

LEATHERHEAD & DISTRICT  
LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
LEATHERHEAD & DISTRICT  
LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY



Vol. 3

No. 4

1970

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## SECRETARIAL NOTES

THE FOLLOWING Lectures and Visits were arranged during 1970:—

January 15th	Lecture: "Contents of the Guildford Muniment Room", by Dr. Enid Dance.
February 12th	Lecture: "Hadrian's Wall", by K. A. Pryor.
March 20th	Annual General Meeting and Discussion.
April 21st	Lecture: "City Churches", by B. Neyland.
May 23rd	Visit to Winchester. Leader: D. F. Renn.
June 13th	Natural History Ramble—Wotton Hatch to Abinger Hammer. Leader: G. A. Clifton.
July 25th	Car Ramble in Surrey. Leader: G. Hayward.
August 15th	Bookham Walk. Leader: S. E. D. Fortescue.
September 12th	Visit to Bodiam Castle, Battle, and Bateman's. Leader: D. Bruce.
October 23rd	A Reading of A. J. Ginger's "Leatherhead in Victorian Times", by G. Hayward.
November 19th	Lecture: "Roman Villa at Ewhurst", by Viscountess Hanworth.
December 17th	Leatherhead Historical Miscellany. Contributions by Members.

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

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## TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

*Held at the Council Offices on Friday, 20th March, 1970*

THE REPORT of the Executive Committee and the ACCOUNTS for the year 1969 were adopted, and approved. Officers of the Society were elected. The Accounts for the year 1969 are printed on page iii of the cover. THE A.G.M. was preceded by a Special General Meeting at which revised Rules of the Society were agreed.

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## OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1970

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

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

*Hon. Secretary:* D. BRUCE

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

*Hon. Treasurer:* F. A. STOKES

(Lloyds Bank, Leatherhead)

*Hon. Editor:* F. B. BENGER

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*Hon. Programme Secretary:* G. HAYWARD

(Ypriana, Cobham Road, Fetcham, Leatherhead. Tel: Leatherhead 2674)

*Hon. Records Secretary:* D. BRUCE

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

Co-opted: J. G. W. LEWARNE, J. PARRY

**PROCEEDINGS**  
**of the**  
**Leatherhead and District Local History Society**  
**Vol. 3, No. 4**  
**1970**

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## OCCASIONAL NOTES

### THE ENGINE SHED WHICH BECAME A CHURCH

ONE of our members, Mr. A. H. B. Coleridge, has informed us that the old engine shed to the east of the present All Saints Primary School and beside the railway, a relic of the original Leatherhead railway station which stood on this site when Leatherhead was the terminus before the continuation of the line to Dorking and the coast, was used as a church after having been relinquished by the railway company. It seems probable that a church school used the building during the week, for Mr. Coleridge mentions Miss Emily Upton as the school teacher. She became totally deaf at the age of 37, and lived thereafter in the Almshouses in Church Walk, dying there at the age of 87 *circa* 1930. It seems therefore that she must have retired from school teaching around the year 1880.

Following upon the Enclosure Award of 1865 considerable development of the frontage of Kingston Road with a concomitant increase of population in the northern part of the parish made it desirable to provide a subsidiary church to serve the area, and the engine shed was used for this purpose until the construction of the present All Saints Church, the foundation stone of which was laid on 29th May, 1888, by H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, who drove over for the occasion from her residence at Claremont, Esher. The church was consecrated in the following year. The architect was Mr. (afterwards Sir) Arthur Blomfield.

Until the construction of All Saints Primary School in 1900 the engine shed continued to house the church school.

### AN EARLY 19th CENTURY WATER-COLOUR OF HEADLEY

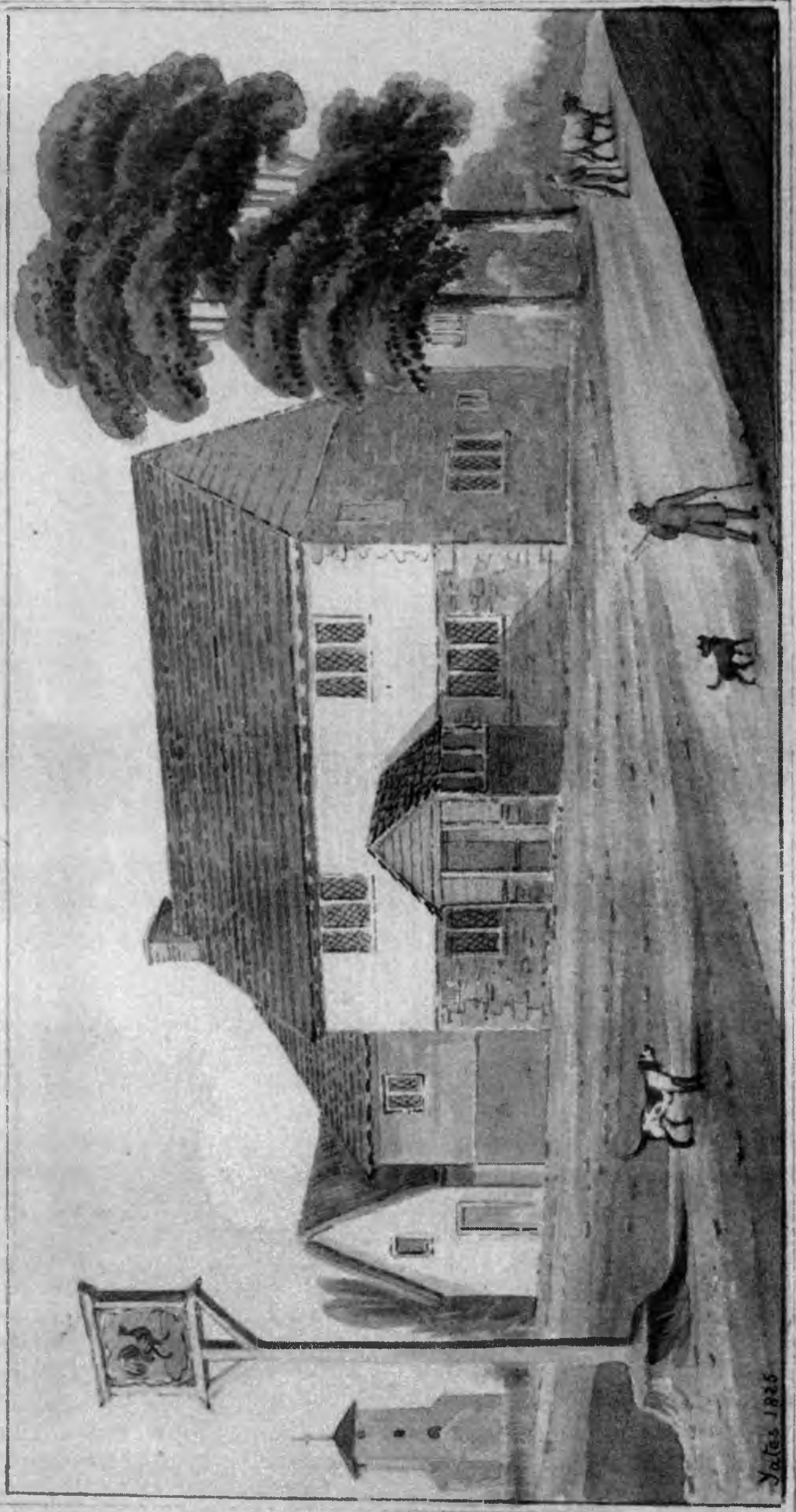
We reproduce, by permission of our President, Capt. A. W. G. Lowther, F.S.A., to whose collection the original belongs, a view of the Cock Inn and church at Headley by the well-known topographical draughtsman, Yates, dated 1823.

The church seen in the background is the old church which stood somewhat to the south of the present church; its position is marked by yew trees in the churchyard and some fragments of its masonry stand there also. The old church was demolished in 1855, to be replaced by the present building, the nave and chancel of which were designed by Anthony Salvin and the tower by G. E. Street.

### CRICKET

A task which might be taken up with advantage by one of our members so inclined would be to search out the records of cricket and cricketing in this area. As a slight contribution to this end we draw attention to *A Saunter through Surrey* by M. C. Turner published in 1857. The travellers in this book spent a night at *The Saracen and Ring* inn at Great Bookham (now Nos. 1 & 2 Grove Cottages) and on the following morning witnessed a cricket match between Great Bookham and Cobham, in which the former came off the winner by a large score "chiefly owing to the excellent play of two gentlemen from Burford Bridge—not to mention that of our host, who is celebrated in the annals of the pastime". It has not been possible to exactly identify this cricketing innkeeper; George Wood was landlord in 1838 but might well have been succeeded by another eighteen years after.

Hadley



Jones 1826

Hadley and Church, Surrey



J.H.H.  
1943

#### ASHTEAD · No. 7 THE STREET

*From a drawing by John H. Harvey made for the wartime survey of historical buildings in Surrey by his father, William Harvey*

#### VIEW FROM SOUTH

**Construction:** Timber-framed and weatherboarded, with wooden cornice and front doorway of 18th century classic design; the chimney-stacks were of brick and the roofs of plain tiles. The house was a fine example of an unusual type, and had been kept in extremely good condition.

**Surroundings:** The house was slightly set back from the street, with a yard and out-buildings on the west side, in use as a garage and motor-hire agency.

Although there is no documentary proof, it seems probable that this house was built for Thomas Tyers, one of the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens and called "Tom Restless" by Dr. Johnson in *The Idler*, who died at his Ashtead house in 1787. Tyers was a bachelor attended by a man-servant, and the compact respectability of this house would have well served his requirements. Boswell tells us that Tyers "ran about the world", and if this is to be taken literally it may be that the architecture of the house, reminiscent as it is of colonial design, derives from his travels. For fuller information concerning Thomas Tyers see *Proceedings*. Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 121-122.

The house was demolished a few years ago to make way for a modern filling station. Its destruction constituted a great loss to the architectural heritage of the district.



*By permission of the British Museum*

## FETCHAM CUTT-MILL

By J. G. W. LEWARNE



**I**N his article on "The Leatherhead River", the late A. T. Ruby makes passing mention of Fetcham Mill but excludes details on the grounds that it was not worked by the waters of the River Mole.<sup>1</sup>

The mill was situated at the North end of the Mill-pond (map reference TQ161563) approximately on the site of the house off Mill Lane now known as Mill Cottage.

As Mr. Ruby pointed out it is possible that this mill is that referred to in 1167 when William, Prior of Merton "granted his part in mill at Fetcham, with a certain acre of land, to one Guarnius, the latter rendering 5s. yearly and grinding all the corn required for the Priory free of charge."<sup>2</sup>

As at the time of Domesday Fetcham was stated to have five mills with one-sixth and one-third of others, the identification with the Fetcham Cutt-Mill is somewhat tenuous.

Arranged below, chronologically, are references which can be said to refer to the mill.

In a Grant by Adam le Jeune to Sir John d'Abernon in 1293 the property is described as "my half of the mill which is called Cutte, with half of the pond and half of the ditches pertaining thereto."

This is the earliest definite reference found to the Fetcham Cutt-mill.<sup>3</sup>

The Bailiff's Account of Sir Edmund Bray's Manor of Fetcham and Leatherhead for 1514-15 states that "the water-mill called cutt-mill is said to be let out for £5."<sup>4</sup>

Next at the Court Baron of Sir Anthony Vincent held on 19th October, 1655, when "the said John Muncke and Anne his wife, the said Anne being first by the said steward and so solely and secretly examined, did surrender unto the hands of the Lord of the Manor all that their acre of pasture or meadow called the Moore Acre lying and being in the springs called CUTT MYLL springs neere CUTT MYLL in Fetcham aforesaid, adjoining to the Highway



and leading from Fetcham to Leatherhead, being parcell of the said tenement and land called Freakes. To the use and behalf of the said Sir Anthony Vincent his heirs and assigns".<sup>5</sup>

A Counterpart Release (Marriage Settlement) on the proposed marriage of Thomas Vincent and Margaret Bluck dated 13th December, 1682, includes the messuage on the east part of the street near the Church, farm, water-mills and lands. At this time clearly, more than one mill was operating in Fetcham, but there is little doubt that the cutt-mill was included in this settlement.<sup>6</sup>

An Indenture of 1699, March 11th, between Thomas Vincent late of Fetcham and now of Hanworth Hall in the County of Norfolk and John Marter of Fetcham, miller "lets the Water-mill or mills with appurtenances commonly called or known by the name of Cutt-mill in tenure and occupation of Thomas Downs and now of the said John Marter and all houses, buildings, pondes, waters, water-courses, wayes, grounds, passages, easements and commodities whatsoever belonging and all the meads and parcel of meadow ground commonly called and known by the name of Chappell Mead, theretofore parcel of and belonging to Cannon Farm containing three acres formerly demised with the said mill to Thomas Downs. Except and always reserved out of this present demise unto the said Thomas Vincent. All the fish and fowles from time to time being breeding and remaining in and about the said pondes, waters and watercourses. And free liberty at all times with servants or otherwise to enter upon the premises and take the said fish and fowles. And also to erect fix sett up repair amend and maintain such crates stacks and other things in and about the said pond waters and watercourses and any part thereof as to the said Thomas Vincent as from time to time shall be thought necessary and convenient for the better breed increase preservation and keeping of the said fish and fowle so as it be not hurtful to the passage of the water for the well driving of the said mill and mills."

The lease was for twenty-one years at a rent of £28 and four couple of "Fatt live capons" payable at the two usual feast days, the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and of St. Michael the Archangel.

An additional clause ensuring good repairs included "with two good sufficient and useful mill-stones and all other grinding gear."<sup>7</sup>

Within six years, on June 19th, 1705, Francis Vincent granted to Arthur Moor "all that mill and Mill House with the lands thereunto demised to John Martyr lying in the Parish of Fetcham."<sup>8</sup>

In 1788 when Thomas Hankey came to Fetcham one of the lots included in the sale was

"A Compact Farm, called Mill Farm, let to Mr. Whitehall as Tenant at will at the annual rent of £135 comprizing a good house, the mill, barn, garden, mill pond etc.

and land including	Freehold	36 acres	2 roods	4 perches
	Copyhold	8 acres	2 roods	19 perches
The mill pond was	Freehold	6 acres	0 roods	23 perches
	Copyhold		2 roods	26 perches."

The whole sold for 2,540 guineas.<sup>9</sup>

It is probable that Henry Ellis came into tenancy of the mill late in the 18th century as he was tenant in the 1791 Survey.<sup>10</sup> He was a Churchwarden from 1805 until his death in 1834<sup>11</sup> and is described as a miller in an entry of the baptism of one of his sons in 1813.<sup>12</sup>

His sons, Henry and Horace, were born on 9th March, 1805, and 17th December, 1808, respectively.<sup>13</sup> It is they who are shown as millers in 1839 having probably succeeded their father at the mill on his death.<sup>14</sup>

By 1841 Horace Ellis appears to have left the scene as the occupants of the mill were Henry Ellis with his wife Mary, Walter (a son of Henry Ellis and described as a bookseller), with three female servants. In an out-building lived James Soames, Junior miller and a male servant.<sup>15</sup>

Henry Ellis was buried on 19th October, 1849<sup>16</sup> and William Sturt took over the mill. In 1851 he is recorded at the mill with his family together with James Luff, servant and miller,<sup>17</sup> and in 1861 Sturt was described as a miller and farmer employing seven men and boys, while at Moor cottage resided Thomas Sanders, Journeyman and miller, who without doubt worked at the mill.<sup>18</sup>

In 1882 the mill was described as "an extensive flour mill worked by the overflow from a spring pond which covers 7 acres of ground and discharges itself into the River Mole." About this time William Sturt must have installed some auxiliary steam machinery as he is noted as Miller and farmer (Steam and Water).<sup>19</sup>

By 1887 Henry Moore came into possession. In addition to being a miller he was a woolstapler and purveyor of corn and coal.<sup>20</sup>

In 1911 his sons were introduced into the business<sup>21</sup> and after his death in 1915 carried on until the disastrous fire in 1917.

At 12.10 a.m. on Wednesday, 2nd August, 1917, Police Constable Lewis discovered a fire at the mill. It is related that he called Fire Brigade Chief Officer Cowan and they returned to the mill and roused the inmates of the adjoining house. This was effected by breaking the window and with some difficulty getting the two maids and gardener out of danger. The Chief Officer then proceeded to the Electricity Works and called the Leatherhead and Kingston Brigades by telephone at 12.40 a.m. The Leatherhead brigade got to work with two jets from the waterworks hydrant and the manual pump was used from the mill stream. The Kingston motor arrived at 1.05 a.m. and pumping from the stream was successful in saving the house and partly saving a nearby barn with £300 worth of Hay and Straw and a motor van. With difficulty the fire was got under control and at 3 a.m. the Kingston brigade and the Surbiton tender left. During the early stages of the fire a number of willing helpers removed a quantity of livestock but a valuable horse was burnt to death. The mill was totally destroyed, but a barn, the house, furniture, offices and pig sties were saved. The total damage was estimated at about £4,000. The willing helpers were rewarded with refreshments by Mr. Castleman of the Running Horse.<sup>22</sup>

It was decided in November 1917 to put the repair of the Mill house in hand, but in regard to the mill it was proposed to Mr. Moore, the tenant, that rebuilding be postponed until after the war (1914-18).

By February 1918 nothing had been done about tidying up the mill site and this became somewhat urgent as there was "a good deal of damaged grain lying about which makes a harbourage for rats".<sup>23</sup>

By the end of March that year Mr. Moore agreed that none of the old mill machinery excepting the wheel and stones would be of any use when reinstating the mill and an offer was sought for it. This caused some difficulty and eventually an Epsom contractor offered £5 for the lot. The mill was never rebuilt and so ends the occupation of this site for perhaps 800 years by a building to serve the milling needs of the district. What reconstruction had taken place during this long period of time is unknown. Whether the centralised steel-rollered mills of the present produce flour of the quality of that from the old mills with their grindstones is in grave doubt, but so-called progress must be served.

The final story of the mill pond itself is one of despair followed by some measure of hope. Water-cress beds were laid down by Messrs. Mizen Brothers, running water from the overflow of the pond being utilised in its cultivation. In 1931 the Cobham Road end of the pond was reclaimed by the dumping of surplus material. All that remained of the mill was a rusty iron overshot wheel, and with the demands for more water by the Water Undertaking and the construction of a pumping station nearby, the pond became practically dry. In the summer of 1947 the pond appeared grey, parched and cracked, with a litter of unsightly rubbish. The wild fowl and swans still endeavoured to remain in this desolate

waste and one solitary pike was seen to survive in a spring. Subsequently the East Surrey Water Company harnessed the eleven springs which fed the pond to its purpose, relined it, and although much reduced in size, the pond once again serves as a home for bird life and as a pleasant part of the local scene. The remains of the wheel were removed and the only existing evidence of the mill to be seen is a barn abutting upon Mill Lane.

#### NOTES

1. *Proceedings L.H.S.*, Vol. 2, Page 244.
2. B.M. Add MSS. 6167, fo. 122.
3. B.M. Add Chart 5573.
4. P.R.O. F. of F. Surrey Trinity 3 Geo 1.
5. County Record Office 19.9.6.
6. C.R.O. 19.9.50.
7. C.R.O. 19.9.30
8. C.R.O. 19.9.32.
9. Sale particulars of Fetcham, 29th December, 1788. Copy in records of L.H.S.
10. *Proceedings L.H.S.*, Vol. 2, page 257 *et seq.*
11. Fetcham Vestry Book.
12. Fetcham Parish Registers.
13. Ditto.
14. Pigot's Directory 1839.
15. Census Returns 1841.
16. Fetcham Parish Registers.
17. Census Returns 1851.
18. Census Returns 1861.
19. Kelly's Directory 1882.
20. Kelly's Directory 1887.
21. Kelly's Directory 1911.
22. Leatherhead Fire Brigade Records.
23. Letter from Capt. G. B. Hankey.

## SURVEY MAP OF RANDALLS FARM, LEATHERHEAD, 1808

The significance of this survey is fully explained by Mr. John H. Harvey, F.S.A., in his historical note on "The Mounts", Pachesham (*Proceedings*, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 9-11). The copyhold represents the earlier demesne of Pachenesham Magna, the principal manor of Leatherhead, of whose manor-house (the site of which has been fully excavated in our own time) there is no trace in documents since the 15th century.

The original survey map is  $19\frac{1}{2}$  in.  $\times$   $23\frac{1}{2}$  in. (verticle measurement first). The three farms attached to the Randalls estate, or Little Pachenesham manor, appear to have been purchased c. 1795 by Thomas Cooper of Fetcham, at whose death in 1805 they were sold in separate lots; and it must have been then that Richard Ironmonger, whose name appears upon the map, became possessed of the holding delineated. He does not seem to have been a local man, and it may be surmised that, as Nathaniel Bland of Randalls re-united two of the farms with the Randalls Estate c. 1810, Ironmonger was no more than a land speculator. The aberration of the spelling of the names *Randall* and *Fitcham* seems also to point to a surveyor who was not familiar with the district.

The Society is once again indebted to Mr. H. L. Meed for his outstanding cartographical work.

## THE ADVENTURES OF AN ADVOWSON

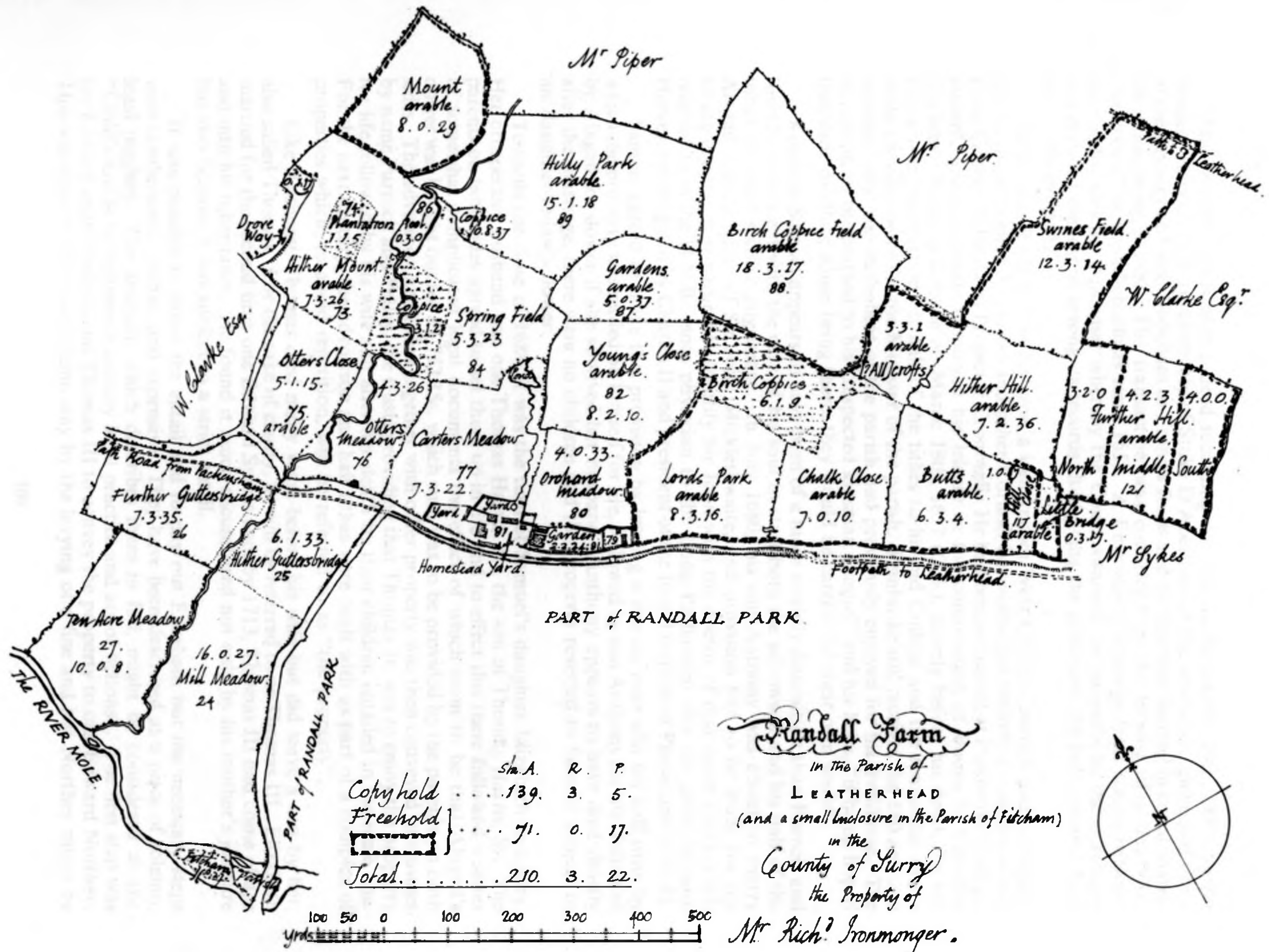
By the REV. CANON A. M. HUGHES

(formerly Rector of Great Bookham)

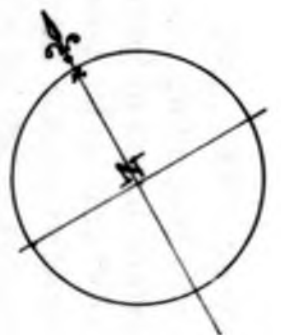
RECENTLY, through the kindness of the Rev. Canon Leyland Bird, Vicar of Walton-on-the-Hill, I had the use of a series of documents dealing with the history and adventures of the advowson and tithes of the Rectory of Great Bookham, Surrey. They trace these adventures from the time of Protector Cromwell down to the present day and throw many interesting side lights upon the Church and social history of the period and the complexities of eighteenth century real property procedure. Additional interest is provided by the fact that quite a number of actors in the drama were of sufficient importance to have found a niche in the Dictionary of National Biography.

Covering the period from the Commonwealth to 1818 there is an unusual legal document both to have survived and to have fallen into lay hands. Dr. Heberden, a physician-in-ordinary to George III, wished to make provision for his son William "in the church". He accordingly proposed to buy the advowson of the church of Great Bookham in order to present him and, at the same time, half of the rectorial tithes, then in lay hands, to augment his income. The title though to both was somewhat complicated and, before purchase, it was felt advisable to take Counsel's opinion as to its soundness.

Accordingly his solicitors, Messrs. Smedley and Rogers, prepared an abstract of all documents relating both to the advowson and the tithes as far back as their sale in 1657 and sent it for consideration by Mr. Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, later Lord Chancellor St. Leonards. The abstract is a formidable compilation of 35 pages brief marked "for an early opinion fifteen guineas". It is the product of a number of copyists whose hands range from small copperplate to the large and sprawling. The reader is at once reminded of Lady Deadlock and Nemo and possibly feels that after all the invention of the typewriter had its value. On the last page is Counsel's Opinion, either in the main dictated by him to a clerk or worked up for him by a "devil". The last few lines together with some marginal notes are in Sugden's own hand.



*Randall Farm*  
 In the Parish of  
**LEATHERHEAD**  
 (and a small Enclosure in the Parish of Fitcham)  
 in the  
 County of Surrey  
 the Property of  
*Mr Richd Ironmonger.*



Based on an original belonging to the London Borough of Lambeth Public Libraries, Surrey Collection, Minet Library.

The abstract opens with a deed recording the sale on November 26th, 1657, by Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. (presumably of Stoke D'Abernon) of the advowson, glebe and tithes of the Rectory of Great Bookham to Francis Rous and his kinsman Samuel in equal shares, the price being £1,600. The transaction was confirmed by the levying of a fine "Sur Couzance" in the Michaelmas term 1657. A Fine was a fictitious legal action between the vendor and the purchaser whereby the Court awarded the property to the purchaser and enrolled the award among its records thus giving the purchaser the best possible legal title to his property.

Sir Francis Rous was, in his time, a well-known West Country puritan and politician. He sat in parliament for Truro and other Cornish boroughs and became a member of the Privy Council of the Lord Protector Cromwell. He had been educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, and apparently employed his leisure in the composition of books of Calvinist theology. By his will made on March 18th, 1657 (O.S.), shortly before his death, he left £40 a year, charged on his half of the tithes to his old College and the remainder of his share as endowment for the Minister of the parish. Pembroke still receives the £40 and one wonders what the incumbent of the parish had previously enjoyed for his livelihood. The advowson he bequeathed to his "respected kinsman Samuel" and his heirs, "it being hoped that their dwelling house being there, they would be careful for their own souls".

Kinsman Samuel appears to have been of a more worldly disposition than Francis and found it consistent with the care of his soul to start both the advowson and his half of the tithes on their secular pilgrimage. In July 1680, his son Anthony was about to marry Abigail, the daughter of Sir John Micklethwaite, and provision had to be made for the young couple. It is natural to identify Sir John with the doctor of that name (1612-1682) referred to in the D.N.B., once physician to the Long Parliament *vice* the great William Harvey, yet knighted by Charles II and president of the Royal College of Physicians 1676-81.

Samuel agreed to make this provision by levying a fine on *inter alia* his half tithe by which the property was settled on himself for life, followed by son Anthony for life, followed by Abigail for dower if she survived her husband. Anthony appears to have died shortly after the marriage, there were no children and the property reverted to Samuel subject to his daughter-in-law's dower.

Towards the close of 1684, it was the turn of Samuel's daughter Elizabeth to marry. Her prospective husband was one Thomas Harris, Jr., the son of Thomas Harris, Sr. The parents on both sides agreed to set them up in life and to effect this there followed a series of somewhat complicated legal documents the effect of which seem to be that Abigail's dower was bought out for £1,753 15s. which sum was to be provided by the parents on both sides. The advowson and tithes together with other property was then conveyed to trustees by name Parrock and Petley, the trusts providing that Thomas Jr. was to enjoy the property for life followed by his wife and after her death by their children entailed in the male line. For the next century, the advowson and half tithes were dealt with as part of a complex of properties which, to avoid repetition, will be referred to as "the property".

Like Anthony, Thomas died many years before his wife but did leave a son by her, also called Thomas. For the sake of clarity, he will be referred to as Thomas III. Elizabeth married for the second time one Edward Symes and, by 1713, Thomas III had come of age and into his inheritance. He found it much encumbered not only by his mother's jointure but also because it was subject to a strict entail.

It was possible to break the entail and to pay out Elizabeth but the necessary steps were cumbersome, archaic and expensive. They have been described as a piece of solemn, legal jugglery. The abstract, which describes them in full, might be considered as the "Child's Guide to eighteenth century legal practice and art of fictions". The first step was for Edward and Elizabeth and Thomas III to convey the property to one Edward Northey. This was done in the most solemn way by the levying of a fine and lest Northey might be

tempted to stick to the property, the fine stated that it was made for the purpose of breaking the entail and that he might be the recipient of the writ *Præcipe*. A first-class historical flavour is at once introduced, the writ being the product of the administrative genius of Henry II and his advisers though no doubt they would have been at least a little startled at the uses to which it would be put. By it, the sheriff of Surrey would require Northey to give up the property to the issuer of the writ unless he were shewn good reason to the contrary. The writ had come under the suspicions of the barons in the reign of King John, clause 34 of *Magna Carta* providing that it should not be used to deprive a man of his court, i.e. of the profits of his jurisdiction.

This writ was accordingly served on Northey by another friend, one Robert Bicknell and the game commenced. When Northey came into Court to defend his title, instead of producing his conveyance, he called on Mr. and Mrs. Symes to prove his title; in their turn they called on Thomas III. When he appeared, he asserted that the "common vouchee", i.e. the Court cryer had guaranteed his title and asked the leave of the Court to talk it over with him in private. Leave being granted, Thomas and the Cryer adjourned, doubtless a *douceur* passed and the Cryer failed to return. The Court then solemnly decreed that Northey's defence had failed, that the property belonged to Bicknell without any entail, and Northey must look to the Cryer for compensation. Bicknell then conveyed the property back to Mrs. Symes and Thomas III and everybody was happy. Thomas had got rid of the entail and the lawyers (and doubtless the Cryer) had their pickings.

By 1722, Elizabeth had become a widow for the second time and Thomas III had married one Mary. Mary's trustees had for her jointure a charge over another part of Thomas's property. The abstract is somewhat vague as to what this was and Sugden notes that the purchaser should clarify this point. Elizabeth and Thomas then agreed to sell the property, which now included the manor of Polesden, for £6,500 to Arthur Moore. Polesden is the manor on the hill to the south of the parish of Great Bookham. The house is comparatively modern and now is used mainly for offices by the National Trust, its present owners. It acquired fame from the fact that King George VI and Queen Elizabeth went there for their honeymoon.

Arthur Moore (1666–1730) was one of the interesting minor characters of the period. His father was either an Irish gaoler or kept a public house at the gaol gates. He was an economist, man of business, M.P. for Grimsby, suspected by the House, Commissioner for Trade and the Plantations, diplomatist and spendthrift. In addition to Polesden, he purchased the adjacent manor Fetcham together with the advowson of Fetcham Church and also purchased mortgages on the freehold and copyhold lands of Randalls Park in Leatherhead.

Doubtless both on account of the state of his finances and the need to secure Elizabeth's jointure, the arrangements over the sale were somewhat complicated. They provided that Arthur was to pay Thomas III £2,500 whilst £4,000, the balance of the purchase price, was to be used to secure £150 a year for Elizabeth. For this purpose, two trustees, Samuel Deggle and Dr. John Budgen, were appointed and given a 1,000 year lease of the property at a peppercorn rent. Arthur Moore was allowed two years to pay them the £4,000 and, in the meanwhile, to pay interest on the sum. When the trustees received the £4,000 they were to invest it, pay the £150 a year to Elizabeth and the balance, if any, to Thomas III.

The ghost of the Deggle-Budgen lease was to walk for many years and to play a usually inactive but potentially useful part in the play of legal jugglery. In normal circumstances, it was a thin, unsubstantial wraith lacking duties, rights and profits. If by any ill chance though, any future holders of the property were to create further charges and the owner of these charges was ill advised enough to become awkward and claim his rights, the ghost would promptly rise and claim that those of his owners Deggle and Budgen had priority. We shall meet the ghost later.

The subsequent history of the financial transactions over his Bookham purchases both indicate his financial weaknesses and suggest that the failing was a family one. By 1729, Elizabeth had died and Thomas III in consequence became entitled to the £4,000 and unpaid interest. Apparently to meet this difficulty Arthur sold the property to his brother Thomas for £5,000. The agreement provided that Thomas should pay £4,300 to Thomas III thus clearing the debt and accrued interest and the balance to Arthur. In the north aisle of St. Nicolas, there is a fine monument to Arthur Moore's younger brother Thomas, unfortunately nearly obscured by the organ, showing him in full Roman attire. One wonders who paid the bill for it.

Brother Thomas died in 1732 leaving all his estate to nephew William, Arthur's son. Then there followed a rake's progress. Six years after coming into his inheritance, William mortgaged the property to a James Smyth for £1,000. This was but a start; further sums were raised almost annually till the total debt reached £2,500. On the death of Smyth in 1740 fresh arrangements had to be made and his executor Henry Smyth came to an agreement transferring the mortgage to one Francis Fane. Francis increased the loan to £3,000, out of which the Smyth debt was paid off and the balance paid to William.

William's affairs did not improve. In 1745 the mortgage deed was endorsed to the effect that in addition to the £3,000, £438 15s. was owing as unpaid interest. Further, he had borrowed £500 on a penal bond for £1,000 from a Charles Hayes who took the precaution of obtaining judgment on the bond in the Court of Common Pleas. By 1743, this bond together with the judgment had come into the possession of George Campbell, a goldsmith, and presumably a money-lender. To secure the debt, William had to mortgage to Campbell what remained of his rights in the estate. He then died.

William's will gave rise to much trouble. He left his property to his executors, Francis Lord North and another to pay off his debts and hold the balance for Lord North's young son Frederick, then aged 12. Frederick was as unlucky over his legacy as he was to be later over his American policy. The estate was found to be hopelessly insolvent and in 1747, it became necessary to obtain an Act of Parliament to clear up the muddle produced by the joint action of William's debts and his will. The preamble of the Act recited that after £3,300 had been cleared by a sale of property authorised by a previous Act, £6,458 was still owing on mortgage principal and interest and, in addition, £4,000 on bond and other debts. Further, the rents of the properties would not cover the mortgage interest nor the personal property the other debts. The Act accordingly allowed the executors to sell the estates for the best price that they could obtain.

Armed with this authority, the executors sold the Bookham properties including of course the advowson to Francis Geary for £5,500. Geary was to pay Fane £3,868 to clear off his mortgage and £698 11s. 11d. to Campbell to discharge his bond debt. The balance, £933, went to the executors presumably to make a contribution towards meeting William's other debts.

Francis Geary, who now appears upon the scene, was a naval officer aged about 36. According to the Dictionary of National Biography, his naval career was a good though not a brilliant one. Eventually he reached the rank of admiral and was in command of the Channel Fleet when, in 1780, a French invasion was threatened. In his book "The Navy in Adversity", Sir William James remarks that he took over a command refused by others when he was both elderly and sick and there exists a marginal note by George III commenting on his lack of initiative. In his family affairs he was unfortunate: his eldest son, also called Francis, was killed in the American War of Independence as he charged at the head of his troop of horse. There is a particularly charming bas relief to his memory on the wall of the south aisle of St. Nicolas Church. Francis is falling into the arms of his servant as the Americans shoot through gaps in a fence. A similar memorial is said to be in the church at Lexington, New Jersey.



Geary's purchase of Polesden was clearly in anticipation of his marriage to Mary the daughter of Leonard Bartholomew. In the same year he made a settlement by which he was to enjoy the estate for life, Mary was to hold it in lieu of dower, and he and Mary could appoint to their children. In the event of his surviving Mary, he was to have full freedom of disposition. A whole series of appointments then follow. As long as Francis Jr. was alive, the estate was entailed on him. After his death, there followed some apparently strange arrangements which suggest that his loss might have a little warped his father's outlook. At first, the property was to go to the eldest daughter and William, the second son, was only to inherit after his sisters and all their descendants. A fresh appointment after Mary's death gave the estate to William entailed on his sons, the eldest for the time being excepted. By the end of 1785, the daughters had married and the admiral created a baronet. He then made a final appointment. Presumably as William would have to support the dignity of the title, all the property was settled on him at last. It is interesting to note that opposite the earlier appointments, Sugden had written the word "bad".

So far, it would seem that the advowson and the half tithes had been dealt with as family property upon a purely commercial basis. During that period, three incumbents had been appointed and it would be interesting to know how they came into contact with their patron and the circumstances that lead to their institution. Now tithe and advowson became separated from the rest of the property as William sold Polesden by itself to Richard Brinsley Sheridan. "Sherry" thus acquired the distinction of becoming the principal rate ower in the parish. The overseers of the time must have been stout fellows: as a result of trips to Epsom and even to London, doubtless at the expense of the parish, they actually managed to get some money out of Sherry. The advowson, tithe and glebe were sold separately to Mr. Laurell of Eastwick Park for £5,635.

As a result of these two sales, the ghost of the Deggle and Budgen lease enjoyed a brief walk. The sum of £4,000 for which their 1,000 year lease was security had not been repaid within the stipulated time and, in consequence, the legal estate had become vested in them. The debt had though been repaid and accordingly a Mr. Mason, their executor's executor, had to convey their term to a trustee for Mr. Laurell. This done, the ghost was again laid, this time for ever.

The advowson etc., now seemed to have become the subject of speculation on a rising market. After eight years, the Laurells sold to George Sumner of Hatchlands, East Clandon the price having now reached £8,000. Seven years later, in 1818, Dr. Heberden appeared as a possible purchaser. In his generation, he was a distinguished man, physician-in-ordinary to George III and the son of a yet more distinguished medical father. His eldest son, also a surgeon, had died young from an infection contracted during an operation and he wished to make provision for his younger son William "in the church". Great Bookham seemed suitable, the existing incumbent, Samuel Cook, M.A., sometime fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, was an old man who had held the living since 1770. His chief titles to fame were that he had always resided and was also godfather to Jane Austen. Clearly, a vacancy would shortly occur. The doctor accordingly negotiated and, as the price of advowson and half tithe had now soared to £10,750, as a prudent man he wished to be certain of the soundness of the title. Hence the need for Sugden's opinion. Counsel was cautiously satisfied both with the vicar's title to his moiety and also with the Doctor's intended purchase. He added notes as to the documents still needing inspection and seemed a little worried over Sir Francis Rous's will.

The sale accordingly went through and two years later, Parson Cooke died. As William was still too young to be ordained priest, Gerard Andrewes, Rector of St. James Piccadilly and Dean of Canterbury, one time Rector of Mickleham acted as warming pan in the interval. He had acquired fame for his moral sermons and for his reading, based on that of Garrick. He was connected with Dr. Heberden by marriage, his son having married Heberden's daughter.



*Reproduced by permission of Mrs. E. White*

**A STREET SCENE IN GREAT BOOKHAM, *circa* 1890**

The building in the foreground stood on the south-western corner of the junction of High Street with Lower Road and was occupied at the date of the photograph by the Cordingly family as an ironmonger's shop. They also traded as Cordingly & Sons, Plumbers and House Decorators. Members of the family are seen at the shop door. The building appears to be an ancient timber-framed house, cement-rendered in more modern times.

William Heberden was inducted Rector in January 1821 and held the living till his death in December 1879. He was still remembered in the parish in the early 1930s and was known in some circles as "the Pope" on account of his arbitrary and infallible temperament. The grand-daughter of his butler relates that one day after dinner in an expansive mood, he asked the butler what the parish thought of him. "Just but not generous", was the reply. A photograph of him hangs in the church tower—thin-faced with a grim, determined mouth. His standard of duty was not exacting, more that of the eighteenth than the nineteenth century—Communion once a quarter, one service a Sunday and a curate to assist him. A booklet of the 1870s relates that those parishioners of Great Bookham who were new fangled enough to wish to hear Evensong had to walk across the fields to Little Bookham for the purpose.

He was, though, a good man of business. On the death of his father in 1845, he became entitled to the advowson and half tithe as his own property. Ten years later, a leading parishioner Viscount Downe wished to make provision for his son's tutor, the Rev. Edward Malleston. He accordingly bought the advowson and half tithe from Heberden for £8,750, the sale being subject to Heberden's life interest. Heberden then lived on for another quarter of a century during which the tutor waited for his living whilst he enjoyed the full tithe and also apparently the £8,750 as his personal property. Lord Downe was more generous and ten years later assigned his reversion of the tithe as a further endowment of the living. Malleston came into his own in 1880: half a century afterwards he was well remembered as a model parish priest. One man whom he had prepared for confirmation could hardly mention him without tears in his eyes.

In 1900, Lord Downe sold the advowson for £2,000 to Mr. Arthur Bird who, on Malleston's death presented his son George Shepeard, like his predecessor a devoted and much-loved parish priest. The advowson then found a final resting place with the Bishop of Guildford and the country village has grown into an ever increasing suburb.

The adventure is an interesting one and a reflection on the changing outlook of the times. The zealous Puritan outlook of Sir Francis with his care for "their souls" fading rapidly into the pure business secularism of the ensuing century. The early nineteenth century witnesses a reversion to ecclesiastical purposes but the purposes seem to be that where possible the status of the country parson should be that of the country gentleman. That was the force which in the 1850s caused the price of the advowson and half tithe to soar to over £10,000 of real money and reserved "good livings" to men with property behind them. The same principle though applied far longer both to the legal and the medical professions.

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

By the late G. H. SMITH

CHAPTER IX (Continued)

## VICARS OF LEATHERHEAD

WILLIAM DE HARPLE, the first Vicar, resigned in 1348.

THOMAS PLOMER, instituted in January 1349, died of the Black Death the following March.  
REGINALD GODERYNTON, instituted in March, died the next month, also of the Black Death.

HENRY WARTHULL exchanged with John Alleyn, Vicar of Walton-on-the-Hill.

JOHN ALLEYN exchanged with George de Aperdele, Vicar of Horley.

GEORGE DE APERDELE was a member of a family which, according to Dallaway, came from Chaldock, Kent, and which owned property in Leatherhead and Mickleham. He exchanged with Thomas de Great Ocle, Rector of Headley.

HENRY DERBY. During the time Henry Derby was Vicar, on June 17th, 1395, William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, commissioned John, bishop of Glasgow, to reconcile the church of Leatherhead after pollution by bloodshed. No further details are given in the bishop's Register, but it must have been a serious case to require the action of a bishop, archdeacons being sufficient in ordinary events. Of course, the parish would have to pay the expense.

JOHN ROTHEWELLE resigned in 1402.

JOHN GALEYS became Vicar of Stoke Poges in 1414.

JOHN MYSENDENE died in 1451. The gap between the institution of Thomas Clerk and John Byrtley is due to the loss of the second part of Bishop Beaufort's Registers 1415-1446.

WILLIAM WALKEDEN. According to Manning and Bray, Walkeden was presented by Sir Anthony St. Ledger on a grant, presumably from the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. Walkeden resigned in 1561.

It is probable that the William Walkeden who was ordained Acolite by Bishop King at Oxford in September 1554 was the future Vicar of Leatherhead. In a return made early in the reign of Elizabeth, Walkeden was stated to be married and to hold no other benefice, but was not licensed to preach; the Government being so much afraid of rebellion that only two priests in the Rural Deanery were licensed as preachers.

SIMON TYSSSE. Manning and Bray say he was collated by the Bishop, by lapse of presentation.

JOHN VAUGHAN. According to Manning and Bray, John Vaughan was presented by Sir Francis Culpeper of Cranbrook, on grant of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester for this time.

RICHARD LEVYTT, B.A. 1579, of Christ's College, Cambridge, M.A. 1582. Ordained deacon and priest by the bishop of Lincoln, August 1582. Vicar of Twickenham, Middlesex, 1584. In 1646, Levytt was deprived by the Cromwellian Government, when he was over 90 years of age, and an order of both houses of Parliament assigned "the yearly sum of £50, out of the Rectory of Letherhead", (then leased to a layman) "for the maintenance of Thomas Mell, Minister of Letherhead, the vicarage of which is worth but £40 per annum."

The Committee for Plundered Ministers ordered March 22nd, 1644, "that the Committee of Parliament for the County of Surrey be and they are hereby desired to receive and examine the articles that shall be exhibited against Richard Levit Vicar of Lethered in the County of Surrey and to take the sd. Mr. Levitt his defence thereto calling before them and examining on both sides in the sd. case to certify the same to this Committee."

Minutes of Proceedings of the Committee for Plundered Ministers. As nothing else appears it would seem that the Articles were quashed by the County Committee as unworthy of further proceedings. *S.A.C.*, IX, p. 287.

THOMAS MELL was appointed in 1647 by Parliament, and granted an additional £17 from the Rectory. Mell was a Dissenter, and not in Holy Orders, but appears to have been ordained in accordance with the Act of Uniformity of 1662.

JOHN FRANK, a Kentishman, B.A. of Clare College, Cambridge, 1666. He died in 1679.

ROBERT JOHNSON, like Richard Levitt, was an example of longevity, holding the living for 63 years, although for the last eight years he appears to have been unable to attend to his duties. He was collated by the Bishop on lapse of presentation by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. He was buried in Leatherhead churchyard April 14th, 1752.

According to Dallaway, Robert Johnson in 1707 "made oath before the Commissioners that the Vicarage of Letherhead did not amount to £50 per annum and he thereby obtained Queen Anne's bounty". This was, of course, before the Shortrudge bequest.

ROBERT LAXTON, M.A., formerly a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. He rebuilt the Vicarage, and met his death from a fall from his horse, July 7th, 1767, in his 46th year. He is described by David Garrick on a memorial tablet in the south aisle as "a diligent pastor, an affectionate husband, a tender parent, and a faithful friend". His son, the Rev. Robert Laxton, A.B., was a Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

SAMUEL MARKHAM, B.C.L., was born in 1723, educated at Westminster, where he was a King's Scholar 1737-41. He was then elected to Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated B.C.L. in 1748. In 1765 he was appointed Vicar of Bearsted, Kent, by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester; Bearsted having been, like Leatherhead, a Leeds Priory advowson. Samuel Markham was at the same time a Minor Canon of Rochester, and the same year that he was appointed to Bearsted a William Markham became Dean of Rochester and Vicar of Bexley, Kent. This William Markham was afterwards Bishop of Chester and Archbishop of York. There appears to have been some relationship between the two, but it has not been possible to trace it precisely. Samuel Markham was appointed Vicar of Leatherhead in 1767, and was also Evening Preacher at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, London, and he died at Russell Street, Bloomsbury, 28th March, 1797. Much of the above information has been kindly supplied by the Rev. W. H. Yeandle, Vicar of Bearsted. The Rev. Samuel Markham appears to have been non-resident in Leatherhead for the greater part of his vicarate.

From October 27th, 1771 to 1797 there were 17 successive Curates of the Parish. The Vestry Minute Book contains the following notes:—

August 25th, 1771. "It is ordered that the Churchwardens of the Parish do wait on the Rev. Mr. Markham and desire to know whether he will be resident in this Parish, as duty has been greatly neglected, and whether he will do his duty on Wednesdays and Fridays according to Dr. Shortrudge's Charity, and that the Churchwardens do make a report of Mr. Markham's answer at the next Vestry to be held for that purpose."

April 20th, 1778. "Ordered and agreed by the Rev. Mr. Markham and Vestry, that in case the said Mr. Markham shall not choose to reside in this Parish and do the duty as Minister, therefore he has agreed to give the Churchwardens three months' notice for the Vestry to choose such a Curate as they shall think proper. At the same time Mr. Markham gives Mr. Palmer 3 months' notice to leave the Curacy."

May 24th, 1778. "Vestry held in consequence of a letter from Rev. Mr. Markham (Vicar) devising them to appoint a Curate for the Parish, to whom he will give £40 a year for doing the duty of it. Mr. Palmer was elected Curate and in case of leaving shall give the Vestry 3 months' notice."

RICHARD HARVEY, M.A., was appointed by King George the Third to the Vicarage of Warnham, in Sussex, and received a dispensation from the Archbishop of Canterbury to enable him to hold both benefices at the same time. The Letter Patent of the Appointment

and the Dispensation are preserved in the church chest. Harvey exchanged livings with the Rev. James Dallaway, Rector of Llanmaes, Glamorganshire.

JAMES DALLAWAY, M.A., Trinity College, Oxford, 1784, M.B. 1794. After a curacy of a parish near Stroud, he was appointed chaplain and physician to the British Embassy at Constantinople. Rector of South Stoke, Sussex, in 1799, which he resigned in 1803 for the vicarage and sinecure Rectory of Slinfold. Dallaway also held the Rectory of Llanmaes, which he exchanged for Leatherhead. He was appointed a Prebendary of Chichester in 1811. A Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Dallaway wrote many papers in the *Archaeologia*, *Gentleman's Magazine*, etc., as well as books on Heraldry, Architecture and Sculpture, but his best known work was a "History of the Rapes of Chichester and Arundel". In 1821 he printed a description of the "Vicar's Garden" at Leatherhead to accompany 13 etchings of scenery by Mrs. Dallaway. He was Secretary to the Earl Marshall in 1797, and re-appointed in 1815 and 1824. He was buried in Leatherhead churchyard in 1834. Dallaway is given a notice in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.\*

JAMES BARKER, M.A., appears to have resided in Leatherhead only four months during his incumbency. He exchanged in 1836 for the Rectory of Westley, Cambridgeshire.

BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, was buried in Leatherhead churchyard, May 4th, 1871. In memory of his 35 years vicarate the reredos to the high altar was erected.

THOMAS THOMPSON GRIFFITH, M.A., Minor Canon and Precentor of Rochester, 1859-71, built the present vicarage and secured the restoration of the Church in 1873. In 1876 he exchanged for the Vicarage of Seale.

FRANK ERNEST UTTERTON, M.A., of New College, Oxford, son of the Rt. Rev. J. S. Utterton, Bishop Suffragan of Guildford. F. E. Utterton was made Hon. Canon of Winchester in 1889 and appointed Archdeacon of Surrey in 1906. He was buried in Leatherhead churchyard April 22nd, 1908, and the east window of the chancel was filled with stained glass by the parishioners in his memory.

EDWARD JACKSON NASH, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford. Minor Canon and Precentor of Rochester Cathedral, 1889-1907, became sub-dean of Thursday Island, Diocese of Carpentaria, Australia. From 1916 to 1921 he was Archdeacon of Willochra, S. Australia, and afterwards Vicar of Farningham, Kent.

THOMAS FREDERICK HOBSON, M.A., of Christchurch, Oxford. Head Master of the King's School, Rochester, 1901-9. Buried in Leatherhead churchyard.

GERARD HARTLEY BUCHANAN COLERIDGE, M.A., of Selwyn College, Cambridge. Vicar of Christ Church, Erith, Kent. Vicar of Cornford, Devon, 1944.

FRANK ARUNDEL PAGE, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge. Vicar of Northfleet, Kent.

KENNETH VERNON JAMES BALL, M.A. [Resigned 1970.]

#### APPENDIX No. 1

The following Return, undated, but probably made under the Chantry Act of 1547, is printed in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXV, p. 29:—

#### LETHERED

Obites and lights used and mayneteyned within the parish Church of Lethered with the yerele revenues gyven to that use for ever whiche are worth in landes by yere vijs whereof to the pore xvjd and so rem[aineth] clere vs. viijd.

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\*See *Proceedings*, Vol. 2, No. 7 (1963), pp. 214-219.

## APPENDIX No. 2

### THE EDWARDIAN INVENTORIES

A full account of the circumstances which caused the Inventories to be made will be found in *A History of the Church of England in the 16th century from Henry VIII to Mary* by James Gairdner.

The "Great Pillage" began by the suppression of the lesser religious houses in 1536, followed by the greater houses and the spoilation of the shrine of St. Thomas at Canterbury in 1538. Then in 1545 came the dissolution of the colleges, chantries and free chapels.

Early in 1549 a commission for making inventories of the goods in parish churches was issued to sheriffs and justices of the peace. On the 3rd March, 1551, the Privy Council ordered "that for as muche as the Kinge's Majestie had neede presently of a masse of mooney, therefore Commissions shulde be addressed into all shires of Englande to take into the Kinge's handes suche church plate as remaineth, to be employed unto his highnes use."

Orders were issued in January 1552 requiring the delivery of the inventories which had been made in 1549. A commission was issued 16th May, 1552, to make new inventories and to stop theft. A further commission of 16th January, 1553, ordered the seizure of all church goods and to leave a few things necessary for the use of each church.

The first Leatherhead Inventory is dated 18th March, 1549, and is here taken from *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXI, a transcript made by Mr. T. Craib, of the Public Record Office, from the return in that office.

The second Inventory is dated 17th May, 1553, and is taken from "Inventories of the Goods and Ornaments of the Churches of Surrey in the reign of King Edward VIth", by John Robert Daniel-Tyssen, F.S.A., 1869, reprinted from *S.A.C.* from the returns in the Public Record Office.

There should be an intermediate inventory probably taken in October 1552, but this is apparently lost.

### THE FIRST INVENTORY, 1549

#### LEATHERHED

This is the holl and trew Inventory of all the goodes perteynyng to the church of Letherhed within the county of Surrye made by Sir James Grayme, curet, Rycharde Nele and Harry Tew, church wardens, Thomas Sawndes, Nycolas Stewyn and Edward Skete, sydmen, the xvij day of Marche in the third yere of the reigne of our soveraigne lord Edward the syxte in the grace of God Kynge of Englund, Fraunce and Ireland defensore of the faythe and in erthe of the church of Englund and Ireland the supreme head.

Item, inprimis two small chaleses with the patens parcell gylte one ponderyng x onces ij quarters, the othere xij onces.

Item, a cope of blue velvet with a orferer of ymagory nedill worke.

Item, a cope of whit damaske the orferer copere gold with ymagory.

Item, a olde cope of bawdken grene and yellow.

Item, a vestment of blwe velvet the orferas of ymagory with the aparell.

Item, a vestment of whit damaske the orferas red velvet with the aparell.

Item, a vestment of tyncell saten red with the aparell.

Item, a vestment of red saten of syprys with the aparell.

Item, a vestment of blak vysted with the aparell.

Item, a whit vustyane vestment with the aparell.

Item, thre corperas cases one cloth of gold the second whit damaske the thrid red sylk with the clothes.  
 Item, thre aluter clothes one of bawdken the second blwe sylk the thrid paned with bawdken and dimyse.  
 Item, ij curtens for the aluter endes of red sylke with blak frynge.  
 Item, ij curtens of blwe sylk with a frynge of blew and yelow sylk.  
 Item, vi aluter clothes to cower the autlers one of dyaper.  
 Item, ij long towelles and iij schort.  
 Item, ij syrpluses and one rocket.  
 Item, a cloth for the lectron dymyse.  
 Item, a staned cloth of the passion of Christ for the sepulture.  
 Item, a cloth of blak vysted for a herse.  
 Item, ij masse bookes, one wretyn with sylwer claspes the other in prynt.  
 Item, one antifoner of the largest volume, two manuelles and one grayle.  
 Item, ij sacryng belles, ij hand belles and iij belles in the stepyll.  
 Item, two grete cand[le] stykes of laton and vj small laton cand[le] stykes.  
 Item, iij pewtyre cruettes.  
 Item, a crosse with a staf of copyre and ij crosse clothes.  
 Item, a vayle to draw before the aluter in Lent.  
 Item, a crismatory of laton, a sensor with ship of laton.  
 Item, ij holy watyre pottes of laton.  
 Item, a pot of lede for holy vat.  
 Item, ij clothes to cover the font.  
 Nicholas Leigh per me Jacobum Grayme curatorem  
 Willelmus Saunder [altered from curatum] ibidem  
 by me Nycholas Steven  
 be me Recherd Nell  
 by me Edward Skete

Note.—As some of the materials in the above inventory are described in late mediæval terms, it may be helpful to give the following descriptions from Atckley and Wyatt's *Churchman's Glossary of Ecclesiastical Terms*.

Damaske = Damask, any rich-figured material.  
 Bawdken = Bawdken, a rich shot silk.  
 Tyncecell saten = Satin with threads of gold or silver woven at intervals in the weft.  
 Saten of syprys = A rich kind of satin, originally imported from or through Cyprus.  
 Vysted = Worsted.  
 Vurstyane = Fustian, a coarse velvety cotton cloth.  
 Paned = Panelled.  
 Dyaper = Diaper, a cloth woven with a pattern shown by the different directions of the threads causing different reflections of light from its surface.  
 Dymyse = Dimity, a stout cotton material woven with raised stripes or fancy figures.  
 Laton = Latten, an alloy similar to brass.

## THE SECOND INVENTORY, 1553

### LEATHERHEAD

Wardins — Nicholas Stevin and Edmond Barwick

Delivered unto the churchwardens ther the xvij daye of Maye anno regni Edwardi Sexti septimo [1553] by Sir Thomas Carwarden knight Nicholas Leighe and William Saunder esquires commissioners of our sovereign lorde the King among others to that effect thes parcelles of churche goodes hereafter ensuing.

Imprimis a chalice poiz x oz dj.  
 Item a red vestment figured velvet for the table.



Also remaining in their charge to the kinges use iij belles in the steeple.  
by me Nicholas Stevon.

	Sales	
Painted rood clothes sold for ijs		One cope and a vestment blew velvet
One old cope and ij vestmentes sold for viij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>		sold for xl <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
One white vestment sold for vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>		Copper gilt poiz iiij <sup>lb</sup> ijs
		Brass and latten poiz viij <sup>lb</sup> xvj <sup>d</sup>
	Summa	iij <sup>ll</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

### APPENDIX No. 3

#### CHURCH WARDENS

1549	Rychard Nele	1720	John Symmons
	Harry Tew	1721	John Simons
1553	Nicholas Stevin	1722 to	Henry Loveland
	Edmond Barwick	1725	Henry Loveland
1659	Edward Hudson	1726 and	Nevill Reffew
		1727	John Toys
c. 1662	John Fetherstone	1728 and	John Stint
	John Hudson	1729	William Crochford
1679	Richard Skeat	1730 and	Steven Stevens
1680	John Hudson	1731	Edward Badcock
		1732 and	Richard Chilman
1694	Edward Toy	1733	James Parish
	Richard Rogers	1734	John Stevens
1695	John Sandes		John Stevens
	Edward Hudson	1735 to	Nicholas Wood
1696 to	John Hudson	1739	Nicholas Wood
1698	Thomas Stacey	1740	Thomas Coe
1699	Gab. Thorne		Thomas Coe
	William Michell	1741 to	Edward Hall
1700	Robert Wood	1743	Edward Hall
	Thomas Stint	1744	William Baker
1701	George Gillett		Edward Hall
	Nevill Rossew	1745 and	Thomas Nettlefold
1702 and	Robert Rage	1746	Thomas Nettlefold
1703	Thomas Coe	1747	Robert Nettlefold
1704 to	Thomas Tyrill		James Todman
1706	Will Bartlett	1748	Thomas Nettlefold
1707 to	Philip Dacres		James Todman
1711	Alexander Akehurst	1749	Thomas Peter
1712	Thomas Gratwick		Thomas Peter
	Peter Neiger	1750	John Matthew
1713 and	John Stevens		John Matthew
1714	John Wood	1751	John Stevens
1715 and	William Wood		John Stevens
1716	William Harburrough	1752	James Badcock
1717 and	John Rogers		James Badcock
1718	Richard Peters	1753	John Lucas
1719 and	George Page		John Lucas
			John Ede

1754	John Ede	1792 to	James Clare
	Joseph Scratchly	1794	William Palmer
1755	Joseph Scratchly	1795 to	James Clare
	Edward Hall	1797	William Baker
1756	Edward Hall	1798 and	James Clare
	Edward Harbrow	1799	Henry Roberts
1757	Edward Harbrow	1800	James Clare
	George Sanders		Benjamin Simmons
1758 and	George Sanders	1801	Benjamin Simmons
1759	Thomas Chilman		William Palmer
1760 and	George Sanders	1802	William Palmer
1761	Edward Parsons, Sen <sup>r</sup>		Thomas Halfacre
1762 and	George Sanders	1803	Thomas Halfacre
1763	Robert Rogers		Thomas Peter Stone
1764	George Sanders	1804 and	Thomas Peter Stone
	James Clare	1805	Bartholomew Chitty
1765	James Clare	1806	Thomas Peter Stone
	Edward Hall		Joseph Hamsher
1766	James Clare	1807	Joseph Hamsher
	James Richardson		John Brown
1768	Edward Parsons	1808	John Brown
	John James		Thomas Kershaw
1769	Edward Parsons	1809	John Brown
	James Clare Jun <sup>r</sup>		John Marlow
1770	James Clare Jun <sup>r</sup>	1810	John Marlow
	John Ashar		William Bowman
1771	John Ashar	1811	William Bowman
	George Sanders		James Constable
1772	George Sanders	1812 and	William Bowman
	Thomas Williamson	1813	James Chandler
1773	Thomas Williamson	1814	William Bowman
	James Clare Jun <sup>r</sup>		Thomas Billing
1774	James Clare Jun <sup>r</sup>	1815	Thomas Billing
	Robert Parish		Richard Ellis
1775	Robert Parish	1816	Richard Ellis
	John Butcher		William Whitbourn
1776	John Butcher	1817	William Whitbourn
	David May		Andrew Wood
1777	David May	1818	Andrew Wood
	James Clare		William Steer
1778 and	James Clare	1819	William Steer
1779	John Ede		Thomas Peter Stone
1780 to	James Clare	1820	Thomas Peter Stone
1783	William Stone		Richard Sturt
1784 and	James Clare	1821	Richard Sturt
1785	John Butcher		Bartholomew Chitty
1786 and	James Clare	1822	Bartholomew Chitty
1787	Joseph Woodroffe		Charles Roberts
1788 and	James Clare	1823 to	Charles Roberts
1789	David May	1826	Edward Read
1790 and	James Clare	1827 and	William Simmonds
1791	Thomas Harrison	1828	James Roberts

1829 and	Samuel Parker	1855 and	Emmanuel Marter
1830	James Harriott	1856	Reginald Frederick Remington
1831 and	William Simmonds	1857 and	Emmanuel Marter
1832	William Streaton	1858	Henry Lipscombe
1833 to	William Simmonds	1859 to	Emmanuel Marter
1835	Joseph Green	1862	Edward Hewlins
1836 to	William Simmonds	1863 and	Emmanuel Marter
1838	James Pullen	1864	George Walker
1839 and	Emmanuel Marter	1865 to	Emmanuel Marter
1840	Charles Sturges	1868	Eilliam Pyke
1841	Emmanuel Marter	1869 to	Edward Hewlins
	Henry Arthur	1874	Edward Budd
1842	Emmanuel Marter	1875 to	Edward Hewlins
	George Cooper	1893	Edward James Richards
1843 and	Emmanuel Marter	1894 to	Edward Hewlins
1844	William Stone	1899	Arthur Henry Tritton
1845	Emmanuel Marter	1900 to	Arthur Henry Tritton
	Henry Moore	1906	Henry Moore
1846 and	Emmanuel Marter	1907 and	Arthur Henry Tritton
1847	Edward Stone	1908	William Richard Hewlins
1848	Emmanuel Marter	1909 to	William Richard Hewlins
	Edmund Grantham	1920	Stanley LeBlanc Smith
1849	Emmanuel Marter	1921 to	William Richard Hewlins
	William Billinghamurst	1923	Henry Gibson Rivington
1850	Emmanuel Marter	1924 to	Henry Gibson Rivington
	James Barlow	1936	John William James
1851 and	Emmanuel Marter	1937 to	Henry Gibson Rivington
1852	Thomas Tomlin	1945	William Edward Jenden
1853 and	Emmanuel Marter	1946	Henry Gibson Rivington
1854	James Cooke		Thomas Charles Wakefield

[Concluded]

## LEATHERHEAD IN LATE VICTORIAN AND EDWARDIAN TIMES

### RECOLLECTIONS OF PEOPLE AND PLACES

By the late MISS ETHEL BIRKETT

*Miss Birkett is affectionately remembered by successive generations of boys at St. John's School, whom she entertained to tea on Sunday afternoons at her house, No. 17 Poplar Road, Leatherhead. She died in February 1941 and was buried at the Parish Church on 1st March.*

MY Mother and I came to Leatherhead in 1885. We lived at the "Lilacs" in Church Road, and were there nine years, after which we moved to the "Chesnuts" in the same road built by Mr. Bachelor, who owned property in the road, and was a builder and stone mason. He lived in the house at the end, where Miss Cole now lives. After we had been a year at the "Lilacs" the Wesleyan chapel was built opposite, where before it was a field.

Where the Institute now stands (which was built by Mr. Dixon of Cherkley Court) there was an ivy-covered cottage where Mr. Feiling lived, and opposite was a beautiful old Elm tree which was shorn of its beauty a few years ago, but fortunately the tree itself was saved.<sup>1</sup>

In the High Street, where in those days one only met an occasional carriage or tradesman's cart, the shops have nearly all changed hands. The Victoria Hall, which is now a Cinema, was used for theatricals and dances.<sup>2</sup>

Perhaps I ought to mention that the house we took when we left the "Lilacs" was one of four Mr. Bachelor built in Church Road after a fire which occurred at the house he lived in and which destroyed his yard where they now stand.

I moved into a smaller house, 2 The Limes, in the same road when my Mother died, and was there nineteen years; then I moved to where I now live.

The Swan Hotel was used for dances when we first came here, and I remember being at a dance given by the Trittons<sup>3</sup> who lived at the "Priory", when the floor of the ball room had to be shored up because part of it was over the archway, and the floor jumped up and down when we danced, which must have been very uncomfortable for the chaperones. The room was lighted by candles.

At the corner of Bridge Street where the bank<sup>4</sup> now stands was a baker's shop, the name "Wild", and where the Westminster Bank is, there was a grocer's shop, the name "Miller". The principal drapers was "Shoolbred's" down Bridge Street where there is now a grocer's shop and the General Post Office was next door.

The Church was restored about five years after we came here. There were galleries then and during the restoration the foundations of a chapel dedicated to St. Lawrence were discovered at the end of the transept where the organ is.<sup>5</sup>

The Rickards, who lived at Elm Bank House in the Dorking Road, gave one of their fields as an extension to the churchyard. Their grounds extended right up to the church, and where Elm Bank Gardens now are was a high brick wall with an iron gate in it through which they came to Church.<sup>6</sup>

Most of the houses in the Epsom Road have changed hands since we came, Mr. White being the only exception, opposite to him was a cottage which I think had been a toll gate years ago.

The Blind School was built in 1902: it was a field before that.

The Dixons lived at Cherkley Court, and were most friendly and hospitable; they had an "at home" once a month to which they always welcomed us. They gave a musical evening once to which I went with some friends. They had a Victoria Regina lily in their hot house on the leaves of which you could stand a child. I saw a child stand on it once when I was there. Where the New Bull now stands was a very pretty old house inhabited when we came here by another Mr. Feiling whose wife was the daughter of Mr. Hawkins' the first Headmaster of St. John's. Mr. Rutty was the second; he was here 26 years and Mr. Downes 23 years.

The church on the common, All Saints, was built a few years after we came here, before that service was held in an engine room over the bridge.<sup>8</sup>

There was a field walk to the station from the back of St. John's playing fields, and a pond at the bottom where Thorn's garage now is before Park Rise was built.<sup>9</sup>

The Crescent was grass grown when we came here, and the shop at the corner of Church Street where Wakefield now is was then a draper's kept by a man called Comber.

After Mr. and Mrs. Dixon died, Miss Dixon built herself a house on St. Nicholas Hill, where Admiral Reynolds lives now.

Miss Dixon was the first person here to have a car. She took Mrs. Trebeck, who lived at Leith House in the Station Road, for a drive and they were upset into a ditch and poor Mrs. Trebeck broke her arm. The chauffeur was the Dixon's coachman and learnt to drive when he was elderly so I suppose he lost his nerve! Everybody laughed about it though it was no joke for Mrs. Trebeck.

The Outrams lived at Leith House when we came here and were among our earliest and best friends.

The mail in those days used to come through Leatherhead from London to Guildford at 11 o'clock at night, and change horses at the G.P. office. I remember dining at the house at the end of Church Road with some people called Butler, and Mr. Hearnden, who was there, suggested when we heard the coach pass that we should go down the street to see it change horses, which we did. What is now the Red House belonged to some people called Courage.<sup>10</sup> They called on us, and I once stayed at their house at Sea View with one of the Outrams, and we went out in their yacht. Afterwards their house here was inhabited by the Burtons and during the war<sup>11</sup> was turned into a hospital. When we came to Leatherhead Mr. Hearnden lived at Rose Cottage [Bridge Street]. They afterwards moved to Elm House (which is now the New Bull), where he died.

The Fire Station used to be down by the river. The house down Bridge Street over the bridge at Fetcham Grove which is now The Green Domino, was a private house and I once went to a garden party there when we had acting in the gardens and tea on the island. The Budds lived there when we came, and Mrs. Budd told my Mother that the boys used to float their boats in the cellar when the river was in flood!

Yarm Court used to be called Flint House and was afterwards added to by some people called Burns. It is now pulled down.<sup>12</sup>

The Howels lived where the R.C. School now is. Mr. Howel did a great deal for All Saints and built the vestry. Mrs. Cunliffe lived at Headley Court with two daughters, and now the house is a club and there is a golf course. [? Tyrrells Wood—Editor.] Dr. von Bergen used to live at Devon House at the end of Church Road when he first came to Leatherhead. Linden Gardens was a chalk pit till about 35 years ago. The Budds afterwards lived where the Leaches do now.<sup>13</sup>

The Leaches lived in the Epsom Road when they first came to Leatherhead.

Linden House<sup>14</sup> where Dr. Ormond now lives was inhabited when we came to Leatherhead by a lady who was very eccentric. When she died she left the house to her nephew

who was in the Navy. Several people lived in the house at different times and at last the nephew, Mr. Bradshaw, came to live in it himself with his brother, and a sister who died soon afterwards. I knew Mrs. White, Mr. Bradshaw's married sister, and I went to call on her and soon became intimate there. Both the brothers were afflicted, the younger one was not normal and Mr. Henry the elder had fits of madness when he was dangerous, but he was charming when he was well, and when I came to know them he used to like me to go in to tea often and sometimes to dinner when either of his nieces were there. There were always two keepers in the house and Mrs. White and Mrs. Pitts, the other married sister, stayed there from time to time. Mr. Henry was such a kind man. He was always taking baskets of fruit and flowers to different people. He died quite suddenly about 16 years ago and I missed him very much. The other brother went to live with Mrs. White when Mr. Henry died. Afterwards the house was let to Mrs. Bliss, who lived there some time.

Several other people lived at Elm House after the Feilings left. Mrs. Nathan, whom I knew very well, and from whom Mr. Hearnden had the house. The Howels lived there before Mrs. Nathan, and after them a Mrs. Weston.

There was a quantity of copper found in the roof of the passage from the front door to the house at Fetcham Grove when the house was sold. It had been empty for some years. We had it for a work room during the war.

I knew Epsom very well in years gone by. My aunt, Mrs. Giberne, lived in a house in Church Street close to the church, with a very pretty garden, and in those days the vicarage was next door. Now I believe it is at the Cedars, a beautiful old house on the same side at the corner of Worple Road. It was a school in my aunt's time, kept by two Miss Esdailes, and one of my cousins was educated there. The church in those days was a hideous place, like a town hall. The present choir and transepts were erected some years ago, but I believe the nave is still the same. The new part is in the Gothic style.

Next to the Church is Pitt Place<sup>15</sup> which I believe is historic, though I don't remember what happened there. It is a very curious old house. I used to know the people who lived there in my aunt's time. It had a lovely garden like most of the old houses in Church Street. The country round was beautiful in those days and quite unspoilt by building. My uncle and aunt drove about the country a good deal in a one-horse chaise which my uncle drove himself. There was a seat behind the hood where I used to sit when I stayed with them, which was very often.

Here is an epitaph which I copied out of the Epsom churchyard:

"Here lies the body of honest John Parcus who neither could dance, nor sing but was always true to his Sovereign Lord the King."

It struck me as very quaint.

The County balls were held at The King's Head in those days in Epsom Town. The ballroom was long and narrow like the one at Haddon Hall, only smaller, and was lighted by candles. My aunt always made up a party of which I was always one. Where Reeds shop now is the old parade began. It is very little altered, except that one or two more houses are built there.

Where one of the banks now stands opposite The Spread Eagle was the principal booksellers, kept by a man called Andrews and his two sisters, and the general post office was attached to his shop.

In Church Street, opposite my aunt's house, was a park where Mr. and Mrs. Head lived. It is now built on. Where the Lunatic Asylum now stands was Horton Manor, inhabited by some people called Trotter. When the old people died the daughters, of whom there were a great number, all dispersed in different directions.

There was a dreadful little flint church where Christ Church now stands, and I used to be taken by my uncle on Sunday afternoons to service there.

On Epsom Common is Woodcote House, where the Northeys lived: a very old Epsom family. At Downes Hall Col. Buller lived, one of whose daughters married my cousin, Mr. Giberne, who was the handsomest man I have ever seen and the most unaware of it.

E. B.

#### NOTES

(Added by the Editor)

1. This fine old elm, a feature at the entrance to High Street, eventually succumbed to the demands of "traffic sight-lines".
2. The Victoria Hall, subsequently a cinema, became the first home of the Leatherhead Repertory Company after the 1939-45 War.
3. Mr. Arthur H. Tritton, was the first Chairman of Leatherhead Urban District Council, 1895-99.
4. The National Provincial Bank.
5. This is the only reference to this discovery of which I know. The extant records of Blomfield's "restoration" of the Parish Church in 1891 are meagre.
6. This high brick wall and gate, remnants of the Tudor Church House, remained until the formation of the Elm Bank garden in the twenties of this century. The gate is illustrated as the second plate in Dallaway's *Etchings of Views in the Vicarage of Letherhead*, 1821; and in Hassell's water-colour of 1822 reproduced in *Proceedings*, Vol. 2, No. 2, p. 43.
7. The father of Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins the author of *The Prisoner of Zenda*.
8. See Occasional Note in this issue of the *Proceedings*.
9. The pond is illustrated in *Proceedings*, Vol. 1, No. 7, p. 16.
10. Of the brewing family.
11. The 1914-18 War.
12. Yarm Court stood at the western end of what is now Fir Tree Road.
13. At Vale Lodge, Dorking Road.
14. Linden House, a Regency style house, stood at the junction of Linden Road and Epsom Road.
15. Pitt Place was recently demolished as a dangerous structure, though the County Council much desired its retention.

# LEATHERHEAD & DISTRICT LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

## Receipts and Payments Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1969

1968	RECEIPTS	1969	1968	PAYMENTS	1969
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
	Bank Balances as at 31.12.1968:—				
193 3 11	Midland Bank Ltd. .. ..	159 15 2	206 10 0	Printing of <i>Proceedings</i> .. ..	177 6 0
97 2 1	Surrey Trustee Savings Bank .. ..	100 10 7	15 11 9	General Printing .. ..	Nil
		260 5 9	27 11 0	Postages, Stationery, and Sundry Dis- bursements .. ..	46 18 11
124 0 0	Subscriptions .. ..	125 7 6		Subscriptions and Affiliation Fees:—	
	Grants:—		2 0 0	Surrey Record Society .. ..	(Sub'n not yet paid)
25 0 0	Surrey County Council .. ..	25 0 0	— — —	Council for British Archaeology .. ..	1 10 0
15 0 0	Leatherhead U.D.C. .. ..	15 0 0	1 0 0	Field Studies Council .. ..	1 0 0
		40 0 0		Leatherhead & District Countryside Protection Society .. ..	10 0
	Donations:—				3 0 0
17 5 3	General .. ..	35 10 6	2 17 0	Visits and Meetings .. ..	Nil
— — —	Lecture Fees .. ..	3 12 0		Bank Balances as at 31.12.1969:—	
		39 2 6	159 15 2	Midland Bank Ltd. .. ..	172 0 8
40 15 9	Sale of <i>Proceedings</i> , etc. .. ..	27 11 6	100 10 7	Surrey Trustee Savings Bank .. ..	104 2 1
	(+ Profit on visit) .. ..	7 8 11			276 2 9
		35 0 5			
3 8 6	Bank Interest .. ..	3 11 6			
£515 15 6		£503 7 8	£515 15 6		£503 7 8

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

A. H. KIRKBY,  
*Honorary Auditor.*

F. A. STOKES,  
*Honorary Treasurer.*





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