimation One acre . . . in Leatherhead Common Field & in a part thereof commonly called the Fairfield *And also* One other acre of Customary land a part whereof is part of Lindenpit situate in Leatherhead Common Field".⁶⁴ Alienated from all its lands, only the house and immediate curtilage now remained.

John Clarke died in 1800,⁶⁵ but it was not until 1814 that his widow Sarah was formally admitted to "One Messuage or Tenement with a Barn Outhouses Yards & Orchard",⁶⁶ to surrender it at the same court to her youngest son Charles Clarke who himself immediately conveyed it to William Constable. Constable, as shown by his will made in March 1843 and proved in December of that year,⁶⁷ was a yeoman farmer with many properties, and during his tenure, if not before, the High Street house was divided into two labourers' cottages; this had certainly taken place by 1840/1, when the tithe-schedule lists the occupants as Samuel Lisney and James Morris and describes the building as "two cottages and yard". Constable's widow Elizabeth was admitted in 1844,⁶⁸ and on her death in 1848 it was presented in the manor court that "the youngest Brother & Customary Heir of Elizabeth Constable deceased, James Wood, left this Country many years ago and has not been heard of for 14 years and that in the event of his death without leaving lawful Issue

William Wood of Great Bookham in this County Farmer is her Customary Heir".⁶⁹ William Wood was therefore admitted (subject to the return of James, and together with another tenement) to "One Messuage or Tenement with a Barn Outhouses Yard & Orchard, parcel of the Customary Lands & Tenements of this Manor, . . . now better known and described as A brick & Timber built House in two Tenements adjoining the Turnpike road with a Cottage behind the same".⁷⁰ Wood died in 1871, and under the terms of his will his copyhold property was divided into three parts, one being "a Cottage & Garden situate on the North side of the High Street in Leatherhead . . . in occupation of James Moore" to which Margaret Knight was admitted in 1876.⁷¹ No. 35 had become a butcher's shop by 1899, when, as Mr. F. Fairs of Leatherhead still remembers, his father bought it and established the fruit-shop which has remained to the present day.

CONCLUSION

The story of this tenement is typical of countless others; yet it provides a good local illustration of the relations between a manor and its tenants in a society where manorial ties were always relatively weak and the structure of landholding complex, as well as demonstrating how misleading the records of such a society can be if taken at their face value. In medieval Leatherhead freeholding had been predominant and subinfeudation commonplace, and when, at the close of the middle ages, we first encounter this copyhold tenement, we find its effectual links with the parent manor equally tenuous. A static and virtually nominal quit-rent, and rather more realistic heriots and entry-fines, continued to be levied, but the real owner of the property was the direct tenant from Thorncroft. Except during the tenancy of the Clarkes, the almost continuous sub-letting precludes more than occasional hints of the actual occupants, and only when the original form and development of the building itself are considered can we draw meaningful conclusions about the status of the holding. In such a situation manorial records can be very deceptive as guides to social structure and change, and the need of physical evidence to test and supplement them is all the more important.

There is some prospect that, in addition to its historical interest, this house will soon acquire a new value as a visual amenity, for it has been chosen as the first building to be restored by the Historic Buildings Trust now being established under the Mole Valley District Council. As a first step towards remedying the present deplorable state of the High Street this is a very welcome move, particularly if eventually followed by the restoration of the other interesting and attractive buildings in the adjacent block eastwards as far as the Duke's Head. Leatherhead has a visual potential which at present only those who look very carefully can see, but a judicious programme of urban renewal would reveal it most successfully.

My thanks are due to the occupants of the building (Preston Fruit Produce Ltd., Mr. S. E. Pemberton, and especially Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wise), and to its part-owner, the Mole Valley District Council, for permission to survey it; to Dr. J. R. L. Highfield, Archivist of Merton College, for allowing me to consult material in the College muniments; and to Miss J. M. Harding and Mr. J. H. Harvey for help of various kinds.

NOTES

Page-references to A. J. Caswall's *Abstract of Thorncroft Court Rolls 1586-1881* (Merton College muniments 5.5) are prefixed by the letter C; references to other documents in the archives of Merton College are prefixed by the letters MM.

1. A fine sixteenth-century continuous-jetty house on a Thorncroft tenement in Church Street was, very sadly, destroyed in about 1957 (see *Proceedings*, Vol. 1, No. 10 (1956), pp. 17-19).
2. Best seen on Gwilt's town centre map of 1782/3 (reproduced in *Proceedings*, Vol. 2, No. 7 (1963), p. 207), by which time, however, amalgamation had already gone some way towards disguising the original block of about a dozen equal strips.

3. At least seven original tenements can be recognised in the following parcels on the 1782/3 map, identifiable through the freeholders listed in the accompanying schedule (copy in Society's archives W 8): (a) 146/135: glebe (made narrow by encroachment on its eastern side). (b)–(c) 147/136: parcel 147, two tenements' width (allowing for encroachment on the glebe strip), was copyhold of Earl Tyrconnel in 1782 and therefore probably part of the old demesne of Pachenesham Magna (see *Proceedings*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1947), p. 9); 136, which makes up the remainder of this pair of tenements, was occupied by the Swan marlpit. (d) 148/137: Thorncroft. (e) 149/138: the description of the Thorncroft tenement in the 1629 survey (see note 40 below) states that it was "bounded on the East with Mr. Sands . . . his Land", and since the Sandes family were tenants of Randalls (see *Proceedings*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (1959), pp. 77–84) this was probably a Pachenesham Parva holding; in 1782 it was an independent freehold of John Lucas. (f) and (g): 150 (W. half)/139, and 150 (E. half)/140 (W. half): these tenements were freeholds of William Wade in 1782, and it is therefore likely that they formed part of the medieval manor of the Minchin (see *Proceedings*, Vol. 1, No. 7 (1953), pp. 7–8); both retain seventeenth-century houses, proving that they were occupied separately at that date. The evidence for the re-siting of the town centre is outlined by Mr. D. F. Renn in the Society's *Newsletter* for December 1972.
4. MM 5.28.
5. National grid TQ 1667 5648.
6. TQ 1662 5659.
7. TQ 1652 5669 (on the site of the present King George V memorial gardens).
8. See notes 2 and 3 above.
9. See note 41 below.
10. The Running Horse in Bridge Street has a similar arrangement of a two-bay crosswing with the solar occupying both upstairs bays and divided by an open truss, though there is no third bay to the rear as in the present case.
11. See *Proceedings*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (1969), pp. 83–6.
12. Frequently mentioned in the fifteenth-century court rolls (MM 5792–6 *passim*).
13. Pachenesham Magna rental, 1418: Surrey Record Office S.C. 59/2/2.
14. MM 5779c f.2v. In a fair copy in English (MM 5734) based on this draft, the relevant passage reads: "Thomas Goselynge holdith a tenemente with a gardeyn and iiij Acres lande and one crofte extendynge vpon Brodmershe and payeth yerely iiij s".
15. National grid TQ 1632 5635; 1782/3 parcel No. 117. Acquired by Thorncroft in c. 1285 (MM 638, 640) and often mentioned in the medieval rolls, this tenement obtained its name after being let on a ninety-nine year building lease to John Cradler in 1414 (MM 1914); court roll and rental descriptions of it are easily distinguished from those of the High Street tenement.
16. See note 40 below.
17. Patent Roll, 19 Henry VIII pt. 1; P.R.O. C 66/650 m 5.
18. *Cal. Letters and Papers, Henry VIII*, III (i), 552.
19. *Ibid.*, III (ii), 940.
20. P.R.O. C 1/411/5–7.
21. *Cal. Letters and Papers, Henry VIII*, XIX (i), 44.
22. *Cal. Pat. R., Edward VI*, I, 70.
23. *Ibid.*, III, 246.
24. Transcript in Bodleian MS. Ashmole 38, p. 199.
25. MM 5780.
26. As so often, the rent remained static after the end of the middle ages.
27. C 1.
28. C 5. It seems likely that Ann and Elizabeth were co-heiresses, according to the custom of the manor.
29. C 8; the admission of the Allens is not recorded, presumably due to the incompleteness of the rolls abstract. The 1610 description of the tenement is as in 1599.
30. C 10.
31. C 11; rent 2 s, fine £2.
32. This kind of inconsistency in measurements is not unusual, and the subsequent recorded history of the field proves the identification. In 1632 it is "one Close of land . . . lying near Bradmere by estimation 3 acres" (C 18), in 1656 "One Close called Gravelpits containing by estimation 4 acres . . . and lying near unto Bradmere" (C 23). The name 'Gravelpits' was used into the nineteenth century.
33. National Grid TQ 1730 5710; 1782/3 parcel No. 185.
34. MM 5779c f.2v.
35. Thorncroft court roll of Saturday after Hilary, 1 Edward III (MM 5787).
36. C 7.
37. C 9.
38. C 13; for this quarter, the rent was 1 s, the heriot 4 s and the fine 12 s.
39. C 15–6; Kirrill and Tooth each paid 2 s rent and £2 fine.
40. MM 5.28 ff. 29–30.
41. The sides of the pit have collapsed to such an extent that No. 31 is built out over it on stilts.

42. See J. H. Harvey, "Great Milton, Oxfordshire, and Thorncroft, Surrey", *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, 3rd ser., XVIII (1955), 46–7; S.A.C. XLV, 153–4. A John Tot occurs in a list of Mickleham tenants of Merton Priory in 1399 (Bodleian MS Laud Misc. 723 f.72r).
43. MM 5.28 f 36. Ruffins was held by a John Tothe of Mickleham in 1527 (MM 5779c f.3v).
44. Surrey Archdeaconry wills: Greater London Record Office DW/PA/5/1572–6.
45. In the 1593/4 lay subsidy Hugh Davys was charged for property in St. Saviour, Southwark, and the Clink (S.A.C. XVIII, 177, 184).
46. In the 1593/4 lay subsidy William Saker was charged for land in Betchworth (S.A.C. XIX, 53). In 1584 a William Saker held land in Kingston (S.A.C. XXIV, 175).
47. C 20; rent 2 s, fine £1 13s 4d.
48. C 26; rent 2 s, heriot £1, fine £4.
49. John Taylor, *The Honorable and Memorable Foundations etc.* (London, 1636), sig. D3 (in a list of Surrey taverns): "At Lederhead, or Leatherhead two, *John Rogers, Thomas Clark*".
50. The registers seem to have been incompletely kept (several Clarke burials, in particular, being unrecorded), but can be supplemented from the court rolls. A typed abstract of the parish register (Bodleian MS Top Surrey d 6) has been used.
51. Surrey Record Society XVII (1940), 35.
52. See note 56 below.
53. The Clarke wills are something of a mystery; the court rolls imply that Robert and his son Robert II died testate, but no will of the family can be found in the P.C.C., Surrey Archdeaconry or Surrey Commissary registers. Probably, therefore, the wills were left unproved.
54. C 34; rent 2 s, fine £5, heriot £1. It is uncertain whether the heir was the elder or the younger of the two sons baptised Robert, in 1660 and 1668 respectively, but for two reasons the second is more probable. Since the custom of the manor was 'Borough English' or the inheritance of the youngest son, it is probable that the original heir John occupied that position, perhaps being the unnamed "son of John Clarke" who was baptised in 1670, the youngest male child recorded. After John's death the youngest would have been Thomas (baptised 1669), but since burials were incompletely recorded he may have died in the interval, leaving the younger Robert next in succession. Secondly, since a child is unlikely to have been given the same name as a living elder brother, the first Robert was probably dead by 1669.
55. C 40; fine paid in 1688.
56. At a Pachenesham Magna court of 1685 (Surrey Record Office) Robert Clarke of Leatherhead, chapman, surrendered a customary message or tenement at Bradmore, and in 1693 a rent of 6 d was paid by "the widow Clarke for a Copyhold house at Bradmore" (S.R.O. acc. 377). After Mary's death, it was recorded at a Pachenesham court of 1702 (S.R.O. acc. 377) that Robert Clarke senior and Mary his wife, who held by copy a cottage with appurtenances at Bradmore, had died, and Robert Clarke their son was next heir. Robert II was paying a 6 d rent for the tenement in 1705 (S.R.O. S.C. 6/28). In the 1782/3 schedule (see note 3 above), Thomas Clark is listed as freehold tenant of parcel 88, a small house on Bull Hill (TQ 1643 5662) opposite Bull Hill cottage. This is certainly in the general area known as Bradmore, and though Thomas cannot be identified he may have been a younger son of the family who inherited this property; the tenement was perhaps one of those copyholds enfranchised during the eighteenth century. The register records a baptism on 24th July 1785 of William son of Ann Lovett "a traveller" with "at Clarkes" written in the margin, but it is uncertain whether this refers to the High Street or Bradmore tenement.
57. See note 53 above.
58. C 43; fine £5. Presumably Robert II's will, making his *eldest* son his heir, overrode the customary line of descent (see note 54 above).
59. C 54, 57; rent 2 s.
60. *Surrey Apprenticeships*, Surrey Record Society X (1929), 35, No. 522: Charles Clarke, son of Robert deceased, apprenticed to Robert Lucas of Leatherhead carpenter, 25th July 1720.
61. Buried 15th January; his death was not recorded at a Thorncroft court until September 1776 (C 63).
62. C 63–4; rent 2 s, heriot 5 s, fine £9 9 s.
63. Register entry of burial on 30th November 1777 of Ann daughter of John Clarke, shoemaker, and Sarah his wife. See also *Proceedings*, Vol. 2, No. 9 (1965), p. 268.
64. C 69; rent 2 s, fine £2 5 s. A note states that the rent "ought to have been 6d?".
65. Buried 16th February.
66. C 82–3. Rent 1 s 6 d; on Constable's admission there was a heriot of 3 s and a fine of £12.
67. P.R.O. PROB/11/1989 f.240 (modern numbering).
68. C 103–4; rent 1 s 6 d (part of 2 s) heriot £2 2 s, fine £100.
69. C 115–6.
70. C 117–8; for both tenements together, rent 1 s 6 d, heriot £5 5 s, fine £120. The High Street was on the line of a main turnpike road (see *Proceedings*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (1968), map facing p. 49).
71. C 143; rent 3 d, fine £15.

A SURVEY OF CHURCHYARD MONUMENTS IN THE LEATHERHEAD AREA

By W. J. BLAIR

PART IV

LEATHERHEAD

LEATHERHEAD churchyard contains no outstandingly fine monuments, though notable for its collection of standard but well-designed Portland chest-tombs, many with delicate ribbing and fluting similar to examples already described. The number of eighteenth-century bas-relief headstones is average for a village, though perhaps rather less than might be expected in a town. The seventeenth- and eighteenth-century monuments are mostly on the north side of the church nearest to the town, and perhaps indicate a shift at that date, also suggested by the blocked south door, from an earlier use of the south side which was generally more popular for burial. The most interesting, though in appearance the least impressive, monuments, are the nineteenth-century wooden footposts to be described in next year's article.

Because of the large number of photographs it has been necessary to divide the Leatherhead survey into two parts, the present stopping at 1750. The final article in this series, to appear in next year's *Proceedings*, will cover the remainder of Leatherhead and the whole of Mickleham churchyard.

Monuments up to 1750

1. (Five paces N. of N. wall of Vicar's Vestry.) Portland headstone, the double-scrolled top containing a bas-relief pair of crossed bones (see Plate a). *Height* 24 ins.; *breadth* 15½ ins.; *thickness* 2½ ins. *Inscription*: HERE LYETH Y^e BODY / OF W^m WOOD SON / OF W^m WOOD WHO / DEPART^{ed} THIS LIFE / Y^e 14th OF MAY. AGED / ONE YEAR & THRE / MONTHS / 1697.

2. (Immediately N. of No. 1.) Portland headstone, the flattened arched top, scrolled on either side, containing a bas-relief profile skull and crossbones flanked by two flowers (see Plate b). *Height* 30 ins.; *breadth* 22 ins.; *thickness* 1.5 ins. *Inscription*: Here Lyeth the Body / of IOHANNA WOOD. / the wife of WILLIAM WOOD / who departed this life / the 14th day of August. / In the year 1699 / In the 33^d year of her Age.

3. (Eleven paces NE. of the NE. corner of the Chancel.) Portland head- and footstone. The headstone has an arched top, scrolled on either side and with a bas-relief scroll and leaf border, containing a bas-relief profile skull surmounted by a small flower. *Height* 34 ins.; *breadth* 21 ins.; *thickness* 3 ins. *Inscription*: Here lyeth y^e Body of / JOHN NEEDS, whoe / Departed this life / the furst of October / Aged 82 years / Anno Dominini [sic] 1704. The footstone has an arched top scrolled on either side. *Height* 14 ins.; *breadth* 14½ ins.; *thickness* 3 ins. *Inscription*: I.N. / 1704.

4. (Immediately N. of No. 2.) Portland headstone, the arched top, scrolled on either side, containing a bas-relief composition of a winged profile skull and crossbones surmounted by an hourglass (see Plate c). *Height* 36 ins.; *breadth* 24 ins.; *thickness* 3 ins. *Inscription*: Hear Lieth y^e Body of / HANNA WOOD with Her / Dear Child to hoom Shee / Died in Childbed wth. She / Was second Wife too W^m / WOOD & Died with her first / Child One y^e 14th of September / In the year 1710 & in y^e 23th / Year of her age.

5. (On external S. wall of S. transept.) Vertical Portland slab set in the wall, with an arched top stepped on either side and a continuous edge moulding. The top contains



a. No. 1



b. No. 2



c. No. 4



d. No. 5

a bas-relief composition of a full-face skull partly obscuring a crossed bone and coffin and surmounted by two picks (see Plate d). *Height* 48 ins.; *breadth* 24 ins. *Inscription*: Near this place lyes the / body of GEORGE AIKEN= / HEAD, A North Britton, / Surgeon, Apothecary, / Who for Probity, Skill / in his profession, good / will to all men, & profound / knowledge in all Liberal / arts & Sciences joyn'd / with extream modesty, / was dear to all ranks, / death snatch'd him from / the Earth upon the 7:th / of October 1726 in y^e 26 / year of his age.

6. (On external S. wall of S. aisle.) Monument of pale yellow stone, consisting of a rectangular inscription-panel flanked by fluted pilasters with consoles and surmounted by an entablature with moulded cornice. Below the pilasters are small consoles flanking a subsidiary inscription-panel. (To be illustrated in the next article.) *Height* 80 ins.; *breadth* 54 ins. *Inscription*: Near this Monument is Inter'd / the Body of Mary the Daughter / of THOMAS ELKINS who / Departed this Life, the 21st / Day of May Anno Do.^m 1730 / Ætatis Suæ 25. / Also the Body / of THOMAS ELKINS who / Departed this Life the / 21st of January 1739 / Aged 67. / Likewise the Body of ANNE / his Wife who Departed this / Life the 5th of Oct^r. 1746 / Aged 76. / Also MARY ADAMS, / the Granddaughter of the above THOMAS ELKINS, / who died January y^e 24:th 1756. / in the 27:th Year of Her Age.

7. (Near SW. corner of S. aisle.) Slab of pale yellow stone with roll-moulded edges. *Length* 77 ins.; *breadth* 36 ins. *Inscription* (now largely illegible; this transcript is based on the Leatherhead epitaphs index in the Society's archives): HERE / lies Interr'd the Body of / M^{rs} SARAH JOHNSON Wife of / y^e REV^d. M^r. ROB^t JOHNSON / who died Decem. y^e 9 1748 [?] Aged 80 [?] Years / Also REV^d ROB^t JOHNSON / 66 years Vicar of this Parish / who died April y^e 9 1752 / aged 90 years. / This tomb was erected at the Expence of M^r. THOMAS SYME / Salter in the Borough [of] SOUTHWARK.

THE DIXON FAMILY OF CHERKLEY COURT, LEATHERHEAD

By G. HAYWARD (assisted by Research Group)

PART I

THE PURPOSE of this article is not to study the genealogy of this notable family but rather to cover its history in a more general way, giving a bibliography sufficient to allow anyone with a particular interest to pursue their special research. There are many most interesting side channels to this family's history which can only be mentioned briefly because the detail would lengthen this story considerably and cause a deviation from the main theme.

It has not been possible, without doing a considerable amount of on the spot research, to discover more of the origins of this family than is shown in Burke's Landed Gentry.¹ Even those living descendants who have been asked know nothing beyond the fact that the family came from Whitehaven. The entry in the Landed Gentry is under the heading "Dixon of Cherkley Court" and refers to Abraham Dixon, of Cherkley Court, co. Surrey, J.P. co. Warwick born 24th March 1815, married 17th June 1847 Margaret daughter of Richard Rathbone, of Liverpool. The lineage is described as through Abraham Dixon of Whitehaven but does not give Abraham senior's date of birth.

Winifred Gérin² appears to have carried out some research into this family because she mentions that Abraham Dixon (senior) was born in 1779. From a general study of the Whitehaven area³ the impression gained is of a considerable number of Dixon families in this district who may have been settled there for several generations and whose earlier beginnings could be in Ireland, in much the same way as families bearing the name Dickson can be traced back to Scotland. This aspect offers scope for further research especially as there were one or two Dixon families in the area who had considerable estates.⁴

Abraham Dixon senior's eldest son, Joshua, born 18th November 1810, left some water colours to the Bethnal Green Museum on his death in 1885. In the preface to the booklet⁵ listing the water colours Joshua is described as coming from an old Cumberland family and his father Abraham as having left Whitehaven in his youth. The preface to this booklet also states that after Abraham's marriage in 1808 with Letitia Taylor of Gomersal, near Leeds, he went to live at Dalston, London, where Joshua Dixon was born.

The marriage of Abraham and Letitia took place at Birstall Parish Church, near Gomersal, and the entry for 26th May 1808 describes Abraham Dixon as of London and Letitia Taylor as of Great Gomersal. Letitia lived at the Red House, Oxford Road, Gomersal, near Cleckheaton, Yorkshire. The house was so named because, in an area of stone built houses, it was distinctive in being built of red brick. The building of the house in 1660 was to the order of William Taylor, yeoman of Great Gomersal and this was the home of the Taylor family until 1920. William Taylor's business was cloth making from local wool and in those far off days the manufacture of cloth was carried out as a home industry. By the time of William's great grandson John Taylor the business had prospered to the extent that the Red House had become larger and in 1785 John built a woollen mill on the banks of the river Spen at nearby Hunsworth. This John Taylor was the father of Letitia and seven other children, of whom Mary and Sarah both died in Brussels. A brother, Joshua, was probably remembered by Letitia in naming her first son.

Although not a Methodist John Taylor was friendly with John and Charles Wesley who often stayed at the Red House when in the district.

Letitia's brother Joshua married, and one of his children, Mary Taylor, went to the same school as Charlotte Brontë. Between 1831 and 1840 Charlotte spent many weekends with the Taylors at the Red House and this is not surprising as from the school at Mirfield

to Gomersal is about five or six miles whereas Charlotte's home at Haworth Parsonage was more like fifteen miles away. Charlotte became so fond of the Taylor family that later she immortalised the house and family in her book "Shirley". The Red House in the book became "Briarmains" and the Taylors became "the Yorkes". Hunsworth Dyeworks, Hunsworth, became the "Hollows Mill"—a mill powered by the waters of the river Spen and whose waters were noted for their excellency in the dyeing of "scarlets", a cloth supplied to the Army.⁶



THE RED HOUSE, GOMERSAL, YORKSHIRE

The Red House today has become a museum and although situated in the heart of the industrial West Riding is well worth visiting. Gomersal, like Haworth, has been touched by industrial activity, but there is still much of interest to be seen and the area has not become quite so grimly fascinating as the industrial town scenes painted by Lowry. Visiting the West Riding industrial areas presents a challenge for the curious because over the years the local stone, a pleasant colour when newly quarried, tends to weather a rather grimy black. This makes it difficult at first to distinguish the really old buildings from the more modern but after a period it is surprising how many buildings aged a century or two can be recognised amongst newer development.

It is known that Abraham Dixon senior was an inventor⁷ and this may explain his London address as he travelled much on the Continent in his efforts to sell his ideas in Northern France and to the Belgian Government and Belgian woollen manufacturers. His interest certainly lay in the woollen textile trade, and Gomersal, as can be seen from a map, is accessible from and to the whole of the West Riding woollen district.

A patent of 1826 refers to William Henry Gibbs of Castle Court, Lawrence Lane, London, Warehouseman, and Abraham Dixon, of Huddersfield, in the County of York, Manufacturer as having been granted licence to make, use, exercise and vend within England, Wales and the Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed their invention of "A new kind of piece goods, formed by a combination of threads of two or more colours, the manner of combining and displaying such colours in such piece goods constituting the novelty thereof."⁸

This is strongly suggestive of a connection but there is no proof that the Abraham Dixon mentioned is of the same family as the subject of this article. It is interesting in that it describes Abraham Dixon as a manufacturer and gives another area of Yorkshire—Huddersfield—to search for clues. Unfortunately it has not been possible to locate many directories of Yorkshire for this period and those searched are rather barren of Dixons in the Huddersfield area.

Abraham Dixon seems to have been a forward looking textile manufacturer, developing new ideas, and not content to follow others like sheep. For this reason he would feel the need to travel, see other processes, discuss his ideas and hear of others. It is possible that he was moving around from year to year and thus not settling long enough in one place to establish a pattern in local directories.

James Dixon (see Note 7b) wrote that he believed Abraham Dixon senior spent more than twenty years on the Continent, with only partial success, in his efforts to interest Europeans in his ideas for the textile trade. Business took Abraham's sons, George and Abraham, frequently to Brussels around 1841, and in 1842 it is known that the Dixon family had an address there, a furnished house at 11 Rue de la Régence. Abraham senior was still there at Christmas 1843 because around this time he wrote to his daughter Mary Dixon that "Miss Brontë leaves on Sunday for her home and does not mean to return". This was the culmination of Charlotte Brontë's sojourn with the Hegers.⁹ Charlotte had certainly visited the Dixon family in Brussels frequently and this was partly due to the fact that a cousin of the Dixon children, Mary Taylor from Gomersal, also called and was made welcome.¹⁰

Letitia, Abraham Dixon senior's wife died in Leeds early in 1842 and Abraham himself died late in 1850 at Brighton.¹¹ Sometime between those two dates Abraham may have re-married because an article¹² written by one of his grandchildren in 1938 about her early life refers to her father's stepmother. This grandchild was Edith Dixon daughter of Abraham Dixon junior. She was not born until 1852 (after Abraham Dixon senior's death) and she remembered her father's stepmother in connection with Continental journeys.

If the patent of 1826 is connected with this Dixon family it is possible that this was a final attempt to make some progress in the United Kingdom with the textile invention. James Dixon in his thesis (see Note 7b) offers the thought that Abraham Dixon may have become tired of beating his head against the wall in his own country and decided to venture to the Continent. The year 1826 may thus have seen the beginning of his twenty-year period of uphill selling in France and Belgium. This idea is strengthened by a search of directories.¹³ It was mentioned earlier that Abraham Dixon senior was described as of London in the Birstall church registers at the time of his marriage in 1808. His son Joshua was born in Dalston in 1810. Perhaps it is not surprising then that from this period the directories list Abraham Dixon and Company, Blackwell Hall Factors and Merchants of 3 Packer's Court, Coleman Street, London. This entry continues until 1822 when the address changes to 4 Great Winchester Street, London. In 1826 the entry becomes simply Abraham Dixon, Merchant of 4 Great Winchester Street, and appears no more in 1827 onwards. Visitors to the Guildhall, London, can see a tablet on the wall of a building at the side of the forecourt showing that Blackwell Hall stood on that site from 1356 to 1820.

Abraham Dixon may thus have returned from the Continent about 1846 and he would then be aged 67. Although at one period he was complaining of lack of finance¹⁴ the general impression is that he must have had some wealth to travel as he did to London and Gomersal, associate with families of substance and live abroad with his family. We have the record that one of his sons, George, went to Leeds Grammar School¹⁵ and another son, Joshua, at age fourteen, was able to spend a year at school at Lille.¹⁶

From the time of Abraham's marriage at Gomersal in 1808 to 1820 was the period

when most of his children were born. George born in July 1820 is described as the seventh of eight children and Abraham junior, born 1815, as the fifth. This would seem to be the period most likely to produce addresses in the United Kingdom as residences of the family, and records of baptisms of the children were sought.

It is strange, however, that although one or two direct references are made to births of the children in Gomersal¹⁷ so far only one baptismal entry has been found.¹⁸ From a study of much that has been written about other members of the family¹⁹ it seems that there may have been some Non-Conformist leanings at the time of the children's births and some research into this aspect is still taking place. As others will have discovered, the tracing of baptismal entries for the period before Somerset House records began is fraught with difficulty. One has almost to combine the skill of a detective with the faith of a Spiritualist to be able to choose a parish and a religious denomination for further research. A child might be born miles from the church in which it was baptised, indeed in another county or even another country. The church of baptism might be chosen by the influence of a grandparent on either side, a religious neighbour, an influential relative or even a zealous employer. Another difficulty is of course the charging of fees by the custodians of the various church or chapel registers. This is justified in a sense because of the volume of enquiries and the time element, but anyone who has had to give up a project because of this cost of exploring registers by guesswork will be a strong advocate for local History Societies carrying out the task of listing all their local church and chapel registers and making an alphabetical index of the entries.

In the case of the Dixon family our discoveries consist, in searches of church registers, of only one baptism, that of Joshua born in Dalston in 1810. A directory of 1811²⁰ shows a likely address—Mr. Abraham Dixon of 14 Dalston Place, Dalston. Unfortunately for the period to 1826 the 1811 directory appears to be the only one with a private residents' section. Most of the directories are concerned with commercial activities.

It is probable that owing to the nature of Abraham Dixon senior's work he would tend to rent a home for his family rather than have an established house like the Taylors. The only address in Yorkshire that can be attributed to the Dixons is the address at which Letitia Dixon was staying in the year of her death.²¹

The foregoing notes attempt to trace the early history of the family in which Abraham Dixon junior grew up and any lack of continuity emphasizes the difficulty of locating records and the shortage of information. It was a family of enterprise, loyal and affectionate as Charlotte Brontë discovered, prepared to move to new areas but also prepared to take a lion's share of public duties.

By the time of Abraham Dixon senior's death in 1850, Abraham junior and George Dixon were well established in Birmingham and in 1849 had invited the Taylors, the remainder of the Dixon family and Charlotte Brontë²² to spend Christmas at Hay Hall—a fourteenth century manor house which still survives and is now the headquarters of the Renolds Tube Co. Ltd.

NOTES

1. We are indebted to Mrs. P. Gillespie, the Letherhead Institute librarian, who in the course of researches into the Brontë family discovered not only the Dixon family "tree" in Burke's Landed Gentry of 1906 but also a number of references to the Dixon family in a book on Charlotte Brontë.
2. "Charlotte Brontë" by Winifred Gérin, Clarendon Press, 1967.
3. Dictionary of National Biography; Notes & Queries various series; Births, Marriages & Deaths records at St. Catherine's House, London.
4. Burke's Landed Gentry 1906; Notes & Queries second series.
5. Water Colours in the Dixon Bequest (1934), Guildhall library, London (Pam. 2314).
6. *Gomersal, Past and Present*, by H. Ashwell Cadman, Hunters Armley Ltd., 1930; Booklet: *The Red House Museum, Gomersal*, compiled by Derrick Copley, A.M.I.S.M., Curator.
7. (a) Charlotte Brontë by Winifred Gérin, Clarendon Press, 1967, p. 219; (b) "The Parliamentary Career of George Dixon", by Stansfeld, written by James Dixon of Putney as a thesis at Oxford.

8. Patent details, of which we have a photocopy, kindly searched for and procured by Anthony Edwards.
9. "Charlotte Brontë" by Winifred Gérin, pp. 174, 213, and 254, Clarendon Press, 1967.
10. As 9 above—pp. 213, 218, and 219.
11. Index of the General Register Office, London:—
 - (a) Letitia Taylor Dixon March Quarter 1842, Leeds 23/336;
 - (b) Abraham Dixon December Quarter, 1850 Brighton VII/211.
12. Article by Mrs. Edith de Jacobie du Vallon (formerly Dixon)—a copy of which is with the Society by kind permission of her descendant Mr. H. Grosvenor de Jacobie du Vallon.
13. London directories at the Guildhall library, London. It is advisable when carrying out a general search of these directories to ask for all the directories in each year of search as the library possesses as many as five or six for some years.
14. Dixon letters at Leeds City Museum; Thesis written by James Dixon and referred to in Note 7(b) above.
15. James Dixon's thesis—see note 7 (b) above.
16. Water Colours in the Dixon Bequest—see Note 5 above.
17. James Dixon's thesis refers to George Dixon's birthplace at Gomersal. The Birmingham Daily Post of May 2nd, 1907, in the obituary for Abraham Dixon describes him as a native of Gomersal.
18. Baptism of Joshua Taylor, 27th January 1811, at St. John's, Hackney.
19. James Dixon's thesis—see note 7 (b) above; "Charlotte Brontë" by Winifred Gérin.
20. Holden's London directory (private residents).
21. Dixon letters at Leeds City Museum. Her address: 35 Springfield Place, Leeds.
22. "Charlotte Brontë" by Winifred Gérin, page 417, Clarendon Press, 1967.

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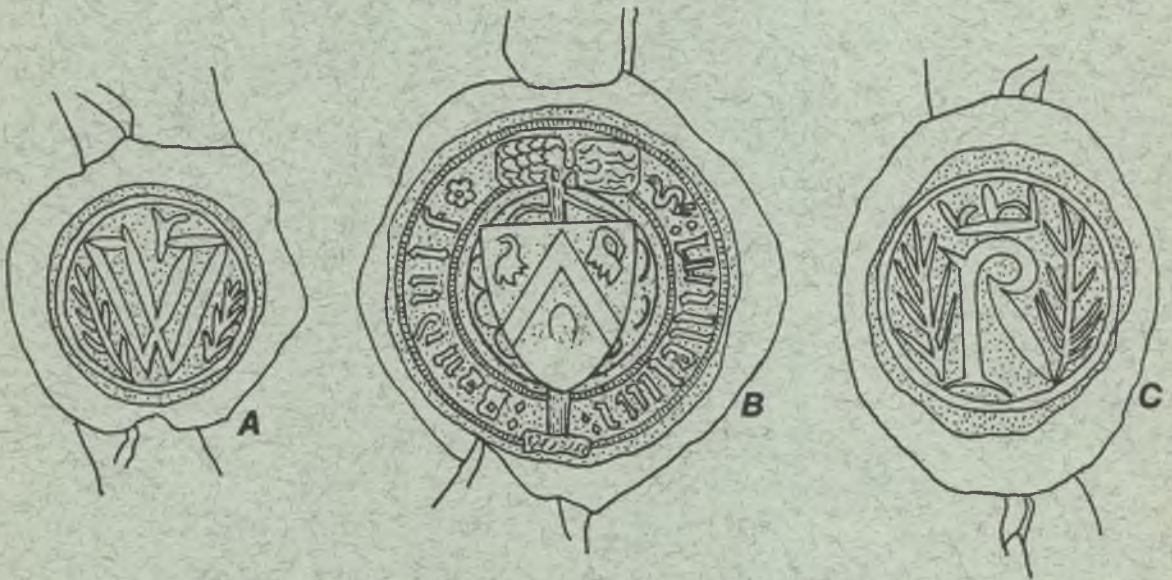
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I certify that the above Statement is in accordance with the Books and Records produced to me and is, in my opinion, correct.

A. H. KIRKBY,
Honorary Auditor.

J. R. BULL,
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17th February, 1975.



THE SEALS OF WILLIAM RANDOLF, LORD OF PACHENESHAM PARVA

A and B from a charter of 1379 (P.R.O. E326/7449); C from a charter of 1388 (P.R.O. E326/7430)

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