

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
LEATHERHEAD & DISTRICT  
LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY



VOL. 4      No. 10

1986

265-292

## SECRETARIAL NOTES

THE FOLLOWING Visits and Lectures were arranged during 1986:—

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| January 10th  | Illustrated Lecture: "Thirty years a Digger", by Ernest Crossland, I.S.O.                                |
| February 14th | Illustrated Lecture: "Domesday and Leatherhead & District", by Dr Peter Edwards.                         |
| March 14th    | Lecture: "Some common misconceptions about William Cobbett", by Mrs Molly Townsend.                      |
| April 11th    | Illustrated Lecture: "The Gunpowder works at Chilworth", by Professor Alan Crocker.                      |
| May 17th      | All-day visit to St. Albans and Hatfield House, organised by Mr and Mrs John Gilbert.                    |
| June 29th     | Walk around Chilworth gunpowder works site led by Professor and Mrs Glenys Crocker.                      |
| July 13th     | Coach trip following Cobbett's Rural Ride of 8th August, 1823. Organised by the William Cobbett Society. |
| July 20th     | Visit to Outwood Mill, Leigh   |
| August 9th    | Visit to Juniper Hall, Mickleham, led by Mrs J. E. Beddington.   |
| September 6th | All-day visit to Lewes, organised by Alan Gillies.   |
| October 17th  | Dallaway Lecture: "Ten Years of Rescue Archaeology in Surrey", by Dr David Bird.                         |
| November 7th  | Illustrated Lecture: "Water Supplies of the Leatherhead District", by W. A. Bryan.                       |
| December 13th | Christmas Miscellany. Contributions by members.  |

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No. 9 of Volume 4 of the *Proceedings* was issued during the year

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## THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

*Held in the Small Hall, Letherhead Institute, on 4th April, 1986*

THE REPORT of the Executive Committee and the Accounts for the year 1985 were approved and adopted. The subscription for 1987 will remain at £4. Officers of the Society are shown below and the Accounts for the year 1985 are printed inside the back cover of this issue.

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## OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1986/87

*President:* J. G. W. LEWARNE

*Vice-Presidents:* S. E. D. FORTESCUE; D. F. RENN, Ph.D., F.I.A., F.S.A., F.S.S.

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

*Secretary and Membership Secretary:* Miss J. FULLER

*Treasurer:* H. J. MEARS

*Programme Secretary:* No appointment made

*Editor:* D. F. RENN, Ph.D., F.I.A., F.S.A., F.S.S.

*Museum Curator:* D. BRUCE

*Record Secretary:* E. MARSH

*Museum Treasurer:* J. R. BULL

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*Library Secretary:* J. R. GILBERT

*Archaeology:* E. A. CROSSLAND, I.S.O.

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

*Committee Members:* R. A. LEVER, E.D., B.Sc., F.L.S.; S. R. C. POULTER, MRS L. HEATH

**PROCEEDINGS**  
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**Leatherhead and District Local History Society**  
**Vol. 4, No. 10**  
**1986**

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## OCCASIONAL NOTES

### COMPLETION OF VOLUME 4

This issue of the *Proceedings* should coincide with the publication of the History of Leatherhead, but no-one should be misled into thinking that the Society will now disband, its purpose accomplished. Just as Messrs Gollin and Lever have continued to publish new information about Ashtead during the years since *Ashtead: A Village Transformed* appeared in 1977, so discoveries will continue to be made all over the district covered by this Society. You, the members, have said that you want the *Proceedings* to continue to appear annually. Your Editor can only make this happen if you continue to provide him (or her) with the material necessary to maintain the high standards of the past forty years.

### THE RAILWAY COMES TO LEATHERHEAD

About 1855, two independent railway companies were floated, one to build a line from Wimbledon to Dorking via Epsom, the other to build a line from Epsom to Leatherhead. The Epsom and Leatherhead Company received its Act (19 and 20 VIC. cap 92) on 14 July 1856, and The Wimbledon and Dorking Company (20 and 21 VIC. cap 72) in 1857.

The single line from Epsom to Leatherhead was opened on 1st February 1859, (it was officially worked jointly by the London South Western Railway and London Brighton & South Coast Railway but in practice by the L.S.W.R.). The line ran from Epsom to Ashtead Station and then continued on into the terminus at Leatherhead Station on the east side of the Kingston Road. This station was closed on the evening of Sunday 3rd March 1867. All that survives there today is a small locomotive shed (now used for motor repairs) standing on the upside of the present Railway line.

On 13th July 1863 the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway was given permission to build the line from Leatherhead to Dorking (26-27 VIC. cap. 137) and also to connect the line with the existing joint Epsom and Leatherhead line. To extend the railway, the level of the Kingston Road was raised and a bridge built over the new line. It was agreed between L.B.S.C.R. and L.S.W.R. to each have separate stations on the new extension line and to close the original one at Kingston Road. The map of *circa* 1858 with the deposited plans (colophon) shows the Epsom to Leatherhead line under construction and the proposed line to Dorking. The plan also shows the turnpike gate (2) and the gasworks (above 5).

E. W. J. CRAWFORTH

### STAINED GLASS AT ST GILES' CHURCH, ASHTEAD

The Reverend E. J. Austin stated<sup>1</sup> that Sir Charles Bagot, ambassador at The Hague, procured the glass from M. Claes the owner of the dissolved abbey of Herkenrode (near Liege). Glass from that abbey is to be found elsewhere in England, especially in Lichfield Cathedral, and a detailed study by Yvette van den Bemden and Jill Kerr,<sup>2</sup> published in 1986, argues that the panels in the east window of Ashtead parish church were originally donated to the private chapel of the abbesses of Herkenrode in 1538. The quality of the drawing of the crucifixion and the excellent state of preservation of the Ashtead glass is commented upon. Bagot became ambassador at The Hague in 1824<sup>3</sup> and the glass is shown in the 1831 watercolour of the window by Edward Hassell.<sup>4</sup>

D.F.R.

1. *Ashtead Church: its stories and memories* (Epsom, 1933), p. 26.
2. *Archaeologia* CVIII, especially pages 215-218.
3. *Dictionary of National Biography*.
4. Lambeth Archives Department, Minet Library.

## AN ASHTEAD FUNERAL SMOCK

By MARY ALEXANDER

**I**N 1983 Guildford Museum was given a smock which had belonged to the Ashtead Burial Guild. The Guild was set up in the later 19th century to provide a free burial service for poor people. A small fund was formed by donations and this provided a bier, smocks and hats for the bearers. The bearers were paid from the fund and were not allowed to accept anything, in money or kind, from the family of the deceased.

The smock is of the Surrey type, which is rather different from the better-known, elaborate type with large areas of smocking back and front, flanked by embroidery. Surrey smocks are much plainer and may be the original type of smock. They have a very small area of smocking on either side of the neck opening and no embroidery on the body. They do have some embroidery on the shoulders and collar, usually in small, neat stitches in simple patterns. Both types of smock are normally identical back and front, so could be worn either way round.

The Ashtead smock differs from other Surrey smocks in being rather crude. Several seams are machined, which is very unusual, and the neck opening is unnecessarily long and wide. The smocking is done in large, coarse stitches and the shoulders are embroidered with large, awkward feather stitches between lines of irregular chain stitch. There is a patch pocket on the left breast of one side—something never found in other smocks: if there were pockets they were always set into the side seams. The pocket suggests that the smock was only worn one way round—it would look odd with the pocket on the back.

The smock gives the impression of being a late, degenerate one made by someone not very skilled in needlework, and not really understanding the smock tradition. The machine sewing means that it must date from the 1860's or later. However, other smocks made in Surrey at the end of the 19th century are just as neat as late 18th century ones. Although the Ashtead smock is not a good example of smock-making it is an interesting addition to our collection. It would be very useful to compare it with the other smocks belonging to the Guild, if they survive, and to find out why they used this smock for such public, formal occasions as funerals when they must have seen much neater smocks all around in daily use. The Ashtead smock is of white linen. White was the usual colour for a best smock and white smocks were often worn by the bearers at funerals. Guildford Museum has two from the set of four used by the Middleton estate at Peper Harow until 1942, and Hascombe church still has its set of eight smocks, last used in 1935. They were made in 1898—rather late in the history of smocks.

An Ashtead undertaker's book (in Guildford Muniment Room, reference PSH/ATD/GIL/9/5) has an entry for a funeral in 1890 at which six "white frocks" were hired at 6d. each. (Smocks were called smock frocks or round frocks.) The same book, and an earlier one (PSH/ATD/GIL/9/4) have very few entries mentioning smocks. It seems to have been unusual—an account for a funeral in 1879 mentions "collecting & paying bearers & they having to use white frocks". The 1890 funeral is the only one which mentions hiring the smocks, though at most other funerals arm bands and gloves were hired or bought for bearers. Perhaps the white smocks were the bearers' own, and were rather unfashionable for funerals by the later 19th century. A. W. G. Lowther said that smocks were last used for a funeral in Ashtead around 1924, when the Lord of the Manor, Mr Pantia Ralli, died.

There is a photograph of the Burial Guild in 1895, showing five men standing round a bier outside the old rectory. They wear white smocks, top hats (the normal, everyday hat for much of the 19th century), black armbands on the left arm and a diamond-shaped badge hanging from a ribbon round the neck. (Underneath the smock would be their ordinary clothes). The arm bands seem to have some decoration on them—probably the embroidered initials of the Guild. On the badge is a cross with a spray of leaves below it, making it look like an anchor. The names of the bearers in the photograph are G. Chitty, G. Lisney, T. Goldsmith, J. May and J. Fowler. Leatherhead Museum has a copy of the photograph.

# MEDIEVAL DEEDS OF THE LEATHERHEAD DISTRICT

By Dr. W. J. BLAIR

## PART VIII MISCELLANEOUS

### INTRODUCTION

This final instalment contains all the miscellaneous deeds which do not belong to any connected series, arranged chronologically within the respective parishes. At the outset, it was intended to calendar all feet of fines and all royal documents in the charter, close and patent rolls. This practice has not in fact been followed here, since the royal documents are already available in print, and it is likely that the Surrey feet of fines will one day be calendared as a series.

Most interesting in this group are three deeds illustrating the fate of the manor-houses and manorial demesnes at Ashtead and Leatherhead after the Black Death. The comprehensive inventory of stock, equipment and household goods at Ashtead in 1376 (341) describes a functioning manor-house and home-farm, administered directly by the lord Baldwin Frevill through his reeve. Twenty years later the house had gone, and its 'site', together with the demesne lands, was leased by Frevill to an entrepreneur named Adam Hyde (342); by this time rabbits seem to have been one of the main demesne products. Meanwhile, at Leatherhead, Pachenesham manor had been leased to Hyde's counterpart William Wimbledon, and here also the manor-house was allowed to fall down (*Proceedings* 1.2 (1948), pp. 8-10). Wimbledon's relations with the lords of Pachenesham were stormy, and one of the present documents (357) shows him disrupting manorial courts and withholding rents. Other deeds record some familiar landmarks: 'Staggele' (modern Stag Leys) in Ashtead (349); the clay common for cattle and horses on the borders of Leatherhead and Stoke D'Abernon (351); and Burford Bridge in Mickleham (359-62).

The documents are printed by permission of the British Library, the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, the East Sussex Record Office and Cambridge University Library.

### TEXTS

#### Ashtead

**340** Henry vicar of Asstede, son of John the chaplain, to Richard Malemeyns his nephew. Grant of my whole tenement in Asstede with a curtilage, and with hedges and ditches, between Walter le Foglere's tenement on the E., the royal road on the W., and the said Richard's tenement on the S.; reversion to Emma my sister. Grant also of 1½ ac. of my land in the common field of Asstede in la Westffelde, wherof ½ ac. lies in a culture called Staggele between demesne of the lord of Asstede on either side, and ½ ac. lies in a culture called Brechalne between demesne of the lord of Asstede and land of Nicholas le Schephurde, and 1½ ro. lies in the same field between demesne of the lord of Asstede on either side with the W. head abutting the marlpit of Asstede, and ½ ro. lies at la Wydegate between demesne of the lord of Asstede on either side. To hold of the chief lords of those fees for due service. Warranty (for a sum of money). Sealing. *Witnesses:* John Payn, Robert Payn, Gilbert ate Wode, Richard Aubrey, William Ewelle, Walter le Foglere, Thomas Heyward, and others. Asstede, Thursday after Nativity of B.V.M., 14 Edward II [9 September 1320]. *Seal (fragmentary): unidentifiable device; . . . DE CAP . . . Dark brown wax.* [B.L. Add. Ch. 15506.]

**341** Indenture at Asschstede, 7 July 50 Edward III [1376], witnessing that Richard Gertyngdon, clerk of Sir Baldwin Frevill, has delivered to Richard Rolf, reeve of Asschstede, all the following: the crop of 60 ac. wheat, 86 ac. barley, 36 ac. peas and 56 ac.

oats, worth 4s per acre; in the granary, 1 qr. wheat worth 10s, 4 bus. oats worth 3s 4d, 2½ bus. peas worth 18¾d, and 7 qu. 2 bus. malt worth 58s; 3 affers, 2 mares and 1 foal worth £4; 2 bulls worth 20s; 22 oxen worth 15s each; 2 yoked oxen worth 10s each; 4 cows worth 10s each; 4 bullocks (*boviculi*) worth 5s each and one worth 3s 4d; 562 sheep worth 2s each; 198 ewes and 151 hogs and gimmers (*gercias*) worth 20d each; 161 lambs worth 12d. each; 2 boars, 3 sows and 21 pigs worth 3s 4d each; 25 hogs (*hogetti*) worth 2s each; 25 free-feeding piglets (*porcelli campestris*) worth 12d each; 1 gander and 5 unmated geese worth 3s; 7 goslings worth 21d; 10 capons worth 2s 6d; 2 cocks and 7 hens worth 18d; a basin and ewer worth 3s 4d; 3 table-boards, 2 pairs of trestles and 4 benches worth 2s; 1 dough-trough worth 12d; 2 lead containers in the oven (*plumba in fornac*) worth 13s 4d; 3 big vats (*cuve*), a kimmel (*cumelyn*) and 3 barrels worth 12s; 2 pots and 2 pans of brass worth 8s; a cheese-press with four boards worth . . . ; an iron-bound measure (*modius*) worth 12d; a winnowing-fan (*ventilabr*) and 4 sacks (*sacci*) worth 2s; 4 ploughs with accessories worth 20s; 2 bare ploughs valued at 5s; a waggon with wheels and a new 'waynbody' worth 10s; 11 'strokes', 1 'sole', 1 iron chain and 12 'axnailles' worth 4s 10d; an iron 'bolt' for —?— (*pro appis*), 2 'feturloks' with keys and 2 pairs of 'horssets' worth 3s 8d; 1 cart-saddle (*sella caretina*) with harness, 4 pairs of traces and 5 collars as though new worth 3s 8d; 3 cords for the cart and wagon worth 20d; 1 'welleboket', 1 riddle, 1 'mattok' and 1 'sedlep' worth 2s 1d; 5 plates, 5 dishes and 5 salts of pewter worth 3s 4d; 1 tripod worth 12d; 1 chair and 1 ladder worth 15d; 5,000 tiles valued at 22d 6d; 3 big chests. *On dorse*: Shepherds' account: 406 sheep in the charge of . . . charge of 478 sheep. Also of . . . 226, whereof 5 rams. Lambs this year . . . 161 . . . bailiff. Whence were taken for slaughter 35 sheep in the charge of Walter . . . taken in the charge of William Crowcher . . . in the charge of Walter Freyte (?). Whence the total . . . *Seal lost*. [P.R.O. E210/9389.]

342 Indenture witnessing that Baldwin Frevill, lord of Asschesteyde, has demised to Adam Hyde the site of his manor of Asschesteyde with demesne lands, meadows, pastures, dovecote and rabbit-warren there, with appurtenances except the rents and services of all tenants and the advowson of the church there, and except all woods and underwoods. To hold for seven years from Michaelmas next, at yearly rent of 20 marks at Easter and Michaelmas in equal portions, and also paying 7 marks for the rabbits at the Feast of the Purification next ensuing, and 10 marks at Easter in the year following the expiry of the term. Adam and his heirs may sell the rabbits at will during the term. If the rent is in arrears at any term, Baldwin and his heirs may distrain for satisfaction. Adam shall maintain all houses on the manor, except the great barn, at his expense, Baldwin finding the necessary timber. [Adam shall have at his farm there three horses, two worth 10s and the third worth 40d (*struck out*), and shall have 14 oxen each worth 10s, with a bull worth 8s. [Adam shall have an iron-bound plough worth 5s (*struck out*)]. In the last year of the term, Baldwin and his heirs shall have ingress until Pentecost in the site of the manor, lands, pastures and other profits, and fallow land, saving to Adam his standing corn, and common pasture for his affers until Michaelmas. Adam shall have the barn called 'yo tyledbarne' from Michaelmas at the end of the term until the next Christmas, for storing his grain. In the last year of the term, Adam and his heirs shall leave as many fallow acres as he received, namely 25 ac.. Baldwin shall have sufficient sheep there, namely ewes (*bidentes*) and tegs (*teggus*), at his will, with conducting of ewes (*cum ducentis ovium matricium*), from which Adam shall have the milk; Adam shall find two byres, namely for the ewes (*bidentes*) and ewes (*oves matricis*). At the end of the term, Adam and his heirs shall leave: as many oxen as he found, or their value; a bull, or the said price; a plough worth 5s; and as many horses, or the said price. Adam shall find 'butume' and 'axungram' for the said sheep at his expense. Baldwin shall find a byre for the tegs at his expense. Adam shall have sufficient firewood, namely underwood and 'loppyng', and for enclosing around the site of the manor when necessary during the term. Sealing by Adam. Medulton'. Sunday after Translation of St Thomas the Martyr, 19 Richard II [11 July 1395]. *Seal lost*. [P.R.O. E210/2410.]

**343** John Popelot of Bansted, husbandman, and Alice his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of John Swalowe late of Chissyndon, deceased, to Joan Cobbe widow of John Cobbe late of Asshstede, the other daughter and heir. Release of all our right in property in Asshstede: a messuage in Coolhoodeslane between a croft called Cornettescroft on the S., the royal street on the N., a croft called Palmers Croft on the W. and the royal road on the E.; one piece of arable land in a place called Murieleshagh between land of Robert lord of Assstede on either side; and another in a place called Longefurlong between land of the said lord on either side. Warranty. Sealing. *Witnesses*: Thomas Brygge rector of Asshstede, John Kyng of the same, Griffin Hiller, John Beche, Thomas George of Lethered, Thomas Dene, Thomas Bullok, and others. 1 October, 25 Henry VI [1446]. Memorandum of acknowledgement by John Popelot, 29 June. [Close Roll 25 Henry VI (P.R.O. C54/297) *m.7d.*]

**344** Richard Potyer of Seend in Rypley parish, husbandman, and Juliana his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of William Parker and Margery his wife deceased, to John Kyng of Asshsted husbandman. Release of all our right in  $\frac{1}{4}$  messuage in the vill of Ashsted and 5 ac. arable adjacent to it called Payns and Fowlers. Warranty. Sealing. *Witnesses*: Thomas Brigge clerk, rector of Asshsted, Nicholas Kyng, John Cobbe, John Beche, John Pook, Thomas atte Dene, John Putlady, and others. 13 October 29 Henry VI [1450]. Memorandum of acknowledgement, 15 October. [Close Roll 29 Henry VI (P.R.O. C54/301) *m.33d.*]

**345** (a) Thomas Slyfelde, John Elmebrygge, Richard Fourde, William Saundre, John Rychebele, Thomas Popelot and John Provys the younger, to John Parys, pewtrre, John Hunt, tailor, John Streme, tailor, and Thomas Goodlok. Demise of all our lands, tenements, rents and services in the vills and parishes of Asshstede, Ebbesham and Ewelle, which we had by grant of Thomas Cheteman the elder. To hold of the chief lords of those fees for due service. Sealing. *Witnesses*: Thomas Codyngton of Codyngton, William Codyngton, Thomas Cheteman, William Burton, John Grofham, Thomas Yeus, John Wylkns, and many others. Ebbesham, 4 February 1463, 3 Edward IV.

(b) The grantors in (a) above to Thomas a Dene. Appointment of attorney to deliver seisin [as in (a) above]. Sealing. Ebbesham, 4 February 1463.

Memorandum of acknowledgement, 28 March. [Close Roll 4 Edward IV (P.R.O. C54/316), *m.29d.*]

**346** John Provys the elder of Ebbesham to John Paris, pewtrre, John Hunt, tailor, John Streme, tailor, and Thomas Goodlok. Release of all my right in all lands, rents and services in Asshstede, Ebbesham and Ewell which John, John, John and Thomas had by demise and grant of Thomas Slyfelde, John Elmebrygge, Richard Fourde, William Saundre, John Rychebele, Thomas Popelot and John Provys the younger, and whereof they are already seised; and all their other lands etc. in the said vills and parishes. Warranty. Sealing. 27 March 1464, 4 Edward IV. Memorandum of acknowledgement, 26 November. [Close Roll 4 Edward IV (P.R.O. C54/316, *m.4d*)]

### Headley

**347** John de Plecy to William de Ockle. Grant of 40 ac. [of the manor of Headley]. To hold at rent of 10s 4d, being the full value, and doing suit of court at Hadlegh and at the hundred of Cobbedthorne, and paying to the sheriff 10d for hundred-silver and *shyrefeld*. [Late 13th cent.] [Abstract of lost original in Manning & Bray, ii, 638, who say: 'Roger at Vigne . . . brother and heir of William de Ockle, sold to Thomas le Spenser, who sold to John Hauberger . . . [whose son Edward] sold it [in 1339] to John de Morley, of whom it was bought by Nicholas Plescy'. This information is presumably from four other lost deeds.]



## Leatherhead

**348** Randulf del Brok' to Gilbert le Hore. Grant of a virgate of land with appurtenances in Leured. To hold to him and his heirs at 12d annual rent, for all service saving the king's etc. [1235-7]. [Cited in litigation on a *Curia Regis* roll of 1244 (P.R.O. KB26/133 m.7d), when the grant was stated to have been made eight years before; Randulf then claimed that Gilbert also owed him from the property 3d p.a. to the ward of Dover Castle.]

**349** Edward I to John de Leddered. Writ ordering John not to distrain Robert de Brok' to do suit at his court of Pachenesham contrary to the form of enfeoffment, and to release any distraint already taken for this reason. [1285/6.] [Transcript in Cambridge University Library, MS Add. 3584, f.253]

**350** Henry Pinchun of Ledderede to John Payn of Ledderede. Release (for 12d) of all my right in 1d annual rent which John has been accustomed to pay me at Michaelmas for 2 ac. on the N. side of the royal road from Ledderede to Estede. Sealing. *Witnesses*: Gilbert le Hore, John de Wolvestone clerk, Thomas Faukes, Henry Payne, Geoffrey Pinchun, John le Frilonde, and others. Leddrede, Tuesday after St Augustine. 35 Edward I [30 May 1307]. *Seal*: Six-pointed device with crescents in the segments; +S<sup>r</sup> HENRICI P[—]—]HVN. Brown wax. [S.R.O.601/1; printed, with drawing of seal, *Proceedings* iii, pp. 163-4.]

**351** Indenture, sealed interchangeably, between Roger de Pageham on one part and Richard Haket of Bousham on the other. Roger has demised to Richard the whole first crop of hay from his meadow in Stokes de Abernon parish called la Hulmede, to take at Richard's will during the four years beginning at the feast of St Gregory 1 Edward II [12 March 1308]; and has conceded that Richard may have four affers among Roger's affers in all his pastures, so far as they extend, in Stoke and Leddrede parishes. Warranty of said crop by Roger, his heirs or assigns to Richard, his heirs or assigns during the term, for 20s paid to Roger, saving the king's prise (*salvo captione domini regis*); If Roger defaults, he binds himself, his heirs and executors that they shall have no administration of his goods until Richard or his assigns has received ½ mark for every year not observed, with any damages and expenses. Roger further binds himself in distraint and coercion by any royal justice or bailiff for the time being, who shall be able to distrain Roger, his heirs or executors in all their goods movable and immovable in whoever's hands, and in their lands and tenements, for satisfaction of the ½ mark and damages; the king's bailiff to have 2s for his labours and for making distraints. *Witnesses*: Henry de Done, John de Pollesdone, William de Northwode, John ate Hale, James Hansard, Richard Jolif, and others. *Seal lost*. [East Sussex Record Office, AMS 5592/112.]

**352** Beatrice de Newenham, formerly daughter of John de Newenham, to John son of Adam de Aperdele. Grant of all my land, meadow and rent which I have by grant of my father John de Newenham in Leddere parish. To hold of the chief lords of the fees for due service. Warranty, for a sum of money. Sealing. *Witnesses*: Sir John de Abernun and Sir John his son, knights, Walter de Geddyng', William Husee, John Randolf', Richard de Hortene, John Payn, John de Wolveston', John son of Henry de Aperdele, clerk, Thomas Faukes, Richard ate Legh, and many others. Suthewerk', Friday after St John before the Latin Gate, 4 Edward II [7 May 1311]. *Seal*: A pair of clasped hands in front of a bush bearing three four-leaved flowers: \* TENET : BETI : TAFOY. Green wax. [P.R.O. E326/7909.]

**353** John de Aperderlle of Ledderede parish to Lucy his daughter. Grant of 3s annual rent received yearly from Simon le Wyte of Brademere in Ledderede parish, which he has been accustomed to pay me for his message in Brademere. *Witnesses*: Walter le Hore, Thomas Faukes, Geoffrey Pinchun, John Pinchun, John Frilende, and others. [Transcript in B.L. Add. MS. 5836, f.147. This and the next were among a large collection of original deeds given in 1748 to the antiquary William Cole (1714-82) by Lord Montfort of Horseheath Hall, Cambs., and are presumably now lost.]

**354** John Payn of Ledrede to Thomas son of Thomas fitz Eustace of Lincolnshire. Release of all my right in 3s annual rent which I gave to Alice my daughter, received from a tenement which John le Whyte holds in the vill of Ledrede at Brademere, with wards, reliefs, etc. *Witnesses:* John de Aperdele, Roger de Aperdele, Gilbert le Hore, John Faukes, Gilbert le Glover, Richard Wilekyng, Thomas Heyward, and others. Ledrede, 6 May 4 Edward III [1330]. [Transcript in B.L. Add. MS. 5836, f.141.]

**355** John Payn, son and heir of Henry Payn of Ledrede, to Robert Burgeis of Leddrede and John his brother. Grant of all the lands, tenements, meadows, rents, escheats and free services which I had in the vill of Ledrede. To hold of the chief lords of that fee for due service. Warranty. Sealing. *Witnesses:* John Randulf, Walter le Hore, Henry Glover, William atte Berwe, John Hayward, Henry le Longe, and others. Ledrede, Thursday on eve of St George, 18 Edward III [22 April 1344]. Memorandum of acknowledgement by John at house of Carmelite Friars, London. [Close Roll, 18 Edward III, pt. 1 (P.R.O. C54/175 m.16d.)]

**356** Indenture, sealed interchangeably, witnessing that Richard Ware of Ledrede may grant to William Ledrede, citizen and skinner of London, a messuage and two crofts of land in Ledrede. To hold to William and his heirs, as appears more fully in a charter dated at Ledrede 8 April 21 Richard II [1398]. William concedes that if Richard pays to him, his heirs or executors 10s yearly at Easter and Michaelmas in equal portions in the church of St Mary Wolchurche, London, during 6 years from the present date; and that if Richard, his heirs or assigns pays to William, his heirs or executors 8 marks on any feast of St Denys or St George within the said term; that on the said payment the said charter and seisin had by it shall be void. William further concedes that Richard may occupy the lands and tenements, and take the profits, until any of the above agreements is broken. Richard concedes for himself and his heirs that if the lands and tenements, or any parcel of them, is sold within the said term, William shall have first refusal, paying a reasonable price without any deception or ill-faith. London, 9 April 21 Richard II [1398]. *Seal: Crowned Lombardic letter H between two plants. Red wax.* [East Sussex Record Office, EG266. *Perhaps referring to the same property as 242.*]

**357** Indenture between William Massy Esq. on one part, and William Wymbeldon' of Surrey 'gentilman' on the other part. Whereas there has lately been much litigation between W.M. and W.W. in the court of the king's marshal. both concerning disruption of the court leet of the king and the said W.M. in his manor of Pachenesham and the vill of Leddrede lately done by W.W., and concerning the withholding by W.W. from W.M. of divers rents and their arrears, namely of 4s 10d annual rent for one parcel and 2s annual rent for another parcel, and also concerning the right and title of a tenure called Smythstenelement with appurtenances in the said vill of Leddrede; now by mediation of Nicholas Carew Esq. and John Clipsham sheriff of Surrey, the parties have come to the following agreement: For his offence in perpetrating the disruption as above, W.W. submits himself wholly to W.M.'s grace; which submission W.M. accepts, observing W.W.'s humble demeanour and at the instance of the said Nicholas and John, saving the king's right and action if he wishes to proceed against W.W. for the said contempt. W.W. further promises faithfully to pay promptly to W.M. what he owes him of the said two rents, as is contained in a rental, on production of the same; and concerning their arrears he submits himself unreservedly to W.M.'s decision. Concerning Smythstenelement, W.W. faithfully promises that if it can be shown on good evidence that any former tenant of it has ever surrendered or delivered it into the lord's hand, W.M. may seize the same into his hand as lord of the manor and dispose of it at his pleasure. without any further claim or impediment by W.W.; and if such a surrender has never been made, W.W. shall perform all service owing from the said tenement to W.M., to his heirs and assigns as lords of the said manor, or to any person to whom W.M., his heirs or assigns assign such service; or otherwise, at W.M.'s choice, W.W. shall compound for such reasonable yearly rent as can be agreed between them. W.W., Nicholas and John undertake that W.W. will faithfully observe this agreement. Sealing of

W.M.'s part by W.W., Nicholas & John, and of W.W.'s part by W.M. Westminster, 14 February 7 Henry V [1420]. *Seal(s) lost.* [B.L. Add.Ch.27759.]

**358** Stephen Balhorne and Thomas atte Denne to John Grene of West Shene, yeoman, and Joan his wife. Demise and feoffment of land in Cherlewode [*specified*], which the grantors jointly with the said John, by name of John atte Grene of Nudegate, had with other lands in Nudegate, Okkele and Lodrede [*sic*] parishes by demise of William Mire, citizen and tallow-chandler of London, and Lettice his wife, cousin and heir to Thomas Hamond deceased of Nudegate; and John Grene made a release thereof. Warranty. Sealing. *Witnesses:* John Saunder, William Saunder, Thomas Wryght, John Wryght, Thomas Frenssh. Cherlewode, 21 February 27 Henry VI [1449]. [Close Roll, 31 Henry VI (P.R.O. C54/303), m. 32d.]

### Mickleham

**359** John de Burgforde, son and heir of John de Burgforde of Mickelham parish, to Richard de Burgforde and Juliana his wife. Grant of a plot of my land with a smithy (*fabrica*) on it at Burgforde in Mikelham parish, 32 feet long between my land on the S. and N., and 22 feet wide between my land on the W. and the royal road leading from Burgforde to Mickelham on the E. To hold of the chief lord of the fee for due service. Warranty (for 10s). Sealing. *Witnesses:* Robert atte Sonde, Nicholas de Westone, William Aguilloun, Henry atte Hethe, John de Apelderle, Thomas Gonwyne, Roger de Colnhurst, William de Bradelye, and others. Burgforde, Sunday after Michaelmas, 5 Edward II [3 October 1311]. *Seal lost.* [B.L. Add. Ch.18604.]

**360** John son and heir of John de Borforde of Mykelham parish to John son of Richard de Borforde his kinsman. Release of all my right in a plot of land with a house on it which I demised to him in my full age, as is more fully set out in the charter which he had from me. Sealing. *Witnesses:* William Husec, Robert ate Sonde, John de Wolveston', Nicholas de Weston', John de Aperdele, John le Cormongere, John le Rede, and many others. Mykelham, Sunday on 4 January 9 Edward II [1316]. *Seal lost.* [B.L. Add.Ch.8814.]

**361** Richard de Burghforde and Juliana his wife to Juliana daughter of John de Burghforde. Grant of a house at Burghforde called Bakhous, with a piece of land 6 perches long and 1 perch 8 feet wide adjoining it on the W., with free ingress and egress to the said house through the gates of John de Burghforde as we formerly had. Grant also of the whole easement of a well there, to take water at her pleasure, together with right of way between the house and well. To hold to her and the legitimate heirs of her body, at yearly rent of 8d at Christmas, Annunciation, Nativity of St John Baptist and Michaelmas in equal portions, for all service. Warranty. Reversion to us and our heirs if Juliana dies without legitimate issue. Sealing. Dorkyngg'. Sunday on 4 April 9 Edward II [1316]. *Witnesses:* William Huse, Robert ate Sonde, Nicholas de Westone, William Agylleun, Thomas ate Churchegate, Henry ate Hethe, Walter Alard, William de H[ ... ]elee, Hugh ate Halvehede, and others. *Two seals lost.* [B.L. Add.Ch. 9022.]

**362** Juliana formerly daughter of John de Burghforde to John de Burghforde her brother. Grant in my virginity of a house with a piece of land adjoining at Burghforde in Mickelham parish, which piece of land is 6 perches long, 1 perch 8 feet wide at the W. head, and 2 perches wide at the E. head which adjoins the house, with free ingress and egress to the house through the gates there. Grant also of the whole easement of a well there, with right of way between the house and well. To hold of the chief lord of the fee for due service. Warranty. Sealing. Dorkyngg', Thursday before Annunciation, 17 Edward II [22 March 1324]. *Witnesses:* William Husee, John de Apelderlee, Robert atte Sonde, Nicholas de Westone, Thomas ate Churchegate, Richard Agyloun, William atte Churt', William Maynard, Peter le Spicer, and others. *Seal lost.* [B.L. Add.Ch.9026.]

**363** Nicholas Slyfelde of Surrey to John de Penros and heirs. Grant of all my messuages, lands, rents and services in Bradle and elsewhere in Dorkyng and Mikelham parishes, and the reversions of all my tenants there, with launds (*landis*), moors, pastures, profits, etc.. To hold of the chief lords for due service. Warranty. Sealing. *Witnesses*: William de Weston, Robert de Loxle, Henry atte Sounde, John Ude, John Treris clerk. London, 18 April 13 Richard II [1390]. Memorandum of acknowledgement, 21 April. [Close Roll 13 Richard II pt. I (P.R.O. C54/230) *m.* 11d.]

#### **General**

**364** John Tabard of Ewell to William Chercheman and Gilbert Bret of the same. Grant of all my lands, tenements, rents, services, woods, meadows and pastures in Ewell, Leddr' and Feccham parishes. To hold of the chief lord of that fee for due service. Warranty. Sealing. *Witnesses*: Thomas Hayton', Stephen atte New, William Hayton', Robert atte New, Thomas Smyth, and others. Ewell, 3 April 1 Henry IV [1400]. *Seal lost*. [P.R.O. E315/33(58).]

**365** Indenture, sealed interchangeably, between Thomas Moungomery knight, Henry Belknap Esq. and Christopher Huet on one part, and Humfrey Bouchier knight, son and heir of Lord Berners, William G . . . icum, John Cheyny of Dytton, Cambs., knight, Henry Wentworth the younger Esq., Henry Barley Esq., William York the elder, Thomas Say . . . , Thomas . . . , Edward . . . and Nicholas . . . on the other. Thomas, Henry and Christopher have demised to Humfrey etc. the manors of Stokedaubernon', Feccham and Aldebury, Surrey; saving to themselves, their heirs and assigns the advowsons of the churches of those manors. To hold to Humfrey etc., their heirs and assigns from Easter next after these presents for fourteen years, paying no rent and doing no waste. 20 February 5 Edward IV [1466]. *Three small seals, one lost, the other two fragmentary. Red wax.* [P.R.O. E210/4079.]

## A CARTOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF THE AREA

### XV. JOHN LAWRENCE'S SURVEY MAP OF ASHTEAD, 1638

By R. A. LEVER

**I**N ORDER to have a record of the demesne or manorial land in Ashtead Henry Lord Maltravers (Matravers) engaged the services of John Lawrence whose survey was completed in September 1638. Normally such records are called for when there has been either recent inheritance or purchase of land or its enclosure. As it was in the previous year that Henry became lord of the manor during his father's lifetime, it was reasonable to have full details of all the properties recorded in the form of a large scale map (Lowther 1956).

The map, measuring 83 in. x 46 in., is at the Surrey Record Office (P63/1/1) it is drawn at the scale of 26.25 inches to the mile, the scale itself marked from 0 to 70 perches. It is oriented with south at the top of the map and the tinting is still reasonably fresh. A reduced copy, measuring 4½ by 2½ feet, hangs on a west-facing wall in the north transept of St. Giles' church. Another map at S.R.O. comprises only the southern portion or the parish (203/2/1), (Lever 1982(b)).

As being essentially a demesne map, Lawrence did not mark the strips in the North, South, Common Fields, the course of the Ryebrook or any ponds. Its value lies in the demarcation of the fields with their acreages, serial numbers, the names of their owners or occupiers and the position of the houses and the main roads.

Nothing appears to be known about Lawrence and Eden's 1976 dictionary has no information on any other maps he drew. Owing to there being high land in both northern (275 feet) and southern (425 feet) Ashtead, triangulation would have been easier than on uniformly level land. At this time the surveying instruments available were the circumferentor (a horizontal wheel with sight slits); the way-wiser (a vertical wheel recording distances on a dial) besides knotted lengths or rope or chain, later replaced by the well-known Gunter's chain.

#### **Topography**

##### **Roads**

As can be seen from such an early county map as that by James Norden (1607), the main roads were already in existence. Hence Lawrence shows the main route of Epsom Road (then Grigg Lane) as far west as Woodfield Lane with Marsh or Club Lane to the north, but then extending only to the Moatfield or Woodfield, and the southerly road from the Leatherhead boundary running east to meet Stane Street or Pebble Lane. The map shows that neither Ottways nor Craddock's Lanes were then in existence.

The streets running north to south are, with some name changes, still in existence. Their names from west to east:

Barnard (now Harriot's), Agate's, Skinner's, Woodfield Lanes with an extension of the last into Rectory Lane, Church (Park) and Hilder's (Farm) Lanes. It will be noted from the map that only a path then existed on what was later the turnpike to Leatherhead; various tracks converged on the marl pit which was drawn upon for application to fields especially those on the London Clay. There was also a path running south from Rectory Lane to King's Grove north of the South Field of the parish. For access to Malden there was another path east of Newton Wood on the Epsom boundary. Pibble (Pebble) Lane, running north of the Sheep Walk, follows the line of the Roman Stane Street.

##### **Parish boundaries**

Within an elaborate scroll-work, Lawrence gives a full itinerary of the parish boundaries along which it was customary to 'beat the bounds' at which unfortunate choristers were

dumped at important marking points. The wording of Lawrence's itinerary, recorded in the top right hand corner of his map, is as follows:

"The boundary of the Mannor of Ashted. Beginneth at the end of Abbotts Lane where first a Ghospell is read + from thence throught the middle of Abbotts Pitt and so along the Breach to Nutshambles w<sup>ch</sup> lyes against downe close. From thence into Cocox Lane + from thence to Tilley Lane end, from thence to the upper end of Knights feilds, from thence to Southfeild of Ashteed, and so all along the hedge to Pibble Lane + And so along Cole Croft hedge. And to the highe way from alonge the highe way to River Crosse hill + from thence to Linden bottome and so along the outsyde of Mr Coles longe feilde unto the well belonging to Coles House + from thence alonge Barnard lane to the Marsh, and so to Fraudings, from alonge by the libertiee of Letherhead unto Maldin Comon Corner + And so alonge by the liberties of Maldin unto a place called Woodcock Parke + And so alonge to Lanthorne greene neere to Epsom Well + And from thence to Lanthorns Corner + from thence by the side of Lanthorns to some Lands within Epsome called Sytus, the parambulation beinge their upon Epsome syde untill you come to Abbotts Pitt lane and so to Abbotts Pitt where begun +"

The perimeter measures about 9 miles although Smith (1903) made it "not less than 13 miles".

### **Woods**

Excluding the extensive unenclosed Forest or Waste (Ashtead Woods) with its extension south-eastwards into Lanthornes Green, the largest enclosed parcel of woodland is the Coppice or Newton Wood of 100 acres whose northernmost point is known as Woodcock Corner as it was here that fowlers spread their nets to entrap these birds. Next in size was the long-vanished Ninwood Copse of 30 acres running south of the manor house to the Sheep Walk. What is now Addlestead Wood is shown by Lawrence as Mr Cole's Coppice of 29 acres. The remaining woods are small areas which, working from north to south are:

William Ottway's Coppice of 3½ acres just to the north of the Rye where a few oaks are now growing on the site; Rennams Copse of 6 acres in Woodfield Lane, again with a few remnants at the level crossing; Carter's Grove of 2 acres west of Epsom Road with The Grove of 3 roods lying to the west; Barber's Grove, 8a. 3r. 26p., to the north of the church had a passage leading into the manor grounds; Pen Grove of 3a. 3r. 27p., lay to the north-west; In the south of the parish was the isolated King's Grove in two portions, the northern one being of 6½ acres.

What most clearly distinguished Stuart from later Ashtead topography was the extent of woodland in the former period.

### **Hedges**

Practically all of Lawrence's field boundaries were hedges, several being of some antiquity; counts of different species of trees measured over 30 yard lengths of hedgerows have been made. Thus a count in Lower Tomletts Field in the Marsh gave a total of six species denoting that number of centuries' growth. Similarly for the northern part of the parish with five species recorded in Crampshaw Lane. Lawrence's surveyed field boundaries represent the first such records and it was not until the mid-18th century that a comparison could be made with Rocque's maps. The Cole Croft Hedge of Lawrence's itinerary lay to the north of the present Knoll round-about. The only remaining natural features shown by Lawrence were the two chalkpits—the marl pit to the west of Rectory Lane, which has been dealt with, and Abbotts Pit which is bisected by the Epsom boundary. The latter pit has been listed in Lawrence's itinerary; it would have served farmers in this eastern portion of the parish.

### Demesne Lands

It is important to realise that the manor of 1638 was only a small area forty years before emparking was carried out by Sir Robert Howard after its purchase in 1680. As will be seen from Lawrence's map, there was a gap in the straight portion of Park lane and in its east to west portion—this being at the site of the manor garden and orchard which were modest enough not to warrant a road.

The plots of demesne or manorial land are readily seen from the map as each is marked 'ter.dni' (*terra domini*) or the land of the lord (of the manor). The bulk of these holdings lie north and south of the manor house with a further concentration in the Marsh and east of the South Field. The main areas are:

|                     |               |                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| The Sheep Walk      | 112a. 0r. 0p. | Upper Ninwood Close | 23a. 3r. 23p. |
| The Breach          | 85a. 1r. 21p. | Ninwood Close       | 15a. 7r. 19p. |
| The Breach          | 12a. 0r. 28p. | Rennams             | 42a. 3r. 33p. |
| Ninwood Copse       | 40a. 0r. 9p.  | Berry Piece         | 13a. 0r. 8p.  |
| Knights Field       | 23a. 0r. 26p. | Berry Piece         | 6a. 2r. 11p.  |
| Knights Field       | 25a. 3r. 0p.  | The Ham             | 18a. 2r. 39p. |
| Long Meadow         | 16a. 0r. 0p.  | The Marsh           | 20a. 3r. 23p. |
| Marld Meadow        | 13a. 0r. 0p.  | The Marsh           | 12a. 2r. 29p. |
| Sheephouse Field    | 10a. 0r. 12p. | The Marsh           | 11a. 0r. 10p. |
| Long Field          | 9a. 3r. 0p.   | The Marsh           | 10a. 1r. 6p.  |
| Great Teasley Field | 9a. 2r. 0p.   | The Marsh           | 9a. 3r. 38p.  |
|                     |               | The Marsh           | 9a. 2r. 3p.   |

From a terrier, dated 1656, but shown to refer to the survey of 1638 (Lever 1982 (a.)) the demesne land then comprised 1345 acres; the total with freehold and copyhold lands reached 2441 acres.

### Non-Demesne Properties

The largest land owner here was Lawrence's Mr Cole who was Thomas, son of George Cole of Petersham, the son's holdings being mostly in Little Ashtead or Priors Farm. Of his total 190 acres, valued at £84 6s. 8d., the largest block was Addlestead Wood marked by Lawrence as "Mr Cole's Coppice" of 29 acres followed by the 15 acre panhandle called the Horse Close on the Leatherhead boundary with Barnett Wood Lane. Between Agate's and Skinners's Lanes was the 14 acre block known as Old Court (This appears in the reproduced map on page 51 of the local history as occupied by James Ottway). Cole also owned Fraudings of 9 acres in the Marsh and the Long Field of 4 acres being an outgrowth into Leatherhead at Barnett Wood Lane.

John Pepys, the diarist's cousin, is shown (under the name of Mr Peeps) as having three enclosures of 8, 6 and 4 acres, the first one being marked as Perrycroft which was the name of the garden and orchard and not the residence. Care is needed to distinguish two plots of 10 and 8 acres also shown as Perrycroft which were demesne land; also the name of John Peeps, gent. is marked on plots adjoining those of Mr Peeps. The latter owned 40 acres, 15 acres in the common fields.

Lady Darcy, the widow of Edward Darcy (who was a member of the Privy Chamber to Queen Elizabeth I), held land in the same Farm Lane/Epsom Road area, had a house in a five acre plot in Farm Lane, besides the following lying further north:

|            |              |            |                         |
|------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Blakes     | 2a. 2r. 1p.  | Broadfield | 7a. 3r. 10p.            |
| Bramley    | 6a. 1r. 18p. | Jealous    | } (2 plots) 5a. 0r. 0p. |
| Broadhurst | 4a. 3r. 7p.  | Meadow     |                         |

|            |              |                    |              |
|------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Pawnsfield | 5a. 3r. 9p.  | *Sheep House Field | 6a. 1r. 8p.  |
| Petters    | 5a. 1r. 36p. | Swallows Hay       | 1a. 0r. 10p. |
| Piggotts   | 2a. 0r. 38p. |                    |              |

Total 106 acres

\*There was a Sheepphouse Field of 10 acres which was demesne land (see above).

The rector, Robert Quennell, had both a copyhold of 12 acres and a freehold of 18½ acres, the latter being a narrow field known as Seamers in the Marsh. The glebe is shown as two strips of 7½ and 2½ acres to the east of Skinners Lane near Marsh Lane though the terrier shows a total glebe of 25 acres. Although the parsonage was then near the present Ottways Lane, the rector's residence was at Penders in the former High Street, now Rectory Lane.

A number of plots north and south of Marsh Lane are shown in the occupation of William and Edward Ottway the former having a triangular parcel known as the Gullet in a five acre block near the Rye adjacent to a copse. The Ottways also occupied ten more or less contiguous fields further south near the Leatherhead boundary; the copyholds were 107 and 54 acres respectively for William and Edward.

Bordered by William Ottway's fields are 8 acres rented by Elizabeth Jordan whose family leased 28 acres as recorded in a rent roll of 1543. Other leaseholders are Sir Francis Stydolph, William Hilder (47 acres), Henry Lucas and Michael Richbell whose 1638 fields were respectively 38, 48, 39 and 10 acres. The remaining 45 leaseholders shared an average of about 20 acres each.

The more Lawrence's map is studied, the more apparent is its value as the demarcation of the fields provides our only guide for properties listed in early rent rolls.

### Buildings

Lawrence depicts St Giles' church in side view with a cross on the tower, tinted roof, windows and doorway. Secular buildings are shown as gabled houses with one or two chimneys, their size on the map being proportional to their actual dimensions. Thus the medieval manor house and residences of Pepys and Lady Darcy are seen to have been larger than that of the rector's. The figure of 42 houses depicted, as given on page 53 of the local history, is too low as the terrier already mentioned lists details 51. This is of some importance as if the size of an average family is assumed to be five, then a population of 250 could be estimated for the parish. At least six houses survive from Lawrence's time viz. four on the west side of Rectory Lane and a pair of cottages opposite the playing field in Woodfield Lane. Non-residential buildings shown are two pairs of small structures with pyramidal tops marked at the north ends of Church (Park) Lane and Woodfield Lane; they appear to represent conduits.

A small heart-shaped structure marked as Grigge Hatch at the junction of Grigg Lane (Epsom Road) and Hilder's (Farm) Lane was presumably a barrier. Lawrence does not mark Ashtead Gate in the Street, shown for example on Morden's map of 1695, nor the pound said to have stood near the almshouses. In a small plot to the east of Longfield in Little Ashtead is Mr Cole's well. What Evelyn described as "an exceeding deepe well" in Ashtead Park was in the grounds of Sir Robert Howard's manor completed by 1684 which was built about 200 yards to the south-east of the original house.

### A Second Lawrence Map

Reference was made in the introduction to a map of the southern portion of the parish. As a description was published in this journal (Lever 1982(b)) no more need be said except to mention additional data given about one of Mr Cole's fields north of Addlestead Wood. This incomplete map is of the same age as the first.



### Spelling of Place-Names

As the use of consistent spelling came in well after Stuart times, it is only to be expected that Lawrence gives us "Sayle Feilde", "North Feilde" and "Knight's Field". "Coppes" for copse and "wast" for waste are acceptable but "parambulation" is a spelling error. Other examples are "Grigg Lane" but "Grigge Hatch".

It is impossible to overestimate the value of this survey which is erroneously referred to in Tate's classic (1969) as being a tithe map. Had Lord Maltravers not instigated this project, we should have had to wait until the 1802 survey by Wyburd in order to have topographical data on a comparable scale. As it is, we have a satisfactory record of the lay-out of the parish as it was just four years before the outbreak of the Civil War.

The writer's thanks are due to Geoffrey Gollin for kindly providing access to a transcript of the critical 1656 terrier; to the County Archivist for providing both Lawrence maps and reproduction of portions and to Mr E. G. Huddy, Senior Research Assistant at the Map Room of the British Library for information.

Full use has been made of a copy of Lawrence's map at 1:7850 which was drawn by H. A. Lloyd in 1930; copies are in the Society's map collection and in the British Library, No. 5310 (32).

Finally, it should be mentioned that extra fields have been drawn on the original map between King's Grove and Ninwood Close which might be mistaken for Lawrence's work. The Surrey Record Office kindly used an ultra-violet lamp on this portion of the map in 1975 but it failed to reveal any details.

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## XVI. ASHTEAD MAPS FROM 1753 TO 1816

By R. A. LEVER

**T**HE VARIATIONS in details shown by various surveyors' maps and the different types of draughtsmanship to be found from the middle of the eighteenth to the early nineteenth century provide an interesting study.

We begin with Emanuel Bowen's series of large county maps (71 by 51cm) with copious notes on the topography, history and industries. So far as Ashtead is concerned, the former parish pound is marked near the Marld, the owner of Ashtead Park is recorded as the Earl of Berkshire while the absence of the position of the parish church is accounted for by only rectories and vicarages being shown along with charity schools. The somewhat unusual scale of 69 statute miles to one degree was chosen for the map which is marked as being on sale at a Fleet Street address in 1753: a second edition appeared in 1760.

A total of a series of nine maps of the county by a Huguenot surveyor called John Rocque provides much more detail at the scale of half a mile to one inch. This enabled field boundaries and the demarcation of arable and pasture lands to be shown as well as no less than twenty-four conventional signs. These are to be found set out at the foot of Rocque's concluding map and distinguish between woods, parks, wildernesses, heaths and gardens. Hills are shown by a series of hachures with the roads denoted as turnpikes, roads without hedges and foot paths.

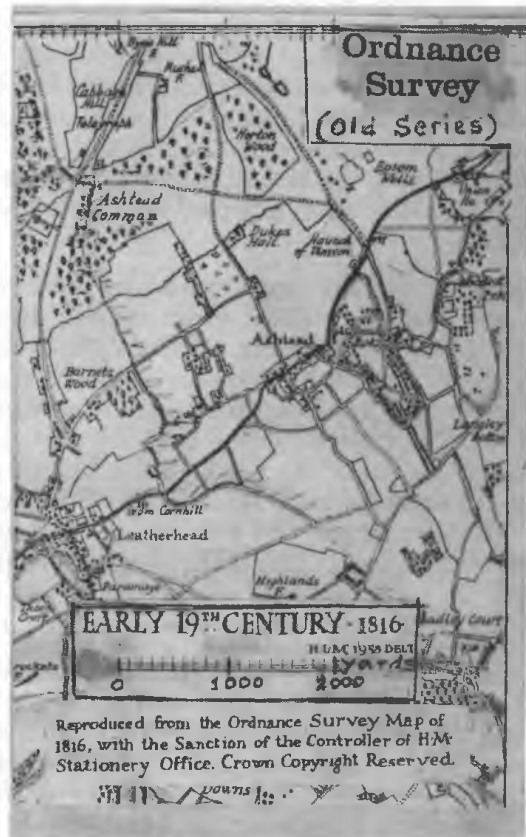
As no dates appear on the maps, much effort has been devoted to this subject as the historians Manning and Bray accepted 1762 which was shown by Hooper (1932) to be impossible. Dedication of the map to the Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, titles conferred in 1764, and other facts led Hooper to accept 1768 for the date of the first edition. By studying the years when various landowners were in occupation of particular properties, Hooper established 1768, c. 1770 and c. 1775 respectively for the first, second and third editions. The map (page 281, top left) marks the extent of the common fields of Ashtead, Bookham, Fetcham and Leatherhead and particularly the development of the road system. This has been studied by Gillies (1979) who showed that Marsh Lane (now Barnett Wood Lane) then ended at the pond whence one track goes north on the common to Duke's Hall and another runs south into Ashtead village via Woodfield Lane. A diagonal line cutting the Ryebrook marks the boundaries of Elmley bridge and Copthorne hundreds. As Rocque had oriented his maps on magnetic north, it is necessary to rotate them clockwise about 10° in order to reconcile them with the conventional true north. The name Mary Ann Rocque appears on the maps as she carried on publication after her husband's death in 1762, a large undertaking which often fails to be mentioned.

Between 1787 and 1801 James Edwards produced both a map and an associated volume described as a "Companion from London to Brightelmston" which demonstrates the extent of woods and parkland which must have been in existence for many years. Reference can be made here to the comment by Baring (1909) that the paucity of woods in Domesday Surrey can only be incorrect as there must have been then very large areas of oaks on the London Clay such as is developed on Ashtead Common. The map (page 281, top right) is orientated on a south-east to north-west axis. Topographical details include the Ryebrook originating east of the pond in Ashtead Park, the name of Malthouse Lane for the present Agate's Lane, New Purchase Farm as a precursor to Murreys Court and the twin names "Pebel Lane" and Stane Street (the latter in Gothic lettering) marking the Roman road. The parsonage, to the west of Skinner's Lane near the present Ottways Lane, occupies the same site as in Lawrence's survey of 1638.

In 1802 the then lord of the manor, Richard Howard, engaged the services of James Wyburd who carried out a detailed survey (page 281, bottom left) at the large scale of 28 inches to the mile showing the position of the small strips in the common field. In a



|              |  |                   |  |
|--------------|--|-------------------|--|
| Woods        |  | Hills             |  |
| Parks        |  | Heaths or Commons |  |
| Watercourses |  | Marshes           |  |
| Gardens      |  | Grass             |  |
|              |  | Ploughland        |  |



Maps of Ashted, 1753-1816

cartouche on the tinted map Wyburd is described as of Symonds Inn which stood to the north of the present Public Record Office in Chancery Lane, opposite the entrance to Carey Street. The whereabouts of this map were not resolved until 1977 when it and its accompanying schedule or apportionment were located in an office in Epsom. The initials of the main landowners are marked on their respective holdings with the acreages and field numbers plus a key to the individuals concerned. Unfortunately the place-names of the strips do not appear in the schedule which records the acreage of Ashtead as 2572 acres plus another manorial 64 acres in Epsom. The map has been carefully tinted—woodlands, pastures and water meadows in green, arable land in buff and buildings shown in red.

Examination of the position of the marl pit, near the present Warren, will reveal the importance of the practice of marling or adding chalk to the heaviest clay soils. The convergence of four cart tracks in this area enabled loading to be approached from several directions. In order to show the close-knit pattern of the strips, only a small part of the parish concentrated in the area of the turnpike to Leatherhead and north to the exits of Agates and Skinners Lanes into Ottways Lane appears in the map accompanying this account. The largest fields up to 53 and  $72\frac{1}{2}$  acres are shown in the vicinity of Thirty Acres Barn; smaller rectangular fields of arable land along the Ryebrook indicate a very different field pattern in an area which has long been under pasture. The numerous and widely scattered strips of glebe land record a survival of clerical holdings destined to disappear at Enclosure.

During his survey Wyburd was also commissioned by Richard Howard to draw a plan of certain road deviations in April 1802. In order to give more privacy around the manor house it was proposed to do away with a road running east and west through the park south of the church and to replace it with a road to the north of the church, this being marked on the plan as "Footpath to be done". In addition, a road then running southwards of Beckford's house (the house of the headmaster of the City of London Freemans School) was to be replaced by one to the east which is incorporated in Farm Lane. An account of these alterations appeared in the local history (Lever 1979) the original plan, at the scale of 7 inches to 40 chains (14 inches to one mile) is 203/17/1 at the Surrey Record Office. The roads involved are marked in red and blue with the Epsom boundary shown in yellow and skirting the large chalk pit. The Haunch of Venison inn situated on the turnpike, the pond at Wilmer Hatch and the stockaded deer house to the east of the Island Pond are also marked.

Following the formation of the Ordnance Survey in 1791, mapping passed from private to official hands and the original field sketches of Ashtead, dated 1804-06 and 1806-10, have been examined by the writer in the British Library. Although satisfactory blocks would be unlikely to be made for reproduction, the Society is fortunate in having had an excellent re-drawing of the 1816 Ordnance Survey map which appeared (page 281, bottom right) in an article in our *Proceedings* by Ruby (1968). Comparison of this with the field sketch provides demarcation of the fields of the Marsh area. Both maps mark in a stippled track running north from Barnett Wood Lane via Duke's Hall and Newton Wood (marked Norton Wood) to Rusket Farm. The absence of Craddocks Lane (now Craddocks Avenue) is commented upon by Gillies (1979). The positions of the 17th, 18th and 19th milestones are marked along the Epsom Road near the eastern parish boundary, at West Hill and near the roundabout at the Leatherhead boundary. These distances were measured from Cornhill, London.

A map drawn by an unknown surveyor, probably an amateur, was purchased by the late Lord Barnby and is now in the Surrey Record Office. It shows the scattered holdings of Aquila and Daniel Dackombe in the common fields of Ashtead—they owned some 210 acres elsewhere in the parish. A table sets out the names and acreages ( $79\frac{1}{2}$  acres) of the 42 fields, the scale being  $4\frac{1}{2}$  chains to one inch. Although dated 1814 it is of an earlier date as some fields are marked as belonging to Thomas Beckford who died in 1782.

The writer's thanks are due to the staff of the Surrey Record Office for production of the Wyburd map, to Mr I. G. Galbraith for kindly allowing the use of his tracing of a portion of Wyburd's map at a reduced scale and to Geoffrey Gollin for helpful discussion.

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## NOTES ON SOME ASHTEAD PERSONALITIES: 1543-1732

By R. A. LEVER

**T**HIS ACCOUNT deals with members of some three dozen Ashtead families of whom sufficient details exist to warrant treatment. The dates have been determined by two local events viz. a rent roll prepared at a reversion of the manor to the Crown in 1543 by Sir Edward Aston and ending with the death of Lady Diana Feilding in 1732 which marked an important date in the history of the parish.

Owing to various members of the Howard family—Earls of Arundel and Surrey and Dukes of Norfolk—falling out of favour with the Tudor monarchs, their Ashtead estates were periodically forfeited to the Crown. Although their title to the land was restored by James I, a similar confiscation was made during the Commonwealth. As a result, there have been periods when the manor was leased to various people quite unrelated to the Howards whose local contact ended in 1877.

It has recently been found that a survey or terrier of the manor dated 1656 does in fact deal with rents paid on scheduled parcels of land some twenty years earlier. This document has therefore an enhanced value as it is contemporary with the well-known survey map drawn by John Lawrence in 1638 which it amplifies. Reference has been made here to records of the courts baron which show how frequently mortgages occurred among quite small customary tenants. Full use has been made of articles on Ashtead's history written by Lowther (1953-60, 1966) and the relevant chapters of the local parish history, *Ashtead, A Village Transformed*, 1979.

Owing to the destruction by fire of the early church registers of Ashtead prior to 1662, unique genealogical records of many local families have been lost for ever. Our scanty knowledge of the history of the separate manor, in the form of Little Ashtead or Prior's Farm, serves to show how much remains to be elucidated about this interesting area.

Like many Surrey parishes, Ashtead also followed the practice of Borough English whereby it was the youngest son of a customary tenant who inherited on his father's death—this was not abolished until as late as 1924. Until the age of twenty-one, an heir was legally an infant.

Despite the vital part played by the stewards of the court baron—such as Edward Baber, George Duncombe and George Ballard—they were not residents of Ashtead and so do not qualify for inclusion here. Most of these stewards were lawyers who travelled down from their Inns of Court to attend at the local court baron.

For convenience, the names of streets in current use have been given i.e. Barnett Wood Lane rather than Marsh or Club Lane; such older names can be found from the maps and locality lists given on pages 50 and 51, 234 and 235 of the local history referred to above.

From the frequency of 'presentments' for trespass on the common (unauthorised sowing, ploughing, grazing etc.), it appears there was a shortage of land for small customary tenants. Judged by the number of cases where no fines were imposed, it seems that a tolerant or even sympathetic attitude to such offences was taken by the manorial court. Persistent offenders, however, were usually fined.

**Arrow:** Although only a family of small husbandmen, records show that they seemed to specialise on cleaning ponds and ditches, doing such odd jobs as cleaning out the dovecote, looking after the bee-hives and cutting firewood. John Arrow, the elder died in 1716 and his son of the same name was drowned in a ditch in 1748 (Lowther, 1960).

**Aston, Sir Edward** inherited the manor in 1526 on the death of his father Sir John Aston. In 1543 the son sold the manor to the Crown in exchange for land in Derbyshire and Staffordshire: the rent rolls compiled at this time are of much value. Sir Edward died in 1568.

**Ballott (Ballett), John:** A London goldsmith who leased the manor from Lord Henry Seymour in 1588 who sold it to Edward and Elizabeth Darcy in 1594 for £2,133. Of the total

1,940 acres, no less than 1,000 acres were furze and heath; the rest comprised 400 acres of pasture, 400 acres arable, 100 acres of woods and 40 acres of meadow. Ballott, also spelt Balhed, was apprenticed to the Goldsmiths' Company in 1560, becoming a Freeman in 1567 and a second Warden in 1594. He returned to the City, dying at his house in Cheapside in 1595.

**Beckford:** This is the family later associated with Fonthill Abbey and the book "Vathek"—they made their fortune with sugarcane planting in Jamaica. A detailed description of the Beckfords of Ashtead with a pedigree has been written by Gollin (1981) who has clarified the histories of two adjacent houses which have long been confused. Beckford's house, formerly Blake's Close, (now that of the headmaster of the City of London Freeman's School) was built by one George Rouse about 1685 while the former nearby Newstead House, near the Perrycroft of John Pepys, was demolished some time after 1780. The first local Beckford was William (1657–1731) who is known from a lease in the Surrey Record Office (203/10/5) to have taken over Blakes Close on 15 May 1712 from William Barkas of Epsom and his wife Comfort. This man was Rouse's son-in-law. Just one year before William Beckford's death, his heir Thomas (1685–1757), the son of William's cousin George, bought the 12 acre copyhold of Penders in Rectory Lane. The family chest-tomb in St Giles' churchyard records the names of no fewer than five members with the coat-of-arms on the top slab. This comprises a chevron *argent* between three martlets *or* with an eagle displayed (Blair 1972); the crest is a heron's head with a fish in its beak. There was friction with the Howards and William Beckford built a wall measuring 133 yards in length to separate his property from the manor. The family had 43 acres in the common fields and later purchased land at Stagleys, a name recognisable as far back as 1320.

**Blackwell, Samuel:** A resident of Twickenham who leased the manor in 1661 for twenty-one years at an annual rent of £140. He agreed with Henry Howard, the owner, to demolish and rebuild the hall and parlour of the old manor house for which he was entered in the Hearth Tax returns of 1664 as paying for 14 hearths; he leased the house in the following year to Ralph Newnam (Lever, 1978).

**Browne, John:** He held the post of Serjeant of the Queen's Woodyard until 1591 when he was granted by the Crown an enclosure and barn called Blake's Barn (see Beckford) near the east lodge of the Park. He left £10 to the poor of the parish and died in 1611. His heir was his nephew John who in 1638 was admitted to Perrycroft and Blakes. A brass at the chancel steps in St Giles' depicts his uncle's arms as a chevron engrailed between three buckles; his wife Edith is noted as having died in 1590.

**Cole:** By 'suffering a recovery' in 1602, George Cole (died 1624) was able to obtain confirmation of 230 acres in Ashtead embodying the manor of Little Ashtead. Lowther (1966) cites him as John Cole. Lawrence's map and the terrier of 1656 both refer to a "Mr Cole" who was Thomas, the second son of George, who paid rent of £84 6s. 8d. on 190 acres of which 100 acres were in the common field. He owned 36 acres near Addlestead Wood (Thirty Acres Barn area), 15 acres called The Horse Close just south of Barnett Wood Lane, Fraudings fields near the Ryebrook and a small area with his farmhouse at the south of Harriets Lane.

**Cornock, Samuel:** His name appears in various rent rolls starting with the small sum of 3s. 9d. for half a year's rent on Penders in 1691; as a copyholder paying quit rent in 1707 and his presumed heir, John Cornock, leasing Penders (12 acres) and land abutting of Knightsfield and Stagleys in 1726. His only sister Mary married John Pollett of Lewisham who in September 1730 surrendered Penders to the use of Thomas Beckford.

**Dackombe:** The first local association of this Dorset family occurred on the marriage of a member with Mary Wyke, their son Aquila being named after his maternal grandfather and great grandfather. This name was used for a further two generations after John Dackombe (c. 1690–1730); later members of the family became owners of the manor of Little Ashtead thus being landowners second only to the Howard lords of Great Ashtead (see an account by Gollin, 1977).

**Darcy, Edward:** A Groom of the Privy Chamber who with his wife Elizabeth was granted the manor in 1593. Two years later his wife and sons Robert and Christopher were again granted the manor for life which was in reality a lease as the State Paper Domestic (see references) records a rent of £25 16s. plus a fine of £10. The terrier of 1656 shows 106 acres being rented for £60 3s. 3d. by Lady Darcy, probably the wife of one of the sons mentioned.

**Downes, Elkanah:** The rector of Ashtead on the ejection of William King in 1662, the living being held until 1683. The Hearth Tax shows his house had five hearths compared with the nine of Penders where his brother Robert lived, the latter being a London merchant. In 1661 Robert accepted a yearly rent of £3 for "the next presentment and advowson of the rectory and parish church".

**Feilding, William (1669-1723):** A younger son of the Earl of Denbigh, he married in 1706 the widowed Lady Diana Howard (who was ten years his senior). He held the dual posts at Court of Groom of the Bedchamber and Clerk Comptroller of the Board of Green Cloth to George I and, through his wife, was elected M.P. for the pocket borough of Castle Rising, Norfolk. The joint names of husband and wife are to be found in the records of meetings of the court baron.

**Fle(a)ming, George (1667-1725):** Carried out the difficult task of farming the tithes for a period of twenty-five years. On his death his widow Grace surrendered to the lady of the manor the 16 acre property of Taleworth in the South Common Field.

**Hamelot, Peter (1661-1742):** A Huguenot refugee who became rector after William Duncomb in 1699 and held the living for over forty years. For a time he was tutor to the son of Thomas and Diana Howard to the latter of whom he leased the great tithes in 1704 and 1713, both for periods of three years. His table tomb is in St Giles' churchyard on the path to the school.

**Hilder, William:** Shown by Lawrence as in occupation of Ashtead Park Farm House in 1638; doubtless the former name of Hilders Lane, now Farm Lane, was called after him. At this time he leased 48 acres of copyhold for £26 8s. 5d. and died in 1650. His widow Hannah is referred to in many documents and is shown as paying rent of 12s. 8d. half yearly in 1691 and 1710. At the latter date she was sharing the property with Charles King, a mercer of Cobham, on whose death in 1731 his youngest son Edward, a butcher of Ingatestone, Essex, succeeded his father (Gollin, 1983).

**Howard:** The family name of the Earls of Arundel and Surrey and Dukes of Norfolk who were absentee landlords of the manor of Ashtead from 1563. During the period 1608-62 the courtesy title of Lord Maltravers (Matravers) was in general use and in 1646 Henry Maltravers had to pay the sum of £6,000 in order to secure release of his Ashtead lands. His father Thomas, died 1648, was responsible for having the map survey made by John Lawrence previously mentioned. Sir Robert Howard (1626-98) purchased the old manor in 1680 for £3,800 from his kinsman Henry 6th Duke of Norfolk, building a new house to the south-east in 1683. His son Thomas (1651-1701), a Teller of the Exchequer, married Lady Diana Newport in the same year. Their three sons and only daughter died young. (See under Newport for Lady Diana Howard.)

**King:** A family with Ashtead members since the early 14th century with a William King listed in the rent roll of 1543. For the small sum of 6s. 4d. he rented 30 acres including White House in Ottway's Lane; a relative of the same name was 'presented' in 1638 for depasturing pigs on the manorial waste. The death in Bedlem of John King, a carpenter occupying 22 acres in Ashtead was noted in 1669 and the association of Charles King of Cobham has been recorded under the entry for Hilder. The rector throughout the time of the Commonwealth and early Restoration years was Revd. William King who was almost certainly unrelated to the local family.

**Knightley: Sir Robert (1625-c. 1692):** was the son of William Knightley of Kingston and brother of Mary (1630-95) who married Aquila Wyke and then Sir Edward Broughton



(Gollin, 1977). The manor of Little Ashtead passed from Sir Robert to his grandson John. Manning and Bray record Sir Robert's ownership of farms at the White House and Old Court areas of the present Ottway's Lane.

**Maltravers:** See under Howard.

**Mathew(s):** An old local family with Richard entered as a copyholder in 1543 and four members in 1638 with Edward Mathews in occupation of 20 acres.

**Menheire:** William leased the manor of Little Ashtead in January 1665 for £70. One of the four persons listed as "Mr" in the Hearth Tax returns for May 1664, his house having nine hearths. From a terrier of his effects dated 10 June 1671 his estate was worth £300 with 120 acres "in the field".

**Mountford, Adam:** A regular member of the homage at the court baron, the distinctive, large initials "A M" are a feature of the proceedings. He was the occupier of the 13 acre Outons in 1730. It should be mentioned that a medieval family of de Mountford were lords of the manor before the de Frevilles but any connection with Adam is most unlikely.

**Newdigate, Francis:** Prior to 1573 had married the widowed Anne Duchess of Somerset who had been granted the manor in 1556. After the death of Francis, a kinsman, Henry Newdigate (1581-1629), laid claim to Little Ashtead but lost it to George Cole of Petersham. A wall tablet in St Giles' church bears Francis' arms—three bears' paws and a crescent. In 1638 a Richard Newdigate was paid £200 rent by Lord Maltravers.

**Newport, Lady Diana (1659-1732):** The daughter of Lord Francis Newport (later Earl of Bradford), she married Thomas Howard in 1683. Her dowry of £5,500 secured her the reversion of the manor. In 1706 she married William Feilding and they became joint lord and lady of the manor. She had a town house in St Stephens Court and late in Duke Street, north of Great George St. At her first husband's death in 1701 she kept detailed accounts of the manorial expenses. After her death the estate passed to Henry Bowes-Howard, Earl of Berkshire (1688-1757).

**Otway (Ottway):** Another family with early 15th century local records and supplying many members of the homage. The rent roll of 1543 records John paying 10s. for a pasture called Thomlettsfield (now Tomletts near the Ryebrook) and the adjacent Seamers for 5s.; Thomas and Edward with a tenement and messuage. In 1573 we have James, John and Edward Otway serving on the homage jury and the record of the death of Augustin. John Otway junior is noted as a copyholder of Taleworth in 1603 who had just died and paid 50s. rent on Dickes (Dukes' Hall, also near the Ryebrook) and meadowland. These passed to his brother Austin who in the same year was fined 10s. for feeding sheep in Northfield. In 1617 a mortgage for £60 was made between Geoffrey and John Otway for the Tomletts mentioned above. William and Jane Otway in 1634 surrendered Taleworth (alias Lee House) for the large mortgage of £540. In the same year we find William Otway fined 6s. 8d. for ploughing and sowing ½ acre of the common land without permission. From the invaluable Lawrence map details are given of the fields held in 1638 in central Ashtead by William, Edward and James; the Hearth Tax shows they lived in 1664 in a four-hearth, or medium sized, house. As a final entry for 1731, John Otway, churchwarden, appears as a subscriber to the Willoughby appeal described under that name.

**Page, William:** This man, with that of his wife Mary, a customary tenant in her own right, appears in most descriptions of the manor between 1683 and 1879. These were to record that the former Page copyholds had been bought out by the Howards in their extension of Ashtead Park. William is probably the most blatant offender for trespassing as he was fined for ploughing and sowing 12 acres in 1634 and 17 acres in 1638. However, he is best known for being the Farmer Page with whom Samuel Pepys in 1663 stayed on the site of Ashtead House in Farm Lane. William Page junior and Richard Page were in occupation of Merryalls (Merryhall) in Agates' Lane respectively in 1661 and 1696, the rent being 1s. 11d.

**Pepys (Peeps):** John, son of Jerome Pepys, in 1637 was a copyhold tenant of plots comprising 27 acres with a house near an orchard called Perrycroft, a plot near the marl pit Abbots' Pit and some strips in the common field. John Pepys was a distant cousin of the diarist Samuel who enjoyed eating mulberries there as a boy. Accounts of Samuel's visit near Headley Road in July 1667 have been given by Benger (1957, 1980). Two years after John Pepys' death in 1652, the estates passed to his son Edward who sold out to William Oglethorpe in 1656 who in turn found a purchaser in George Rouse in 1662 (see below).

**Quennell, Robert:** The rector during the early years of the Civil War who, by his death in 1643, was spared removal in favour of William King. Besides the parsonage near the south corner of Skinners Lane, he had a residence at Penders in Rectory Lane, a glebe and coppice of 36 acres together south of Barnett Wood Lane and a freehold of 18½ acres known as Seamers near the Ryebrook. This last is described as a *pitchell* which is a variant spelling of *pitchle* or small enclosure. His monumental inscription is near the chancel of St Giles'. His will had to be recorded as he lay dying from an apoplectic fit. A John Quennell with a mere 3 acres in the common field was perhaps a kinsman.

**Richbell, Thomas:** Recorded as a customary tenant paying 16s. 8d. rent on 24 acres in 1543 with his wife Emma renting 3 acres in the common fields for 8s. Two female members of this family were fined for trespassing viz. Jane in 1618 for letting sheep graze on the common and Elizabeth in 1634 for "ploughing the Common Downs". Michael Richbell rented 10 acres of copyhold in the terrier dated 1656.

**Rouse, George:** This man was mentioned by Samuel Pepys and was known as the Queen's Tailor; he bought Perrycroft in 1662 from Oglethorpe and was taxed there on ten hearths in 1664. The house was released to the lord of the manor in 1683 and two years later Rouse built the present headmaster's house (see under Beckford). In June 1705 there was a Decree in Chancery between Charlotte Rouse, widow of Felix Rouse, senior and John Rouse concerning Blakes Close, the former name for the site of the house mentioned above (S.R.O. 203/10/2).

**Shove, Edward:** A customary tenant of Ashtead and a wheelwright who surrendered a tenement and 5 acres to the use of John Butterfield of Stoke d'Abernon who lent Shove £100 in November 1726. His son Edward Shove, the younger so advanced himself as to take a twelve year lease of 23 acres in Ashtead in 1745—a big step from his father's position.

**Sims, Sims, Symes:** Many variant spellings of this name occur starting with Abraham Syms, a thatcher in 1693. A rent roll of 1707 list John and William among the names of 45 copyholders while in June 1723 John Symes surrendered land at the court baron. It should be mentioned that from 1673–84 the steward of the manor was Richard Symes who was unlikely to be related to the small yeomen that most of them were at this time. After a surrender by John Syms (signing as Sims), a gardener, in February 1725; the presentment did not take place until June 1731. This family remained in Ashtead for a long time with a member witnessing the Enclosure Award of 1838. From the Land Tax assessments from 1762–75 a William Symes is recorded as a maltster who would most likely be another family from John Syms of Ruxley Lane, Ewell, gent. who was also a customary tenant of Ashtead.

**Somerset, Duchess of:** see under Newdigate.

**Stydolph (Stydolf):** Sir Francis (1581–1656) was a member of a family which supported both sides in the Civil War. Besides having property in Mickleham and Headley, he had a freehold of some 38 acres near the Sheep Walk and the Cocoxland, the south-eastern corner of the parish. As a reward for his adherence to the Royalist cause, his son Richard (1628–76) was given a baronetcy at the Restoration. Francis' cousin William (1550–1601), on the other hand, had supported the Commonwealth side and so was required to pay the large sum of £1,746 as a so-called composition fee to secure title to his land. A recent paper by Poulter (1980) gives a good account of the family with a pedigree.

**Tyers, Thomas (1726–1787):** The son of Jonathan Tyers (d. 1767) who founded the famous Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens. The son's chief claim to fame rests on his friendship with Dr Johnson who describes him as "Tom Restless" in his 48th number of *The Idler*. Tyers' portrait and a sketch of what was believed to be his house in the Street appears in an article by Lowther (1970). This is now known to be in error as Tyers lived at Howard House in Parker's Hill; he was assessed for the sum of £3 16s. 0d. as Land Tax in 1798.

**Waterer:** One of the Ashtead families which has been studied in some depth enabling three consecutive generations to be itemised (Lowther, 1955); the names are all Roberts viz. died 1675, 1665–1728 and 1691–1708. Their modest one-hearthed dwelling near the old parsonage stood in 5½ acres east of Skinners Lane. Robert and Anne Waterer paid a fine (fee) of £7 on admission to the court baron in February 1661. This Anne was the daughter of Thomas Matthew who surrendered his holding to his son-in-law and daughter who was a widow by 1679. A later Robert Waterer took out two mortgages—for £53 8s. 6d. in 1715 and for £87 in 1726—on this same plot. Another member, Robert (1718–90), was described as a farmer in a list of Surrey freeholders; the last baptism was William in 1723.

**Whitlock, Humphrey:** An Ashtead butcher who in 1662 was charged with buying and selling livestock which was illegal for one of his trade which was confined to dealing with carcass meat. As the parish constable, he compiled the data for the Hearth Tax in 1664 which show that no less than 33 dwellings had only one hearth.

**Willoughby (Willowbee):** Thomas is best known locally as the farmer whose farm outbuildings, stores and implements were destroyed by fire in May 1731. Parishioners subscribed to a fund to help put him on his feet. The local history of Ashtead has followed Lowther in placing his house as Ashtead Park Farmhouse but this has been shown to be in error (Gollin, 1983), the building having been near Wilmerhatch on ground now occupied by the Marsden Nurseries (personal communication).

The writer is indebted to Mr D. Beasley of the Goldsmiths Company for kindly supplying details of John Ballott from the Court minutes (lacking the critical years 1579–92). He also has to thank his friend Geoffrey Gollin for helpful suggestions and information.

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## THE TITHE AWARDS OF ASHTEAD—1839 AND 1887

By R. A. LEVER

THE TWO events which must have had the most effect on Ashtead were the enclosure of the common or open fields in 1838 and the first tithe commutation of the whole parish in 1839, whereby payment to the rector was made in cash instead of the ancient method of crops. A number of later events which also influenced the life of the parish were the laying of the railway across the Common linking Epsom with Leatherhead in 1859, extensive sales of farmland for building in the 1850's and 1860's and the sale of the manor estate in 1879 which happened to be one of the wettest summers with poorest crop yields for many years. There was thus a need for a complete revision of the 1839 tithe and this duly followed in 1887. By the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836, representatives of the large and small landowners agreed to the necessary changes which resulted in a much more efficient system. The persons involved were Col. Fulk Greville Howard, Daniel Dackombe and the Revd William Legge with Joseph Syms, George King and William Pinnion.

An account of the earlier tithe carried out by the commissioner George Smallpeice, showing a value of £553, appeared in the local history of Ashtead (Lever, 1979) where only a passing reference was made to the revised tithe which forms the subject of this article. The following table compares details from a representative selection from the two apportionments many of which refer to parcels of only a few roods. The letters A, P and W refer respectively to arable, pasture and woodland comprising the land-use. Acreage is to the nearest half acre.

| LANDOWNERS 1839       | NAMES OF FIELDS etc.   | LANDOWNERS 1887          |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Col. Fulk G. Howard   |                        | Sir Thomas Lucas, Bart.  |
| 136 a.                | Mansion and grounds    | 143 a.                   |
| 101 a.                | Newton Wood (W)        | 104 a.                   |
| 14 a.                 | Ninwood Close (A)      | 14½ a.                   |
| 16 a.                 | Copthorne (A)          | 18 a.                    |
| 15 a.                 | Hanging Lands (A)      | 15½ a.                   |
| 75½ a.                | Seventy-five Acres (A) | 79 a.                    |
| 14 a.                 | Bush Piece (A)         | 22 a.                    |
| 6 a.                  | Janes Field (A)        | 12 a.                    |
| 8 a.                  | Lower Bury Field (A)   | 8 a.                     |
| 11 a.                 | Upper Bury Field (A)   | 11 a.                    |
| 511 a.                | The Common             | 518 a.                   |
| 60 a.                 | The Great Meadow (P)   | Henry C. Boyes 64½ a.    |
| 19 a.                 | The Nineteen Acres (A) | 17 a.                    |
| 6 a.                  | Great Murreys (A)      | Alexander C. Gleig 6½ a. |
| 9 a.                  | Great Stagleys (A)     | John Hackblock 9 a.      |
| 25 a.                 | Hop Garden (A)         | Roger Cunliffe 23 a.     |
| Daniel Dackombe 16 a. | Addlestead Wood (W)    | Sir Thos. Lucas 16½ a.   |
| 10 a.                 | Old Court (A)          | George Masterman 14½ a.  |
| 6 a.                  | Little Stagleys (A)    | John Hackblock 6½ a.     |
| 25½ a.                | Windmill Hill (A)      | Roger Cunliffe 27 a.     |
|                       |                        | 25.3 inches to 1 mile.   |

Scale of tithe map: 6.8 inches to 1 mile

ERRATA TO TABLE IN ASHTEAD HISTORY, page 152:

Great Murreys (248), for 16a. 1r. 12p., read 6a. 1r. 12p.

Addlestead Wood (36), for 6a. 0r. 4p., read 16a. 0r. 4p.

All the documents and maps concerned with both tithes are at the Public Record Office, Kew registered as I.R. 29/34/6. The diocesan copy of the 1839 tithe at the Surrey Record Office, Kingston has no reference number.

A comparison of the two returns shows that, whereas in 1839 only two main landowners are listed, this had changed by 1887 to a large number of smaller men of whom six appear in the table. The acreage held by Col. Howard was nearly 1,700 acres but that by his Victorian successor, Sir Thomas Lucas, was only 767 acres; these figures are out of the parish total of 2,500 acres. The net effect of these changes with the loss of acres of farmland, hedgerows and shaws was to alter the entire landscape of the parish.

Brief biographical notes are given below on those new landowners who appeared on the scene nearly a century ago. The data come mainly from census returns and the local history.

John Hackblock was an enterprising developer who from his start as a tanner's son bought large blocks of land in Ashtead, was one of the directors of the old Epsom and Leatherhead Railway and built a small hotel in the parish along the turnpike to Dorking. For a full account of his activities, especially development in the 1850's and 1860's, the reader is referred to an article by Gollin (1982). Hackblock died in 1877 leaving his Ashtead property in trust to his four married daughters.

Colonel Alexander Cameron Gleig of the Royal Artillery lived in succession at Parsons Mead, New Purchase Farm (now Murreys Court) and near the former polo ground along the Dorking Road. He left the parish to live at Claygate and died at East Molesley in 1922 at the age of ninety-nine. The local history errs in using the initial B. for his second christian name (pp. 92, 229).

Roger Cunliffe was the lord of the manor of Headley but owned property in Ashtead both near the Chalk Pit (Abbot's Pit) and along the Dorking Road in the Warren area in addition to the two 25 acres odd shown in the table. His total Ashtead holdings were 280 acres in 1887 for which the sum of £14,300 was paid. At this period plots of from one to five acres were being sold at the price of £300 to £400 per acre for the erection of residences. Cunliffe owned a plot planted as a hop garden, the only reference seen to this crop in the parish.

Sir Thomas Lucas, Bart. bought the lordship from Lt Col Ponsoby Bagot in 1879 and made extensive alterations to the manor house and grounds. He lived in Ashtead for only ten years and died in 1902 aged eighty. The baronetcy carries with it the name "of Ashtead Park" still in use by the present holder.

Henry Cowell Boyes was an absentee landlord living in Weybridge and owner of the Great Meadow with the two acres of Carter's Grove in its midst. Boyes' name appears in the rectorial tithes for 1882.

George Joseph Masterman was a former owner of Merryhall in Agate's Lane. From the press report of the 1879 sale it is seen that he paid £440 for a property fronting Skinner's Lane now known as Little Orchard. Masterman trained race horses at Epsom; he died in 1898, aged 51.

It is always worthwhile to seek additional evidence in an account of this nature and the agricultural returns from the former Board of Agriculture supply such data. The acreage under wheat in Ashtead in 1866 was 291 acres which by 1886 had fallen to 80 acres; similarly turnips and swedes were respectively 161 and 96 acres. Livestock also diminished with totals of sheep falling from 844 to 531 with horses at 111 in 1869 but only 51 in 1886. A glance at Willatts' maps (1933), showing arable and woodland in 1840 and 1887 demonstrates the great changes between the two dates. Population, on the other hand, as seen from the relevant census returns of 1841 and 1891, more than doubled—from 618 to 1,351.

More generally, Stevenson (1809) stated that while untithed farmland in Surrey fetched more than 20s. an acre, comparable land still due for tithe was worth only 13s. an acre. The

difference being attributed to the farmer in the latter instance "feeling cramped in his exertions and improvements".

The title page of the 1887 tithe bears the explanatory note that it "entirely supercedes the maps referred to as the original apportionments" and it is clear from the data above that by the year of the Golden Jubilee Ashtead had already moved from being a mainly farming community to a residential one. The ominous expression "well adapted for building purposes" appeared in the catalogue of lots in the manor sale of 1879 while Baker's Meadow near West Farm was described as "suitable for the erection of cottages".

The writer expresses his thanks to Geoffrey Gollin not only for kindly lending his transcription of the second tithe but also for supplying data on parish history. Acknowledgement is also due to Lord Cunliffe who kindly made available particulars of the local holdings of his kinsman Roger as recorded by the estate agents White & Sons of Dorking.

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# LEATHERHEAD & DISTRICT LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

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| Subscriptions .. .. .                                    | 1 143.00                          | 1 229.00                              |
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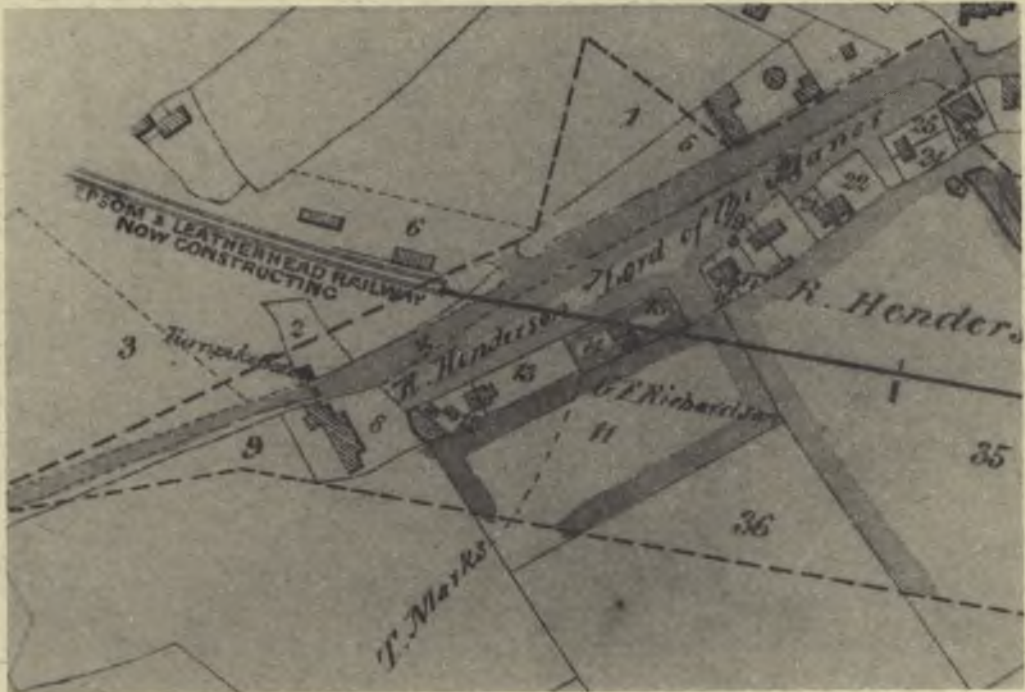
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29th January 1986



1858 railway plan, Kingston Road, Leatherhead

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