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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEATHERHEAD & DISTRICT
LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY



1-26

VOL. 4 No. 1

1977

1-26

SECRETARIAL NOTES

THE FOLLOWING Lectures and Visits were arranged during 1977:—

January 14th	Lecture: "The Origins of Leatherhead", by W. J. Blair.
February 18th	Lecture: "The History of Stoke D'Abernon", by the Reverend H. L. Waterson.
March 18th	THE 30TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.
April 22nd	Lecture: "Through Ireland by water and some lost towns", by L. A. Edwards.
May 14th	Visit to Betchworth House, by kind permission of Major-General E. H. Goulburn. Leader: E. S. Barnwell.
July 2nd	Visit to Shere village. Leaders: Members of Shere and Gomshall Local History Society.
September 10th	Visit (repeat) to Betchworth House. Leader: E. S. Barnwell.
September 17th	Visit to Guildford. Leader: G. H. Underwood.
October 14th	The Dallaway Public Lecture: "Some aspects of the History of Gardening", by Dr. John Harvey, F.S.A., F.R.S.L., F.S.G., at City of London Freeman's School, Ashtead.
November 18th	Lecture: "The River Thames", by R. Wykes of the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society.
December 2nd	Leatherhead Historical Miscellany. Contributions by members.

Number 10 of Volume 3 of the *Proceedings* was issued during the year.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Held at the Council Offices on 18th March 1977

THE REPORT of the Executive Committee and the Accounts for the year 1976 were adopted and approved. Officers of the Society were elected. The Accounts for the year 1976 are printed on page iii of the cover.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1977

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(Co-opted) R. A. LEVER, M. SNELGROVE

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CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Occasional Notes	2
A Military Holding in Twelfth Century Leatherhead. W. J. BLAIR	3
The early Manorial records of Leatherhead. W. J. BLAIR Part V. Five Court Rolls of Pachenesham Magna	12
A Survey of Churchyard Monuments in the Leatherhead Area. W. J. BLAIR Part V. Leatherhead (continued) and Mickleham	19
Some Documentary Items on Natural History of Ashtead. R. A. LEVER	25
Secretarial Notes	on cover ii
Accounts	on cover iii

Illustrations:

Charter of grant by Margaret de Montfichet to Amfrid son of Fulk, <i>circa</i> 1170	on page 11
Map of southern half of Leatherhead parish illustrating the first article above	facing page 6
Churchyard Monuments. Leatherhead and Mickleham	on pages 21 and 22
Seal of John son of Elias atte Crouche of Leatherhead 1316 (colophon)	on cover iv

OCCASIONAL NOTES

TURNPIKE TOLL HOUSE BETWEEN ASHTEAD AND LEATHERHEAD

The mention of a tollhouse in the article by F. B. Bengier (Vol. 2, No. 7, 1963, p. 207 of these *Proceedings*) and the paper by D. F. Renn (*Proceedings*, Vol. 3, No. 6, 1972, p. 159) gave an incentive to locate the tollhouse between Ashtead and Leatherhead referred to by J. E. Smith in his article regarding the boundary of Ashtead parish in the *Ashtead Parish Magazine*, May 1902, in which he quotes from the cartouche on John Laurence's survey map of 1638 the boundaries of that part of the manor as

“from thence to the Southfeild of Ashtead and so all along the hedge to Pibble Lane . . .

And to the highway, from alonge the higeway [*sic*] to River Crossehill”^c

J. E. Smith's footnote (e) is

The incline on the Leatherhead road near the disused toll house.

I have obtained a photostat of the Ordnance Survey Map (6 inch to the mile) Surveyed 1867 Engraved 1871. This shows clearly at a distance of 440 yards west from the cross-roads, Grange Road—Ermyrn Way—and the main turnpike road, a small building marked “Leatherhead TP”. It is on the south side of the road and on a modern O.S. map would be due south of The Knoll at the By-Pass Roundabout.

G. J. GOLLIN.

Older residents of Leatherhead will remember this tollhouse which was demolished at the time of the construction of the Leatherhead By-Pass Road.

EDITOR.

EDMUND TYLNEY'S QUARREL WITH SIR THOMAS VINCENT OF STOKE D'ABERNON

We bring to the attention of readers an article by Professor W. R. Streitberger, *A Letter from Edmund Tylney to Sir William More*, in the current issue of *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, Vol. LXXI, pp. 225 *et seq.* The letter to Sir William More of Loseley bitterly complains of the behaviour of Vincent both in regard to a licence granted by Tylney to a local carrier and concerning innuendos made against Tylney as an assessor of the Lay Subsidy. The actual letter, among the Loseley MSS., is reproduced.

F. B. B.

ANOTHER MILESTONE OF THE GUILDFORD TURNPIKE

The exceptional summer of 1976 led to many archaeological discoveries. The recent results of aerial survey, including some in the Leatherhead area, were described by Mr. John Hampton, F.S.A., in his Dallaway Lecture.

On a much more modest note, the dying-back of the hedge and the erosion of the underlying earth bank during the drought, led to the partial exposure of one of the two “missing” milestones of the Leatherhead to Guildford turnpike in Merrow parish (*Proceedings*, Vol. 3, No. 6, pp. 179–181). The stone had fallen on its side (towards Leatherhead) and abutted on the carriageway, where it could have damaged (or been damaged by) traffic. Through the kindness of Mr. D. F. Bristow, the County Area Engineer, and his staff, the stone was removed from its perilous position and re-erected some 200 yards further east, in the grass verge on the north side of the road beside the lane to Temple Court, Clandon Park.

D. F. RENN.

WILD GEESE

The autumnal flight of skeins of wild geese over this district in recent years has been one of the more spectacular sights of wild life. The birds are probably in passage from their summer grazing grounds in northern Russia to winter quarters along Britain's western coasts. This year, for the first time, a gaggle of about one hundred descended to feed in a stubble field at Little Bookham.

F. B. B.

A MILITARY HOLDING IN TWELFTH-CENTURY LEATHERHEAD: BOCKETT FARM AND THE ORIGINS OF PACHENESHAM PARVA

By W. J. BLAIR

FROM the later middle ages onwards manorial records provide a rich source for reconstructing the topography of English estates. Evidence earlier than the end of the thirteenth century, however, is much harder to come by. Domesday Book, and the charters that constitute our principal source for the succeeding two centuries, normally quantify land-holdings in large, imprecise units which can seldom be interpreted as geographical realities on a modern map.

A small twelfth-century estate in Leatherhead whose physical form has been established with reasonable precision is thus rather exceptional. Property for which a deed of *c.* 1170 survives can be identified in a rental of *c.* 1300 by correlating the land with outgoing rents mentioned in both documents. Calculations of some complexity are needed, but since the rental lists the holdings in great detail we can reconstruct a much fuller picture of the estate originally granted than the charter itself provides. This paper will describe the property as it appears respectively in the charter and in the rental, demonstrate the link between the two documents, and finally assess the wider significance of the results thus obtained.

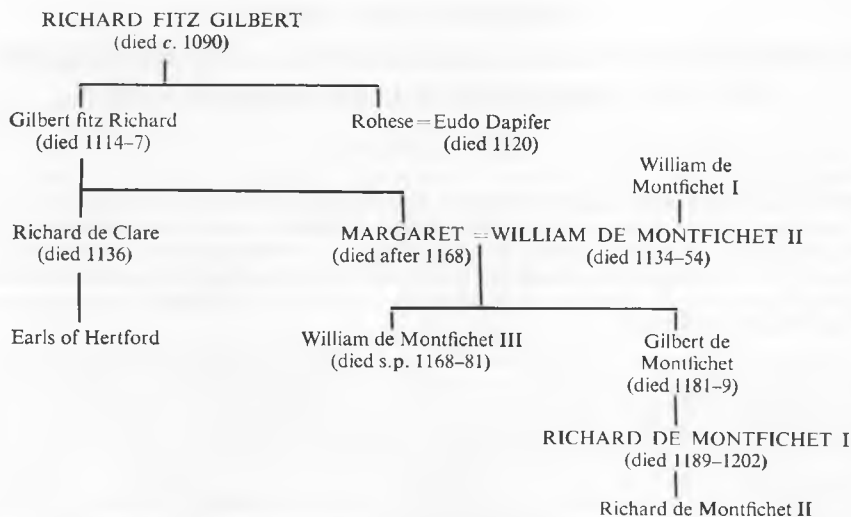
The parish of Leatherhead is roughly hourglass-shaped, with the town sited centrally on a main west-east road. South-eastwards, on fertile land following the dip-slope of the Downs, lay in the middle ages the intensively farmed common field. West of this, crossing the river and sweeping up towards Fetcham, is a large block of ancient enclosures, and around the southern edge of the cultivated land lie the high, open Downs which in recent times have served for little beyond rough sheep-pasture. The northern half of the parish consisted entirely of enclosures, ascending to the heavy clay of the wooded commons.

In the north were the settlement and demesne of Pachenesham Magna, with scattered properties in the town and common field. The home-farm of Thorncroft, the other large manor of the parish, lay south of the town on the west side of the Mole (see map), though a block of demesne on the Ashtead boundary and many holdings in the common field also belonged to this estate. Pachenesham Magna and Thorncroft are the only Leatherhead manors mentioned by name in Domesday Book, but from early times the parish contained the small independent estate of "Randalls" or Pachenesham Parva. It is with Pachenesham Parva that we are mainly concerned here, though as a background to its origins something must first be said of Thorncroft's earlier history.

In 1086 Thorncroft was held by the wealthy magnate Richard fitz Gilbert, and from him, as the pedigree overleaf shows, it descended by marriage to a minor baronial family, the Montfichets of Essex.¹

In *c.* 1190 Richard de Montfichet I sold Thorncroft to John de Cheresburc, a Wiltshire knight, from whom it was bought many years later by Ela countess of Warwick and her husband Philip Basset. Finally, in 1266, Henry III's great chancellor Walter de Merton acquired the manor as an endowment for his "house of scholars", soon to become one of Oxford's earliest colleges.

It was not, however, the whole of Domesday Thorncroft that passed to Walter, and light is thrown on the descent of the property during the intervening years by two important twelfth-century charters still preserved at Merton College, both printed here with translations in the appendix. The later of the two is Richard de Montfichet's grant to John de Cheresburc, which describes the manor as "all my land of Leatherhead excepting the service



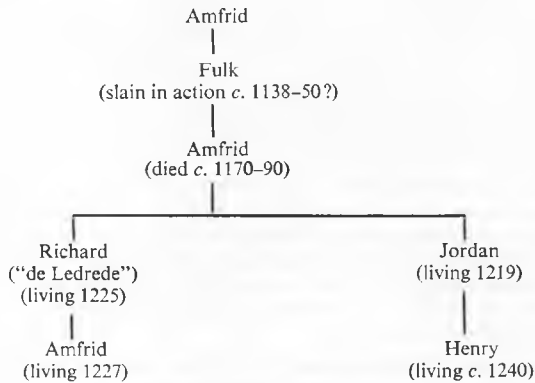
of Richard son of Amfrid". This reservation is explained by the earlier charter, a grant made in c. 1170 to Amfrid son of Fulk of Thorncroft by Richard's mother Margaret, the widow of William de Montfichet II and granddaughter of Richard fitz Gilbert (Plate I).²

Margaret de Montfichet confirms to Amfrid half a hide of land in the manor of Thorncroft and a mill, which had been held by his father Fulk son of Amfrid, at a rent of 25s. p.a. payable to herself and her heirs. She further grants him a hide, and a virgate in Apelderle, which together are to render 5s. to the Templars and a sparrowhawk to herself and her heirs yearly. Fulk had been slain in William de Montfichet's service, and since William himself was dead by the early 1150s it seems likely that Fulk fell during the civil strife of Stephen's reign. The original half-hide was thus a separate military holding dating back at least to the second quarter of the twelfth century. Of the remaining land, the hide had been held jointly by four men (probably brothers, for they shared the surname of de Punesherst), but Amfrid himself held the virgate in demesne. All the property listed was therefore alienated from Thorncroft by the late twelfth century and afterwards descended as a separate estate.

As Richard de Montfichet's charter shows, the holding had passed by c. 1190 to Amfrid's son Richard, and the family occasionally appears in the early thirteenth century. A Chessington deed of c. 1225 is witnessed by Richard son of Anfrid and Jordan his brother,³ while in 1219 Jordan son of Amfrid was defendant in a fine concerning land at Leatherhead.⁴ In 1227 Henry son of Jordan appointed Amfrid son of Richard (presumably his cousin) as his attorney in a Leatherhead lawsuit, and a local deed of c. 1240 mentions Henry's land in the parish.⁵ More important is a record of litigation in 1225: "William de Appelderle seeks against the Master of the Knights Templars, whom Richard de Ledrede called to warranty and who warranted to him, one hide of land with appurtenances in Ledrede as his right, whereof Cole his ancestor was *etc.* And the Master came and defended his right, and called to warranty therein Richard de Monte Fich[et]".⁶ This clearly refers to the hide owing 5s. to the Templars which Margaret de Montfichet had added to Amfrid's holding, and the "Richard de Ledrede" who called upon the Master of the Templars to support his claim was almost certainly the same man as Richard son of Amfrid. William de Appelderle was the head of one of Leatherhead's most important medieval families, and it seems at least

possible that the ancestor “Cole”, on whose former ownership of the land his claim was based, was none other than the Cola listed in Domesday Book as the pre-1066 lord of Thorncroft. If so, we have here a most striking example of an aristocratic Saxon family largely dispossessed after the Conquest but managing to survive into the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, probably, as their name “de Appelderle” suggests, as tenants on a part of their old estate⁷

On the foregoing information we may construct the following pedigree for Amfrid’s family:



The lawsuit was postponed and no further record of it has been traced, but later evidence, as will be shown, suggests that Richard de Ledrede kept possession of the land. Thereafter the estate passes out of view, to reappear nearly a century later in the recently published manorial records of Pachenesham Parva.

From at least as early as 1281,⁸ this manor was held by one John de Ledrede. Apparently dying in 1326,⁹ he was succeeded by his daughter’s son John, then a minor in wardship and probably to be identified with the John Randolff who first appears as lord of Pachenesham Parva in 1333.¹⁰ John Randolff’s death was reported at a Thorncroft court of 2nd August 1350,¹¹ and his son William, who then inherited the estate as a minor, was still in possession in 1388.¹² The estate’s later name of “Randalls” was clearly derived from this family, but after the early fifteenth century they seem to disappear, and we are not concerned here with the subsequent history of the manor¹³ until, in 1753, it was purchased by Earl Tyrconnel. The 1782 survey of Leatherhead,¹⁴ together with a schedule compiled when Tyrconnel conveyed the property to Louis Montolieu six years later,¹⁵ give a clear picture of Randalls as it then existed.

The extant medieval records of Pachenesham Parva are confined to a few stray rentals and court rolls, but the earliest rental¹⁶ is luckily a very detailed survey of tenant land and demesne with all field-names given. This shows that in c. 1300 the smallholdings included a few compact fields and miscellaneous properties scattered about the parish, but mostly consisted of strips distributed between named (though now normally unidentifiable) locations in the common field, often accompanied by messuages and curtilages. The demesne, however, is divided into sections headed “at Pachenesham” (totalling 115 acres) and “at Leatherhead” (144 acres), and this impression of two separate blocks is reinforced by a reference to a fishpond “at Stinecompe between my two fees”. Outgoing rents can be matched with all this land to reveal the tenurial composition of the estate.

The demesne "at Pachenesham" is undoubtedly represented by Tyrconnel's eighteenth-century freehold of Randalls in the northern half of the parish, as shown on a map prepared by Mr. J. H. Harvey:¹⁷ of the field-names listed in c. 1300, certainly four and perhaps a further three reappear there in the 1788 schedule. Some small plots fell within the boundaries of Pachenesham Magna and may have formed part of it during the middle ages, but we may justifiably conclude that the main block of eighteenth-century Randalls was more or less identical with the Pachenesham Parva home-farm of c. 1300. The outgoing rents show that three small parcels of this demesne (perhaps outliers) were held separately, but the bulk is covered by an entry stating that the lord "owes to Sir John d'Abernoun, for all the surplus revenue of his tenement of Pachenesham, yearly . . . 2s., and suit of court". This supports the unreferenced statement of the *Victoria County History*¹⁸ that the Randalls estate formed part of the lordship of the d'Abernons, mesne tenants of the honours of Clare and Warenne in nearby Fetcham and Stoke, and confirmation is provided by the fact that in 1326 Sir John d'Abernon held the wardship of John de Leddrede's heir.¹⁹ The origins of the Randalls home-farm are thus probably linked with the d'Abernon lands on the Fetcham bank of the river, rather than with Leatherhead parish and Pachenesham Magna.

This only accounts, however, for one part of the estate as existing in c. 1300: we are left with the "Leatherhead" demesne and the tenant land. Outgoing rents to Walter de Thorpe²⁰ and other petty overlords account for smallholdings totalling 49 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, 7 messuages, 3 curtilages and half a field, which thus appear as piecemeal acquisitions rather than part of a more ancient homogeneous estate. The same applies to 25 demesne acres on the Downs which were held of Netley Abbey. For the bulk of the estate, however, a different and much more interesting origin is indicated.

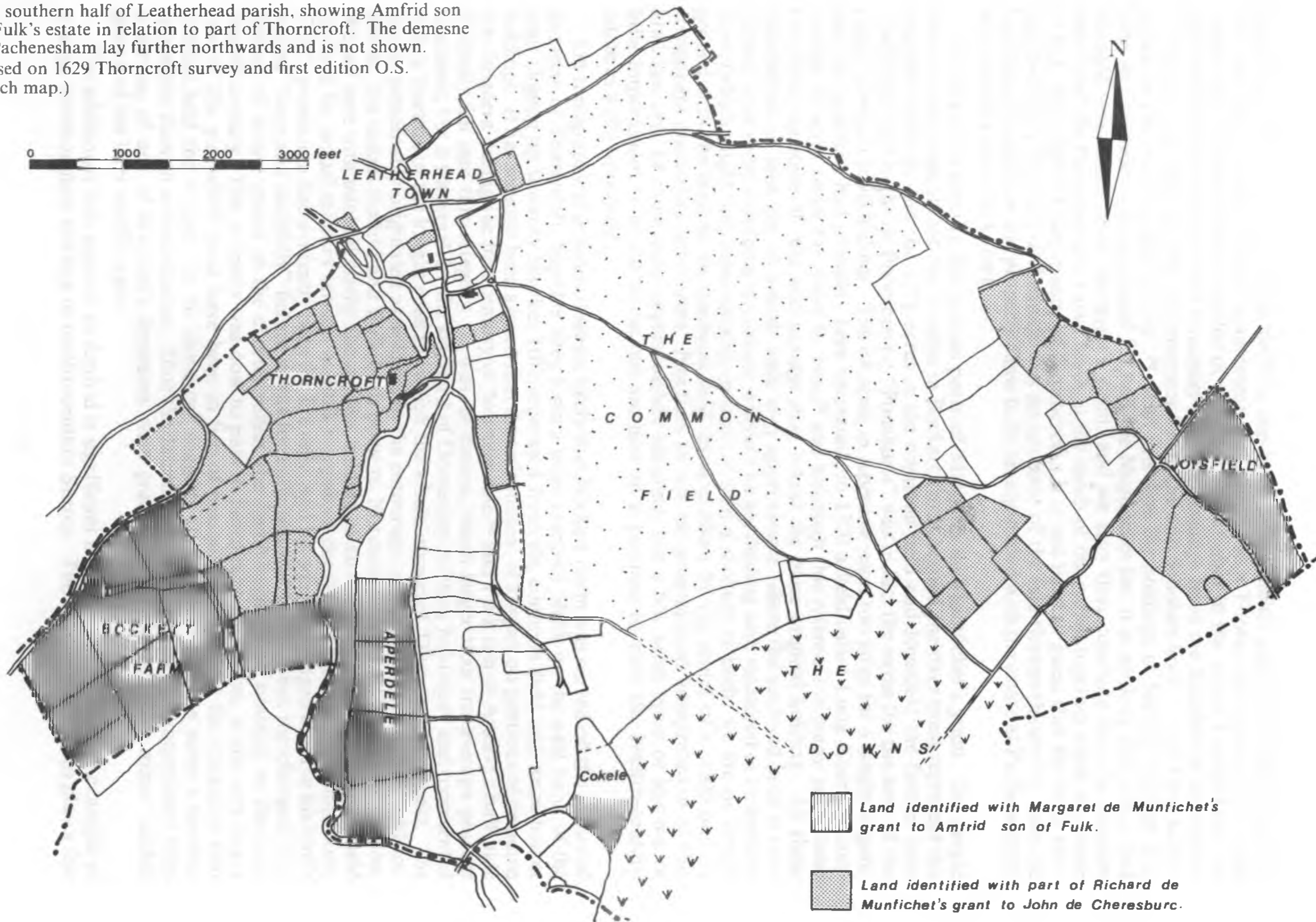
Of the 119 demesne acres "at Leatherhead" in c. 1300, 64 lay in Aperdele and the remaining 55 in other named fields. This land clearly corresponds to the 129 arable acres "beyond the water next to Thorncroft and in Aperdele" in a terrier of c. 1330.²¹ Aperdele is identifiable, through the Pachenesham Magna court books, as the fields south of the town on the east bank of the river marked as "Aprils" on the 1782 map. If the remainder was "beyond the water next to Thorncroft" while still lying in Leatherhead parish, it can only be identified with the modern Bockett Farm immediately south of Thorncroft on the west side of the Mole; in c. 1300 the field-names here were la Purcrofte, la Bochard, la Westrudene and la Huldiacre, and the second of these is clearly the origin of the modern name. This large block had been leased off to Nicholas Slifeld by 1383²² and no sign of its early connection with Randalls has been traced in later records, but it seems clear that in c. 1300 Bockett Farm and the land eastwards from it between the river and the present Dorking Road had been demesne of Pachenesham Parva (see map).

The remaining tenant holdings comprised 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ common field acres, 10 messuages, 3 curtilages, a croft, a mill, a fishpond, a tenement, some meadow, half a small field, and a large field called Joyesfeld with adjoining crofts. This last, which is known from a later rental to have contained 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres,²³ was released from its rent by William Randolff in 1388²⁴ and appears as "Joyce Field" on the 1841 tithe-map; it lies in the block of enclosures on the slopes of the Downs eastwards from the common field (see map).

The tenurial origin of all this property is revealed by the two remaining notes of outgoing rents. These state that the lord John de Leddrede "holds a field called Apperdele and owes for this yearly to the Temple at London 5s", and "he also owes to the heirs of Monfichet, for all the surplus revenue from the tenements of Leatherhead, yearly 26s 6d".

The correspondence of these entries with the charter is clear beyond all possibility of doubt. In c. 1170 Margaret de Montfichet granted to Amfrid son of Fulk half a hide, a hide, and a virgate in Apelderle, at a total rent of 25s. and a sparrowhawk to herself and her heirs and 5s. to the Templars; just over a century later John de Leddrede held 119 acres in Bockett Farm and Aperdele, 127 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres in the common field and Joyesfeld, and miscellaneous

The southern half of Leatherhead parish, showing Amfrid son of Fulk's estate in relation to part of Thorncroft. The demesne at Pachenesham lay further northwards and is not shown.
 (Based on 1629 Thorncroft survey and first edition O.S. 6-inch map.)



(N.B. A large number of scattered strips in the common field belong to each category.)

properties, at a total rent of 26s. 6d.²⁵ to the heirs of Monfichet and 5s. to the Templars. The final proof is provided by a statement of the jurors at a Thorncroft court in 1281 that "John de Leddrede holds a half-fee of the fee of Munfychet in the vill of Leatherhead, of which half-fee the lord earl of Gloucester demands scutage from the Scholars of the House of Merton; and they say that the tenement which the said Scholars hold . . . has been accustomed to pay only for half the fee".²⁶ If at this date the holdings of Merton College and John de Leddrede each accounted for half the Montfichet fee, it is unlikely that either had changed very much since Margaret's grant, and we may thus conclude that the Merton estate and the Pachenesham Parva lands in the south of the parish together made up, more or less, the original Clare manor of Thorncroft. It is not hard to guess that the early thirteenth-century Richard de Ledrede was an ancestor of the late thirteenth-century John de Leddrede, though how his property came to be amalgamated with the estate at Pachenesham will probably never be known.

It remains to identify the various parts of Margaret de Montfichet's grant. On simple area, it seems logical that the 55 acres in Bockett Farm beyond the river must represent the original half-hide, and the 127¼ acres in the common field and Joyesfeld the further hide which belonged to the de Puneshursts; "Ponshurst" was in fact the name for the area of the parish in which Joyesfeld lies. The 64 acres in Aperdele seem too large for a single virgate, and the land-unit had probably been increased; in 1370 a field called Long Aperdele containing 30 acres owed the same 5s. rent,²⁷ and although this reference is many years later the direct equation of rent and acreage may reveal the basic original holding. All these calculations of area are, of course, only very approximate where the enclosed land is concerned, since there is nothing to indicate whether we are dealing with measured or customary acres (which might vary considerably in size) or with a mixture of both; we are on firmer ground with the land in the common field, broken down by the rental of c. 1300 into its component customary acre strips. Needless to say, no geographical interpretation of this kind can ever be more than approximately accurate, but a few acres more or less are of little importance: in broad terms, we are now in a position to view the twelfth-century estate as a physical reality.

On topographical grounds it seems likely that Bockett Farm was carved off the manorial demesne of Thorncroft: together they form a large compact block on the west bank of the river sloping up towards Hawkes Hill, separated from the common field and main tenant holdings. It has recently been argued that the enfeoffment of knights on portions of demesne was frequent during the first century of Norman rule,²⁸ and Fulk son of Amfrid's half-hide evidently fell into this category. It was, of course, much larger than the average peasant tenement, but it was small by the standard of Domesday military holdings²⁹ and represented only a fraction of the knight's fee for which the whole manor of Thorncroft was held. The family presumably originated as soldiers in the entourage of either the Clares or the Montfichets: the names Amfrid and Fulk both point to Norman rather than English extraction. We see here with unusual clarity the modest holding of an ordinary man-at-arms who held his land for actual military service, as Fulk's apparent death in battle strikingly illustrates. Fulk's possession had evidently been for life only, and his son was obliged to serve his lord's widow "long and faithfully" before it was formally restored to him; but the changed conditions of tenure stated in the charter reflect the family's changing position in the later twelfth century. The property was now to pass in hereditary succession, at the very heavy rent of 25s. p.a. which must have been in lieu of personal service, and the statement that Amfrid held the virgate "in his demesne" suggests that he had become more a resident proprietor than an armed retainer. Thus the descendants of a man-at-arms maintained from a portion of one of his lord's demesnes were gradually transformed into minor landed gentry of the later middle ages.

The additional hide granted to Amfrid is significant as an unusually detailed example of a large common-field holding in twelfth-century Surrey. The total of 127¼ acres plus a few

minor properties comes very close to the conventional 120-acre hide of the early medieval taxation system, and it is interesting that a quarter of this land lay in the one large enclosure of Joyesfeld, with the remainder consisting of scattered strips. The statement that four de Puneshersts held this hide shows that the practice of joint inheritance survived in the area well into the twelfth century, with relations farming in common a family holding that was later passed on intact to its new owner. If this was often the effect of division between co-heirs, it helps to explain why so many early medieval estates remained entire over long periods despite the custom of partition.

The virgate in Aperdele was a sizable block of land, even if its original extent was indeed no more than 30 acres. This is the conventional area of a fiscal virgate, but it bears curiously little relation to the 13-acre "virgates" into which, as both the Thorncroft and the Pachenesham Parva records indicate, the common field was once divided. We may possibly glimpse here the imposition of standardised hides and virgates upon an older, more localised and more idiosyncratic system of landholding, but we must wait for work on other Surrey parishes to throw light on this intriguing and difficult problem.

What this paper most clearly demonstrates, perhaps, is the importance of detailed topographical work in interpreting the records of early medieval rural society. Documents such as Margaret de Montfichet's grant to Amfrid son of Fulk are in themselves interesting and informative, but their significance is far greater when the estates with which they deal can be traced with accuracy in the modern landscape.

I am grateful to the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, and to Dr. J. R. L. Highfield the Librarian, for permission to publish the Montfichet charters. Comments by my father and Miss Elizabeth Gue have helped to clarify the argument in several places.

NOTES

1. For the sources of the pedigree see J. H. Round, *Feudal England* (London, 1895), pp. 468–73; Miss Fry, "Some account of Robert Gernon and his successors, the barons Montfichet", *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, V (1873), pp. 183–91.
2. It is hard to account for the fact that this charter, which grants land *away* from the Merton manor, should be preserved among the Merton muniments. Both deeds were evidently at Merton by 1288/9, when the Leatherhead section of the College's *Liber Ruber* lists them as "two old charters, one with a broken seal".
3. Merton Muniment 944.
4. P.R.O. CP(1) 225/4(25).
5. *Cal. Rot. Litt. Claus.* II, 210b; Merton Muniment 644.
6. *Curia Regis Rolls*, XII, No. 1254.
7. Compare the cases discussed in F. M. Stenton, "English families and the Norman Conquest", *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society* 4th ser. XXVI (1944), pp. 6–8, 10–11.
8. See note 26.
9. See note 19.
10. W. J. Blair, "Three rentals of Pachenesham Parva", *Proceedings* III, 8 (1974), pp. 218–23.
11. Merton Muniment 5791.
12. See note 24.
13. For which see *V.C.H. Surrey* III, pp. 296–7; *Proceedings* II, 3 (1959), pp. 76–83.
14. Transcript in Society's archives, W 8.
15. P.R.O. C54/6847; transcript in Society's archives, W 36A.
16. *Proceedings* III, 8 (1974), pp. 224–33.
17. *Proceedings* I, 2 (1948), p. 9; see also J. H. Harvey, "'The Mounts', Pachesham—an historical note", *Proceedings* I, 1 (1947), pp. 9–11.
18. *III*, p. 296.
19. British Library Add. Charter 5590.
20. Then the mesne tenant of Pachenesham Magna: this land is stated to have been held of "the king's fee", and some of it is almost certainly identifiable in the Pachenesham Magna rentals.
21. *Proceedings* III, 8 (1974), p. 240.
22. *Proceedings* III, 9 (1975), p. 272.
23. *Ibid.*, p. 268.

24. P.R.O. E326/7430: charter of William Randolf.
25. Presumably the sparrowhawk was commuted for 1s. 6d.
26. Merton Muniment 5781 *m.* 2: "Johannes de Leddrede tenet medietatem feodi de feodo de Munfychet in villa de Leddrede, de quo dimidio feodo dominus comes Glovern' petit scutagium de Scolaribus domus de Merton"; et dicunt quod tenementum quod dicti Scolares tenent . . . nunquam solebat solvere nisi pro dimidio feodo tamen".
27. *Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous*, III, No. 771.
28. Sally Harvey, "The knight and knight's fee in England", *Past and Present* 49 (1970), pp. 22-4.
29. *Ibid.* p. 15; only a quarter of the knights listed in 1086 had less than $\frac{1}{4}$ hide.

APPENDIX

MARGARET DE MONTFICHET'S GRANT TO AMFRID SON OF FULK, c. 1170 (Merton Muniment 633)

Text

Marg(areta) de Mu(n)fich(et) omnibus amicis suis et hominibus Gallicis et Anglicis tam futuris quam presentibus salutem. Sciatis quod dominus meus W(illelmus) de Munfich(et) in moriente suo precipit mihi in fide quam ei debui et rogavit me devote per amorem qui inter nos exstiterat ut redderem heredibus Fulconis filii Amfridi de Thorncroft servicium Fulconis qui occisus fuerat in servicio et pro servicio suo, quod ei pepigi in fidelitate mea pro salute anime sue. Idcirco ad omnium noticiam virorum volo pervenisse quod quia Amfridus filius predicti Fulc(onis) diu mihi et fideliter servivit, memor petitionis domini mei W(illelmi) de Munfich(et) et de assensu Gileb(erti) filii mei, dedi et concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi pro salute anime domini mei iamdicto Amfrido filio Fulc(onis) et heredibus suis totam hereditatem F(ulconis) patris sui, scilicet dimidiam hidam terre in manerio de Thorncroft et molendinum cum omnibus pertinentiis. Tenend(am) de me et heredibus meis ipsi et heredibus suis hereditarie libere et quiete, reddendo annuatim pro omni servicio xxv solidos ad quatuor terminos, videlicet ad festum sancti Michelis vi solidos et iij denarios, ad Natale vi solidos et iij denarios, ad Pascha vi solidos et iij denarios, ad festum sancti Johannis Bapstiste vi solidos et iij denarios. Preterea dedi et concessi sepedicto Amfrid(o) et heredibus suis unam hidam terre cum omnibus pertinentiis et virgatum cum suis pertinentiis, reddendo annuatim v solidos Fratribus de Templo pro anima domini mei et mea et filiorum meorum, et mihi et heredibus meis unum nisum sorum; scilicet hidam quam Ailwinus et Hugo de Punesherst et Fulco de Punesherst et Ailm(erus) de Punesh(er)st) tenent, et idem Amfridus tenet virgatum prefatam in Apelderle in dominio suo. Et ut hec donatio et concessio mea firma maneat imperpetuum et inconcussa, presentis scripti atestatione et sigilli mei corroboracione ut imperpetuum valituram munio. Test(ibus), R. capellano de Fuglesm(ere), Rob(erto) len veisiet, Will(elm)o de Manegesdene, Galfrid(o) de Campes, Will(elm)o filio eius, Nigello de Broc, Rob(er)to del Broc. Henr(ico), Joh(ann)e del Broc, Normanno camerario, Rog(er)o magistro de Fuglesmere, Henr(ico) filio Aluredi, et aliis multis.

Seal (vesica-shaped, brown wax, on cords): crude figure of woman, standing and holding two rods. [S]IGILLVM [MARGARETE] DE MUNF[ICHET].

Translation

Margaret de Munfichet sends greeting to all her friends and men, French and English, both future and present.

Know that on his deathbed my lord William de Munfichet charged me in the faith which I owed him, and affectionately asked me, for the sake of the love that existed between us, to restore to the heirs of Fulk son of Amfrid of Thorncroft the service of Fulk, who had been slain in his service and for his service's sake; which I promised him in my faithfulness for the welfare of his soul.

Accordingly, I wish it to come to the notice of all men that, since Amfrid son of the aforesaid Fulk has served me long and faithfully, mindful of my lord William de Munfichet's

request and with the agreement of my son Gilbert, I have given and granted and by this my charter confirmed to the said Amfrid son of Fulk and his heirs, for the welfare of my lord's soul, the whole inheritance of Fulk his father; that is, half a hide of land in the manor of Thorncroft and a mill, with all appurtenances. To be held of me and my heirs by him and his heirs, by hereditary succession, freely and peacefully, rendering yearly for all service 25s at four terms, that is, at Michaelmas 6s 3d, at Christmas 6s 3d, at Easter 6s 3d, and at the feast of St. John the Baptist 6s 3d.

I have further given and granted to the oftmentioned Amfrid and his heirs one hide of land with all appurtenances and a virgate with its appurtenances, rendering yearly 5s to the Brethren of the Temple for the souls of my lord and myself and my sons, and to me and my heirs an unmewed sparrowhawk; that is, the hide which Ailwin, and Hugh de Punesherst, and Fulk de Punesherst and Ailmer de Punesherst hold; and the said Amfrid holds the aforesaid virgate in Apelderle in his demesne.

And so that this my gift and grant may remain firm and unbroken for ever, I have strengthened it with the witness of this present writing and the ratification of my seal as a perpetual safeguard. With (these as) witnesses: R. chaplain of Fuglesmere, Robert len veisiet, William de Manegedene, Geoffrey de Campes, William his son, Nigel de Broc, Robert del Broc, Henry, John del Broc, Norman the chamberlain, Roger master of Fuglesmere, Henry son of Alfred, and many others.

**RICHARD DE MONTFICHET'S GRANT TO JOHN DE CHERESBURC,
c. 1190 (Merton Muniment 634)**

Text

Ric(ardus) de Munfichet omnibus hominibus suis Francis et Anglicis tam presentibus quam futuris salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti karta mea confirmasse Joh(anne) de Cheresburc totam terram meam de Leddrede preter servicium Ric(ardi) filii Amfrid(i) pro homagio suo et servitio, libere et quiete et honorifice per servicium dimidii militis pro omnibus serviciiis salvo servicio domini regis. Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod predictus Joh(annes) et heredes sui teneant et habeant predictam terram de me et de heredibus meis cum omnibus pertinentiis predictae terre pertinentibus per prenominationum servicium, scilicet in viis in semitis in agris in pratis in pasturis et in omnibus rebus. Hanc vero terram debeo ego Ric(ardus) de Munfichet et heredes mei warrantizare prenominatione Joh(anne) de Cheresburc et heredibus suis contra omnes homines et feminas. His testibus, Alb(e)r(ico) de Ver, Rog(ero) de Cestre, Will(elmo) de Lanualein, Ric(ardo) de Umfranvile, Filipp(o) filio Rob(ert)o, Galfr(ido) Grosso, Rad(ulfo) de Lanualein, Petro de Meinevile, Rog(ero) de Luvetot, Simo(n)e camerario, Philipp(o) de Cimes, Willelm(o) coco, Rann(ulfo) Lupo, et multis aliis.

Seal (circular, white wax, on cords, fragmentary): equestrian armed man with sword and shield. . . . CHET. Counterseal (oval): two classical intaglios. +SIGILL' RICA[RDI DE MUNFICH]ET.

Translation

Richard de Munfichet sends greeting to all his men, French and English, both present and future.

Know that I have given, granted and by this my present charter confirmed to John de Cheresburc all my land of Leatherhead excepting the service of Richard son of Amfrid, for his homage and service, freely, quietly and honourably, for half a knight's service, for all services saving the service of the lord king. Wherefore I will and firmly direct that the aforesaid John and his heirs are to hold and have the aforesaid land from me and my heirs,

. Marg de Montfich omnia Amfrid fuit . heredes Willielm . In quibus tunc fuerit qd pntate
 sille . Scias qd dñs nŕ . W. de Montfich i morte sua pcepta in fide qd ei de
 bur & regnum me detore p dñe qd in nos certat ut reddem hereditate fulcomit fit
 Amfrid de carneose sequit fulcom qd occisus fuerat i seruis . p seruis suis .
 qd ei pepit i fidelitate mel p fater are sue . Idco ad omnia noticia usqz uolo p
 uenisse qd qd Amfrid fit pater fulco dñi m . facty seruuic . memz petronis dñi m
 W. de Montfich . de assentu . Belet fit mer deder . accessi & hie alia mel afirmant p
 fater are dñi m iudico Amfrida fit fulco & hereditate sua tota hereditate . f. pnt
 sui . fit dimidia huda tpe i manerio de carneose . & indendunt e omnia pertinentie
 tenent de me . hereditate meis ipi & hereditate suis hereditate . libe . & qere . reddunt
 annuat p omi seruis . xv . sol . ad gura annos . videt ad fest . sct michel . vi . sol .
 iii . d . ad Hatale . vi . sol . . iii . d . ad pntu . vi . sol . . ii . d . ad festu sct sabie baptiste
 vi . sol . . ii . d . pnt deder . accessi sepedita Amfrid . hereditate suis unam huda tpe e alie
 pertinentie . iugam e suis pertinentie reddunt annuat . v . sol . sct de tempore p ara
 dñi mei . & mei . filia . me . m . hereditate mas unu nŕu sequit . Sct huda qd
 alia . & hugo de pureshe . st . & fulca de pureshe . st . & arim de pureshe . revent
 Et ad Amfrid tunc uigam pnta & melorie & annuo sua . Et ut f. donat . & nŕa
 mea firma mdueat . i pnta . & accessi . pnta . sct arellone & sigilli mei corphora
 rone ut pntu ualiam mmo . Test . R . almet de faglest . Rob len uerue .
 Wille de Manegedene . Gulfrid de amos . Wille fit ei . Higello de broc . Walter
 del Bro . henf . Iohē del Bro . Hermann almegeyza . Rogo magro de faglest .
 henf fit aliyedr . & alie multie .



Margaret de Montfichet's grant to Amfrid son of Fulk, c. 1170. Merton College muniment 633, reproduced by permission of the Warden and Fellows. Photograph Bodleian Library.

with all appurtenances belonging to the aforesaid land, for the abovementioned service; that is, in roads, in paths, in fields, in meadows, in pastures, and in all things.

I Richard de Munfichet and my heirs are bound to guarantee this land to the aforesaid John de Cheresburc and his heirs against all men and women. With these as witnesses: Aubrey de Vere, Roger de Chester, William de Lanualein, Richard de Umfranville, Philip son of Robert, Geoffrey the fat, Ralph de Lanualein, Peter de Meinevile, Roger de Luvetot, Simon the chamberlain, Philip de Cimes, William the cook, Ranulf the wolf, and many others.

THE EARLY MANORIAL RECORDS OF LEATHERHEAD

By W. J. BLAIR

PART V—FIVE COURT ROLLS OF PACHENESHAM MAGNA

Introduction

THIS PART, the final in the series, comprises a calendar of all surviving court rolls of Pachenesham Magna dating from before 1500, with the exception of a roll of 1319 already printed in full in these *Proceedings* by Mr. J. H. Harvey. As with last year's instalment, it has been decided to present a calendar giving all essential information rather than full transcripts and translations: the Latin texts are formal and repetitive, and the Pachenesham Parva rolls already printed *in extenso* will give an adequate idea of their form.

An explanation of the procedure at manorial courts is given in the introduction to the roll printed by Mr. Harvey. It may briefly be noted here that business normally began with the "essoins", or excuses for non-attendance, and ranged over various aspects of manorial custom and discipline. In the rolls calendared here ameracements for petty offences and licences to sub-let holdings are common, while litigation between private parties also occurs. Since business was dealt with in a more or less orderly way the various types of entry were normally written down in rough groupings: for ease of reference these sections have been supplied here with headings, printed in square brackets where they do not appear on the original rolls. As before, angle brackets denote interlineations. Square brackets are used both for reconstructions of illegible words and for words added here for the sake of clarity.

Five out of the six extant medieval rolls cover fairly fully a short period from 1319 to 1324, presumably representing one file from a much larger series that has otherwise perished. The sixth roll, a stray of 1472, is the only survivor between the early fourteenth century and the commencement of a large series in the early sixteenth.

Thanks are due once again to Dr. D. B. Robinson for permission to print these documents, deposited at the Surrey Record Office, Kingston-on-Thames.

XIII. Court of Pachenesham Magna, 1319. (British Library Add. Roll 26055.)

A full transcript and translation are printed in *Proceedings*, II, 6 (1962), pp. 174-5.

XIV. Court of Pachenesham Magna, 1322. (S.R.O. S.C. 59/1/1.)

Court of Pachenesham, held there Thursday after St James the Apostle 16 Edward II [29 July 1322].

Essoins:

Richard Harvi, by John le Couk' (common, 1).

Richard de Brademere, by Henry de Brademere (common, 2).

Simon Marschal, by John de Toune (common, 1).

John Randolff, by Thomas Heyward (against Gilbert le Hore in a plea of trespass, 1).

Matthew Ovetoune, by Henry de Chinthurst (against Ralph Smerehele in a plea of debt, 1).

John le Coupere appeared against Gilbert le Hore in a plea of trespass; they are reconciled by licence, so that Gilbert puts himself in mercy, by pledge of the same. *Amercement* 3*d*. Matthew Ovetoune appeared by his essoin against Ralph Smerehele in a plea of debt; the prosecuting pledges [?—*pleg' depros'*] are [*sic*] John ate Hulle. The said Ralph who was summoned is present. Matthew is essoined as above, and has a day to the next etc. <*He is dead; therefore void.*>

[*Amercements:*]

Gilbert le Hore, for his horses in the vetch; pledge John ate Watere. 3*d*.

Richard le Greye, because he did not have John de Vyenne who [was in] mercy for two horses in the lord's mixed corn; pledge the same. 12*d*. <Afterwards John came and put himself in mercy, by pledge of the same Richard.>

Henry de Brademere, for his ewes in the oats; pledge Robert in the Hurme. 8*d*.

John Tireman, for two foals in the corn; pledge John ate Hulle. 8*d*.

John Crouchman, for his horses in the corn. *Contra*.

Ralph Smerehele is accused that he ought to have found men to send from the lord's mill, and he denied it at first and now. He is at law; pledges at law John Lenydyman and Thomas the bailiff. *Lex; contra*.

[*Grants of land and licences to demise:*]

William in the Hurne is granted the tenement which John Walter held, to hold to him and his heirs by the custom of the manor. He shall maintain it without waste and destruction, by pledge of all customers. He is given seizin etc. He gave the lord 40*d* entry-fine, and did fealty.

Richard le Greye is granted Patrikescroftes, to hold at the lord's will for 8*d* rent p.a. at four terms.

The plot of a croft next to the barn of Hameldone is to be held in the lord's hand until etc.

John ate Watere is granted [leave] to convey to John Wyly 1 ac. on Medfforlonge for four years from Michaelmas next. 3*d* fine to the lord, by pledge of John ate Hulle.

Henry le Hore is granted [leave] to convey to John Wyly ½ ac. <on Medfforlonge> for two years. 3*d* fine to the lord, by pledge of the same.

Agnes ate Hulle is granted [leave] to convey to Roger le Whyte ½ ac. at le Wydegate for three years. 3*d* fine to the lord.

[*Amercements:*]

William de Cotte, for trespass with two foals in the corn; pledge W. in the Hurne. 4*d*.

Richard Bolax, for one foal in the corn; pledge W. in the Hurne. 2*d*.

Gonnot' Dewgard, for one foal in the corn; pledge W. in the Hurne. 2*d*.

Maud le Harpor, for two cows in the pasture; pledge Richard le Greye. 3*d*.

William Covemere, for two horses <twice> in the lord's meadow; pledge the bailiff. 6*d*.

John Randolff appeared by his essoin against Gilbert le Hore in a plea of trespass, Gilbert being present. John is essoined as above, and has a day to the next etc. *Contra*.

Total 8*s* 3*d*.

XV. Courts of Pachesham Magna, 1322-3. (S.R.O. S.C. 6/1.)

recto

Court of Pachesham, held there Thursday after St. Luke the Evangelist 16 Edward II [21 October 1322].

Essoins:

Gilbert le Hore, by Richard Wylekyng (common, 1). (*assens*)

John le Couk, by Roger le Wyte (common, 1).

John Lenydyman, by Richard de Brademere (common, 1). (*assens*)

The plot of a croft next to the barn of Hameldone is to be held in the lord's hand until etc. The tenement which was of Cecily de Scharnwelle is to be distrained for many defaults.

[*Fines:*]

William le Wavere, for suit till Michaelmas; pledge John ate Hulle. *6d.*

Loffota ate Watere, mother of Thomas ate Watere, for Thomas's suit till Michaelmas; pledge John ate Hulle. *12d.*

[*Amercements:*]

William ate Hecche, for one foal in the pasture in la Mersche; pledge the bailiff. *1d.*

William de Cotte, for two foals there; pledge the bailiff. *2d.*

John Crouchman, for two foals there; pledge the bailiff. *1d.*

Henry de Brademere, for two oxen in the oats in la Inhome; pledge the bailiff. *3d.*

Gilbert le Glovere, for two oxen there; pledge the bailiff. *3d.*

Alice in la Hurne, for two piglets in the beans at the dovecote; pledge John ate Hulle. *2d.*

[*Licences to demise.*]

William ate Hulle is granted [leave] to convey to Roger le Deghere $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. behind the marlpit for five years. *5d* fine to the lord, by pledge of John ate Hulle.

Agnes ate Hulle is granted [leave] to convey to Roger le Wyte $1\frac{1}{2}$ ac., whereof 1 ac. lies on Medfforlonge and $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. on la Overehulle, for four years. *6d* fine to the lord, by pledge of John ate Hulle.

Walter le Pouke found a prosecuting [?—*depros'*] pledge, John ate Hulle, to follow [a suit] against Robert in the Hurne in a plea of debt [*altered from* trespass]. Robert is to be summoned [*altered from* attached] to be at the next to answer Walter etc.

Total *3s 5d.*

First court after Thomas de Weston's account.

Court of Pachensham, held there Saturday on the morrow of St. John before the Latin Gate 16 Edward II [7 May 1323].

Essoins:

John Lenydyman, by Ralph Smerehele (common, 2). (*assens*)

Gilbert le Hore, by Thomas Heyward (common, 3[?]). (*assens*)

The dispute between Walter le Pouke and Robert in the Hurne concerning seven sheaves of corn worth *16d* is respited till the next court etc.

The tenants of the tenement which was of Cecily de Scharnwelle are to be distrained to be at the next to purge default.

The plot of a croft which was seized in the name of the wardship of the tenement of Hameldone is delivered to the heir, since he is of full age, etc.

[*Amercements:*]

Roger de Aperdele, for ewes in the corn in Boverithe; pledge John ate Hulle. *3d.*

Simon Bron, for his ewes there; pledge Robert in the Hurne. *2d.*

Henry de Brademere, for his ewes in the corn; pledge John ate Hulle. *3d.*

Andrew Champoneys, for one bullock in the corn; pledge John ate Hulle. *2d.*

Maud Peper, for one bullock in the corn; pledge Andrew Champoneys. *2d.*

Maud le Harpor, for one cow in the corn; pledge Richard le Greye. *2d.*

Loffot' ate Watere, for two piglets in the corn; pledge John ate Hulle. *3d.*

Gilbert le Hore, for three affers in the oats; pledge Robert in the Hurne. *3d.*

Thomas Patrik, for one mare in the corn; pledge Robert in the Hurne. *2d.*

Stephen ate Novene, for one bullock in the corn; pledge John ate Hulle. *3d.*

Robert de Toune, for one mare in the pasture; pledge John ate Hulle. *2d*.
Simon Bron, for ewe(s) in the lord's meadow; pledge Robert in the Hurne. *2d*.
Henry de Brademere, for ewe(s) in the meadow; pledge John ate Hulle. *2d*.
William ate Bergh, for one steer in . . . ; pledge John ate Hulle. *2d*[?].

Agnes ate Hulle has a day to repair her barn before Michaelmas [and to maintain it] without waste or destruction, by pledge of all customers.

Gunnild Viron, who held of the lord a cottage, has died, by whose [death as] heriot one over-tunic worth 16*d*. Afterwards the said cottage is granted to Richard Bo . . . to hold . . . by pledge of John ate Hulle and Robert in the Hurne. He gave *12d* fine.

Alice in the Harne who held of the lord $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate [has died, by whose death as] heriot half a ewe worth 40*d*. Afterwards

verso

Richard . . . in mercy for one bullock . . . in the pasture . . . *3d*.

Henry le Fode who held . . . by the law of England has died [by whose death as] heriot a ewe worth 5*s*.

Richard le Tannere is to be distrained . . . relief . . . *20 $\frac{1}{2}$ d*.

John ate Watere is granted [leave] to convey to Thomas Heyward $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. lying in Ledrede at la Wydegate, to hold for nine years.

Total of the whole court except for heriots *4s 4d*. In heriots one over-tunic worth *16d*, half a ewe worth *40d*, a ewe worth [*5s*].

XVI. Courts of Pachenesham Magna, 1323. (S.R.O. S.C. 6/2.)

recto

Court of Pachenesham, held there Wednesday before the Nativity of St. John Baptist 16 Edward II [22 June 1323].

Essoins:

John Lenydyman, by Ralph Smerehele (common, 3). (*assens*)

Gilbert le Hore, by Gilbert Pinchun (common, 3).

Richard de Hameldone, by Thomas Heyward (common, 1). (*assens*)

Walter le Pouke, who was defeated by Robert in the Hurne in a plea of trespass, is not present; therefore he is considered in mercy. *4d*.

The tenants of the tenement that was of Cecily de Scharnwelle give *6d* fine for suit till Michaelmas; pledges each other.

Henry le Fode, who held half the tenement which was of John ate Nassche by the law of England, is dead; and the said half has descended to Maud wife of Richard le Tannere as heir. Afterwards Richard came and gave *2s 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d* relief, <by pledge of William ate Burgh,> and did fealty etc.

Thomas Jelinge came and did fealty to the lord for a messuage and $6\frac{1}{2}$ ac., which he claims as his right and inheritance after the death of William Jelinge his father, of which death the lord has a heriot of [*blank*]. He gives the lord *21d* relief, by pledge of Thomas Heyward. Alice de Schar dewelle, who held of the lord a cottage, is dead (no heriot because of her poverty). William Chog' her son and heir came and claims it as his right and inheritance; he gives the lord *11d* relief, and [*unfinished*].

[*Amercements:*]

William Aylwyne, for one horse in the pasture; pledge William ate Burgh. *2d*.

Richard le Greye puts himself in mercy for Henry son of John Payn for sheep in the pasture; pledge the same. *2d*.

John Page, for two bullocks in the pasture; pledge Richard Roulff. 2d.
William ate Burgh, for sheep in the pasture; pledge John ate Hulle. 2d.
John le Gos, for one horse in the pasture; pledge Thomas ate Watere. 3d.
Ralph Smerehele, for one cow in the oats; pledge Thomas Heyward. 2d.
William Makerel, for one horse in the pasture; pledge John ate Hulle. 2d.
Richard Mattheu, for two steers in the oats; pledge Richard le Greye. 3d.
Total 7s 1½d.

**Court of Pachenesham, held Tuesday on the vigil of St. Matthew the apostle 17 Edward II
[20 September 1323].**

Essoins:

Richard Harvie, by William Jugge (suit).
Ralph Smerhele, by John Lenediman (common).
Gilbert le Hore, by John le Coke (common). <Afterwards he came.>

[*Amercements:*]

Peter le Swon, for three pigs in the lord's beans; pledge Robert in the Hurne. 3d.
Alice [?] ate Berowe, for two calves in the lord's oats; pledge J. ate Hille. 4d.
Edith la Gaveler, for the same for one calf; pledge John ate Hille. 2d.
John Costyn, for one cow in the lord's vetch; pledge Henry Ciceneseye. 2d.

Richard de Hameldone is to be distrained for default.

The tenement which was of Simon Marescall' is to be distrained for default.

At this court <Robert in the Hurne> was elected bailiff, and took the oath.

Robert in the Hurne is granted the tenement which was of Alice in the Hurne, to hold for eight years; he does service and custom. He shall keep the tenement without waste and destruction, by pledge of all customers, so that it shall be in better state at the end of the term than at the beginning, under pain of 2s. He gives 12d fine. <It remains whole.>

verso

Henry le Hore is granted [leave] to convey to William Crodal 1 ac. lying at Ruthercrouch, for four years from Michaelmas next. He gives 4d fine, by pledge of the same.

William ate Hulle is granted [leave] to convey to Henry le Foude ½ ac. lying at Akerle, for three years from Michaelmas next. He gives 3d fine.

Total 2s 6d.

**Court of Pachenesham, held there Tuesday on the feast of St. Lucy the Virgin 17 Edward [II]
[13 December 1323].**

Essoins:

John Cokes, by Walter Pouke (common, 1). (*assens*)
John Lenedyman, by Ralph Smerehele (common, 1). (*assens*)

All tenants of the tenement which was of Simon Marescall are to be distrained to be at the next court to purge default etc. Now the bedel replies that [he has] distrained John Elyot by one brass pan which he has in his possession; and he does not justify himself by that distraint; therefore distrain as before.

Richard de Hameldon is to be distrained to be at the next court for many defaults.

William Cormongere gave the lord <6d> for suit between Michaelmas next and Michaelmas thence following.

[*Amercements:*]

Maud Gavelere, for damage done in the lord's pasture with two oxen; pledge John ate Hulle. *3d.*

William ate Hacche [*altered from Wyte*], for damage done in the lord's pasture; pledge Robert in the Hurne. *3d.*

John Fotye, for damage done with one steer in the lord's vetch; pledge Richard Rolfes. *2d.*

Richard Harvi, for one horse in the lord's meadow; pledge Robert in the Hurne. *3d.*

Roger Deghere, for damage done with two cows in the lord's pasture; pledge Robert in the Hurne. *3d.*

Roger 3oghetes, for damage done with two cows in the lord's pasture; pledge Robert in the Hurne. *2d.*

Henry Nel, for damage done with one horse in the lord's pasture; pledge Robert in the Hurne. *2d.*

John Wyte, for damage done in the lord's pasture with oxen; pledge Robert in the Hurne. *9d.*

Richard atte Watere gave the lord *12d* fine for suit between Michaelmas next and Michaelmas thence following.

[The tenants of] the tenement which was of Cecily de Scharnewell are to be distrained to be at the next to purge many defaults etc.

Henry le Hore gave the lord *3d* for permission to demise to Henry Pouke $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. for four years; Henry Pouke will manure it. Pledge of the fine Robert in the Hurne.

Total *3s 11d.*

XVII. Court of Pachenesham Magna, 1324. (S.R.O. S.C. 6/3.)

Court of Pachenesham, held there Monday on the feast of St. George 17 Edward II [23 April 1324].

Essoins:

John Lenydiman, by Henry ate Mulle (common, 2). (*assens*)

Gilbert le Hore, by Henry de Chinthurst (common, 1). (*assens*)

Gilbert le Glover and Robert in the Hurne in mercy, because they do not have John Elyot whom they pledged to produce at this court to purge default for the tenement which was of Simon Marschal. *6d.* John is ordered to be placed under better pledges etc.; pledge of amercement John le Cock.

Richard de Hameldone puts himself in mercy for default of court; pledge Henry de Chinthurst. *3d.*

The tenants of the tenement which was of Cecily de Scharnewelle give *6d* fine for suit till Michaelmas; pledges each other.

[*Amercements:*]

William ate Hecche, for one mare in the corn; pledge William in the Hurne. *3d.*

Loffot' ate Watere, for bullocks in the pasture; pledge Robert in the Hurne. *3d.*

William de Cotte, for two foals in the corn; pledge William in the Hurne. *3d.*

William Taleworth, for one mare in the lord's corn; pledge Ralph Smerehele. *3d.*

Thomas Londrais, for one mare there; pledge Robert in the Hurne. *4d.*

Robert de Toune, for one mare in the corn; pledge Robert in the Hurne. *3d.*

Maud widow le Kyng of Oxete, for two steers in the corn; pledge Robert in the Hurne. *4d.*

Alice Maynard, for one foal in the corn; pledge Robert in the Hurne. *2d.*

Geoffrey le Taylur, for one mare in the corn; pledge the bailiff. *4d.*

John Sueyn, tanner, for one mare in the corn; pledge the bailiff. *2d.*

Maud Peper, for one cow in the corn; pledge Maud la Daya. *2d.*

Robert in the Hurne puts himself in mercy for a man of Ebesham, for one foal in the oats; pledge the same. *3d.*

Henry le Hore, for one bullock in the pasture; pledge the same. *2d.*

The tenement which Agnes ate Hulle held of the lord was seized into the lord's hand because she wasted it. Afterwards the lord granted it to John ate Hulle, to hold for due service till the heir comes of age; he gave *2s* fine.

Roger de Crockfford is to be distrained to be at the next to show how he has entry in the lord's fee.

Total *6s 3d.*

XVIII. Court of Pachenesham Magna, 1472. (S.R.O. S.C. 6/6.)

Pachenesham and Lethered. Court with view of frankpledge, held there Monday before the Nativity of St. John Baptist 12 Edward IV [22 June 1472].

Essoin:

Lucy Powke, by Roger Skete (common).

The inquisition:

Thomas Deen, John Benet, Richard Godman, John Allyngham;
John Wrene, Richard Pyte, John Ware, William Hyde;
Robert Cok, John Warner, William Skete, Thomas Phylype;
and John Hyde.

From the verdict taken by the homage, who say:

That the Prior of Mertone, the Prior of Reygate, the Prioress of Kylborne, John at Welle and John Wymbeldone are suitors at court and make default, and are therefore each in mercy. *2d each.*

That John Horne cut the lord's wood at le Mylpole of Patchenesham, and fished in the lord's private fishery there, that is the said Mylpole; therefore in mercy. *3s 4d.*

That they have no "cukkyngstole" and that "le pelerye" and "lez stokkys" are utterly ruinous and useless through the lord's neglect.

That the bridge called Goodryche bryge is utterly ruinous through the lord's neglect.

That a ditch in Lytylbrede is not cleaned out through John Horne's neglect; therefore in mercy. *6d.*

That a ditch called Estlongmede is not cleaned out through the lord of Aschstede's neglect; therefore in mercy. *20d.*

That William Wyker and Thomas Hide have defaulted suit; therefore in mercy. *2d each.*

That Thomas at Welle keeps a servant named William Rolffe who has not taken his oath to the king; he is therefore to be at the next court to do so.

That Robert Cok and Lucy Powke, butchers, sold offal (*carne' ex^{id}*); therefore in mercy. *4d each.*

That Lucy Powke, Joan Cokkes, Richard Godman and Thomas at Deen, brewers, broke the assize; therefore each in mercy. *2d each.*

That Thomas Lather, William Westcote and John Colyn broke the lord's pound and took away animals of John Ripindene and John Horne seized by Roger Skete (the bailiff) and impounded there; therefore each in mercy. *3s 4d each.*

The bailiff is to summon John Horne to make good the said ditch in Litylbrede before the next court, on pain of *2s.*

Affeerers: Thomas at Deen, John Benet.

Total of amercements: 18s.

William Skete came and received from the lord a tenement once Thomas Wrennys with a small croft and 1 ac. lying in Maufelde. To hold to him and his heirs and assigns at the lord's will by the custom of the manor, at a rent of *12s* p.a. at Easter and Michaelmas in equal portions. He did fealty to the lord and gave him *5s* fine; witness the court.

A SURVEY OF CHURCHYARD MONUMENTS IN THE LEATHERHEAD AREA

By W. J. BLAIR

PART V

LEATHERHEAD (Continued)

8. (To NE. of N. porch.) Portland headstone, the scrolled top containing a bas-relief composition of an hourglass with trumpet, pick, bone, coffin and spade, the whole surrounded by foliage. *Height* 34 ins.; *breadth* 24½ ins.; *thickness* 3 ins. *Inscription*: In memory of SARAH / wife of ALLEN CHATFIELD / who died Feb: the : 19th / 1741. aged : 37. years. / Also of Three Children / KATHERINE died August the 29th. / 1740 aged .6. Months. / ALLEN died May the .14th. 1741 in / the .4. year of his age. / SARAH died August the .4th. 1742 / [*the rest buried*]

Monuments of special interest later than 1750

9. (Twelve paces N. of NE. corner of chancel.) Portland headstone, the arched and scrolled top containing a bas-relief composition of a bat-winged hourglass flanked by sprigs of foliage and surmounted by a flower (see Plate Ib). To Richard Hurst, died 28 November 1751 aged 53, and Frezen his wife, died 19 March 1779 aged 87.

10. (To E. of vicar's vestry.) Portland headstone, the scrolled top containing a bas-relief composition of two winged cherubs surrounded by rococo scrolls. To Mrs. Ann Peter, died 22 July 1769 aged 77.

11. (Eight paces N. of chancel.) Portland headstone, the scrolled top containing a bas-relief composition of an urn draped with garlands and flanked by a pair of winged cherubs; a scull and a pile of bones lie at the base of the urn. To Mrs. Sarah Goddard, died 19 January 1774 aged 59.

12. (To N. of N. aisle.) A very fine and well-proportioned chest-tomb, the sides of Portland, ribbed and fluted, with oval white marble panels. The top slab is of grey stone, with roll-moulded edges. Formerly surrounded by iron railings. On the W. end panel is a bas-relief achievement of arms surmounting two sprigs of foliage: *a flaunch between two leopards' heads, a mullet for difference, impaling a circular wreath with four bells joined to it; crest a stag couchant* (see Plate Ic). *Inscription (on N. panel)*: HERE LIE THE REMAINS OF / WILLIAM DENNE ESQUIRE / BANKER IN LONDON / WHOSE INTEGRITY AND ATTENTION / TO THE TRUST REPOSED IN HIM / SECURED THE CONFIDENCE OF MANY, / HIS VIRTUES AND HUMANITY / THE ESTEEM OF ALL / WHO KNEW HIM. / He died at this place the 12th. July 1786, in his 87th Year, / having married HANNAH JOCELYN Grand Daughter / of Sir ROBERT JOCELYN of Hyde Hall Herts Baronet / by whom he had Six Children / all of whom with his Wife died / many Years before him. (*See appendix for a note on the Denne charity.*)

13. (Immediately N. of No. 9.) Portland headstone, the scrolled top containing a bas-relief composition of an hourglass flanked by sprigs of foliage. To John Hurst, died 4 June 1791 aged 60, and Mary his wife, died 1 May 1758 aged 28.

14. (Three paces N. of No. 13.) Headstone virtually identical to No. 13. To Elizabeth wife of Benjamin Simmons, died 25 September 1799 aged 43.

15. (Twenty-five paces S. of S. transept.) Large, fine pedestal-tomb, square in plan, each face bearing an oval panel with winged cherubs in the upper spandrels. It is surmounted by a squat urn decorated with gadrooning. To Mr Thomas Cooper, late of this parish brewer, died 17 July 1800 aged 53, and children.

16. (Twelve paces S. of chancel.) Large chest-tomb, the sides and ends panelled with four-centred arches with cusped spandrels. An attractive Gothic Revival design (see Plate Id). To various children of William Francis Whitbourn and Ann his wife, 1814–25, and the parents.

17. (Twenty-five paces SE. of chancel, under large tree.) Yellow brick chest with plain top slab (see Plate IIa). *Inscription:* BENEATH / THIS STONE IS DEPOSITED / THE BODY OF THE / REV. JAMES DALLAWAY / TWENTY NINE YEARS VICAR / OF THIS PARISH / WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE / JUNE 6th 1834 / AGED 71 YEARS. / ALSO THE BODY OF / RICHARD DUPPA ESQ. / BARRISTER-AT-LAW OF LINCOLNS INN / AND OF BATCHLEY IN THE / COUNTY OF HEREFORD / WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE / JULY 14th 1831 / AGED 64 YEARS. (Inscription re-cut 1963.) (*For biographies of James Dallaway, a distinguished local antiquary, see Proceedings II, 7 (1963), pp. 214–9, and Sussex Archaeological Collections CIII (1965), pp. 1–48.*)

18. (Four paces N. of NE. corner of chancel.) Plain headstone of grey stone, the top moulded to a simple outline. *Inscription:* Sacred / TO THE MEMORY OF / ANN GATES, FOR MANY YEARS AN INHABITANT / OF THIS PARISH, WHO DIED ON THE 1st. JUNE 1848 / AGED 101 YEARS. HAVING SURVIVED HER / HUSBAND ABOUT 9 YEARS. / ALSO OF HER MOTHER ANN WATSON, WHO / DIED IN THIS PARISH IN AUGUST 1811, / AGED 105 YEARS. / ANN GATES LEFT THREE GREAT-GREAT / GRAND-CHILDREN AND SO SAW IN HER IMMEDIATE / LINE AT LEAST SIX GENERATIONS, SHE RETAI-NED UNTIL A SHORT PERIOD OF HER DEATH / WONDERFUL BODILY VIGOUR AND HER POWERS / OF MIND WERE ALMOST UNIMPAIRED TO THE LAST. / READER / HOPE NOT TO LIVE SO LONG: NOT ONE IN 100,000 / ATTAINS HER AGE. / DESIRE NOT TO LIVE SO LONG: SHE FOUND HER / LATTER YEARS FULL OF LABOUR AND SORROW. / RATHER DESIRE AND STRIVE THAT THOUGH YOU / DIE EARLY YOU MAY NOT DIE UNPREPARED, AND / THAT, IF YOU LIVE TO OLD AGE YOUR GREY HAIRS / MAY BE FOUND IN THE WAY OF RIGHTEOUSNESS.

19–23. (19 and 20 are on either side of the path leading S.-wards around E. end of church, not far from No. 16; 21, 22, and 23 are in a row to the S. of the choir vestry.) A series of small wooden grave-markers, all with the tops moulded to simple outlines. All bear traces of white paint and presumably once bore inscriptions in black lettering, but only 19, the largest of the series (now stored for safety in the vestry loft), still bears its inscription (see Plate IIb): *IN MEMORY / of / CALEB MUSK / DIED Nov^{br} 13th 1863 / Aged 31 Years.* These insignificant-looking little monuments are probably all Victorian, but it seems likely that they represent the end of a much older tradition. From their positions in relation to other monuments it is certain that they all stand at the *feet* (E. ends) of their graves, not at the head (W.) ends as with normal tombstones. There is some evidence, both literary and archaeological, to suggest that footstones unaccompanied by headstones were a normal type of medieval churchyard memorial. It is possible that the wooden foot-markers at Leatherhead reflect a practice extending back to the middle ages, and it would be interesting to find examples in other Surrey churchyards.

Leatherhead has a very good collection of simple but well-designed Portland chest-tombs of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, which have not been noted individually.

MICKLEHAM

In the older part of the churchyard the monuments are thinly scattered and there is nothing of very great interest, though Mickleham does have the distinction of preserving four wooden “leaping-boards”. The earlier monuments are mostly S. of the chancel and around the E. end, though the earliest headstone is on the N. side.

Monuments up to 1750

1. (Six paces N. of N. aisle.) Portland headstone, the scrolled top containing a bas-relief composition of two cherubs. *Height* 40 ins.; *breadth* 23 ins.; *thickness* 4 ins. *Inscription:* Here lyeth the Body of / KATHARINE late wife / of JOHN ARNOLD / who died Aug^t. y^e 16th. / 1714 Aged 44 Years.

PLATE I



a. Leatherhead No. 6



b. Leatherhead No. 9



c. Leatherhead No. 12



d. Leatherhead No. 16

PLATE II



a. Leatherhead No. 17



b. Leatherhead No. 19



c. Mickleham No. 9



d. Mickleham No. 11

2. (Fifteen paces S. of E. End.) Simple brick chest surmounted by grey stone slab with roll-moulded edges. Within an oval is a bas-relief achievement of arms with shaped shield, helmet and mantling: *a fess between three eagles displayed, impaling two bars; crest a martlet.* Length 76 ins.; breadth 39 ins.; height 27 ins. *Inscription:* RICHARD PEIRCE Citizen / of London ob^t 1^o / Ianuarii 1721 cetatis [sic] 80.

3. (Against E. end.) Grey stone slab with roll-moulded edges on low brick base. Within an oval is a bas-relief achievement of arms with shaped shield, helmet and mantling: *checky on a chief two estoiles; crest a lion's head erased.* Length 75 ins.; breadth 38 ins.; height 12 ins. *Inscription:* Here lyeth / the Body of Iames Bonwicke / Esq^r. Counsellor at Law / one of Exemplary Life & Piety / lamented by all that knew him / a great loss to the Poor / to whom he was a Benefactor / he departed this life In hope / of a joyfull Resurrection / the 14th. of May 1729. / Here also lyeth Martha his / Beloved Wife who died January / the 19th. 1735 Aged 42 Years. / As likewise Dorothea their / Daughter who died September / the 23rd. 1735 Aged 6 Years. (*The slab is illustrated* Surrey Archaeological Collections XIII (1897), p. 111.)

4. (Immediately S. of the round tower.) Portland slab with roll-moulded edges. Length 72 ins.; breadth 33 ins. *Inscription:* Here lyeth the Body of / RICHARD INGRAM Gen^l. / who departed this life / the 22^d day of January / in the Year of our LORD / 1732 Aged 64 Years. / Here also lyeth the / Body of MARY INGRAM / wife of the said RICHARD / INGRAM who departed / this life 22 day of Sep/tember Anno Dom 1729 / Aged 53 Years.

5. (Seven paces S. of round tower.) Portland slab with roll-moulded edges. Length 72 ins.; breadth 36 ins. *Inscription:* Here lyeth the Body of / THOMAS WOOD Clockmaker / and Citizen of London / who departed this life / April the 27th. 1734 / Aged 48 Years.

Monuments of special interest later than 1750

6. (Seven paces N. of NE. chapel.) Portland headstone, the top containing a bas-relief composition of an urn flanked by drapes and sprigs of foliage. To Mary wife of Benjamin Rodgers and daughter of William Sprules, died 17 May 1755 aged 35.

7. (Four paces N. of NE. chapel.) Headstone virtually identical to No. 6. To Mr William Sprules, late of Norbury, died 23 May 1771 aged 80.

8. (S. of E. end of S. aisle.) Portland headstone, the top containing a bas-relief composition of a winged cherub surmounting two sprigs of foliage. To Elizabeth wife of William Berry, 1784.

9. (Immediately S. of S. aisle.) Simple but good-quality panelled and moulded chest-tomb, of Portland with the inscription panels in white marble. On the W. end panel is a bas-relief shield of arms surmounting two sprigs of foliage: *a fess wavy in chief three estoiles, impaling on a fess between three lapwings a lion passant guardant between two combs; crest a seahorse* (see Plate IIc). To Mary Jenkinson, wife of David Jenkinson of Juniper Hall at Mickleham Esq., "WHO AFTER 24 YEARS UNIFORM ATTENTION / TO ALL CONJUGAL DUTIES AND THE PRACTICE / OF EVERY SOCIAL VIRTUE CALMLY RESIGN'D / HER SOUL TO THE AUTHOR OF ALL NATURE" 16 October 1785, aged 58; David Jenkinson Esq., died 20 July 1799 aged 67; David Phillip Jenkinson Esq. their son, died 22 March 1800 aged 36.

10. (Beside No. 8.) Headstone virtually identical to No. 8. To Mr William Berry, son of William and Elizabeth Berry, 1801.

11. (Near SW. lychgate.) Plain "leaping-board" of standard type, with black painted lettering on a white background (see Plate II d). *Inscription:* (N. face) In Memory of John Walker who died / January 23rd 1813. Aged 83 years.

(S. face) Farwell all my Friends so kind,
I Hope in Heaven my soul you'll find.

12. (Seven paces N. of vestry.) Plain "leaping-board" of standard type, with black painted lettering on the plain wood. *Inscription (the same on both sides): (IN MEMORY OF) / ANNE MARIA REMNANT, WHO DIED / December 2nd 1867 Aged 77 YEARS.*

13. (By W. boundary wall of churchyard.) Plain "leaping-board" of standard type, with black painted lettering on a white background. To James Munday, 1870, and Mary Munday, 1886.

14. (Six paces SE. of E. end.) Plain "leaping-board" of standard type, much decayed and the inscription completely effaced.

APPENDIX: THE DENNE CHARITY

Since the epitaph to William Denne is given above (Leatherhead No. 12), it may be of interest to add here the text of a printed notice, 35 by 23 cms., formerly preserved in the parish chest and now deposited at the County Record Office (S.R.O. P61/4/1):

William Denne Esq. / Citizen and Banker of London deceased, / AND / *Cornelius DENNE Esqr.* / Charity to the Poor of the Parish / OF LEATHERHEAD AS UNDER. / Viz. Two Hundred Pounds left by the / Will of *William Denne Esqr.* deceased, and 46 l. 5s. given by *Cornelius Denne Esqr.* which together makes / the Sum of 246 l. 5 s. being the Con- / sideration Money for 250 l. in the / Capital or Joint Stock of 4 per Cent / Consolidated Annuities, the In- / terest thereof to be given Annually / to the Poor of this Parish for ever, / for the better support of Firing in / the Winter Season. / *The above Stock is transfer'd to Mr. JAMES CLAER / and Mr. JOSEPH WOODROFFE, Churchwardens / of Leatherhead, the 14th day of August 1786. / William Denne Esqr. Died at this Place / on the 12th Day of July 1786, in the / 87th Year of his Age.*

SOME DOCUMENTARY ITEMS ON THE NATURAL HISTORY OF ASHTEAD

By R. A. LEVER

THE FOLLOWING items, taken mostly from early 18th century sources, deal with natural history references to Ashtead and, although the references are brief, they provide interesting glimpses into the fauna and flora of the parish from a variety of old documents.

Bees and honey: The manor account book kept by Lady Diana Howard records the payment in January 1706 of 1s. 6d. to one John Arrow for "getting the bees". Other entries show that honey was bought at Headley. In a few parts of Ashtead bee hives are still kept.

Earthworms: John Hislop of Ashtead Park reported to Col. Fulk Greville Howard [né Upton] in August 1823 that a certain person had tried to interest him in an unspecified compound which was claimed would bring earthworms to the surface and kill them. With no record of any action it would seem that the mixture was not bought, which was probably just as well as Darwin's studies later showed how beneficial earthworms are to the soil.

Fruit: Pepys' well-known recollections of his boyhood delight in eating mulberries at his cousin John's house need no explanation here and from the ever useful manor account book the following items are taken. April 1706: 1s. 6d. a day was paid for nailing fig trees; August 1708: 5s. "paid for gathering black cherries over against Mr. Beckford's house" (this once stood behind the present headmaster's house of the City of London Freeman's School). March 1711/12: 2s. 6d. was "paid about the peach trees". Just over a century later, Col. Howard's agent John Hislop forwarded an account of the growth during September 1823 of peaches, nectarines, pineapples and grapes thus showing that the erection of a conservatory and boiler house by Sir Thomas Lucas in the 1880's was merely the extension of a well-established practice at the manor. Swete² refers in his book to the melony there as being "stocked with the richest kinds of fruit".

July 1824: The gardener at Elford, Staffs. (another Howard estate) sent orange trees to Ashtead Park—an early reference to the presence of some kind of hot house.

Orchards were never very prominent in Ashtead but we have an item from the rector's tithe accounts for October 1878 claiming the sum of £7 as overdue rent on an orchard from J. Chitty of Lower Ashtead (then used for the Ottways / Agate Lanes area). From the 1871 census an agricultural labourer of that name aged 54 is shown as living in this area.

Hedges: From the manor account book, already mentioned, we have two entries for 24 March 1704. In the first, £1.17.4 was paid for cutting and hedging Picket Close Coppice and in the second 17s. 4d. was the price of planting 52 rods (units 16½ feet in length) in Marld Meadow. Part of this is now the car park at the Peace Memorial Hall.

Hops: An early manor court roll of 1409 records Thomas Kyng being fined 2d. plus 3d. distraint for cutting down without permission some branches so as to make "Hoopprodes" [hop poles] in Barber's Grove—this was a diamond-shaped wood north of the early manor house.

Moles: In April and May 1697 payment of £1 was made for killing ten dozen moles and 14s. 6d. for the death of one dozen and three moles—a somewhat puzzling system of awards. Later 5s. was paid to Old Tedly for spreading mole hills and dung—the fine soil being used for growing pasture grass.

Partridges: At a meeting of the Quarter Sessions held at Guildford on 14 July 1668,¹ a certain John Teadley, late of Ashtead, was charged with illegally killing with a hand gun partridges, hares and rabbits. Probably the earliest record of poaching in the parish was in 1409 when John Otway and three others were fined for taking partridges and pheasants belonging to the lord of the manor.

Pigeons: A circular dovecot in the manor grounds, north of the old manor house, had a periodical cleaning in August 1708, the payment made being 1s. 2d. for one day's work. The flesh of these birds, especially of the young squabs, was much valued while the guano-like droppings afforded a concentrated manure. An earlier cleaning was in January 1706.

Snails: The so-called Roman snail (*Helix pomatia*), described by John Aubrey as being "huge and fleshy", was used by epicures for eating rather than as a cure for consumption as so often claimed. This snail is common on chalk soils in southern England and so the name of Ashtead snail, as it used to be called, is not accurate. This mollusc is figured on the back cover of the Society's *Proceedings for 1 (7)*, 1953.

Swans: The marking by nicks scored on the bills of swans has been carried out for centuries. The court roll of 15 December 1574 records one William Tanner the elder. A list of swan owners registered with the Thames Swan Master has this name for "a farmer of the demesne of Ashtead" who had as his mark two crosses with their bases facing outwards cut near the base of the bill.³ The removal of half-grown cygnets from the pond in Barnett Wood Lane is carried out each year by the River authorities. In spring 1976 it was believed that a cygnet had been killed by a fox at this pond.

Trees: The wych elm in Ashtead Park, now much hollowed, was reported in 1860² to have had a girth of forty feet near its base; the claim that meetings of the Saxon moot were held under its branches lacks any substance. The yew tree in St. Giles' churchyard is claimed to have been the site of the early settlers' portable altar. Some Spanish chestnut trees in the Park originated from nuts planted by the gardener Thomas Davie about 1740. The lime tree avenue in the Park was planted to commemorate the visit to the manor of William III, this following similar visits by Charles II and James II. The dwindling number of large oaks in Ashtead Woods is well known, the lighting of fires by careless picnickers certainly places these magnificent trees at considerable risk.

NOTES

1. Quarter Sessions Roll, Surrey, XXX, Guildford. July 1668.
2. Swete, C. J. Handbook of Epsom and neighbourhood. 1860.
3. Ticehurst, N. F. "Surrey Swan marks", *Surrey Arch. Coll.* 38, pp. 34-38, 1930.

LEATHERHEAD & DISTRICT LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

	<i>Previous Year 1975 £</i>	<i>Year under report 1976 £</i>
INCOME		
Subscriptions	332.15	548.25
Donations from Members	21.76	41.25
Grant from Surrey County Council	25.00	Nil
Grant(s) from Mole Valley District Council	Nil	100.00
Lecture Fees donated by Members	21.70	23.16
Sale of <i>Proceedings</i> , Books and Leaflets, etc.	113.01	152.54
Profit on Visits and Functions	43.57	3.08
Interest from Lloyds Bank Deposit Account	42.04	37.30
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£599.23	£905.58
	<hr/>	<hr/>
EXPENDITURE		
Printing of <i>Proceedings</i> , etc.	514.18	866.60
Expenses of Administration of the Society	80.88	96.75
General Disbursements: e.g. Copying Photographs	39.97	25.73
Subscriptions to:		
Surrey Record Society	2.00	2.00
Council for British Archaeology	Nil	6.00
Surrey Archaeological Society	5.00	5.00
Surrey Local History Council	2.10	1.05
Hire of Halls for Lectures	7.50	19.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£651.63	£1,022.13
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Excess of Income over Expenditure	Nil	Nil
Excess of Expenditure over Income	52.40	116.55
Bank Balance at beginning of the Year	801.63	749.23
Monies held on behalf of Museum Fund	Nil	41.20
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Bank Balance at end of the Year	£749.23	£673.88
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Made up as follows:		
Lloyds Bank—Current A/c	139.12	226.47
Lloyds Bank—Deposit A/c	610.11	447.41
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£749.23	£673.88
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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

A. H. KIRKBY,
Honorary Auditor.

J. R. BULL,
Honorary Treasurer.

2nd February 1977.



THE SEAL OF JOHN SON OF ELIAS ATTE CROUCHE OF LEATHERHEAD 1316

FROM P.R.O. E326/7411

Twice actual size

(Reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office)

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