

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
LEATHERHEAD & DISTRICT  
LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY



VOL 3

No. 6

1972

159.181



## SECRETARIAL NOTES

THE FOLLOWING Lectures and Visits were arranged during 1972:—

January 15th	Lecture: "Air Photography", by J. N. Hampton, M.A., S.A.S.
January 27th	Visit to Surrey Record Office by kind permission of Miss M. Gollancz.
February 8th	Lecture: "The History of Civil Defence in Leatherhead", by C. H. Bowles.
March 16th	Slides of Old Leatherhead and District shown by J. G. W. Lewarne.
March 24th	The 25TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.
April 11th	Lecture: "A Ramble Through the Local History of Esher", by E. Royston Pike.
April 15th	Visit to Wayneflete Tower, Esher, by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Winand.
	Visit to St. George's Parish Church, Esher.
May 13th	Visit to Avebury, Wilts., including Avebury Manor by kind permission of Lady Knowles, the Museum and Crofton Pumping Station. Leader: G. Hayward.
May 16th	Lecture: "Archaeology and Field Work", by Miss W. Phillips, Assistant Secretary of The Royal Archaeological Institute.
June 10th	Visits: Slyfield Farm and Barn by kind permission of Sir Ronald and Lady Harris; and Slyfield House, by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Richards. Also Stoke D'Abernon Church.
June 24th	Visit to the Canal Museum at Stoke Bruerne, Northants., and to Earls Barton Church. Leader: G. Hayward.
July 8th	Visit to the Surrey Naturalists Trust's Nature Trail at Ranmore.
July 22nd	Visit to the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum at Singleton, Sussex.
August 19th	A walk in the historical part of Fetcham from St. Mary's Church. Leader: J. G. W. Lewarne.
September 16th	Visit to historical parts of Portsmouth guided by members of the Portsmouth Historical Association. Also Southsea Castle with talk by Mr. Corney.
September 30th	Visit to Norbury Park House and Gardens by kind permission of Mr. Philip Spencer.
October 19th	Public Lecture: "Historic Churches", by Mr. Lawrence E. Jones, Honorary Lecturer of the Historic Churches Preservation Trust.
November 9th	Lecture on "Wild Orchids of Britain", by Mr. H. W. Woolgar, assisted by Mr. H. Vousden.
	Two Special General Meetings.
December 1st	"Leatherhead Historical Miscellany", Contributions by various members.

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Number 5 of Volume 3 and the Index to Volume 2 of the *Proceedings* were issued during the year.

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### TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

*Held at the Council Offices on 24th March, 1972*

THE REPORT of the Executive Committee and the Accounts for the year 1971 were adopted and approved. Officers of the Society were elected. The Accounts for the year 1971 are printed on page iii of the cover.

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### OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1972

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

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

*Hon. Secretary:* A. M. EDWARDS

(2 Hazel Way, Fetcham, Leatherhead. Tel: Bookham 54806)

*Hon. Treasurer:* F. A. STOKES

(Lloyds Bank, 20 North Street, Leatherhead)

*Hon. Editor:* F. B. BENDER

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

*Hon. Programme Secretary:* G. HAYWARD

(Ypriana, Cobham Road, Fetcham, Leatherhead. Tel: Leatherhead 72674)

*Hon. Records Secretary:* D. BRUCE

*Hon. Membership Secretary:* MRS. M. FULLER

*Hon. Publicity Secretary:* MISS S. HIND

*Committee Members:* J. R. BULL, S. E. D. FORTESCUE, W. MILLAR

Co-opted: S. R. C. POULTER

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**of the**  
**Leatherhead and District Local History Society**  
**Vol. 3, No. 6**  
**1972**

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**ANTHONY WILLIAM GEORGE LOWTHER, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.**

**DIED 7th DECEMBER, 1972**



A. W. G. Lowther (*right*) discusses the Greatlee Wood (Effingham) excavations with A. T Ruby (*left*).  
*See Vol 1, No. 9.*

**T**HE DEATH of our President, Capt. A. W. G. Lowther, who had been so closely identified with the activities of the Society from its formation in 1946 until his death, first as Chairman of the Executive Committee until 1959 and thereafter as President, is a very grievous loss to the Society.

Born 30th December 1901, only son of L. C. Lowther (one-time partner of the firm of Freshfields, solicitors), Anthony Lowther was educated at Charterhouse, on leaving which school he took a course in Egyptology under Flinders Petrie at the University of London. In 1924 he became a student at the Architectural Association School in Bedford Square, London, and qualified as an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1929. He was actively engaged in architectural practice until the outbreak of the 1939–1945 war, his work including the construction of a villa near Pau in southern France for the late Sir Arthur Duckham and the restoration of various country houses in England, among these being Avebury Manor in Wiltshire for the late Alexander Keiller, F.S.A.

Archaeology, however, was undoubtedly the major interest of his life from his boyhood days, and while still an architectural student, between 1924 and 1928, he was appointed by the City of London as an unpaid, part-time, assistant to Quintin Waddington of the Guild-



hall Museum with the duty of observing building sites in the City and recording archaeological finds. Tribute to his work is paid by Ralph Merrifield, F.S.A., in *The Roman City of London*, 1965. Between 1926 and 1928 he also directed, assisted by the late A. R. Cotton, F.S.A., the excavation of the Roman tilemaker's house on Ashted Common, and in 1930 he assisted in the excavation of the Saxon cemetery at Guildown near Guildford. He joined the team under the direction of Mortimer Wheeler engaged in the excavation of the Roman city of Verulamium in 1932 and was personally responsible for the unearthing and reconstruction for public display of the Roman theatre there. In 1933 he was responsible for the construction of a scale model of Roman London; an idea conceived largely from the enthusiasm of the late Rev. 'Tubby' Clayton whose death followed so closely upon that of Anthony Lowther.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1934, and was concerned in various other excavations up to the outbreak of war, particularly at Verulamium where he designed the Museum building which is so excellently fitted for its purpose.

In 1940 he was commissioned in the Army and joined R.E.M.E. In due course he was drafted to the Middle East, served for a time in Iraq and then was sent to join a unit in northern Persia which was constructing installations for the joint British and United States forces which were being gathered to oppose a German drive through the Caucasus which then appeared imminent but which was prevented by the defeat of the southern German army at Stalingrad. Here in Persia he contracted poliomyelitis which destroyed the muscles of one leg and left him heavily crippled: as a consequence he was in due course invalided from the service with the rank of captain.

Notwithstanding this disability Lowther returned with zest after the war to his archaeological activities. In 1946 and 1947 with the late W. F. Rankine, F.S.A.(Scot.), he directed the excavation of a Roman site at Farnham known as the 'Six Bells' site, and from 1947 to 1951 he directed the excavation of the site of the mediaeval manor house of Pachenesham Magna at Leatherhead. Those of us who worked there with him will recall not only his ability to arouse and sustain the interest of his team but also the extraordinary strength of his arms and wrists in wielding a pick.

Lowther was Honorary Secretary of the Surrey Archaeological Society from 1947 to 1958. He was ably assisted by the late Miss Sumner—indeed they were complementary to each other—and upon her death he felt obliged to relinquish the position. He contributed the Brief History of that Society to the Centenary volume published in 1954. He was elected a Vice President in 1959.

He investigated the history of Ashted in depth and formed useful collections of transcripts. Another interest was natural history and he paid particular attention to that of this area where he had lived so long, forming collections of beetles and butterflies. The collector's enthusiasm was very much part of him and he amassed a large collection of 17th century books mainly to illustrate the period of the Civil Wars, including several thousand of the small quarto pamphlets of the time which are now so scarce and eagerly sought.

Lowther's published work is too numerous to itemise here. He may best be remembered by the monograph on the Roman theatre at Verulamium 1935, the *Survey of the prehistory of the Farnham District* which he with K. P. Oakley, F.G.S., and W. F. Rankine, F.S.A.(Scot.) contributed as an extra volume to Surrey Archaeological Collections in 1939, and his *Study of Patterns of Roman Fluetiles and their distribution* (the first Research Paper issued by the Surrey Archaeological Society); but his report on the excavations at Ashted in volumes XXXVII and XXXVIII of S.A.C. and his interim reports on the excavations at Pachenesham, Leatherhead, in the first volume of the *Proceedings* of our Society are some of the many contributions which he made to both these journals. He also contributed articles on the Verulamium excavations and one at Rothamsted to the Transactions of the

St. Albans and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society, new series vols. IV and V.

It is no slight to his memory to admit that Lowther was not a successful lecturer—he seemed to lack the ability to marshal his facts and present them in an entertaining fashion. His delivery was hesitant and unattractive. The breadth of his knowledge on his chosen subjects was best displayed in conversation, and here to an intelligent Boswell who was content to interject a suitable enquiry or remark at infrequent intervals he was a very Johnson from whom much could be gleaned.

Lowther was a bachelor and his latter years were clouded by domestic difficulties with which he was ill equipped to deal by reason of his disabilities, and which consequently kept him a captive in his house, denying him the pleasure of intercourse with fellow scholars which was congenial to him. But he will not soon be forgotten by them or his friends.

F. B. B.

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**CORRIGENDUM—*PROCEEDINGS* Vol. 3, No. 5, p. 157**

Captain Cook was killed at Hawaii in 1779, not 1797. The Editor offers apologies that such an obvious error should have escaped the reading of the proof.

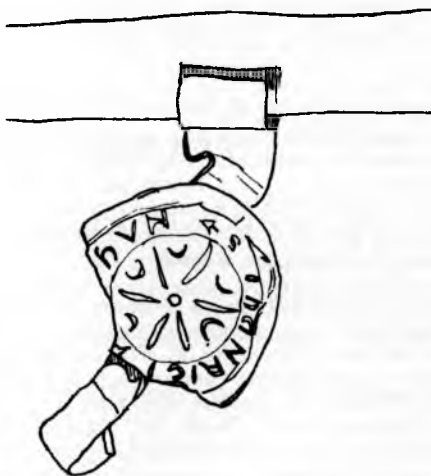
## THE PINCHUN DEED

By D. F. RENN, F.S.A.

**D**URING the overhaul of the Society's library in 1971, part of a small cardboard box was found, containing the document to be described, which has now been placed in the Surrey County Record Office.<sup>1</sup> It is a release of an annual rent of land "on the north side of the highway which runs from Leatherhead to Ashtead" and is dated 1307. It is in remarkably good condition, and seems to have had a charmed life. Its earlier adventures are unknown, but it was rescued by the late Mr. Frank R. Rudkin from a heap of junk in the basement of a chemist's shop next to his office in Villiers Street, Strand, London, and was presented by him to the Leatherhead Urban District Council in 1954.<sup>2</sup>

The document is written on a piece of parchment almost exactly 8 inches wide and 5 inches deep, ruled horizontally at  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch intervals and with two vertical lines marking a  $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch margin and column at the left-hand edge. The bottom edge of the document is folded up for  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, and a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch long slit has been cut through the double thickness to take a parchment tag, whose ends are wrapped together and sealed. The seal is a roughly hemispherical mass of dark brown wax, the flat upper surface being impressed with a simple flower-like pattern surrounded by the inscription

henrici p[ ]hun



From the terms of the document, this is the private seal of Henry Pinchun, who must have been a person of some substance to have need of his own seal. The Pinchun family resided in Leatherhead from at least the beginning of the thirteenth century. Richard PINZUN and his wife Basilia were concerned in a Leatherhead claim in 1207.<sup>3</sup> In 1228 Thomas PINCHUN fined with Gilbert de Oxencroft<sup>4</sup> and he and his brother William witnessed a deed in 1235;<sup>5</sup> they were almost certainly the Thomas and William PINSON pledging separately in the same year.<sup>6</sup> In 1241 William PINCUN (PINZOUN) dealt in one (two) acres of land at Leatherhead.<sup>7</sup> Henry PINCHON appears about 1270, when a grant to the house of scholars of Merton was made of tenpence of annual rent due from John le Merchant for a message of the fee of Henry Pinchon built between the tenement of Richard Leygat and that of

Luke the tailor in the vill of Leddrede, and sixpence of annual rent from Henry Pinchon for a shop joined to the said message on the north.<sup>8</sup> Galfrido PINCHUN, the witness to Henry's deed of 1307, was taxed at Leatherhead in 1290.<sup>9</sup> John PINCHEN was a juror at Effingham in 1295,<sup>10</sup> and his daughter Cecilia PYNCHON fined with Thomas de Ledrede in Leatherhead in 1309.<sup>11</sup> Ten years later Henry Junesey leased an acre at Rutherscrouch to Gilbert PINCHUN for four years,<sup>12</sup> and in 1323 Gilbert PINCHIN essoined (i.e. presented the excuse) of Gilbert le Hor at Pachenesham court.<sup>13</sup> Gilbert le Hore was another witness of the 1307 deed, and from about 1327 he was occupying some of the Pinchun lands,<sup>14</sup> and the Pinchuns disappear from the local records.<sup>15</sup> In 1332 the only Pinchun taxed in Surrey was Richard PYNCHON at Walton-on-Thames.<sup>16</sup> The Pinchun lands described about 1270 lay in the vill of Leddrede, and those of 1307 on the north side of the Leatherhead-Ashtead road, but were probably more extensive, since the Tithe Award of 1840 identifies Great and Little Puncheons as the fields immediately west of Stane Street, flanking the road to High (now Highlands) Farm, centring on National Grid References TQ 189553 and TQ 188561, perhaps the *Pynchons -grove, -feld, -crouch* of the early fourteenth century.<sup>17</sup>

#### NOTES

1. Accession Number 1133.
2. The first clue to its identity was the note inside the front cover of the *Proceedings*, Vol. 1, No. 8 (1954), and a transcript by Dr. A. Kiralfy in the Society's records (W 96). I am very grateful to Mrs. Edith Rudkin and Mr. J. C. Ellis for their recollections of the events of nearly twenty years ago.
3. *Curia Regis Rolls*, V, p. 9.
4. *Surrey Feet of Fines*, p. 15; 13 Henry III, No. 105.
5. Merton College, Oxford, *Calendar of Deeds, Surrey*, No. 644 (Society's copy W 3).
6. Surrey County Record Office, J.I. 1/864 m.5d (Society's copy W 81, pp. 4 and 5).
7. *Ibid.*, 1/867 m.12 and 1/868, m.10d (W 81, pp. 8-9, 11).
8. *Op. cit.*, in note 5, No. 655.
9. Surrey Record Society, XI A, p. xxxi.
10. Inq. Post Mortem 27 Edward I, Surrey No. 61 App. C. I owe this reference to Miss M. O'Connor.
11. *Surrey Feet of Fines*, p. 74; 3 Edward II, No. 40.
12. *Proceedings*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (1962), pp. 174-5, from B.M. Additional Roll 26055, and also Surrey County Record Office, SC 6/1 (Society's copy W 29).
13. *Ibid.*, SC 6/2R (X 74B, p. 5).
14. *Ibid.*, SC 59/2/1 and 6/25 (X 74B, p. 42 and W 5).
15. E.g., *Surrey Feet of Fines*, p. 104; 7 Edward III, No. 107.
16. Surrey Record Society, XI A, p. 65.
17. English Place-Name Society, *The Place-Names of Surrey*, p. 378.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Henricus pinchum de Ledderede remisi concessi & omnino pro mi & heredibus meis vel assignatis quietumclamavi Johanni payn de Ledderede & heredibus suis & suis assignatis Totum jus & clamum quod habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in uno denerato annui redditus cum pertinentiis quem mihi annuatim reddere solebat ad Festum Sancti Michaelis de duabus acris terre que jacent et parte aquilonia Regie vie que ducit de Ledderede versus Estede, ita, videlicet, quod nec ego, predictus Henricus, nec heredes mei nec aliqua per nos vel pro nobis, partem vel aliquod dicto denerato annui redditus cum pertinentiis debemus nec possumus in posterum exigere vel vindicare in perpetuum, pro hac autem remissione, concessione & quietaclamacione dedit mihi predictus Johannes duodecim denarios argenti pro manibus, in cujus rei testimonium presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui, hiis testibus Gilberto Le Hore, Johanne de Wolvestone, clerico, Thoma faukes, Henrico payne, Galfrido Pinchun, Johanne le Frilonde & aliis. Data apud Ledderede die Martis proxima post festum Sancti Agustini, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, tricesimo quinto.

#### TRANSLATION

Know all present and future that I, Henry Pinchum of Leatherhead, have released, granted and entirely discharged, for myself, my heirs and assigns, John Payne of Leatherhead and his heirs and assigns of all the right and claim which I had or in any way could have



had in one pennyworth of annual rent with the appurtenances which used to be paid to me annually at Michaelmas out of two acres of land which lie on the north side of the King's way which runs from Leatherhead to Ashted so that is, that neither I, Henry, nor my heirs nor anyone for or on behalf of us may or can at any time demand or claim any part of the same pennyworth of annual rent in future, and the said John gave me twelve silver pence for this release and discharge. In testimony whereof I have affixed my seal to this present deed, witnesses being Gilbert le Hore, John de Wolvestone, clerk, Thomas Faukes, Henry Payn, Galfrido Pinchun, John le Frilonde and others. Given at Leatherhead on Tuesday following the feast of St Augustine in the 35th year of king Edward I.

## THE OLD BRIDGE AT LEATHERHEAD

By D. F. RENN, F.S.A.

**I**N the last number of the *Proceedings*<sup>1</sup> I reviewed the documentary evidence for a bridge across the Mole at Leatherhead by the end—and perhaps by the beginning—of the thirteenth century. Subsequently I made a detailed examination of the present bridge for archaeological evidence of its date; the Mole was still fordable on foot here in the late autumn of 1971.

The road is carried across the river on fourteen similar arches not of exactly equal height, since the roadway rises toward midstream and, in addition, the Fetcham bank of the river is higher and steeper than the other bank. The downstream half of each bridge-pier is wider than the upstream part, but the arch vaulting is continuous; in consequence, while the upstream arches are semi-circular in profile, those downstream are segmental (lower righthand drawing). The bridge is built mainly of brick, laid in a variety of bonds. There are pointed cutwaters to each pier, and four corbelled-out semicircular recesses in the parapet, on each side of the bridge; the upstream face has circular blind panels above each cutwater. The half-pyramidal caps to the cutwaters are of Portland stone; a stringcourse, the lower part of the parapet recesses and the coping of the parapet are also of this material.

Two inscriptions were noted on the cutwaters flanking the dry arch next to the Leatherhead bank:

- (i) **George the [ ]** neatly engraved on the vertical face of the upstream abutment capstone.
- (ii) **?162[ ]** or **[ ]97** (inverted) roughly cut on the topmost stone (probably a repair) below the downstream capstone in the river.

Responsibility for the upkeep of the bridge passed to the County authorities in consequence of an Act passed in March 1782,<sup>2</sup> and

“in consequence thereof the Justices having ordered the bridge to be widened so as to be of the width of 20 feet between the walls, the same was begun in the June following and was completed and opened for public use in the next year.”<sup>3</sup>

The task was performed by George Gwilt, Surveyor to the County and to its Commission of Sewers, who prepared a detailed survey of Leatherhead at the same time.<sup>4</sup> Gwilt's map<sup>5</sup> appears to show the widened bridge, and the details of both faces agree with those of his other bridges at Cobham and Godalming, reconstructed under the same Act at the same time. In view of this, and of Manning and Bray's statement quoted above and published in 1809, the assertion that the bridge was widened in 1824<sup>6</sup> is called in question, since it is still only just over “20 feet between the walls” in 1971. A water-colour by John Hassell dated 1823<sup>7</sup> shows a rather different upstream face of the bridge from that which it presents

today. Instead of pointed cutwaters, the arches are separated by rectangular buttresses with sloping tops, a most unsuitable method of support for the upstream face, being easily damaged by debris swept down-river. Only one circular blind panel is drawn, and the parapet has two pillars instead of four recesses. An earlier engraving "drawn, engraved and published by I. Hassell 1 February 1817"<sup>8</sup> shows the eastern (Leatherhead) half of the same view, but with only one buttress (at midstream) with a short length of parapet above it, continuing as an open railing to the bank.

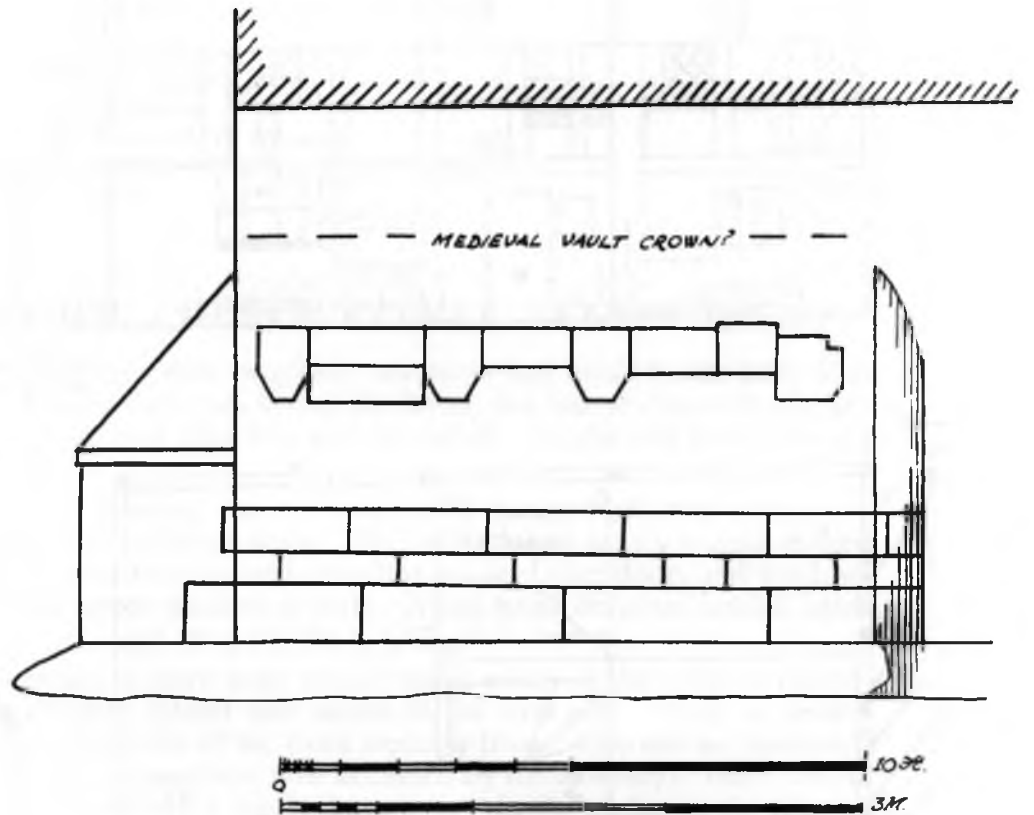
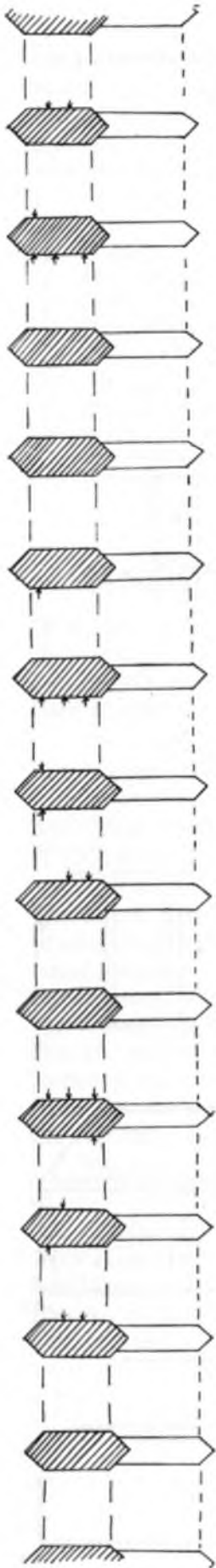
Even if the faces of the bridge date from after 1823, it seems evident from Manning and Bray's statement that the widening took place in 1782-3 or possibly 1783-4. Each bridge-pier has a thinner and thicker part, for which there are no good hydrodynamic reasons: the obvious explanation is that the pre-1782 bridge was incorporated in the rebuilding. Each pier has a protective cement "skirt" (starling) at its base to reduce scour; rubble masonry can be seen through a hole broken in one starling. Above the starlings there are a few courses of squared (ashlar) sandstone masonry on at least one face of each pier, but only on the thicker (downstream) part. The ashlar of the arch nearest the Fetcham bank of the river chamfer off into the angles of the thicker part of the piers, so confirming that this was the width of the earlier bridge (shaded on the lefthand drawing).

Above the ashlar courses the faces of the piers are usually of brick laid in English bond, with patches of repair in thin tiles (*not* Roman brick, as popular fancy has it). But at least nine of the 14 arches have traces of a line of ashlar at the level of the springing of the brick vault, again only on the thicker part of the piers. Several of these ashlar have their lower angles chamfered off, and are marked on the plan by small arrowheads. They are the springing-stones of stone ribs, which have been trimmed back to the face of the pier. The best preserved ones are those on the Leatherhead side of the third arch from that bank, and the elevation drawing (top right) combines them with corroborative details from the first (dry) and eleventh arches to indicate four equidistant ribs strengthening the arches carrying a roadway less than 11 feet wide and about 250 feet long across the river. In the arch profile (lower righthand drawing) I have suggested a pointed arch, but the actual shape is quite uncertain.

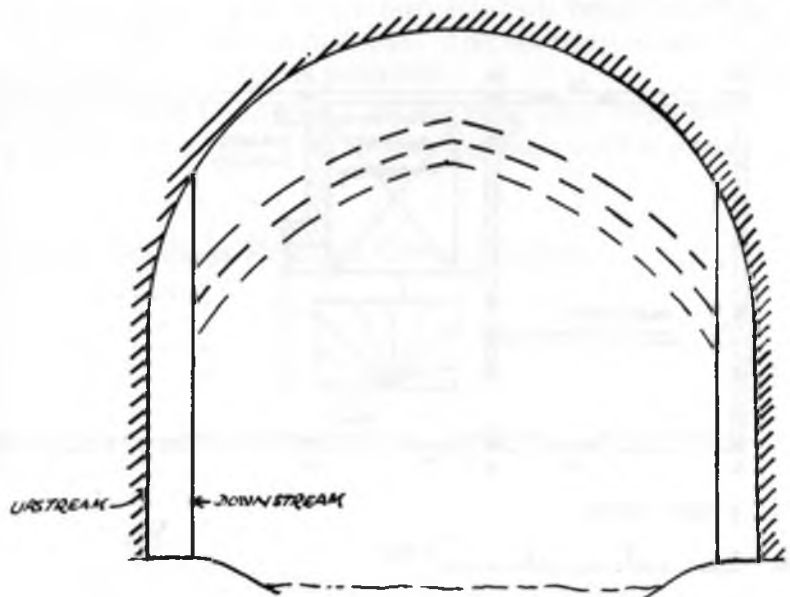
These masonry features are not closely dateable. Early bridges usually had a large number of arches of relatively small span, because the difficulties of vaulting wide distances had not been overcome. Roman bridges usually had timber spans carrying the roadway on piers of wood or stone, while medieval bridges were usually vaulted in stone (for example, Barnstaple and Old London Bridge). The scale of Leatherhead bridge was smaller than those major bridges of the twelfth and thirteenth century, but it is very close to the series of early thirteenth century bridges across the River Wey below Farnham.<sup>9</sup> The best-known of the series is that at Eashing, 250 feet long and around 13 feet wide. It has at least eight arches, and others may be buried in the central part of the structure which now forms a causeway across an island. But the Wey bridges are built of rubble, not ashlar, with no ribs to their arches and with rounded cutwaters on the downstream face. Gwilt seems to have used the foundations of one at Godalming for his rebuilding there, as well as at Leatherhead.

Chamfered arch-ribs occur in bridges as early as the late twelfth century (Fountains Abbey guesthouse), but early medieval bridges often had no ribs at all (Fordingbridge; Clattern Bridge, Kingston-upon-Thames) and the usual thirteenth-century arch rib was a flat rectangle in profile (Barnstaple, Monmouth, Tewkesbury). Perhaps the nearest parallel to Leatherhead bridge is that at East Farleigh in Kent. Its exact date is unknown, but it is the finest of a group of fourteenth century bridges across the Medway near Maidstone. It is less than 11 feet wide and its arches—admittedly larger and fewer than Leatherhead—each have four chamfered ribs. Perhaps the 12 months' licence to John Plomer of Rochford from May 1361 to collect alms for the repair of Ledrede bridge<sup>10</sup> indicates a major recon-

# LEATHERHEAD BRIDGE



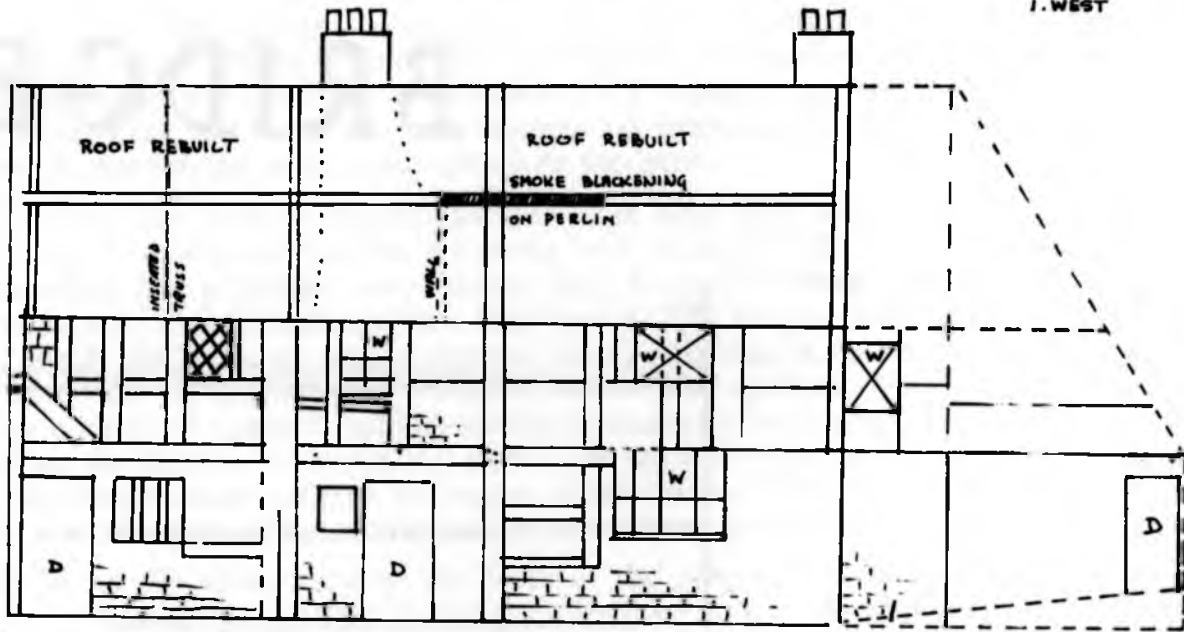
30 FE.



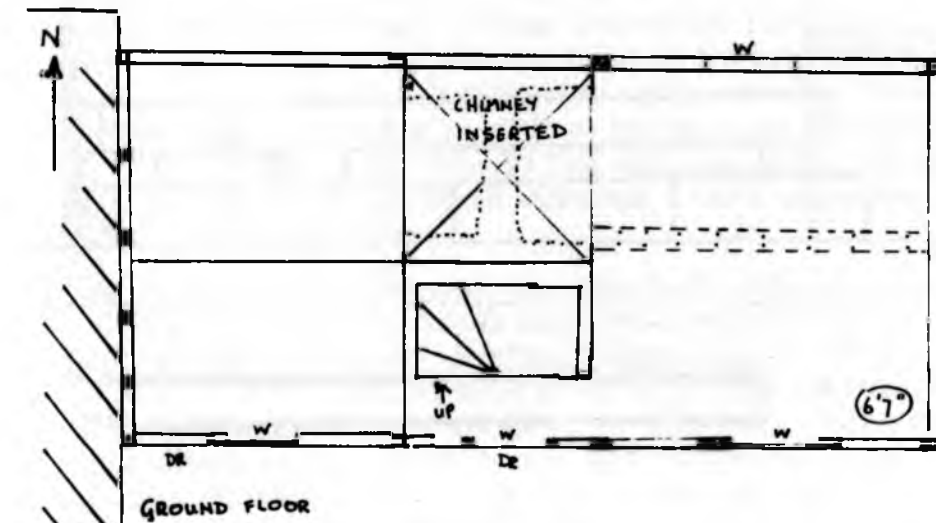
# MANSION COTTAGES. LEATHERHEAD, SURREY

MEASURED: DBRG (SURREY) 5.70

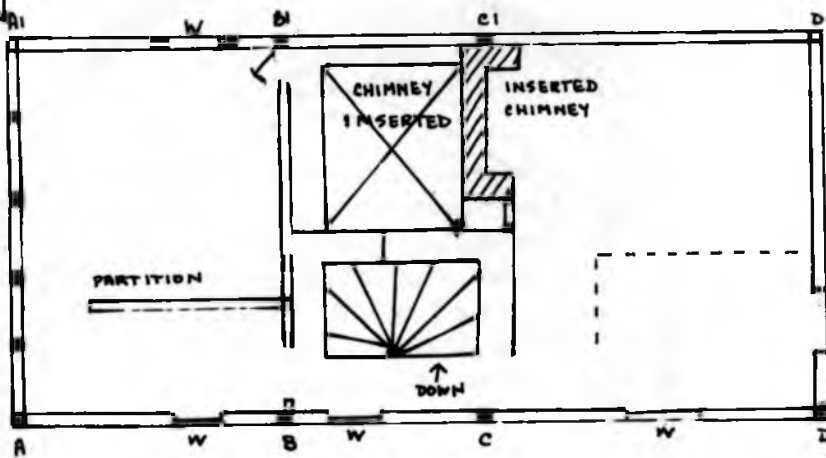
DRAWN: D. SMALE  
J. WEST



LATER EXTENSION  
(NOT TO SCALE)

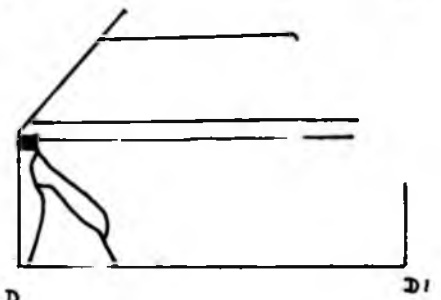
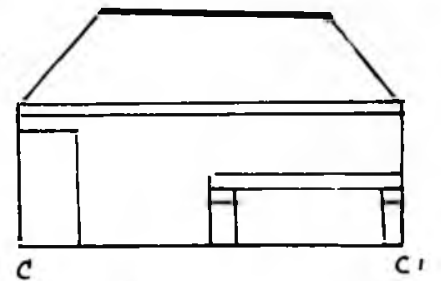
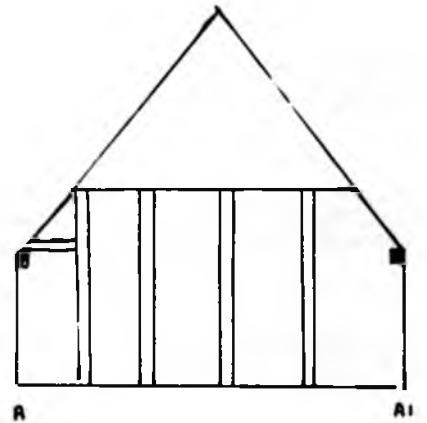


GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

SCALE 0 4 8 12 FEET



TRUSSES



struction. At any rate, George Gwilt was sufficiently confident in the stability of the old piers to incorporate them into his bridge, and his confidence was not misplaced. For nearly 200 years since then, the piers have borne an ever-increasing traffic load—from stage coaches to double-decker buses and articulated lorries—beyond the wildest dreams of the medieval bridgemason, who built at Leatherhead far better than he knew.

#### NOTES

1. *Proceedings*, Vol. 3, No. 5 (1971), pp. 153-4.
2. 22 George III, cap. 17. The Leatherhead end of the upstream parapet still carries a cast iron 'County Bridge' plate of 1904.
3. Manning and Bray, *The History and Antiquities of Surrey*, II, p. 666.
4. *Proceedings*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (1962), pp. 169-70.
5. *Proceedings*, Vol. 2, No. 7 (1963), pp. 206-7.
6. The earliest reference I have found is inside the back cover of our *Proceedings*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (1948).
7. *Proceedings*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (1962), p. 162.
8. In the collection of our member, Mr. R. R. C. Johnson.
9. *Research Papers of the Surrey Archaeological Society* (forthcoming).
10. *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1361-4, p. 19.

### MANSION COTTAGES, CHURCH STREET, LEATHERHEAD

**T**HESSE two half-timbered cottages were originally one three-bay small house built sideways to Church Street. On the west end, facing the Street, is a late seventeenth century house with reasonable quality timbers (this was not recorded). To the east end there are later extensions of various dates.

The original timber-framed building was one-and-a-half storeys high, and appears to be a "central chimney" house with baffle entrance. The timber frame is now mainly infilled with brick, and the lower walls have been entirely rebuilt in brick. Other doors and windows have been inserted. One small upper window is early. It has small diagonal leaded lights of thin glass.

The roof is tiled. It appears to have been rebuilt using much of the original timber. The south perlin has been roughly spliced and nailed at the west end. There is smoke-blackening on both perlins on each side of the most westerly truss. This smoke blackened length is equal to that of the central bay (that now occupied by the chimney). Here, before the chimney was inserted, was probably a smoke bay. Joints in the perlin would support this theory, which cannot be proved because other timbers have been whitened. It seems that the perlins were moved up when the house fronting Church Street was added, and the chimney was probably inserted at the same time. The house now has two heated rooms from the one central stack which fills the width of the central bay. The stairway is next to the chimney. Door and stair probably occupy the original positions.

This house is probably sixteenth century but houses with smoke bays were being built in south Surrey as late as the 1620s (Bristow's Cottage, Charlwood was built with a smoke bay and is a dated example).

JOAN HARDING  
IAN WEST  
DEVINA SMALE (Plans) } For the Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey)  
October 1972

# LADY DIANA HOWARD'S ACCOUNTS FOR ASHTEAD MANOR

(continued)

By A. W. G. LOWTHER, F.S.A.

## PART II

### MATERIALS FOR CLOTHING AND LIVERIES, ETC.

THIS was mostly obtained in London, one of the shops being that of Mr. Alexander, the mercer (Feb. 1705/6). A Miss Allen supplied the material and made up the petticoats (Feb. 1709/10) and is referred to as "The Petticoat Woman".

Commencing with Lady Diana's more personal items in 1704 we have: "Paid for Pins and Patches—7s. 6d." and again in 1708, and obtained for her by Molly Lodge the Housekeeper, 4s. for Pins and Patches and 3s. for Powder and Laces.

Elaborate hair styles were a part of the ladies' costume in the 18th century, and we have an entry in 1704 "Given Mrs. Bollies for pinning up my hair—2s. 6d." Quoting the London Museum's catalogue "Costume", p. 74: "With the opening of the (18th) Century a form of head-dress known as the '*Commode*' was generally worn. The article is defined in *The Ladies' Dictionary for 1694* as follows:

'A *commode* is a frame of wire, two or three storeys high, fitted to the head, and covered with tiffany or other thin silks, being now completed into the whole head-dress'.

The fashion lasted in a reduced form until 1713; after that date it disappeared and small caps were worn."

Other items of costume included "a pair of stays" for which she paid £2-10s. in 1704 (Dec. 15) and £2-15s.-6d. only six weeks later!

Another item of ladies costume at this period was the "*Furbelow*" as in this entry (for April 19, 1705) "Paid for Silk for a *Fourbeleau* [*sic*] 6s. 6d."; while on the subject of silk, we have (1706) "Paid for Indian Silk for handkerchiefs—£1-8s." For the sum of 5s. paid to Mrs. Miller, Lady Diana obtains "My Blew dust Gowne and the White Dimity". A lot of lace was used at this period and on the same day she pays £4-11s. for lace and "Mr. Tatlock's Bill for gold Lace—£8-15s." This lace was obtained from a building termed "ye Lace Chambers", necessitating a 2s. coach hire for one Mrs. Day who bought it for her. Other purchases were "a Love hood and a Fann" (15s.) and "a Love Jipeit" (8s.). In 1710, Italian Satin for a "Manto and petty" cost £11, and a gold embroidered stomacher was obtained for 10s.

There are many entries for "chintz" (generally spelt "chinch"). "Pd. Mrs. Fanshawe for my chinch gown—cleaning 5s." (Mistress Fanshawe, Lady Diana's companion.)

Again, on April 8, 1713, "Pd. for a fine chinch for a manto and pettycoate—£12-7s." and in April 1714, "Paid Mistress Allin for making me the Chinch petticoat and the green satin quilted petticoat, both £1."

An entry that shows the source of much of the Ashtead material—"Paid the Linen Draper in the City for Linen for Ashtead £63 (May 4, 1714)."

As regards the Servants' Liveries, the entries are for Greatcoats, Stockings, Hats, Shoes and Gloves as well as materials and their being made up. No doubt for the outside workers at Ashtead we have a payment of £4-10s. for "15 Ells of Holland for Smocks", in 1712.

The Footmen's liveries were of Drugget, Shelloon and Yellow Cloth and they wore Scarlet Stockings, 2 pair of worsted and 2 of silk. There appear to have been 4 Footmen as 4 pair of Breeches of leather which had to be coloured were obtained from Mr. Tully

whose bill for 1711 appears in the accounts. He also supplied "Black Shagg" for the men's sleeves, and 4 pairs of shoes at 16s.

An entry for Sept. 27, 1711, is "Pd the Futtmen [*sic*] for their shoes I gave them 8s.-8d." Shoes and stockings were also provided for the Page, as well as all necessary clothing. In 1713 (Nov. 13) "Pd. Mr. Tully for the Postillion's Cap and Coat—£2-15s."; an interesting entry showing that they employed a postillion.

An entry of 1708 refers to "blue cloth for the servants' great coats" and to "making the great coat buttons", which implies that at that date they bore the family crest of the Howards.

The unexpected expense involved in the employment of liveried servants is shown by an entry for repair and renewal of the liveries after they became involved in a street fracas.

Finally, as showing that there was a tailor in Ashtead in 1719, there is the entry of July 8: "Pd. the Tailor in Ashtead for mending the Page's Coat . . . 5s.-6d." Unfortunately his name is not mentioned.

## A SURVEY OF CHURCHYARD MONUMENTS IN THE LEATHERHEAD AREA

By W. J. BLAIR

### PART I

#### Introduction

**A**LTHOUGH the genealogical value of gravestones has long been recognised, the fact that the headstones and chest-tombs of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are in themselves monuments of considerable interest—and sometimes beauty—has received far too little attention up to now.<sup>1</sup> In an attempt to remedy this omission so far as the Leatherhead area is concerned, this survey of all ancient churchyards within three miles of Leatherhead town centre includes descriptions and photographs of the early stones, as well as the more usual epitaph transcripts and abstracts. Particular emphasis has been laid upon the delicately-carved eighteenth-century headstones in Portland stone which are so prolific in the churchyards of central Surrey, and upon the traditional wooden monuments once so common in the Home Counties, but now rare and fast disappearing. The characteristic wooden "leaping-boards" (consisting of a horizontal plank with painted inscription, supported at either end by a vertical post) at Mickleham, and the apparently unique series of "foot-posts" at Leatherhead, are particularly important in that they represent the last manifestation of a tradition almost certainly stretching back to the Middle Ages, and preceding the use of stone memorials; in this part of the country, timber was much easier to obtain than stone, and appears to have been the material normally used in Surrey for churchyard commemoration until the late seventeenth century.

The terms "body-stone" and "coffin-stone", used frequently in this survey, may need some explanation. The former is a long narrow structure, of cemented brick semi-circular in section and tapering slightly towards each end, usually linking a headstone with its footstone, and clearly an attempt to reproduce in a more durable form the customary earth grave-mound; the "coffin-stone" is a fairly similar structure, but rectangular rather than semicircular in section and often made of stone slabs, the sides sometimes panelled in imitation of contemporary coffins.

The churchyard surveys are based on the following plan. Descriptions, measurements and full transcripts are given of all surviving gravestones up to the year 1750. Notes on later monuments are more selective, and abstracts rather than complete transcripts of

inscriptions are usually given. Basically, all stones of interesting design or particularly high-quality workmanship (including most stones with bas-relief carving) up to 1850 (or even later in exceptional cases), and all wooden monuments up to 1900, have been noted. All especially interesting epitaphs have been transcribed in full, and photographs are given of the best monuments.

*Note.* In descriptions of head- and footstones, *breadth* refers to the breadth of the stone at its widest point; in chest-tomb descriptions, *length* and *breadth* refer to the horizontal top slab. In all cases, *height* refers to the original height of the top of the monument above ground level (so far as this can be judged). In descriptions, the terms “left” and “right” are used from the point of view of the spectator. Transcripts follow original spelling and use of capitals, though the use of long Ss has not been indicated.

## ASHTEAD

Ashtead churchyard is probably the most attractive, and certainly one of the most interesting, in the area. Particularly noteworthy is the very fine collection of eighteenth-century headstones with bas-relief carvings, and though no old wooden monuments survive, other traditional local types are well represented. The old churchyard contains many Victorian stones, but even these are, in most cases, of unusually pleasant design. The completely modern part of the graveyard contains the usual hideous mass-produced white marble monuments, but these are fortunately so far away from the earlier part on the south side of the church that they do not spoil its visual attractiveness.

### Monuments up to 1750

1. (Four paces S.W. of S. porch.) Portland headstone, the top decorated with two simple incised scrolls which also form its outline. *Height* 32½ ins.; *breadth* 23½ ins.; *thickness* 3 ins. *Inscription:* HERE LYETH Y<sup>c</sup> BODY OF / MARGRET Y<sup>c</sup> WIFE OF WILL<sup>m</sup> / THORNE WHO DEP OCTOBER / Y<sup>c</sup>. 20.<sup>th</sup> 1704 AGED 30 YEARS

Changed	}	from A maid unto
		A uertious wife
		from frail dust
		to an immortal life
		from child bearing
		whe[re] in sh[e] was blest
		from . . . . .ld where
Chang . . . . . do rest		

2. (Immediately N. of No. 1.) Portland headstone, with an arched top cusped on either side containing a simple incised composition of two spades and a pick,<sup>2</sup> crossed. *Height* 27 ins.; *breadth* 25½ ins.; *thickness* 2 ins. *Inscription:* Here lyeth the / Body of AN<sup>n</sup> BICKLY / who departed this life y<sup>c</sup> / 18.<sup>th</sup> of APRIL 1719 Aged 17

My early blast  
Bids no time waste

3. (Twenty-three paces S. of SE. buttress of Chancel, near S. churchyard wall.) Much mutilated and broken slab of Sussex marble. The inscription is reconstructed from the version given by Manning and Bray<sup>3</sup> (II—633), who imply that the slab originally rested on a chest- or table-tomb. *Length* 63 ins.; *Breadth* 37¼ ins.; *Inscription:* Here lieth the Body of Jo[s. SPEED] / Esq.<sup>r</sup> who died the 29.<sup>th</sup> of F[ebruary 1721] / Aged [8]2

4. (Immediately N. of No. 2, by S. porch.) Portland headstone, similar in design to No. 2 and probably carved by the same hand. *Height* 27 ins.; *breadth* 22 ins.; *thickness* 2½ ins. *Inscription:* Here Lie<sup>s</sup> y<sup>c</sup> Body / of Elizabeth Bickley / Who Died y<sup>c</sup> 18.<sup>th</sup> of / August 1721 / Aged 52 Years

Lo: Her.<sup>s</sup> Mans Fate  
Either Soon Or Late



PLATE I



*a.* No. 5



*b.* No. 13 (detail)



*c.* No. 14



*d.* No. 19 (detail)

PLATE II



a. No. 21 (detail)



b. No. 22 (detail)




c. No. 31 (detail)



d. No. 36 (detail)

5. (Nine paces N. of church tower.) Sussex marble headstone, the top containing a bas-relief composition of a coat-of-arms (*a chevron*; probably intended as a variant of *argent a chevron engrailed between three fleurs-de-lis sable*, the arms of Aughton of Devonshire) in a scrolled cartouche, flanked on either side by a foliate scroll containing a rosette. Very high quality workmanship (see plate Ia). *Height* 29 ins.; *breadth* 24 ins.; *thickness* 2¾ ins. The stone is flanked on either side by a small curved piece of Portland fastened to it and embedded in the ground, probably in order to fix the monument more securely. *Inscription*: Here Lyeth the Body of Iohn / Aughton · who departed / this life August y<sup>e</sup> 7:<sup>th</sup> 1722 / Aged 72 Years / Also here Lyeth y<sup>e</sup> Body of / Elizabeth the wife of Iohn / Aughton who died August y<sup>e</sup> / 28:<sup>th</sup> 1722 in y<sup>e</sup> 50:<sup>th</sup> Year of her Age.

Omnia metit tempus ut falce 

6. (Immediately S. of No. 5.) Portland headstone, the scrolled top containing a bas-relief composition of a winged hourglass flanked by foliate scrolls. The first line of the inscription is flanked on either side by an incised scroll. *Height* 35 ins.; *breadth* 28½ ins.; *thickness* 2½ ins. *Inscription*: Here Lyeth / y<sup>e</sup> Body of RANDOLPH / BATH of Asthead who / died Nov:<sup>er</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup> 1722 / Aged 61 Years.

In Spe Resurrectionis<sup>5</sup>

7. (Immediately W. of No. 4.) Portland head- and footstone. The headstone, broken in two and mended, has an arched top containing a bas-relief composition of a skull in profile partly obscuring two bones,<sup>6</sup> a pick and a scythe,<sup>7</sup> crossed. *Height* 26 ins.; *breadth* 19½ ins.; *thickness* 3¼ ins. *Inscription*: Here lieth the bod:<sup>y</sup> / of JOHN WATKINS / who died Octob.<sup>r</sup> / the 13<sup>th</sup> 1723 aged / 42 years The footstone has an elaborately moulded outline, but is otherwise undecorated. *Height* 17 ins.; *breadth* 15 ins.; *thickness* 3¾ ins. *Inscription*: I·W / 1723

8. (Six paces NE. of the NE. corner of the Chancel.) Portland headstone, the top serpentine in outline with a central indentation, but otherwise undecorated. *Height* 22 ins.; *breadth* 23½ ins.; *thickness* 2½ ins. *Inscription*: Here Lieth / y<sup>e</sup> Body of Thomas / Lamb who Departed / this life y<sup>e</sup> 2 of August / 1725 Aged 48 years.

9. (Two paces S. of SE. buttress of Chancel.) Portland head- and footstone, both semicircular and undecorated. Headstone: *height* 12 ins.; *breadth* 18½ ins.; *thickness* 3 ins. *Inscription*: T·W / DEP. FEB.<sup>r</sup> Y.<sup>e</sup> 7 / 172<sup>96</sup> AGED / 73 YEARS<sup>8</sup> Footstone: *height* 8 ins.; *breadth* 15 ins.; *thickness* 2½ ins. *Inscription*: TW / 172<sup>96</sup>

10. (Immediately S. of No. 9.) Portland head- and footstone, similar in design and size to No. 9 and probably carved by the same hand. Headstone: *Inscription*: G·F / DEP MARCH Y<sup>e</sup> / 14:<sup>th</sup> 172<sup>96</sup> AGED / 60 YEARS<sup>9</sup> Footstone: *Inscription*: G·F / 172<sup>96</sup>

11. (Eight paces S. of SE. buttress of Chancel.) Chest-tomb, consisting of a grey slab with roll-moulded edges surmounting a Portland chest with plain panelled ends and sides and a squat pilaster of baluster form, partly gadrooned and decorated with a stylised leaf-pattern, at each corner. The tomb stands on a moulded base of Portland. *Length* 77 ins.; *breadth* 38½ ins.; *height* 35 ins. *Inscription* (on top slab): In memory of M:<sup>r</sup> WILLIAM BRIDGMAN / Citizen and Salter of London, / who departed this life April y<sup>e</sup> / 29:<sup>th</sup> 1727, Ætatis 63

12. (Twenty-two paces S. of E. most window in S. wall of Nave.) Small semicircular Portland headstone (or, perhaps more likely, footstone for which the headstone has disappeared). *Height* 9 ins.; *breadth* 13 ins.; *thickness* 3 ins. *Inscription*: ER / 1729.<sup>10</sup>

13. (Ten-and-a-half paces E. of E. end of Church.) Handsome chest-tomb, consisting of a badly broken grey slab with roll-moulded edges surmounting a Portland chest with panelled ends and sides and a squat pilaster of baluster form at each corner. The tomb is surrounded by iron railings, narrow, pointed, and square in section, with a thicker rail (round in section, of baluster form and topped by a large urn finial) at each corner and in

the middle of each side and end; these railings are probably a late eighteenth-century addition. As well as the main inscription, the top slab bears an oval cartouche containing a well-executed bas-relief coat-of-arms ([*Per pale gules and azure*] on a chevron [*argent*] between three martlets [or] an eagle displayed [*sable*], crested a heron's head erased [or], in the beak a fish [*argent*]), the arms of Beckford of Basing Park, Hants.), surrounded by elaborate foliate mantling (see plate Ib).<sup>11</sup> *Length* 76 ins.; *breadth* 39 ins.; *height* 37 ins. *Inscription* (on top slab): In memory of WILL.<sup>m</sup> BECKFORD / Esq.<sup>r</sup> who departed this life Octo:<sup>r</sup> / the 10:<sup>th</sup> 1731, aged 74 years / Also MARY, wife of WILLIAM / BECKFORD, Esq.<sup>r</sup> who departed / this life *August* the 12:<sup>th</sup> 1730, / aged 59 years / Also of THOMAS BECKFORD, / Esq.<sup>r</sup> who Died the 18:<sup>th</sup> and / was Interr'd the 28.<sup>th</sup> of / February 1757, aged 72 Years. / M:<sup>rs</sup> DOROTHY BECKFORD / died February 17:<sup>th</sup> 1763 / Aged 77 Years. (And on S. side-panel): THOMAS BECKFORD Esq.<sup>r</sup> / Obit Aprilis 12:<sup>th</sup> Anno Domini 1781. / Ætat: 24 (The other side and both ends are blank.)

14. (Near SE. entrance to churchyard.) Handsome chest-tomb, consisting of a grey slab with roll-moulded edges surmounting a Portland chest with plain panelled ends and sides and a squat pilaster of baluster form, elaborately fluted and gadrooned, at each corner (see plate Ic). *Length* 76 ins.; *breadth* 38 ins.; *height* 35 ins. *Inscription* (on top slab): Here lyes the body of IANE, / wife to HIEROME HAMELOT / *Doct.<sup>r</sup> of Physick*, who died the / 10:<sup>th</sup> of January 1731, In the 94:<sup>th</sup> / year of her age / Here also lyes the body of ♀ / CATHERINE, wife to PETER / HAMELOT, Rector of Ashtead / who died the 1.<sup>st</sup> of February ♀ / 1728, In the 68.<sup>th</sup> year of her age / Here also lyes the body of PETER / HAMELOT, M.A. when the / Popish fury destroyed the / Protestants in France<sup>12</sup> he left / his Patrimony and came into / England. he was chosen Pastor / of this Church the 25:<sup>th</sup> of March / 1699, he dyed the 14:<sup>th</sup> day of / April 1742 aged 81 years

15. (Twenty paces S. of SE. corner of Nave.) Portland head- and footstone. The headstone has a scrolled and moulded top containing a bas-relief composition of a skull in profile, surmounted by a small flower and enclosed by two sprigs of stylised foliage from each of which issues a tiny flower, the whole being flanked on either side by a scroll. *Height* 32 ins.; *breadth* 23½ ins.; *thickness* 3 ins. *Inscription*: In memory of M:<sup>r</sup> / JOHN SYMES; who / died January the 1.<sup>st</sup> / 1738, aged 69 Years. The footstone has a simple scrolled and moulded outline, but is otherwise undecorated. *Height* 16 ins.; *breadth* 17 ins.; *thickness* 2½ ins. *Inscription*: J·S / 1738

16. (Immediately N. of No. 11.) Chest-tomb, consisting of a grey slab with roll-moulded edges surmounting a low Portland base, also with moulded edges. *Length* 73½ ins.; *breadth* 37½ ins.; *height* 13 ins. *Inscription*: In Memory of M:<sup>r</sup> ROBERT / SMITH who died March the / 19:<sup>th</sup> 1738 Aged 72 Years./ Also of MARY SMITH wife / of the above said M:<sup>r</sup> SMITH / who died October the 18:<sup>th</sup> 1743 / Aged 72 Years.

17. (Twenty-one paces S. of SE. corner of Nave.) Portland head- and footstone. The headstone has a scrolled and moulded top containing a bas-relief composition of a skull in profile, partly obscuring a trumpet,<sup>13</sup> a bone, an open book and a coffin set in saltire-cross formation behind it, and surmounted by a small flower. *Height* 37 ins.; *breadth* 25½ ins.; *thickness* 3½ ins. *Inscription*: In Memory of M:<sup>r</sup> / BENJAMIN SYMES. / who died December / the 7:<sup>th</sup> 1742 aged 27 / Years.

Young men of strength behold and see  
Just in my prime Death Conquer'd me

The footstone has a simple scrolled and moulded outline, but is otherwise undecorated. *Height* 24 ins.; *breadth* 18 ins.; *thickness* 3½ ins. *Inscription*: B·S / 1742

18. (Six paces SE. of the great yew-tree near the Tower.) Table-tomb, consisting of a grey slab with roll-moulded edges supported on six low free-standing pilasters of Portland with simple moulded capitals and bases. *Length* 76½ ins.; *breadth* 35 ins.; *height* 21¾ ins. *Inscription*: To the Memory of / MARY ELLIOTT, who died / August the 19:<sup>th</sup> 1743 and is /



here Interr'd Aged 56 Years / Here also Rest the Remains of / her Husband THOMAS ELLIOTT / Gentleman of this Parish, he / was many years Lieutenant / of a man of War and for his / Courage and Fidelity gave him / the Command of a sloop of War / which through an Extreme ill / state of health was obliged / soon to Resign, and died July / the 24.<sup>th</sup> 1744 Aged 54 Years / Near this place lieth DIANA / ELLIOTT, the Daughter of / THOMAS ELLIOTT / and MARY his Wife. / who died an Infant.

19. (Sixteen paces S. of SE. corner of Nave.) Portland headstone with a scrolled and moulded top containing a bas-relief composition of a full-face skull, partly obscuring a trumpet, an open book, a bone and a coffin set in saltire-cross formation behind it (compare No. 17), the whole being flanked on either side by a small scroll (see plate Id). *Height* 34 ins.; *breadth* 25½ ins.; *thickness* 3 ins. *Inscription*: In Memory of / Mary Povey. wife of / John Povey deceased / She died July the 6.<sup>th</sup> / 1746, aged 86 years.

20. (Two paces S. of No. 17.) Portland head- and footstone. The headstone has a scrolled and moulded top containing a bas-relief composition of a skull in profile partly obscuring a pair of crossed bones, the whole being flanked on either side by a foliate scroll. *Height* 44 ins.; *breadth* 26½ ins.; *thickness* 3½ ins. *Inscription*: Here lies Interr'd y<sup>e</sup> Body / of M.<sup>rs</sup> MARY HUNT / Late wife to / M.<sup>r</sup> THOMAS HUNT / of London who Died / August y<sup>e</sup> 24.<sup>th</sup> 1747 in y<sup>e</sup> / 41.<sup>st</sup> Year of her Age The footstone has a simple scrolled outline, but is otherwise undecorated. *Height* 20 ins.; *breadth* 18½ ins.; *thickness* 2 ins. *Inscription*: MH / 1747

21. (Seventeen paces S. of SE. corner of Nave.) Very fine Portland head- and footstone. The headstone has a pointed top, scrolled on either side, containing a bas-relief composition of a winged cherub flanked on the left side by a small globular inkwell containing a quill pen<sup>14</sup> and on the right by an hourglass.<sup>15</sup> Above the cherub's head is a serpent swallowing its own tail,<sup>16</sup> flanked on the left side by a scythe and on the right by a flaming torch.<sup>17</sup> The whole is flanked on either side by a scroll from which issues a sprig of stylised foliage, and rays of light shine down from clouds<sup>18</sup> in the top of the stone. This is probably the finest headstone in the churchyard (see plate IIa). *Height* 42 ins.; *breadth* 25 ins.; *thickness* 3 ins. *Inscription*: In Memory of / Elizabeth Stone / wife of John Stone / deceased, who died / March the 29.<sup>th</sup> 1748 / Aged 73 Years. The footstone has a scrolled top containing a bas-relief composition of a bat-winged hourglass surmounted by a flower, flanked on the left side by a small open book and on the right by a small inkwell and pen (similar to that on the headstone). *Height* 19 ins.; *breadth* 17½ ins.; *thickness* 3 ins.; *Inscription*: E·S / 1748

22. (Ten paces SE. of S. porch.) Portland headstone, with scrolled top containing a bas-relief composition of a skull in profile surmounted by a small flower and partly obscuring a pickaxe, a scythe and a pair of bones, crossed, the whole being flanked on either side by a scroll (see plate IIb). *Height* 44 ins.; *breadth* 25 ins.; *thickness* 3 ins. *Inscription*: In Memory of / Sarah Wood / who died May the / 12.<sup>th</sup> 1748, Aged 42 / Years.

#### Monuments of special interest later than 1750

23. (By the S. porch.) A grey slab supported on a few bricks, with an almost entirely illegible inscription to the Walker family. Probably eighteenth century.

24. (Six paces S. of No. 21, and hidden in bushes.) Portland head- and footstone. The headstone has a scrolled and moulded top containing a bas-relief composition of a bat-winged hourglass surmounted by a flower and flanked on either side by a large sprig of stylised foliage. To Mr. Richard Symes, died 15 April 1753 aged 61. The footstone has a simple scrolled outline and merely bears initials and date.

25. (Between Nos. 17 and 20.) Portland headstone, very similar in design to No. 20 except that the top of the stone is not moulded, but decorated with a small bas-relief scallop-shell flanked on either side by a scroll. To Mrs. Phebe Syms of this parish, died 29 January 1755 aged 84.

26. (Twenty-four paces S. of SE. buttress of Chancel, near S. wall of churchyard.) Portland headstone with a scrolled top containing a small bas-relief composition of two crossed bones tied with a ribbon and flanked on either side by a sprig of stylised foliage. *Inscription: M.S. / GUILIELMI REAY CL.A.M. / docti pij probi / Qui / in Agro Cumbriensi natus, / in Col: Reg: Oxon. educatus, / ad Ecclesiam Vansoriæ in hoc Comitatu / Concionatus est / Virum hunc eximium / Amici / Summa cum benevolentia complexi sunt / viventem, / Summo cum Desiderio lugent / mortuum / An: Æt: 35 Christi 1755.*<sup>19</sup>

27. (Immediately S. of No. 24, and hidden in bushes.) Portland head- and footstone. The headstone is similar in design to No. 24, except that behind and partly obscured by the hourglass are a bone(?) and a spade, crossed. To Mr. Richard junior, son of Mr. Richard and Mrs. Sarah Symes, died 3 September 1756 aged 30. The footstone has an arched top cusped on either side, and merely bears initials and date.

28. (Immediately N. of No. 14.) Table-tomb very similar in design to No. 18. To Mr. George Grisewood, died 29 March 1759, aged 74 years and 2 months.

29. (Immediately N. of No. 24.) Portland head- and footstone. The headstone has a scrolled and moulded top containing a bas-relief composition of a winged cherub, which is flanked on either side by a sprig of foliage bearing a flower and issuing from a flanking side-scroll; rays of light shine down from clouds(?) in the top of the stone. To Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Richard Syms deceased, died 25 June 1762 aged 57. The footstone has a simple scrolled outline and merely bears initials and date.

30. (Eleven paces E. of E. end of Church.) Portland headstone, with scrolled top containing a bas-relief composition of a small skull in profile, flanked on the left side by two bones and an hourglass and on the right by a bone(?) and an open book; above are flowers and foliage issuing from flanking side-scrolls, and at the top of the stone is a scallop-shell. To Mr. John Wheldon, died 2 April 1764, aged 66, and Martha his wife, died 20 March 1778, aged 81.

31. (Twenty-one paces S. of E.-most window in S. wall of Nave.) Fine Portland headstone, with an arched top cusped on either side containing a bas-relief composition of a Crown of Glory, flanked on either side by a sprig of stylised foliage and surmounted on the left side by an open book and on the right by a winged cherub, the whole being topped by a small flower (see plate IIc). To Mr. William Constable, died 12 May 1770 aged 59.

32. (Thirteen paces W. of Tower; now broken across the bottom and flat on its face.) Portland headstone, with a scrolled top containing a bas-relief composition of an hourglass flanked on either side by a sprig of stylised foliage. To Sarah wife of William Milles, died 15 January 1774 aged 86.

33. (Twenty-five paces S. of SE. corner of Nave.) Handsome chest-tomb, consisting of a grey slab with roll-moulded edges surmounting a Portland chest with plain panelled sides and a squat pilaster of baluster form at each corner. To William Syms Esq. of this parish, died 29 July 1774, aged 54, Elizabeth his wife, and three of their children.

34. (Immediately S. of No. 27.) Headstone with a scrolled top containing a bas-relief composition of an hourglass enclosed by two large sprigs of stylised foliage (crossed at the bottom and curving upwards), the whole being flanked on either side by a scroll. To Mr. William Syms, died 1 August 1776 aged 44, and Sarah his daughter, died 5 October 1777 aged 7.

35. (Immediately N. of No. 26, near S. churchyard wall.) Table-tomb very similar in design to No. 18. To the Rev. John Denton, M.A., "Who was 23 Years / Rector of this Parish", died 27 June 1777, aged 53, and other members of his family.

36. (Six paces SSE. of S. porch.) Large headstone, with a scrolled top containing a bas-relief composition: on the left side is a winged cherub surmounting an open book and a coffin, while on the right is a serpent swallowing its own tail, the circle thus formed

enclosing an hourglass; a tendril of ivy hangs down in the centre, and the whole is flanked on either side by a scroll containing a small cornucopia spilling fruit and flowers (see plate II d). To Mrs. Margaret Mary, wife of Mr. Henry Ruffe, died 18 September 1779, aged 28 (with four lines of verse), and John their son, died 2 October 1779, aged 4 months and 3 days.

37. (Immediately S. of No. 33, near S. boundary wall of churchyard.) Fine chest-tomb, consisting of a grey slab with roll-mounted edges surmounting a Portland chest, the sides panelled and decorated with delicate bands of ribbing. To John Bulcock Esq., died 2 April 1789, aged 63 (with three lines of text).

38. (Five paces S. of S. wall of Chancel.) Portland head- and footstone, linked by a body-stone cut from a single Portland block. The headstone has a scrolled top and an oval inscription panel, the four spandrels between the oval and the sides of the stone containing delicately carved fan-motifs in very slight relief. To Sarah Astley, died 19(?) March 1797, aged 51. The footstone is decorated in a similar way to the headstone, and is merely inscribed with initials and date.

39. (Seven paces S. of S. porch.) Slate head- and footstone, both rectangular. The lettering on the headstone is decorated with elaborate incised scrolls and flourishes in imitation of penmanship, and in each corner is a simple incised leaf-motif. To John Knight, died 6 March 1830, aged 48 (with four lines of verse), and Mary his wife, died 27 August 1832, aged 60. At the top of the stone is the signature "B. WRAY, LINCOLN."<sup>20</sup> The footstone merely bears the initials and dates.

40. (In SW. corner of churchyard, near S. boundary wall.) Head- and footstone, each in pink stone and with a trilobated top cusped on either side, linked by a coffin-shaped slab. *Inspection:* To / The Memory / of / DON PEDRO CASTANON, / late of Tacna / in / Southern Peru / who died of Consumption / at Epsom / June 1<sup>st</sup> 1844 / Aged 24 Years, / This Stone is erected / by GORDON A THOMSON of Belfast / With whom he travelled / to this favored Country / for t. . . . . mind; / And w. . . . . isfaction / (the rest has flaked off).

41. (Five-and-a-half paces S. of SE. buttress of Chancel.) White marble cruciform coped-stone, with a roundel containing one of the Symbols of the Evangelists carved in bas-relief in the vertical face of each of the four cross-terminals. The coped-stone rests on a blue granite slab with a marginal inscription in raised Roman capitals to the Rev. William Legge, Rector, born 29 July 1802, died 6 November 1872. Unusually high quality for the period.

In addition to the monuments mentioned above, the churchyard contains many late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century headstones with good lettering and design, several of them in conjunction with footstones and brick body-stones, and a few with stone coffin-stones; the head- and footstone to Jacob Schlenker, 1838 (three paces NW. of Tower) are linked by a good example of a coffin-stone with panelled sides.

#### NOTES

1. By far the best book so far written on churchyard monuments is Frederick Burgess, *English Churchyard Memorials* (London, 1963).
2. Implements used for grave-digging, and thus symbols of mortality.
3. Rev. O. Manning & W. Bray, *History of Surrey*, Vol. II (London, 1809).
4. 'Time mows down all things as with a sickle.'
5. 'In hope of a Resurrection.'
6. Skulls and bones were the most popular symbols of mortality.
7. The weapon of Time.
8. Thomas Willoughby gent., buried 9 February, 1725/6, aged 73. (Register; Guildford Muniment Room No. PSH/ATD/GIL/1/2.)
9. George Fleaming, buried 17 March, 1725/6, aged 58 [sic] 'He farmed the tithes 26 years. He dyed after a weeks sickness & left Grace his wife Executrix of his last Will & Testament.' (Register.)

10. Elizabeth Rogers *alias* Ottway, from Epsom, buried 28 October, 1729, aged 74. (Register.)
11. The Beckford family of Ashtead, commemorated by this tomb, were related to the famous William Beckford of Fonthill, Wilts., author of *Vathek*: William of Ashtead (died 1731) was the nephew of his great-great-grandfather, and Thomas (died 1781) was the son of his uncle, Francis Beckford of Basing Park; I am grateful to Mr. J. G. W. Lewarne for this information. It should be noted that the five diagonal lines which appear on the left-hand side of the photograph of the arms on this tomb are shadows from the railings, though the other black lines are cracks in the slab.
12. When Louis XIV expelled the Huguenots from France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.
13. A symbol of resurrection.
14. This symbol is extremely rare, and its meaning, if any, is unknown to me.
15. A symbol of Time.
16. A symbol of eternity.
17. Probably a symbol of life.
18. Representing Heaven.
19. 'Sacred to the memory of William Reay, M.A.(Classics), a learned, conscientious and honest man, who was born in the district of Cumbria, educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and was Lecturer at the church of Wandsworth in this county. His friends embraced this remarkable man with the greatest affection in his lifetime, and mourn him with the deepest sorrow now that he has died, in the year of his age 35 and of Christ 1755.' (I am grateful to Mr. F. O. Hayden for help with this translation. The rendering of 'Vansoria' as 'Wandsworth' is supported by the relevant entry in the Register.)
20. Benjamin Reay of Lincoln, *fl.* 1828-66 (Burgess, *op. cit.*, pp. 284, 298).



## THE MILESTONES OF THE GUILDFORD TURNPIKE

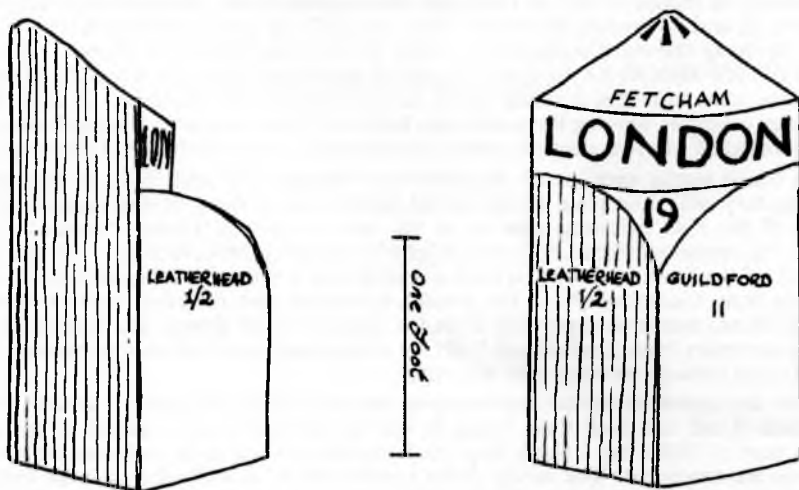
By D. F. RENN, F.S.A.

**D**URING the Second World War, milestones and signposts were buried or removed to prevent an invader from identifying his position. Some were never replaced and, of the rest, many have fallen victim to subsequent road alterations. It is thus fortunate that a largely complete set of milestones survives beside the main road from Leatherhead to Guildford (A246).

Each milestone is a freestone column of eleven-inch square section, set diagonally to the carriageway. The top of the column slopes down towards the road, usually having the broad arrow of an Ordnance Survey bench-mark cut near the highest point, and the name of the parish engraved below. At the widest part of the stone (as viewed from the road), the face becomes vertical and convex, and is engraved LONDON. A small spherical triangle is formed between the bow-front and the vertical faces of the column nearest the road; the number upon it appears to be the mileage from London. The lower vertical faces are engraved LEATHERHEAD  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  . . . etc., and GUILDFORD 11, 10, . . . etc., and appear to have been engraved so that, as first sited, the name and distance of his destination faced the approaching traveller.

An examination of the surviving milestones in the Spring of 1971, revealed minor but interesting differences between them. Each entry in the following list of the milestones starts with the mileage from London and the name of the parish, *both as recorded on the stone*, then gives (in brackets) the National Grid map reference, and concludes with a description of its situation and condition.

19 FETCHAM (TQ 160560). In the grass verge on the north side of the road, outside the new Rising Sun public house. Bench-mark gouged out, leaving a triangular depression.



20 FETCHAM (TQ 149549). In the field-hedge south of the road, opposite 'High Garth'. Concrete replica, serifs to letters and no bench-mark. (TQ 134543). Vanished, but shown on the Six-Inch Ordnance Map

as on the north side of the road, opposite to Brodrick Grove, Great Bookham. Across the road is a large square flat-topped stone block with roughly dressed faces.

2(2) EFFINGHAM (TQ 121535). In grass verge opposite to Mount Pleasant. Now on the north side of the road, but sufficient of the lettering remains to suggest that it formerly stood on the other side. Battered and largely illegible.

23 EFFINGHAM (TQ 108526). In garden hedge of 'The Mount' on the north side of the road. '23' is in rather small figures.

24 EAST / HORSLEY (in two lines) (TQ 095526). Embedded in the flint and brick yard wall of the Duke of Wellington public house. On the north side of the road, although the lettering indicates that it formerly stood opposite. A second (smaller) bench mark is cut below GUILDFORD.

25 WEST / HORSLEY (in two lines) (TQ 079523). In grass verge on south side of road, east of its crossing with the Ripley–Shere road. Top of stone damaged, vertical faces read GUILDFORD 5 MILES / LEATHERHEAD 6½ MILES.

26 EAST / CLANDON (in two lines) (TQ 065516). In grass verge on north side of road, south of Hatchlands.

27 WEST / CLANDON (in two lines) (TQ 050512). In grass verge on north side of road, a quarter of a mile east of its crossing with the West Clandon–Newlands Corner road (A247).

The last two of the series, at MERROW within the borough of Guildford, have disappeared, but are shown on the Six-Inch Ordnance Map, one as having stood on the south side of the road about 600 yards east of its junction with the A25, at TQ 034508, and the other opposite to Horseshoe Lane West, at TQ 019503.

Each stone presents a little problem. Why has 19 had its bench mark chiselled out? The Ordnance Survey method of cancellation is to extend the wings of the broad arrow across each other and the horizontal line, so converting it into an asterisk. What is the story behind the replica of 20? Is the rough block at Bookham intended for a milestone? Why have 22 and 24 crossed the road? Why was '23' cut small, and why is 25 the only survivor to have the word MILES on it? Why has 24 a second bench mark? From the position of their inscriptions the stones appear to have been originally placed on alternate sides of the road from Leatherhead as far as East Horsley but thereafter in pairs: both the Horsley examples were on the south side, both the Clandons are on the north side, and both the vanished Merrow examples were first recorded on the south side of the road.

The bench marks were cut on the milestones between 1867 and 1870,<sup>1</sup> so they are at least a century old. The plain block capital letters have nothing of the elegance of the lettering of the 1745 milestone now set in the wall of Ashtead House, Ashtead. James Edwards' "Companion from London to Brighthelmstone" (1789–1801) says "On the right [i.e. north of the Guildford road, D.F.R.] is a milestone 2 miles from Leatherhead 9 miles 5 furlongs from Guildford",<sup>2</sup> but the present milestones give the exact number of miles from Guildford, measured apparently from the junction of the Epsom and London roads, not the exact miles from Leatherhead.<sup>7</sup> So the stones must have been put up between 1789 and 1870, and perhaps between 1801 and 1867.

There are somewhat similar milestones on the Hog's Back and near Haslemere on the Portsmouth Road, and both these roads, as well as the A246, had a second turnpike act within a year of 1800,<sup>3</sup> but I think that this is merely a coincidence so far as the present milestones are concerned. The survey of the Leatherhead to Guildford road made between 1806 and 1810<sup>4</sup> and published in 1816<sup>5</sup> shows no milestones, but the same map indicates 19 (miles from) Cornhill on the Epsom road about half a mile east of the central crossroads in Leatherhead, and 19 (miles from) W(estminster) Bridge on the Dorking road a similar distance to the south. The Guildford road milestones thus continue the 'Westminster' mileages, perhaps measured via Kingston rather than Epsom. The Leatherhead to Kingston

turnpike Act dates from 1811, and its milestones are not shown on the 1816 map, which is only to be expected since the survey had been completed in 1810. A milestone on the Kingston turnpike, outside the entrance to Chessington Zoo, resembles those of the Guildford road, but gives the distance from the Royal Exchange on the sloping top surface, and from Hyde Park Corner and Whitehall separately on the bow-front. Now the south end of Whitehall becomes Parliament Street, which ends quite near Westminster Bridge, but distances are usually measured from the other end of Whitehall, at King Charles' statue.

The most significant part of the Chessington Zoo milestone's inscriptions is the more local distances given on the vertical roadside faces: Dorking and Leatherhead, Kingston and Surbiton. Now Surbiton is a creation of the railway, which opened a station there in 1835, but the development of the town really began about 1850. The multiplicity of places named can be used to argue for or against the seniority of the Chessington Zoo stone over the others, but I believe that the milestones of the Guildford road were erected about the middle of the nineteenth century, when a number of turnpike authorities amalgamated.

Will metrication lead to the disappearance of milestones? It need not, and the Department of the Environment has advised highway authorities not to remove milestones unless they cause danger or confusion to road users. History gives us a precedent: a series of milestones in Yorkshire still give their distances in "customary miles", which vary up to twice Imperial ones. It may also be a happy augury that the Guildford milestones appear on the draft samples of the metric maps.

#### NOTES

1. Letter of 1 July, 1971, from the Superintendent, Ordnance Survey Records Branch.
2. These *Proceedings*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (1962), page 188.
3. 39, 40 Geo. III, caps. 9, 27; 41 Geo. III, cap. 43.
4. Map Room, British Museum. I am grateful to the late Dr. R. A. Skelton for drawing my attention to these original MS. surveys.
5. These *Proceedings*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (1968), opposite page 49.
6. 51 Geo. III, cap. 109.
7. William Faden's map of 1790 shows another series of milestones all on the south side of the road commencing with one and 11 miles to Leatherhead, 5 furlongs 20 poles to the May Pole at Guildford. The May Pole is shown at the junction of the Epsom and London roads.

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

A. H. KIRKBY,  
*Honorary Auditor.*

F. A. STOKES,  
*Honorary Treasurer.*

3rd March, 1972.





LEG OF MUTTON & CAULIFLOWER INN, ASHTEAD, c. 1860

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Published by the Leatherhead & District Local History Society  
(Hon. Secretary, D. Bruce, 7 Fox Lane, Little Bookham, Surrey)  
Printed by Dyer & Son, 32 North Street, Leatherhead, Surrey