

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
LEATHERHEAD & DISTRICT  
LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY



VOL. 3

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## SECRETARIAL NOTES

THE FOLLOWING Lectures and Visits were arranged during 1974:—

January 16th	Lecture: "19th Century Education and a Rural Community", by Mrs. Dorothy Davis of Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society.
February 8th	Lecture: "Common or Garden Genealogy", by G. Hayward.
February 23rd	Visit to Great Bookham Church and demonstration of brass rubbing. Leader: Mrs. B. Haynes.
March 8th	Lecture: "Local Iron Industry in the 18th Century", by G. E. Buttriss.
March 17th	Visit to Brockham Railway arranged by G. Hayward.
March 22nd	Preparatory talks and slides about remaining visits.
March 29th	The 27th Annual General Meeting.
April 7th	Visit to The Old Quarry, Ashtead. Leaders: S. R. C. Poulter and F. Pemberton.
April 9th	Lecture: "The Weald and the Reptiles of 120 million years ago with present day studies", by W. H. E. Rivett, F.G.S., P.A.I.W.E.
May 18th	Visit to Dulwich Village. Leader: M. A. Snellgrove.
June 1st	Visit to Strawberry Hill. Leader: E. S. Barnwell.
June 16th	Visit to Stonehenge, Old Sarum and Salisbury. Leader: Mrs. M. Fuller.
July 13th	Visit to Ely and Stretham Village. Leader: M. A. Snellgrove.
September 22nd	Visit to Ironbridge and Coalbrookdale, Salop. Leader: E. S. Barnwell.
October 5th	Walk in Leith Hill area. Leader: G. Clifton—Vice-President of Dorking District Naturalists Society.
October 12th	Second visit to Strawberry Hill. Leader: E. S. Barnwell.
October 18th	Lecture: "The Seashore", by Mrs. Joyce Pope—Senior Lecturer at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.
November 15th	The Dallaway Public Lecture. "European Armour", by C. Blair, F.S.A., of the Victoria and Albert Museum, Department of Metalwork.
December 6th	"Leatherhead Historical Miscellany"—Contributions by various members.

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Number 7 of Volume 3 of the *Proceedings* was issued during the year.

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### TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

*Held at the Council Offices on 29th March 1974*

THE REPORT of the Executive Committee and the Accounts for the year 1973 were adopted and approved. Officers of the Society were elected. The Accounts for the year 1973 are printed on page iii of the cover.

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### OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1974

*Vice-President:* J. G. W. LEWARNE

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

*Hon. Publicity Secretary:* Miss S. HIND

*Hon. Library Secretary:* J. R. GILBERT

*Committee Members:* W. MILLAR, S. R. C. POULTER, M. A. SNELLGROVE

Co-opted: R. A. LEVER

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## OCCASIONAL NOTES

### A ROMANESQUE CENSER-TOP FROM LITTLE BOOKHAM CHURCHYARD



**T**HIS OBJECT, now on loan to the Victoria and Albert Museum, was kept for many years in Little Bookham vestry. It is believed to have been dug up in the churchyard during the first quarter of the present century by the then sexton, Mr. W. Coote, probably somewhere on the north or north-west side of the church.<sup>1</sup>

The censer-top, which is said formerly to have exhibited signs of burning, is of bronze, 7 cm high and 9 cm in diameter across the base. It is of fairly typical form, roughly hemispherical in shape and surmounted by a very stylised representation of a cruciform church with tiled roof, the whole being decorated with circular piercings and crude incised lines. Around the base are three pierced lugs through which the chains passed, and set in the top is the broken-off stub of an iron suspension-ring. A virtually identical censer-top, found in Stoke D'Abernon churchyard in 1907, but since stolen, is illustrated in *S.A.C.* XXII—201. The date is probably somewhere in the twelfth or early thirteenth century.<sup>2</sup>

W. J. BLAIR.

#### NOTES

1. Information supplied by my grandfather, the Rev. A. L. Drinkwater (rector 1929–57), and my mother, Mrs. J. M. G. Blair. I am grateful to my father for drawing my attention to the censer-top.
2. See A. B. Tonnochy, "The Censer in the Middle Ages", *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, third series, Vol. II (London, 1937), pp. 47–62.

#### DISTURBANCE AT LEATHERHEAD FAIR IN 1803

**T**HE FOLLOWING paragraph appears in *The Gentleman's Magazine* (LXXIII—971) for October 1803:—

"Oct. 11. *Leatherhead* fair, on account of the weather being fine, was attended by almost all the respectability of the neighbourhood. Very little business was done in the sheep fair; but pigs, being moderate in price, found a brisk sale. A party of the 10th Light

Dragoons arrived, and began to display their address in performing the sword exercise, which created some confusion, and drew on them the displeasure of the crowd, who attacked them; and, driving them into a field, assailed them with stones. The soldiers charged the people with drawn swords, but the crowd stood firm, and proved victorious. One soldier was severely wounded in the face and eyes. A poor woman received a cut across her arm and breast, but supposed not dangerously; and a man had his hand or fingers nearly cut off. Two officers arriving interfered, and put an end to the affray, with the assistance of Lord Leslie and Mr. Boulton, and ordered full amends to be made to the wounded parties; and the soldiers soon after left the place for Guildford.”

W. J. BLAIR.

### VISITS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH I TO STOKE D'ABERNON

**I**N THE Cobham Churchwardens' Book, under the year 1590, are the following entries

“Item layd out to Styddall his wyfe for bread & drink sett for the Ringers when the Queene went through the towne from Mr Lyfeldes howse . . . vijd  
 Item payd to the Ringers that did ring when the Queene went through the towne from Mr Lyfields howse . . . . . xd”

This was a visit to Stoke D'Abernon manor house then the seat of Thomas Lyfield and his wife Frances who had inherited Stoke as her share of the estates of her father Sir Edmund Bray.

Their daughter Jane married Thomas Vincent, and Queen Elizabeth again visited Stoke D'Abernon on 25th September 1601, when she knighted Vincent (see Manning & Bray, *History of Surrey*, Vol. II (1809), p. 723).

Neither of these visits appears to be recorded by John Nichols in his *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*. 1823, though it is probable that they formed part of the usual summer progresses of the Queen.

\* \* \*

Another entry in the Cobham Churchwardens' Book for the year 1590 is

“Item laid out at the visitation at Lethehed when the Chaunceler vized . . . ivs”

This presumably refers to an ecclesiastical visitation by the Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester, and the fact that Stoke D'Abernon was involved suggests that Leatherhead was chosen as a convenient central point in the county for a visitation enquiring into the parochial affairs of a number of parishes.

F. B. B.

### EDMUND TYLNEY, MASTER OF THE REVELS, died 1610

(see *Proceedings*, Vol. I, No. 5 and Vol. II, No. 1)

**D**R. W. R. STREITBERGER, a Woodrow Wilson Dissertation Fellow in the University of Illinois, has been engaged in editing for his doctorate dissertation the recently discovered manuscript by Edmund Tylney which was noticed in Vol. II, No. 1 at page 29; and in February 1973 he wrote to me enlisting my assistance by supplying copies of my lecture to the Society, 15th December 1951, and the sources from which that lecture was compiled. This I was very happy to do, not only as the usual courtesy but because it is always pleasant to find our *Proceedings* being used by serious university scholars in other countries; and I sent to Dr. Streitberger xerox copies of my lecture and of the card index which I had compiled at that time. In October 1973 Dr. Streitberger sent me a copy of the Introduction to his dissertation which contains a biographical account of Tylney (who apparently usually wrote his name *Tyllney*) and a meticulous examination of the manuscript

*Topographical Descriptions, Regiments and Policies of Italy, France, Germany, England, Spain, Scotland, and Ireland* bibliographically and textually, with an account of the manuscript's provenance. Dr. Streitberger has made generous acknowledgment to me, and in due course I shall pass this material to our archives. But any help that I was able to give must be accounted small measure in relation to the breadth of scholarship displayed by Dr. Streitberger.

He has deduced from internal evidence that the manuscript was prepared between 1598 and 1605, so that it is a fair assumption that at least some of it was drafted in Tylney's Leatherhead house on the site of The Mansion in Church Street. Dr. Streitberger speaks of it as "preeminently a disciplined survey of western Europe. The material is judiciously selected, meticulously organised, and succinctly written. It provides us as much with the most complete contemporary description of Elizabethan Europe extant in the language as with a telling portrait of the man who oversaw the work of the greatest dramatists to write for the English stage".

F. B. B.

### THE SHARNWELL, LEATHERHEAD

(see *Proceedings*, Vol. 2, page 222)

MR. S. E. D. FORTESCUE has been able to obtain a report from the Public Analyst on the water from this spring, which speaks of it as the most beautiful and sparkling that he has ever seen from the Surrey area, though it apparently contains no medicinal or healing elements. The sample submitted contained a specimen of bacilli coli, a relatively harmless organism, and the Analyst considers that a whole series of tests should be made before the water could be pronounced fit to drink. Nevertheless it is known that a local "character" regularly draws his supply of drinking water from the Sharnwell and seems not to have suffered any ill consequences.

F. B. B.

### THE DATE OF BAPTISM OF LADY DIANA FEILDING

IN AN interesting account of Lady Diana Feilding, the late A. W. G. Lowther wrote (*Proceedings*, Vol. 2, p. 116) that the "exact" year of her birth was unknown but was likely to be about 1650. As it seemed to the present writer somewhat unlikely that such information on a peer's daughter in the mid-seventeenth century could not be found, the challenge was accepted.

The obvious first step, a search in *The Complete Peerage*, failed to give the date under the Earl of Bradford or the Newport family to which she belonged. The question was referred to Mr. F. W. Steer, Archivist and Librarian to the Duke of Norfolk, Lady Diana in 1683 having married Thomas Howard, a kinsman of the then duke. Some helpful suggestions were made but the date still proved elusive. Application was next made to the College of Arms where Dr. C. Swan, the York Herald, kindly found from a search in a copy of the parish register that the baptism occurred on 15th November 1659 at Wroxeter, Shropshire, nine years later than Lowther's estimate.

Lady Diana, who was a lord of the manor of Ashtead, had three brothers, three sisters and three sons but her second husband, all her sons, only daughter, son-in-law, and grandson died before her. As we know the date of death to have been January 1731, we are now in a position to state that she was in her seventy-third year.

R. A. LEVER.

# THE EARLY MANORIAL RECORDS OF LEATHERHEAD

By W. J. BLAIR

## PART I—THREE RENTALS OF PACHENESHAM PARVA

For any study of rural communities in medieval England the records of manorial administration are a basic source of information, for only through these, supplemented by the evidence of field archaeology, can the way of life of ordinary villagers and the pattern of settlement and agriculture in an area be examined with any depth or precision. Leatherhead is fortunate in the survival of two large groups of manorial records extending back to the Middle Ages, of which the most complete is the remarkable series of Thorncroft court rolls preserved at Merton College, Oxford, and commencing in 1278. Thorncroft, however, lay only partly in Leatherhead, and for the history of the parish as a whole the second group of records concerns us more. This is a collection of rolls deposited at the Surrey Record Office, County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames, and hitherto attributed to the main manor of Pachenesham Magna. Unlike the Thorncroft records, these have not had the advantage of a continuous repository, and the incompleteness of the series and the damaged condition of the surviving rolls demonstrate the vicissitudes through which they have passed. Nevertheless, six court rolls and four rentals survive from the period before 1400,<sup>1</sup> with the addition of another court roll of 1319 now in the British Museum.<sup>2</sup>

In 1962 the text and a translation of this additional roll were published by Mr. John H. Harvey, F.S.A.<sup>3</sup> More of these basic documents should clearly be made readily available, and over the next few years the work of publication begun by Mr. Harvey will be continued in these *Proceedings*, commencing in this issue with three early fourteenth-century rent-rolls from the Pachenesham series (K.R.O. S.C. 6/24, 59/2/1, and 6/25), printed by kind permission of Miss M. Gollancz, Surrey County Archivist. The texts will be published with parallel translations, but no detailed commentaries will be provided until all the evidence is in print and can be analysed as a whole in a separate article. This introduction aims merely at discussing in general terms the background to these documents and the problem of their identification.

The most widely-known characteristic of medieval manorial society is the system whereby a tenant held land from his lord in return for labour services. From an early date, however, money had played a significant part in land tenure, and at the beginning of the fourteenth century financial rather than personal bonds were becoming increasingly more important on many manors. The gradual commutation of villein services to money payments, and the creation of more and more tenancies on a purely financial basis, began the process that led (after considerable reverses) to the destruction of villeinage and the weakening of ties between lord and tenant. The result was the eventual degeneration of the manor, through the system of "quit-rents" (which enabled the tenant to rid himself of the duty of attending court and the obligations involved), into a purely tenurial and financial rather than jurisdictional institution. At the date in question labour services were still, of course, much in evidence, but the situation varied widely from place to place, and it is clear that on the small manor to which these rentals relate "free" holdings predominated. Only two villein tenements owing labour services (held by Serle le Mouner, Robert de Boghecrofte, and their respective successors Thomas Serlok and John Jolyf) are specifically mentioned in the rentals, and though there may also have been several other villeins, as well as manorial servants and hired labourers, who paid no rents and therefore go unmentioned, the payment of money renders was undoubtedly a major obligation of the bulk of the tenants. For the officials charged with collection of these, adequate lists of rents due were clearly essential.

The three rent-rolls printed here all concern a manor whose name is given as "Pachenesham", and the attribution of the first two to Pachenesham Magna seems never to have

been questioned; with reference to the third, the late Mr. A. T. Ruby, M.B.E., in his article "The Manor of Pachenesham, Leatherhead"<sup>4</sup> expressed "some doubt whether this document refers to Pachenesham *Magna*", but decided that "there is no conclusive evidence either way" and incorporated information from the rental in a table comparing it with extents (surveys) of the main manor compiled in 1343 and 1414. However, this table contains no evidence whatever that the rental and the extents refer to the same manor, and there are, as will be shown, serious objections to the view that any of the three rentals relates to Pachenesham *Magna*. The obvious alternative is the doubtful and vaguely-defined manor of Pachenesham *Parva*, which united with the Randalls estate and may be identified with the small manor whose capital messuage stood until recently on the site of the Randalls Park Crematorium. A few words on the history of this manor are therefore necessary, though its early development, unlike that of Pachenesham *Magna*, is illuminated by virtually no documentation. Little can at present be added to the very brief account in the *Victoria County History of Surrey*,<sup>5</sup> which is worth quoting:

"The origin of the estate called Randalls seems to be found in the hide and virgate which Randulf held of Bishop Odo in 1086.<sup>6</sup> The name of Randulf still remained in connexion with Letherhead in the reign of Edward III. John Randulf seems to have possessed a several fishery and land in Letherhead.<sup>7</sup> William Randulf later in the same reign [1377] owned two mills and lands in Letherhead and Fetcham,<sup>8</sup> and in the reign of Henry V Nicholas Randolf, who in Fuller's *Worthies* is described as J.P., was holding land there [in 1414].<sup>9</sup> The holding of the Randulfs is never described as a manor, although they must have been persons of some importance, as John Randulf 'of Packlesham' had licence for an oratory in his mansion at Letherhead [in 1346].<sup>10</sup> Their lands became amalgamated with another estate called *Parva Pachevesham*, being represented by the messuage and property within the manor known as Randalls. *Parva Pachevesham* was evidently formed from a manor of Leatherhead which was held with Fetcham . . . by the d'Abernons. John d'Abernon, in 1331, claimed that he and his ancestors had enjoyed from time immemorial the right to a pillory in Letherhead, which pillory Robert Darcy (lord of *Magna Pachevesham*) had broken down.<sup>11</sup> Robert Darcy declared that the pillory had been set up in his ground."<sup>12</sup>

Various other references to John Randolf in the period *c.* 1330-40 are listed in appendix II of Mr. Ruby's article. The Randalls estate, however, formed only one part of the manor, and the *V.C.H.* is very vague regarding its amalgamation with Pachenesham *Parva* and the nature of the latter estate before that event took place. Since the statements that are made on this subject are unreferenced I have been unable to verify them, so for the time being the two main points—that Pachenesham *Parva* was formed out of a D'Abernon manor and that it united at some unspecified date with Randalls—must be accepted, though with caution, at their face value. It is also worth noting that in 1346 John Randolf is described simply as "of Packlesham", though this clearly does not refer to Pachenesham *Magna*. These points should be borne in mind as we consider the documents themselves.

The first rental, written in Norman French, comprises a list of rents owing to one John of Leatherhead (recto), and owed by him to others (verso). A slightly later hand has brought the roll up to date by making a number of annotations and deletions, and adding a revised list of rents and a survey of arable and pasture held by the manor. Two entries among the original material are particularly significant, the first being the receipt of an annual rent of 8<sup>s</sup> from "Eustace atte Hecche" for a mill. Sir Eustace de Hacche was the lord of Pachenesham *Magna*, and any rents due from that manor would presumably be payable to him; if the rental refers to Pachenesham *Magna*, therefore, the heading in the name of John of Leatherhead is puzzling. Mr. Ruby suggested that John and his heirs were lessees of the absentee lord,<sup>13</sup> but even if this could be accepted, it seems rather odd that Sir Eustace should pay a rent to his own tenant for the use of his own mill; it is on the other hand perfectly reasonable that the lord of Pachenesham *Magna* should rent a mill from the lord



of Pachenesham Parva. The other entry, referring to a considerable payment and suit of court owed to Sir John D'Abernon, is perhaps significant in view of the *V.C.H.*'s statement that Pachenesham Parva was formed out of a D'Abernon manor. The reference to Sir Eustace shows that the rental was compiled during his tenancy of the main manor (1286-1306), but in the absence of court rolls covering this period it is doubtful if it will ever be possible to date it more closely.

The second document is in fact a collection of items, tied together with a contemporary thong, comprising (a and b) two rentals (incoming payments only); (c) a list of arrears(?); (d) an account of the payment of measures of barley to certain servants at Pachenesham on 24 February 1328; (e) the shepherds' accounts for 1326-7; and (f) a portion of an account relating to impounded animals for November 1326.<sup>14</sup> Since the last three items are so close in date, it seems very likely that the undated documents attached to them also belong to the period c. 1326-8. The references to the tenement of Gilbert le Glover suggest, without conclusively proving, that rental (a) is slightly earlier than rental (b), and the latter may perhaps have been compiled as part of a general survey on the death of John of Leatherhead, which, as will be shown, had taken place by 30 July 1328. Rental (a) is once more headed in the name of John of Leatherhead, and both rentals contain the payment of 8<sup>s</sup> for the mill rented by the lord of Pachenesham Magna (now Robert Darcy, in possession from 1309 till his death in 1343).

The third document, unlike the other two, was compiled at the outset not as a mere rental but as a complete survey of the manor's income and resources. The heading, "Memorandum of the lands and tenements that will fall by hereditary right to John the son and heir of Margaret the daughter and heiress of John of Leatherhead", is strong evidence against the supposition that John and his family were merely tenants of Pachenesham Magna; it is most unlikely that "hereditary right", with no hint of obligation, financial or otherwise, to Robert Darcy, would have been asserted in such explicit terms by anyone but the actual lord of the manor and possessor of manorial rights. The 8<sup>s</sup> owing from Darcy is again listed, and conspicuous among the outgoing payments is 28<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> to Sir John D'Abernon, accounting for over half the rents received. This document was presumably compiled later than the 1326-8 group but before the ending of the minority, which, as will be shown, had occurred by 13 December 1333.

It seems evident from internal evidence that our three rentals could only relate to Pachenesham Magna if the manor were farmed out on a wholesale basis which transferred complete financial competence to the tenant. This seems scarcely compatible with the direct involvement that both Hacche and Darcy are known to have had with the estate—it will be recalled, for instance, that Darcy demolished a pillory wrongfully erected on his land—and when the assertion of "hereditary right" by John of Leatherhead's heir is also taken into account the attribution seems highly improbable. At the same time, we have certain pointers to suggest that Pachenesham Parva is in fact the manor involved. With this in mind, we may turn to the court rolls.

Even a cursory examination of the seven extant rolls makes it apparent that they fall into two groups, which may be referred to as "series A" and "series B". The five rolls of "series A"<sup>15</sup> record a total of eight courts held in 1319, 1322, 1323 and 1324, and are all headed in the standard form "Court of Pachenesham held there on . . . in the . . . year of the reign of King Edward son of King Edward". They contain nothing to suggest that they refer to the same manor as the rentals or the rolls of "series B". The most frequently mentioned names—Lenydyman, le Cok, Harvi, Hameldone, Smerehele, Scharnewelle, atte Hulle and in la Hurne—do not occur even once in any of the other documents under discussion. Four or five tenants referred to in the rentals and "B" rolls are also mentioned in the "A" rolls, but only one (Gilbert le Hore) occurs at all frequently, and there is nothing here that cannot be attributed to the standard practise of holding land from

more than one manor. Furthermore, not a single tenement mentioned in any of the rolls of "series A" can be identified with a holding listed in the rentals.

There is, on the other hand, not the slightest doubt that the two rolls of "series B" refer to the same manor as our three rentals. The first roll,<sup>16</sup> covering two courts held in 1328 and 1331, states this explicitly—in addition to a close correspondence of names and tenements mentioned—by the heading "Pachenesham: the court of William de Westone, guardian of John son and heir of Margaret formerly daughter and heiress of John of Leatherhead", and also provides the final proof that the manor of the rentals is not Pachenesham Magna; for among those summoned to the court of 1328 "to do fealty to the lord" is Robert Darcy himself. The second roll<sup>17</sup> records four courts of 1333, 1336 (July and November), and 1338, all headed as the courts of John Randolff held at Pachenesham, and it can be proved conclusively from internal evidence that these also refer to the same manor. The majority of the names and tenements in the Randolff rolls can be identified with those listed in the rentals, and though a lengthy demonstration of this is superfluous since they will soon be printed, a few examples may be quoted: in 1333 an apportionment was made of "the lands and tenements called Chelburghe", agreeing almost exactly with the holding of John de Cheleburghe described in rental I; in July 1336 "the tenement of Thomas Serlouk' who holds of the lord in bondage" was seized into the lord's hands; in November 1336 "all the tenants of the tenements and lands of Roger Godman" were ordered to be distrained; and in 1338 "a croft called Wat'croft and four acres of land" which was held for a rent of 8<sup>s</sup> by "Alice who was the wife of Gilbert le Hore" was transferred to her son. (In rental I John Pynchoun pays 8<sup>s</sup> for "Le Wat'crofte", and in rental II Gilbert le Hore is paying the same rent for "the lands of Pynchoun".)

The headings in the name of John Randolff, in addition to all the other evidence, seem to me to prove beyond reasonable doubt that the rentals and the court rolls of "series B" relate to the manor of Pachenesham Parva. It follows that the "series A" rolls, which clearly do not belong to the same manor, should be attributed to Pachenesham Magna, and for present purposes they may therefore be disregarded. For further light on the history of the smaller manor, it is the de Westone and Randolff rolls that we must consult.

The earliest of the two extant courts from William de Westone's wardship was held on 30 July 1328, and since it was largely taken up by a long series of tenants swearing fealty to their lord it is clear that a change in lordship had recently occurred. This must have been the death of John of Leatherhead, who left John, his grandson and heir, a minor in wardship, and the court of 1328 may well be that referred to in the note "all the tenants of Pachenesham are to be summoned" in document (b) of rental II.<sup>18</sup> On 31 January 1331 the minority was still in operation, but three years later<sup>19</sup> it had ended, and henceforth the lord of the manor was John Randolff, probably the father of the William Randolf whose name appears at the head of a later mutilated rental dated 1383(?).<sup>20</sup>

John's origins, and his relationship to the John Randolf who is mentioned incidentally in the Pachenesham Magna roll for 29 July 1322 and under William de Westone's court of 1331, must for the time being remain uncertain. The most plausible explanation is certainly to identify him with John of Leatherhead's grandson, who thus attained his majority during the period 1331–3, but the position is complicated by a passing reference under the 1331 court to "John son and heir of Margaret daughter and heiress of John *Randolf*."<sup>21</sup> If this is to be taken at its face value, it shows that John of Leatherhead was himself a member of the Randolf family, and thus that the amalgamation of Randalls and Pachenesham Parva had probably already taken place by the date of the earliest rental. Since this is the only occasion, however, that the name is used for John of Leatherhead, it seems more likely that the passage contains a slip of the pen, caused by the writer's eye catching the name "John Randolf" written in the previous line or by his knowledge that the heir was himself called by that name. It is alternatively possible that the heir died and that the John Randolf who succeeded to the tenancy of Pachenesham Parva was

only a distant relative, or no relative at all, of John of Leatherhead, and if this is the case he should perhaps be identified with the other John Randolf referred to above. In the absence of more positive evidence speculation is unlikely to be helpful, but the explanation that seems at any rate to agree best with the known facts is that Margaret, the daughter and heiress of the tenant of Pachenesham Parva, married a member of the Randolf family who was also the tenant of Randalls (perhaps the John Randolf mentioned in the 1322 and 1331 rolls), and that the two estates were therefore eventually united under the common lordship of their son John Randolf. A more detailed analysis of the records may show how much truth there is in this supposition, as well as throwing light on many other aspects of life in Leatherhead in the early fourteenth century; but even if the descent of the manor must remain somewhat hypothetical, I hope that I have at least succeeded in establishing the main outlines of the situation and the correct attribution of the documents, for it is upon these that all future work must be based.

Finally, it is perhaps appropriate to add a short postscript to my article in last year's *Proceedings* on two fragments of a fillet inscription from an early fourteenth-century continental brass which were dug up in Leatherhead churchyard.<sup>22</sup> One of these bears part of the name *Margarete*, and I suggested, as a rather unlikely possibility, that the person commemorated might be Margaret D'Argentein, who was living in 1383 and is therefore too late unless her monument was erected many years before her death. However, John of Leatherhead's daughter Margaret seems a much more likely candidate, for though we do not know when her death occurred, it may well have taken place somewhere in the second quarter of the fourteenth century, to which the fragments of brass may be stylistically attributed. If this identification is correct, John's family was sufficiently prosperous to be able to afford what must have been a fairly expensive memorial.

**A note on the texts and translations.** The texts are extended, letters omitted in contractions being printed in *italic*. Names are extended where the full reading can be determined with complete certainty, but are otherwise left in their abbreviated form. The original spelling and punctuation has been adhered to, though capitals have always been used to begin proper names even where these do not occur in the MSS. Minor interpolations are enclosed in angle brackets<>, but extensive later insertions are indicated by explanatory notes. Textual notes are printed in square brackets. The translations are intended to be as literal as possible; words of phrases necessary for clarity but which do not occur in the original texts are enclosed in square brackets, as are also occasional explanatory notes.

#### NOTES

1. K.R.O. S.C.6/1-4, 59/1/1-2, 6/23-5, 59/2/1.
2. B.M. Add. Roll 26.055.
3. John Harvey, F.S.A., "The Court Rolls of Leatherhead", L. & D.L.H.S. *Proceedings*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (1962), pp. 170-6.
4. S.A.C. LV (1958)—7-17. See also A. T. Ruby, "The Story of Eustace de Hacche", L. & D.L.H.S. *Proceedings*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (1949), pp. 8-13, and "Lords of Pachenesham in the XIVth Century", *ibid.*, Vol. 1, No. 6 (1952), pp. 15-19.
5. III—296.
6. V.C.H. *Surr.* i, 303.
7. De Banco R. 356, m. 275d.
8. Feet of F. *Surr.* East. 51 Edw. III.
9. *Ibid.* Mich. 2 Hen. V.
10. B. M. Egerton MS. 2033. I am grateful to my mother for checking this reference.
11. De Banco R. 284, m. 110d.
12. *Ibid.* 286, m. 139.
13. Ruby 1958, p. 12. The point is amplified in a letter of 1950 from Mr. Ruby to Captain A. W. G. Lowther (Society's archives X 74).
14. These dates are based on the assumption that the regnal years cited in the documents refer to Edward II. This is not explicitly stated, but it seems to be proved by document (e), where "the twentieth year of King Edward" is followed by "the first year"; Edward II was deposed during the twentieth year of his reign, which was of course immediately followed by the first year of Edward III.

15. B.M. Add Roll 26,055, K.R.O. S.C.59/1/1 and S.C.6/1-3.
16. K.R.O. S.C.59/1/2.
17. K.R.O. S.C.6/4.
18. Mr. Ruby's statement (Ruby, 1958, p. 10) that the 1328 court rolls attached to the rental is incorrect, and appears to result from a confusion of the Record Office numbers.
19. The first Randolf court was held on 13 December 1333.
20. K.R.O. S.C.6/23.
21. There is no doubt about the reading of the name. Mr. Ruby (Ruby, 1958, p. 11) misquotes it as "John de Lederede".
22. W. J. Blair, "Fragments of an Early Continental Brass in Leatherhead Church", L. & D.L.H.S. *Proceedings*, Vol. 3, No. 7 (1973), pp. 186-7.

**I. Rental of John of Leatherhead, c. 1300. (S.C. 6/24.)**

One membrane, 66 × 22 cms. The first twelve entries and the entries relating to John le Gavelere and William le Bercher have been wholly or partly struck out.

*recto*

Ici comence le Rental e la tenante Johan de Leddrede.

Les heirs Adam le Moyne tienent vn mies & vne crofte & deuyent de ceo *per an* .ij.s. a quatre *principaus termes* Et tienent auxi vn mes oue le curtelage en Meydenelane, et deuyent de ceo *per an* .iiij.s. <iiij d> a quatre *termes principaus*

Roger Noreis tient .ij. acres de *terre* qe gisent sur Barerse et deit de ceo *per an* .ij.s. a .iiij *termes principaus*

Johan de Aperdelye tient .iiij acres de *terre* qe gisent en vn lew qest appelle Brodeland & deyt de ceo *per an* a la feste seint Michel .v.d. Et vn champ qest appelle Joiesfeld & deux curtils et deit de ceo *per an* a Pasque & a la seint Michel .ij.s. Et .iiij. acres de *terre* qe gisent sur Maucrofte, & deit de ceo *per an* a la feste seynt Michel .j.d.

Le Priour de Reygate tient Cokele, et deit de ceo *per an* a la feste de Noel .vj.d.

Willieme de Aperdelie tient vn mes .& .ij. acres de *terre* de la Wellonde & deit de ceo *per an* .iiij.d. a .iiij. *termes*.

Willieme de Maleuille tient vn pre en la Suthmede & *demi acre* de *terre* en Katebardsdene iouste la Graue Morut [*sic*] de la Graue et deit de ceo *per an*. a la Pasque .ij.d.

Lucas le Taillour tient deux acres de *terre* qe gisent a la Wyndgate, et deit de ceo *per an* a Jewel [*sic*] .ij.d. Et tient auxi .xiiij. acres <de> *terre* qe gisent [a la Hame *deleted*] a la Dondene, et deit de ceo *per an* a la Pasque .j.d. Et .v.s. [*sic*] acres de *terre* in Tybele & a la Dene & deit de ceo *per an* .v.s. a .iiij. *principaus termes*.

Henri atte Stone tient .ij. acres & *demi* de *terre* qe gisent a Barerse & deit de ceo *per an* .iiij.s. a .iiij. *principaux termes*.

Adam de Aperdelie tient .iiij. acres de *terre* qe gisent a la ffallteghe, et deit de ceo *per an* a Nowel .ij. *deniers*.

Richard de Bouerithe tient vn acre a la ffallteghe, et deit de ceo *per an* a Pasque & a la seint Michel .ij.d.

Willieme de Oxenecrofte tient vn acre de *terre* en Tibeles iuste la haie de Petite Tibeles, et deit de ceo *per an* a la seint Michel .j.d.

Henri Littlewyne tient vn acre de *terre* a la Spichehegge & deit de ceo *per an* a la feste seint Michel .j.d.

<G. le Hore *cum filia Johannis Pinchun. vxore sua*>

Johan Pynchoun tient le Wat'crofte & vn acre de *terre* a la Teynture, & j. rode a Longeforlonge & .j. acre a la ffallteghe, & deit de ceo *per an* a la feste seint Michel .iiij.s. vj.d. & a Nowel .iiij.s. vj.d. et a Pasque .xij.d.

<Alexander de Cruce tenet>

Willieme Loddsworthie tient vn mes & deux acres de *terre*, des queux .j. *demi acre* de *terre* gist a Rutherecruche & *demi*. acre a la Widegate & .j. acre sur Lombesheghene & deit de ceo *per an* a la seint Michel & a Nowel .v.s. & a Pentecouste .j. chapoun

<Thomas Serlok' tenet>

Cerle le Mouner tient .j. mes & *demi* vergee de *serue terre*, de quele .iiij. acres gisent sur Akerle .j. acre iouste la Hereforete .j. acre a Lyndene & deit de ceo *per an* .ij.s. a .iiij. *principaus termes* & deit *trouver vn homme* en Augst chestun iour tant come le *seigneur* ad a cier, et le *seigneur* lui *trouvera a manger* & touz ses autres *seruices* lui sont *rellesez pur terre* qe le *seigneur* ad pris del soen en sa meyn.

<Johannes Jolyf' . tenet>

*recto*

Here begins the rental and the tenants of John de Leatherhead.

The heirs of Adam le Moyne hold a messuage and a croft, and owe for this yearly 2<sup>s</sup> at the four principal term-days. And they also hold a messuage with a curtilage in Meydene-lane, and owe for this yearly 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> at the four principal term-days.

Roger Noreis holds two acres of land lying on Barerse, and owes for this yearly 2<sup>s</sup> at the four principal term-days.

John de Aperdelye holds four acres of land lying in a place called Brodeland, and owes for this yearly at Michaelmas 5<sup>d</sup>. And a field called Joiesfeld and two crofts, and owes for this yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 2<sup>s</sup>. And four acres of land lying on Maucrofte, and owes for this yearly at Michaelmas 1<sup>d</sup>.

The Prior of Reigate holds Cokele, and owes for this yearly at Christmas 6<sup>d</sup>.

William de Aperdelie holds a messuage and two acres of land of la Wellonde, and owes for this yearly 4<sup>d</sup> at the four term-days.

William de Maleville holds a meadow in la Suthmede, and half an acre of land in Katebardesene next to la Grave [which is held by?] Maurice(?) de la Grave, and owes for this yearly at Easter 2<sup>d</sup>.

Luke le Taillour holds two acres of land lying at la Wyndgate, and owes for this yearly at Christmas 2<sup>d</sup>. And he also holds thirteen acres of land lying at la Dondene, and owes for this yearly at Easter 1<sup>d</sup>. And 5<sup>s</sup> [*sic*] acres of land in Tybele and at la Dene, and owes for this yearly 5<sup>s</sup> at the four principal term-days.

Henry atte Stone holds two and a half acres of land lying at Barerse, and owes for this yearly 3<sup>s</sup> at the four principal term-days.

Adam de Aperdelie holds four acres of land lying at la Falteghe, and owes for this yearly at Christmas 2<sup>d</sup>.

Richard de Boverithe holds an acre at la Falteghe, and owes for this yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 2<sup>d</sup>.

William de Oxenecrofte holds an acre of land in Tibeles near the hedge of Little Tibeles, and owes for this yearly at Michaelmas 1<sup>d</sup>.

Henry Littlewyne holds an acre of land at la Spichehegge, and owes for this yearly at Michaelmas 1<sup>d</sup>.

(Gilbert le Hore, with the daughter of John Pinchun, his wife.)

John Pynchoun holds le Wat'crofte and an acre of land at la Teynture, and one rood at Longeforlonge, and one acre at la Falteghe, and owes for this yearly at Michaelmas 3<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> and at Christmas 3<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> and at Easter 12<sup>d</sup>.

(Alexander atte Crouche holds)

William Loddsworth holds a messuage and two acres of land, of which one and a half acres of land lie at Rutherecruche, and half an acre at la Widgeate, and one acre on Lombeshghene, and owes for this yearly at Michaelmas and at Christmas 5<sup>s</sup> and at Pentecost one capon.

(Thomas Serlok' holds)

Serle le Mouner holds one messuage and half a virgate of villein land, of which four acres lie on Akerle, one acre next to la Hereforete [and] one acre at Lyndene, and owes for this yearly 2<sup>s</sup> at the four principal term-days; and he must find a man in August every day so long as the lord needs to mow, and the lord will find food for him; and all his other services are remitted in return for land of his own which the lord has taken into his hand. (John Jolyf' holds)

Robert de Boghecrofte tient j. mes & .v. acres de *serue* terre, des quex .j. acre gist a Wibercrofte et .j. acre a Longeforlonge, & j. acre a Derlye & *demi* acre a Shorteforlonge & *demi*. acre a Wyndgate & *demi*. acre a la ffalteghe & *demi*. acre a la Stanrokke, et deit de ceo per an .iiij.s. a .iiij. termes, et son seruice.

Johan Peyn tient vn mies le quel en aucun temps Johan Pynchoun tynt & deit de ceo per an a la seint Michel .j.d.

<J. ffaukes tenet.>

Estiesne de Caterham tient vn mes & .ij. acres de terre ke gisent a Ekerlye & a Ruthercrouche de la partie de Northe, et deit de ceo per an .iiij.s. vj.d. a .iiij. principaus termes.

Thomas ffaukes tient vn mies & *demi*. vergee de terre, le quel il aueit de Piers de Coueham, de la quele .ij. acres gisent sur la ffordoune, & .ij. acres sur le Wyghethe, & *demi* acre de cea Ruthercrouch de la partie de North, et .j. acre gist a la Grenedene & *demi*. acre a Schorteforlonge & deit de ceo per an .iiij.s. a .iiij. principaus termes.

Johan de Cheleburge tient la moite de sa Court, & v. acres de terre, des queux .j. acre gist a fferthehalueacre, & *demi*. acre a la Sterte, & j. *demi* acre a la Lymost' & *demi*. acre a Derlee & *demi*. acre a Barerse, & *demi*. acre a la ffalteghe, & *demi*. acre a Shorteforlonge, et j. rode iouste le cimitiere de la partie de Suthe, & .j. rode a la Donstrete & .j. acre a Wibecrofte et vn mes & vn curtilage iouste le tenement Willieme le Maleuille & deit de ceo per an .ij.s. a .iiij. principaus termes & sute de Courte

Steuene Joie tient vn mies oue le curtilage & deit de ceo per an a la feste seint Michel .j.d. Johan le Guelere tient .vn mies oue le curtilage a ffernwelle, & deit de ceo per an .xviij.d. a .iiij. principaus termes.

Johan le ffrilende tient .ij. acres & *demi*. de terre qe gisent a la Estdone, & deit de ceo per an a Pasque .ij.d. & a la seint Michel .iiij.d.

Eustace atte Heche tient vn molyn & deit de ceo per an .viiij.s. a .iiij. termes, & .v.s. quant lescu va a xl.s.

<Nota> [in the margin]

Johan de Newenham tient .vj. southeez & iiij. darrees de rente en Micleham, & deit de ceo per an a la Pasche .j. clou de Gilofre.

Johan de Newenham tient .j. *demi*. acre de pre en le commun pre de Leddrede, le quel il aueit de Robert atte Lye, & deit de ceo per an a la feste seint Michel .j.d. <.j. acra>

Wauter le Hore tient vn gorz & deit de ceo per an a la feste seint Michel vn estike de Anguilles, le queu gorz gist a Stinecompe entre mes deux fees. <J. Payn .j. acra .j. roda terre. Alicia la ffode vij. acre terre Johanna de Woluestone .j. acra terre . R' le Bercher .j. acra terre Nicholas de Aperdelye vnum mesuagium cum curtilagio. Gilbertus Glouere vnum mesuagium .j. acra terre. Willelmus atte Burgh eij acre .j. roda terre.>

Roger Godman tient vn mes & vne vergee de terre de la quele .j. acre gist a Crawenest & .v. acres a la Mulleweye & .j. acre a Plu'lye & .j. acre a Erlye & .j. acre a Hardone & a la Newecrouche .j. acre, & a la Widegate .ij. acres .*demi*. & j. rode a la Hereweie & .j. acre albutte countre son curtilage & deit de ceo per an .iiij.s. a .iiij. termes.

Robert de Boghecrofte holds one messuage and five acres of villein land, of which one acre lies at Wibercrofte, and one acre at Longeforlonge, and one acre at Derlye, and half an acre at Shorteforlonge, and half an acre at Wyndgate, and half an acre at la Falteghe, and half an acre at la Stanrokke, and owes for this yearly 4<sup>s</sup> at the four term-days, and his service.

John Peyn holds a messuage which John Pynchoun formerly held, and owes for this yearly at Michaelmas 1<sup>d</sup>.

(J. Faukes holds)

Stephen de Caterham holds a messuage and two acres of land lying at Ekerlye and at Rutherecrouche on the north side, and owes for this yearly 3<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> at the four principal term-days.

Thomas Faukes holds a messuage and half a virgate of land which he had from Peter de Cobham, of which two acres lie on la Fordoune, and two acres on le Wyghethe, and half an acre of it Rutherecrouch on the north side, and one acre lies at la Gredene, and half an acre at Schorteforlonge, and owes for this yearly 4<sup>s</sup> at the four principal term-days.

John de Cheleburghe holds half his court, and five acres of land, of which one acre lies at Ferthehalveacre, and half an acre at la Sterte, and half an acre at la Lymost', and half an acre at Derlee, and half an acre at Barerse, and half an acre at la Falteghe, and half an acre at Shorteforlonge, and one rood next to the churchyard on the south side, and one rood at la Donstrete, and one acre at Wibercrofte, and a messuage and a curtilage near the tenement of William la Maleville, and owes for this yearly 2<sup>s</sup> at the four principal term-days and suit of court.

Stephen Joie holds a messuage with a curtilage, and owes for this yearly at Michaelmas 1<sup>d</sup>.

John le Gavelere holds a messuage with a curtilage at Fernwelle, and owes for this yearly 18<sup>d</sup> at the four principal term-days.

John le Frilende holds two and a half acres of land lying at la Estdone, and owes for this yearly at Easter 2<sup>d</sup> and at Michaelmas 3<sup>d</sup>.

Eustace atte Hecche holds a mill, and owes for this yearly 8<sup>s</sup> at the four term-days, and 5<sup>s</sup> when the scutage is levied at 40<sup>s</sup>. (*Note.*)

John de Newenham holds 6<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> of rent in Mickleham, and owes for this yearly at Easter one clove.

John de Newman holds half an acre of meadow in the common meadow of Leatherhead, which he had from Robert atte Lye, and owes for this yearly at Michaelmas 1<sup>d</sup>. (One acre.) Walter le Hore holds a fishpond, and owes for this yearly at Michaelmas a measure of eels; which fishpond lies at Stinecome between my two fees. (J. Payn: one acre and one rood of land; Alice la Fode: seven acres of land; Joan de Wolvestone: one acre of land; R[alph] le Shepherd: one acre of land; Nicholas de Aperdeleye: one messuage with a curtilage; Gilbert Glover: one messuage and one acre of land; William atte Burghe: three acres and one rood of land.)

Roger Godman holds a messuage and one virgate of land, of which one acre lies at Crawenest, and five acres at la Mulleweye, and one acre at Plu'lye, and one acre at Erylye, and one acre at Hardone, and at la Newecrouche one acre, and at la Widegate two and a half acres, and one rood at la Hereweie, and one acre abutts on his curtilage; and he owes for this yearly 3<sup>s</sup> at the four term-days.



Willieme le Bercher tient del fee le Roi .iiij. [*altered from .ij.*] acres de terre en Tibeliedene & .j. acre & demi. en Shortedene, & sur le Whithehulle .iiij. acres de terre—Et ad vendu de mesmes le ffee .iiij. acres de terre & demi. qe gisent en vn lieu qest appelle la Rudene a Willieme le Pestour & Gilbert le Bekere, et .iiij. acres de terre qe gisent sur Barerse a Henri Littlewyne, & Barthelme Viron, et .iiij. acres de terre a Richard le Tannere, des queux .j. acre gist al suiez chef de Lynke, & .j. acre a la fflatteghe, & est appelle la Hauedacre & .j. acre sur meismes la fflatteghe & albutte countre lauandit Hauedacre, et vn curtilage a Richard Beuerithe ke gist ioynant au mies mesme celui Richard de la partie de Este Et Henri le Bercher le pierre lauandit Willieme vendi de mesme le fee vn mes oue le curtilage qe gist en Meydenelane iouste la Wet'crofte, et .ij. mes oue les curtilages iouste le mes Willieme de Aperdelie de la partie de suiez qe Roger Noreis & Henri Lutelewyne tient, et .ij. acres de terre qe gisent a Shorteforlonge qe Johan de Newenham tient, et .iiij. acres de terre qe gisent pres de la Lymost' cest assauoir: deux de la partie de Suth, & deux de la partie de Northe qe lauandit Johan de Newenham tient, et .ij. acres de terre qe gisent a la Wellonde, qe Henri Littlewyne tient, et .iiij. acres de terre qe gisent a la Wyndgate qe Johan Pychun [*sic*] tient, et .j. acre .demi. & .j. rode qe gisent sur fferthefalfacre, & .j. acre de terre qe gist en vn lieu qest appelle Spiccheheggende qe Henri Littlewyne tient, et la moyte de vn champ qest appelle Cokelye

Alice le Cornmonger & Johan son fuitz tient .j. acre de terre qe gist a la Widegate a terme de lour vies Rendant per an vne Rose a la Natiuite seint Johan le Baptiste.

Roger Scut'ich' deit per an a la seint Johan .viii.d. sourdanz de sa tenement a la Berghe cest assauoir a terme de la vie Johan de Leddrede

Willieme le Maleuille tient vn mes & deux vergees de terre, des queux .xiiij. acres gisent en Catebardene & .ij. acres a Lyndene & .iiij. acres a la Wydegate & .j. acre a Someslane[?], et demy acre albutte countre le Kenchescrofte et demy acre sur Lombesheghene et sur Hardone. demy acre & vne rode, et a Plu'lye .j. acre et .j. acre sur la fflatteghe iouste la terre Johan du Brok' de la partie de Este et en la Grenedene .j. acre qe Johan de Aperdeleye tient, et sur la fflatteghe iouste la Mulleweye .j. acre qe Roger Noreis tient & .j. acre iouste la Dondene qe Alice atte Wik tient & deit de ceo per an a la Pasque demy libre de Comyn.

Les gentz de Michelham ne deuyent nyent communer sur la Kyngesdone, sil ni facent grie a moi, a Morice de la Graue, & a Willieme de Oxencrofte, car cest nostre suyl, et si en dei auoir la tierce partie de la fyn qil fount pur le Eisement de cele pasture.

Jeo puis auoir en ma diseyne au tant de gent come ieo voil fesant de ceo .xij.d. per an .vj.d. a la Pasque & .vj.d. a la seint Michel a deux tourns le viscounte & tout le surplusage demourera a moi qest quilli de la diseyne.

Piers de Montfort tient vn pece de pre qe gist a la Bredmede entre mon pre.

[The next section is added in another hand.]

	Natalis domini	Annunciationis	Sancti Johannis Baptiste	Michelis
de Roberto le Darcy	ij.s	ij.s	ij.s.	ij.s.
de Johanne ffaukes.		ix.d ob.q <sup>a</sup> .		xj.d. ob.q <sup>a</sup>
de Ricardo atte Leghe.		iiij.d		iiij.d
de Willelmo atte Berghe.	j.d	ij.d	j.d	ij.d
de Thome le Webbe				j.d ob.q <sup>a</sup>
de Ricardo Wylekyng'				j.d ob.q <sup>a</sup>
de Henrico Aylwyne				ob.q <sup>a</sup>
de Johanne Payn				ob
de Johanne le Hayward Bocher				j.d

William le Shepherd holds of the King's fee three acres of land in Tibeliedene and one and a half acres in Shortedene, and on le Whitehulle three acres of land. And [he] has sold of the same fee three and a half acres of land lying in a place called la Rudene to William le Pestour [Baker] and Gilbert le Bekere, and three acres of land lying on Barerse to Henry Littlewyne and Bartholomew Viron, and three acres of land to Richard le Tannere, of which one acre lies on the south side of Lynke, and one acre at la Falteghe and is called la Havedacre, and one acre on the same Falteghe and abutts on the said Havedacre, and a curtilage to Richard Beverithe which lies next to the messuage of the said Richard on the east side. And Henry le Shepherd, the father of the aforesaid William, sold of the same fee a messuage with a curtilage lying in Meydenelane next to la Wet'crofte, and two messuages with curtilages next to the messuage of William de Aperdelie on the south side which Roger Noreis and Henry Lutelewyne hold, and two acres of land lying at Shorteforlonge which John de Newenham holds, and four acres of land lying near la Lymost', that is to say: two on the south side and two on the north side which the aforesaid John de Newenham holds, and two acres of land lying at la Wellonde which Henry Littlewyne holds, and three acres of land lying at la Wyndgate which John Pynchoun holds, and one and a half acres and one rood lying on Ferthehalfacre, and one acre of land lying in a place called Spicchehgedde which Henry Littlewyne holds, and half a field called Cokelye.

Alice le Cornmonger and John her son hold one acre of land lying at la Widegate for the term of their lives, paying yearly a rose at the nativity of St. John the Baptist.

Roger Scut'ich' owes yearly at the feast of St. John 8<sup>d</sup> arising from his tenement at la Berghe, that is to say during the life of John de Leatherhead.

William le Maleville holds a messuage and two virgates of land, of which thirteen acres lie in Catebardene, and two acres at Lyndene, and three acres at la Wydegate, and one acre at Someslane(?), and half an acre abutts on la Kenchescrofte, and half an acre on Lombeshgehene, and on Hardone half an acre and one rood, and at Plu'lye one acre, and one acre on la Falteghe next to the land of John du Brok' on the east side, and in la Grenedene one acre which John de Aperdelye holds, and on la Falteghe next to la Mulleweye one acre which Roger Noreis holds, and one acre next to la Dondene which Alice atte Wik holds, and owes for this yearly at Easter half a pound of cumin.

The people of Mickleham must not common [their animals] on la Kyngesdone unless they make satisfaction to me, to Maurice de la Grave and to William de Oxenecrofte, for it is ours alone, and so I should have the third part of the fine which they render for the easement of that pasture.

I am able to have in my tithing as many people as I want, making from this 12<sup>d</sup> yearly, 6<sup>d</sup> at Easter and 6<sup>d</sup> at Michaelmas; the sheriff at two tourns, and all the surplus revenue that is collected from the tithing will remain with me.

Peter de Montforte holds a piece of meadow which lies at la Breddemede beyond my meadow.

	<i>Christmas</i>	<i>Annunciation</i>	<i>St. John</i>	<i>Michaelmas</i>
From Robert le Darcy	2 <sup>s</sup>	2 <sup>s</sup>	2 <sup>s</sup>	2 <sup>s</sup>
From John Faukes		9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup>		9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup>
From Richard atte Leghe		4 <sup>d</sup>		4 <sup>d</sup>
From William atte Berghe	1 <sup>d</sup>	2 <sup>d</sup>	1 <sup>d</sup>	2 <sup>d</sup>
From Thomas le Webbe				1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup>
From Richard Wylekyng'				1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup>
From Henry Aylwyne				1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup>
From John Payn				1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup>
From John le Hayward, woodman [or possibly butcher]				1 <sup>d</sup>

*verso*

Johan de Ledrede tient vn champ qest appelle Apperdelye et deit de ceo *per* an au Temple a Londres .v. s. a la seynt Michel.

Et deit auxi *per* an as A. .s de M'coue[?] *pur terre* qe Thomas ffaukes & Stiefne de Caterham tiegnent de lui .iiij.s. a .iiij termes *principaus*

Auxi deit il a Adam le Joesne *pur le terre* qe Alice le Cornmonger tient de lui *per* an a la feste seint Johan le Baptiste vne rose.

Et deit auxi al Abbe de Natelye *pur le terre* qe Robert de Boyecrofte & Johan de Cheleburghe de lui tienent, e *pur toute la terre* de la ffordonne .iiij.s. *per* an a .iiij. *principaus termes*.

Auxi deit il a Wauter de Thorpe *pur toute la terre* & Rente qil tient del fee le Roi *per* an .xxij.s. ij.d a .iiij. *principaus termes*.

Auxi deit il a Wauter Sweyn *pur* vne acre de pre qe gist encoste son pre de Bethomeshulle *per* an a la Pasque vne maillon

Auxi deit il a Wauter le Hore *pur le Waterlond* qe Johan Pynchoun de lui tient *per* an a la Pasque .xij.d. et *quant leskeu* vet a .xl.s. tant come *appartient* a vne vergee de terre.

Auxi deit il a Johan le ffeu'e *pur* vn pre qest appelle le Bredmede *per* an vne Racyne de Gingibre a la feste seint Michel

Auxi deit il a les heirs de Monfichet *pur* tout le surplusage del tenemens de Ledrede *per* an .xxvj.s. vj. d

Auxi deit il a Johan le ffrilende *pur* le Aldecote, et *pur* vne acre de pre qe gist a Bethomeshulle *per* an a la seint Michel .j.d.

Auxi deit il a sire Johan Dabernoun *pur* tout le surplusage de son tenement de Pachesham *per* an a la Natiuite seint Johan le Baptiste .ij.s. et *quant leskeu* va a xl.s. donques deit il al auandit sire Johan .iiij.s. & scoitte [*sic*] de Court & a cele Court .iiij [?]. assoignes.

[*The final section is added in another hand.*]

Sunt apud Pachesham. In Chalucrofte xxij acros [*sic*]

Item in la Northrudene .xxv. acre.

Item In Mulcrofte & Seuenaere .xx. acre.

Item in la Hocfelde .v. acre

Item In la Kichenemedede .ij acre

Item In la Sixacre .vj. acre

In la Aldecote .xj. acre.

Item in la Bottes .x. acre

Summa cj acre

Apud Ledrede. In Aperdele .lx acre

Item In Purcrofte .ij acre.

Item In la Fordonne .xxv acre.

Item in la Bochard .xviiij. acre.

Item In la Westrudene .xxx. acre

Item In la Huldiaere .v. acre

Summa vij<sup>xx</sup>. acre

Pastura apud Pachesham. In la Hocmede .iiij acre. *dimidium*

Item In la Manemedede .iiij acre *dimidium*

Item In la Bradmede .ij acre

Item In la Goriaere .j. acra

Item In la Bethomeshulle ij acre *dimidium*

Item In la Longacre .j. acra *dimidium*

Pastura apud Ledrede In Aperdele [*substituted for la Hocmede*] .iiij. acre

Summa acrarum pasturi .xviiij acre [*sic*]

verso

John de Leatherhead holds a field called 'Aprils', and owes for this yearly to the Temple at London 5<sup>s</sup> at Michaelmas.

And he also owes yearly to A. s de M'cove(?), for land which Thomas Faukes and Stephen de Caterham hold of him, 4<sup>s</sup> at the four principal term-days.

Also he owes to Adam le Joesne, for the land which Alice le Cornmonger holds of him, yearly at the feast of St. John the Baptist a rose.

And he also owes to the Abbot of Natelye [Netley, Hants. ?], for the land which Robert de Boyecrofte and John de Cheleburghe hold of him, and for all the land of la Fordonne, 4<sup>s</sup> yearly at the four principal term-days.

Also he owes to Walter de Thorpe, for all the land and rent which he holds of the King's fee, yearly 23<sup>s</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> at the four principal term-days.

Also he owes to Walter Sweyn, for one acre of meadow lying beside his meadow of Bethomeschulle, yearly at Easter ½<sup>d</sup>.

Also he owes to Walter le Hore, for le Waterlond which John Pynchoun holds of him, yearly at Easter 12<sup>d</sup>, and when the scutage is levied at 40<sup>s</sup> as much as appertains to one virgate of land.

Also he owes to John le Fev'e, for a meadow called le Bredmede, yearly a root of ginger at Michaelmas.

Also he owes to the heirs of Monfichet, for all the surplus revenue from the tenements of Leatherhead, yearly 26<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>.

Also he owes to John le Frilende for le Aldecote, and for an acre of meadow lying at Bethomeschulle, yearly at Michaelmas 1<sup>d</sup>.

Also he owes to Sir John D'Abernoun, for all the surplus revenue from his tenement of Pachenesham, yearly at the nativity of St. John the Baptist 2<sup>s</sup>, and when the scutage is levied at 40<sup>s</sup> he owes to the aforesaid Sir John 4<sup>s</sup> and suit of court, and at that court [he has] three(?) essoins.

There are at Pachenesham: In Chalvecrofte twenty-two acres.

Also in la Northrudene twenty-five acres.

Also in Mulcrofte and Sevenacre twenty acres.

Also in la Hocfelde five acres.

Also in la Kichenmede two acres.

Also in la Sixacre six acres.

In la Aldecote eleven acres.

Also in la Bottes ten acres.

Total a hundred and one acres.

At Leatherhead. In 'Aprils' sixty acres.

Also in Purcrofte two acres.

Also in la Fordonne twenty-five acres.

Also in la Bochard eighteen acres.

Also in la Westrudene thirty acres.

Also in la Huldiacre five acres.

Total a hundred and forty acres.

Pasture at Pachenesham. In la Hocmede three and a half acres.

Also in la Manemedede four and a half acres.

Also in la Bradmede two acres.

Also in la Goriacre one acre.

Also in la Bethomeschulle two and a half acres.

Also in la Longacre one and a half acres.

Pasture at Leatherhead. In 'Aprils' four acres.

Total acreage of pasture eighteen acres. (*sic*)

de separali pastura apud Pachenesham. In la Hoke .v. acre  
Item In la Vpdrofte continens .xij. acros. bosci—  
Item est ibi de separali pastura super la Kingesdoune ad CC.l. multones

Item In pastura de Coledenne ad .C.l. multones  
Item Super communa de Pachenesham & Ledrede vocata le Brewer' ad. v<sup>c</sup>. multones

[Written at the bottom in later hand:] Thoms hl'c' [?]

*Endorsements.*

(In contemporary hand:) Rentale Johannis de Ledrede de . . .

(In later hand:) Terr' comen' of pasture } Rentales &  
Rentalles of Ledered &c } Ledered

(Incorrect, in post-medieval hand:) Pach'm & Lea'd. 25 H.6 No. 1

Of pasture held in severalty at Pachenesham. In la Hoke five acres.  
Also in la Upcrofte, containing twelve acres of woodland.  
There is also there [sufficient] pasture held in severalty on la Kingsdoun for two hundred  
and fifty sheep.  
Also in the pasture of Coledenne [sufficient] for a hundred and fifty sheep.  
Also on the common of Pachenesham and Leatherhead called le Brewer', [sufficient] for  
five hundred sheep.

## II. Rental of John of Leatherhead, and associated documents. c. 1327. (S.C. 59/2/1.)

(a) One membrane, 23×22 cms. The verso is blank.

*Rentale Johannis de Ledride de tenentibus apud Pachenesham facta*

*Dominus Robertus Darcy pro quodam molendino aquatico apud Pachenesham reddit per annum viij.s. ad .iiij<sup>or</sup> terminos principales videlicet Natale domini Pascha Natale sancti Johannis Baptiste & sancti Michelis per equales porciones.*

*Johannes Faukes reddit per annum .vij.s. xj d. ob. q<sup>a</sup>.*

*Johannes Heward reddit per annum .vij.d.*

*Johanna ffaukes pro .j.acra reddit per annum .vij.d.*

*Alicia atte Berghe reddit per annum .ij d. q<sup>a</sup>. ad .iiij<sup>or</sup>. terminos principales et .ob. vltra ad festum sancti Michelis*

*Ricardus de la Leghe reddit per annum .vj.d. ad Pascha & ad festum sancti Michelis .iiij.d.*

*Willelmus de la Berghe reddit per annum .vj.d. videlicet ad festum Natalis domini .j d. ad Pascha .ij.d. sancti Johannis .j.d & Michelis .ij d.*

*Ricardus Wilkyng' reddit per annum .j.d. ob. q<sup>a</sup>. ad festa Pasche & sancti Michelis*

*Thomas Gelyng' reddit per annum .j.d. ob. q<sup>a</sup>. ad festa Pasche & sancti Michelis*

*Gilbertus le Glouere reddit per annum .vj.d. pro .j.mesuagio .j. acra dimidio terre*

*Johannes Payn reddit per annum .iiij.s. vj<ij> .d. <.ob.> videlicet ad Natale domini .ix.d. ad Pascha .xij.d. ad festum sancti Johannis .ix.d. & Michelis .xij.d.*

*Johanna de Woluestone tenet .j. acram terre*

*Johannes Jolif' tenet .j. mesuagium .iiij. acras terre reddit per annum .iiij.s. ad .iiij<sup>or</sup>. terminos principales. in villenagio.*

<de serviciis inquitatur> [in the margin]

*Thomas Serlok' reddit per annum .ij.s. ad .iiij<sup>or</sup>. terminos principales. in villenagio.*

<inquitatur de serviciis> [in the margin]

*Henricus Ailwyne reddit per annum .j.d. ob. ad festa Pasche & sancti Michelis.*

*Alicia la ffode tenet .iiij. acras terre.*

*Alexander atte Crouche reddit per annum .v.s.*

*Willelmus Wytecris' reddit per annum .viij.d. de tenemento Bokeworthe.*

*Gilbertus le Glouere reddit per annum .viij.s. pro terris Pynchoun*

*de quadam pecia terre in magna Bokham vocata Bradele .xij.d. per annum*

*Nicholas de Apperdelee pro ten' quondam Rogeri Godman .iiij.s. per annum*

*pro terra que fuit Johannis de Chelburgh, le Waterlond .ij.s. per annum*

*de hered' Henrici Payn .j.d. per annum.*

*de hered' Johannis de Newenham .j.d.*

*de predictis redditibus Johannes Apperdele percipit .iiij.s. de Johanne Payn—*

*Thomas atte Ouene percipit de Alexandro de Cruce .v.s.*

*Gilbertus le Glouere percipit de Thoma Serlok' .ij.s.*

*—quos Johannes Randolf eis vendidit habendum vsque ad legittimam [sic] etatem heredis &c.*

Laced to this rental with a parchment thong are five additional fragments, in the following order:

(b) One membrane 12×23 cms.

*recto*

*dominus Robertus Darcy tenet .j. molendinum aquaticum, & reddit per annum .viij.s. ad .iiij<sup>or</sup>. terminos.*

*Johannes ffaukes tenet .ij. mesuagia .xxvj. acras terre in Leddride per seruicia reddit per annum .vij.s. xj.d. ob. q<sup>a</sup>. videlicet ad Natale .xvij.d. ob.*

<fecit feodum deficiens de redditu Johannis ffaukes ij. s.x.d.q.<sup>a</sup>> [in the margin]

## II

### (a)

Rental of John de Leatherhead of his tenants, made at Pachenesham.

Sir Robert Darcy, for a certain watermill at Pachenesham, pays yearly 8<sup>s</sup> at the four principal term-days, that is to say at Christmas, Easter, the nativity of St. John the Baptist and Michaelmas, in equal parts.

John Faukes pays yearly 7<sup>s</sup> 11<sup>¼</sup><sup>d</sup>.

John Heward pays yearly 7<sup>d</sup>.

Joan Faukes, for one acre, pays yearly 7<sup>d</sup>.

Alice atte Berghe pays yearly 2<sup>¼</sup><sup>d</sup> at the four principal term-days, and ½<sup>d</sup> more at Michaelmas.

Richard de la Leghe pays yearly 6<sup>d</sup> at Easter and at Michaelmas 4<sup>d</sup>.

William de la Berghe pays yearly 6<sup>d</sup>, that is to say: at Christmas 1<sup>d</sup>, at Easter 2<sup>d</sup>, at the Feast of St. John 1<sup>d</sup>, and at Michaelmas 2<sup>d</sup>.

Richard Wilkyng' pays yearly 1<sup>¾</sup><sup>d</sup> at Easter and Michaelmas.

Thomas Gelyng' pays yearly 1<sup>¾</sup><sup>d</sup> at Easter and Michaelmas.

Gilbert le Gloverere pays yearly 6<sup>d</sup> for one messuage and one and a half acres of land.

John Payn pays yearly 3<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>½</sup><sup>d</sup>, that is to say: at Christmas 9<sup>d</sup>, at Easter 12<sup>d</sup>, at the feast of St. John 9<sup>d</sup>, and at Michaelmas 12<sup>d</sup>. [*sic*]

Joan de Wolvestone holds one acre of land.

John Jolif' holds one messuage and four acres of land, and pays yearly 4<sup>s</sup> at the four principal term-days, in villeinage. (*Investigate concerning his services.*)

Thomas Serlok' pays yearly 2<sup>s</sup> at the four principal term-days, in villeinage. (*Investigate concerning his services.*)

Henry Ailwyne pays yearly 1<sup>¼</sup><sup>d</sup> at Easter and Michaelmas.

Alice la Fode holds three acres of land.

Alexander atte Crouche pays yearly 5<sup>s</sup>.

William Wytcrest' pays yearly 8<sup>d</sup> for the tenement of Bokeworthe.

Gilbert le Hore pays yearly 8<sup>s</sup> for the lands of Pynchoun.

From a certain piece of land in Great Bookham called Bradele 12<sup>d</sup> yearly.

Nicholas de Apperdelee for the tenement(s) once Roger Godman's: 3<sup>s</sup> yearly.

For the land which was John de Chelburgh's (le Waterlond) 2<sup>s</sup> yearly.

From the heir(s) of Henry Payn 1<sup>d</sup> yearly.

From the heir(s) of John de Newenham 1<sup>d</sup>.

From the aforesaid rents: John Apperdele receives 3<sup>s</sup> from John Payn; Thomas atte Ovene receives from Alexander atte Crouche 5<sup>s</sup>; Gilbert le Gloverere receives from Thomas Serlok' 2<sup>s</sup>; which John Randolf sold to them to have until the full age of the heir, etc.

### (b)

*recto*

Sir Robert Darcy holds one watermill, and pays yearly 8<sup>s</sup> at the four term-days.

John Faukes holds two messuages and twenty-six acres of land in Leatherhead by services, and pays annually 7<sup>s</sup> 11<sup>¾</sup><sup>d</sup>, that is to say at Christmas 17<sup>½</sup><sup>d</sup> [*entry presumably uncompleted*]. (*He made payment.*) (*In arrears from the rent of John Faukes 2<sup>s</sup> 10<sup>¼</sup><sup>d</sup>.*)



Johannes Heward tenet .j.acra. reddit per annum .vij.d.  
Johanna ffaukes tenet .j.acra. reddit per annum .vij.d.  
Alicia atte Berghe. tenet .j. mesuagium .ij. acras terre, reddit per annum  
[sic] <ad .iiij<sup>or</sup>. terminos.> .ij.d. q<sup>a</sup>. Et pro aliis .ij. acris in Wybbecroft .j. granam piperis  
ad Michelis <Item tenet .j. mesuagium & xxvij. acras terre, & reddit per annum .ob. ad  
festum Michelis.>

<feodum> [in the margin]

Ricardus de la Leghe tenet .vij. acras. dimidium. terre & reddit per annum ad festa Pasche  
& Michelis .x.d. non soluit ad festum sancti Michelis nisi .iiij.d.

Willelmus de la Berghe tenet .iiij. acras terre, & reddit per annum .vj.d. ad festum Natalis  
.j.d. Pasche .ij.d. sancti Johannis .j.d. & Michelis .ij.d.

<feodum> [in the margin]

Ricardus Wilkyng' tenet .dimidium. acra terre, & reddit per annum .j.d. ob. q<sup>a</sup>. ad festa  
Pasche & Michelis.

<feodum> [in the margin]

Thomas Gelyng' tenet .dimidium. acra terre <in Serle> & reddit per annum .j.d. ob. q<sup>a</sup>. ad  
eosdem. terminos.

<districte> [in the margin]

Gilbertus le Glouere tenet .j.mesuagium .j. acra dimidium. terre & reddit per annum .vj.d.  
Johannes Payn tenet .j. gardinum [j. toftum struck out] .iiij. acras terre & reddit per annum  
.iiij.s. vj.d. videlicet ad aNatale [sic] .ix.d. ad Pascha .xij.d. ad festum sancti Johannis .ix.d.  
ad festum Michelis .xij.d.

Johanna de Woluestone. tenet .j. acra terre

Johannes Jolif' tenet .j. mesuagium .iiij. acras terre & reddit per annum .iiij.s. ad .iiij<sup>or</sup>.  
terminos.

Thomas Serlok' tenet .j. mesuagium .vj. acras terre. & reddit per annum .ij.s. ad .iiij<sup>or</sup>.  
terminos.

Henricus Ailwyne, tenet .dimidium. acra [substituted for j.roda] terre & reddit per annum  
.j.d. ob. ad festa Pasche & sancti Michelis.

<feodum> [in the margin]

Alicia la Fode tenet .iiij acras terre

Alexander atte Crouche tenet .j. mesuagium .j. acra .dimidium. terre & reddit per annum .v.s.

Willelmus Wytecris' tenet .j. mesuagium .j. acra terre & reddit per annum. viij d.

verso

Johannes ffaukes reddit ad manerium de Thorn crofte .v.s. x.d. pro .ij. tenementis in Leddrede  
<videlicet de tenemento Petri de Coueham .iiij.s. Et de tenemento vocato Herbelot'  
.iiij.s.> [sic]

Johannes Heward & Johanna ffaukes, reddunt ibidem pro .ij. acris terre .xiiij.d.

preceptum est capere in manus domini, tenementum quod fuit Gilberti le Glouere <videlicet  
.j. mesuagium .j. acram . dimidium . terre> eo quod dictus Gilbertus alienauit predictam  
[sic] tenementum vt dicitur

de Gilberto le Hore .viiij.s. <inquiratur de quibus tenementis>

de Willelmo de Knolle & Johanna uxore eius, & de heredibus Henrici de Berghe de quadam  
petia terre vocata Bradele in <magna> Bokham continenti .xij. acras terre — xij.d. per annum

Omnes tenentes de Pachesham sumoniantur

(c) A slip of parchment 4×26 cms. The verso is blank except for the endorsement  
'Pachesham'.

De Roberto Darcy de termino Natalis domini .ij.s.

John Heward holds one acre and pays yearly 7<sup>d</sup>.

Joan Faukes holds one acre and pays yearly 7<sup>d</sup>.

Alice atte Berghe holds one messuage and two acres of land, and pays yearly at the four term-days 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub><sup>d</sup>. And for another two acres in Wybbecroft one peppercorn at Michaelmas. She also holds one messuage and twenty-eight acres of land, and pays yearly  $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>d</sup> at Michaelmas. (*[She made] payment.*)

Richard de la Leghe holds eight and a half acres of land, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 10<sup>d</sup>. At Michaelmas he only paid 4<sup>d</sup>.

William de la Berghe holds four acres of land, and pays yearly 6<sup>d</sup>: at Christmas 1<sup>d</sup>, at Easter 2<sup>d</sup>, at the feast of St. John 1<sup>d</sup>, and Michaelmas 2<sup>d</sup>. (*[He made] payment.*)

Richard Wilkyng' holds half an acre of land, and pays yearly 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>d</sup> at Easter and Michaelmas. (*[He made] payment.*)

Thomas Gelyng' holds half an acre of land in Serle, and pays yearly 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>d</sup> at the same term-days. (*[Distrain.]*)

Gilbert le Glovere holds one messuage and one and a half acres of land, and pays annually 6<sup>d</sup>. John Payn holds one garden and four acres of land, and pays annually 3<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>, that is to say: at Christmas 9<sup>d</sup>, at Easter 12<sup>d</sup>, at the feast of St. John 9<sup>d</sup>, at Michaelmas 12<sup>d</sup>.

Joan de Wolvestone holds one acre of land.

John Jolif' holds one messuage and four acres of land, and pays annually 4<sup>s</sup> at the four term-days.

Thomas Serlok' holds one messuage and six acres of land, and pays annually 2<sup>s</sup> at the four term-days.

Henry Ailwyne holds half an acre of land, and pays annually 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>d</sup> at Easter and Michaelmas. (*[He made] payment.*)

Alice la Fode holds three acres of land.

Alexander atte Crouche holds one messuage and one and a half acres of land, and pays annually 5<sup>s</sup>.

William Wytecris' holds one messuage and one acre of land, and pays annually 8<sup>d</sup>.

*verso*

John Faukes pays to the manor of Thorncroft 5<sup>s</sup> 10<sup>d</sup> for two tenements in Leatherhead, that is to say: for the tenement of Peter de Cobham 4<sup>s</sup>, and for the tenement called Herbelot' 3<sup>s</sup>. [*sic*]

John Heward and Joan Faukes pay to the same for two acres of land 14<sup>d</sup>.

It is ordered to take into the lord's hands the tenement which was Gilbert le Glovere's (that is to say one messuage and one and a half acres of land), because the said Gilbert alienated the aforesaid tenement, as is reported.

From Gilbert le Hore 8<sup>s</sup>. Investigate for which tenements.

From William de Knolle and Joan his wife, and from the heirs of Henry de Berghe, for a certain piece of land called Bradele in Great Bookham containing twelve acres of land: 12<sup>d</sup> yearly.

All the tenants of Pachesham are to be summoned.

(c)

From Robert Darcy from the term-day of Christmas 2<sup>s</sup>.

de Johanne flaukes pro Joyesfeld & pro .j. mesuagio quod fuit Johannis frilond de termino Pasche .xiiij.d. < & tot ad festum Michelis.>

de Ricardo atte Leghe pro parte sua de Joiesfeld & pro dimidio. acra in campo de Ledride .iiij.s. ad Pascha < & tot ad festum Michelis.>

de Willelmo atte Berghes pro quadam porcione terre in campo de Ledride .iiij.d. ad Pascha.

(d) A slip of parchment 5 × 23 cms. The verso is blank.

*Memorandum quod computus cum seruiantibus* de Pachenesham, xxiiij<sup>o</sup>. die february anno secundo de libera sua, Nicholus Obright fugator, habuit .dimidium. quartam ordei, & sic persolutus est de libera sua vsque in festum Annunciationis beate Marie—Johannes le Potiere custos multonum habuit .ij. bussellos ordei & sic persolutus de libera sua vsque in festum Annunciationis beate Marie preter .j. septimanam—Item Ricardus bercarius habuit .ij. bussellos ordei. et sic persolutus est de libera sua vsque in festum predictum preter .j. septimanam Item Clemencia mulier ibidem habuit .j. bussellum ordei & sic persoluta est de libera sua vsque in festum predictum preter .j. septimanam—Item solutione eidem pro expensis columbarum in yeme de ordeo ab eadem mutuato .j. pecca.—Et pro expensis gallinarum ibidem de ordeo similiter ab eadem mutuato <in yeme> per testimonio omnium seruiantium ibidem .j. hopa [substituted for pecca.] Item Johannes Sigar habuit .iiij. bussellos ordei, & sic persolutus est vsque in festum predictum.

(e) A slip of parchment 9 × 24 cms. The verso is blank.

*Computus Roberti le Brid Bercarii* apud Pachenesham, de anno regni regis Edwardi xx<sup>mo</sup>—Idem oneratur per vnam talliam de.—Cxj. ouibus matericibus—vj. hurtardis, & <iiij.> hogastris—de quibus computat liberate Ricardo Bithewode Bercarius apud Stonhulle <sicut idem cognoscit>—ix. oues materices—et in morina—iiij. oues materices <vnde .ij. ante tonsionem & .j. post> Item in morina—<ante tonsionem> j. hogaster—et .j. ouis materix furata fuit vt dicit—Et de predictis hurtardis—j. fractus est multo—Et de predictis hogastris—j. fractus est multo,—et predicti ij. multones liberati Johanni le Potiere custodi multonum ibidem,—Et sic remanent viui—C. oues materices cum predictis .ij. hogastris. <Item oneratur de predicta oue materice que furata fuit>—et .v. hurtardi. in custodia predicti Roberti le Brid. Item habet in custodia sua.—L agni ex liberatione Ricardi Bithewode

*Computus Johannis le Potiere Bercarii* multonum ibidem—Idem oneratur de .CLxij. multonibus—et de .j. multone Edmundi Inde computat in morina—iiij. multones domini ante tonsionem & ij multones domini post tonsionem. Et sic remanent viui .CLviij. multones Item postea missi fuerunt ibidem—xij. multones venientes de Gomshulue—Et ij. multones, ex liberatione Roberti le Brid supra.

Summa multonum remanentium apud Pachenesham, ad festum sancti Michelis anno primo CLxxij multones.

Summa ouium matericum remanentium ibidem—Cj oues materices—v. hurtardi—Et .L. agni.

<Memorandum quod iste parcelle intrantur in computo Johanni Edgar balliui de Pachenesham, de anno .xx<sup>mo</sup>.>

(f) A slip of parchment 2.5 × 13 cms. The verso is blank.

quod Johannes Edgar. & Robertus Brid. imparcauerunt <pro transgressione in pastura domini>. circa festum Sancti Martini Anno regni regis Edwardi xx<sup>o</sup> circiter numerum xvj. bestiarum. que fuerunt <viij> diuersorum hominum quorum nomina ignorantur. Item imparca multo [?] cito post illam imparcacionem j. pullanum pro transgressione in frumento <domini> qui fuit Gilberti le Hore

From John Faukes for Joyesfeld and for one message which was John Frilond's, from the term-day of Easter 13<sup>d</sup> and as much at Michaelmas.

From Richard atte Leghe for his part of Joiesfeld and for half an acre in the field of Leatherhead, 4<sup>s</sup> at Easter and as much at Michaelmas.

From William atte Burghe for a certain parcel of land in the field of Leatherhead, 3<sup>d</sup> at Easter.

(d)

Memorandum that [this is] an account with the servants of Pachenesham, the 24th day of February in the second year [of Edward III (i.e. 1328)]. In respect of his portion Nicholas Obright the drover has had half a quart of barley, and so he is paid in respect of his portion until the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary. John le Potiere the shepherd has had two bushels of barley, and so [he is] paid in respect of his portion until the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary except for one week. Also Richard the shepherd has had two bushels of barley, and so he is paid in respect of his portion until the aforesaid feast except for one week. Also Clemence the servant-woman there has had one bushel of barley, and so she is paid in respect of her portion until the aforesaid feast except for one week. Also in payment to the same for the expenses of the pigeons in winter in respect of barley borrowed by her, one peck. And for the expenses of the hens there in respect of barley similarly borrowed by her in winter, on the testimony of all the servants there, one basket. Also John Sigar has had four bushels of barley, and so he is paid until the aforesaid feast.

(e)

The account of Robert le Brid, shepherd at Pachenesham, for the twentieth year of the reign of King Edward [II (i.e. 1326-7)]. He is charged by one tally with a hundred and eleven ewes, six rams, and four hogs, of which he renders account. Delivered to Richard Bithewode shepherd at Stonhulle (as he acknowledges), nine ewes. And in a murrain three ewes, two before shearing and one after. Also in a murrain (before shearing) one hogg; and one ewe was stolen, as he says. And of the aforesaid rams one is very infirm; and of the aforesaid hogs one is very infirm. And the aforesaid two wethers delivered to John le Potiere the shepherd there. And so there remain alive a hundred ewes, with the aforesaid two hogs (he is also charged with the aforesaid ewe which was stolen) and five rams, in the custody of the aforesaid Robert le Brid. He also has in his custody fifty lambs delivered by Richard Bithewode.

The account of John le Potiere, shepherd, of sheep there. He is charged with a hundred and sixty-two sheep, and one sheep belonging to Edmund. Of these he renders account: in a murrain three of the lord's sheep before shearing and two of the lord's sheep after shearing. And so remain alive a hundred and fifty-eight sheep. Also there were afterwards sent there twelve sheep coming from Gomshall, and two sheep delivered by the aforesaid Robert le Brid.

Total of sheep remaining at Pachenesham at Michaelmas in the first year [of Edward III (i.e. 29 September 1327)]: a hundred and seventy-two sheep.

Total of ewes remaining there: a hundred and one ewes, five rams, and fifty sheep.

Memorandum that these items are entered in the account of John Edgar bailiff of Pachenesham, for year twenty [i.e. 1326-7].

(f)

That John Edgar and Robert Brid impounded for trespass in the lord's pasture around the feast of St. Martin in the twentieth year of King Edward [II (i.e. 11 November 1326)] about the number of sixteen animals, which belonged to seven different men whose names are unknown. Also impounded very [?] soon after that impounding [was] one foal, for trespass in the lord's corn, which belonged to Gilbert le Hore.

### III. Rental of John, grandson of John of Leatherhead. c. 1330. (S.C. 6/25)

One membrane 39 × 17 cms., much worn on the verso and with a few names and numerals deliberately erased from the recto. In preparing this transcript I have been greatly assisted by a copy made by Mr. Harvey in 1946; thanks to the availability of ultra-violet light it has now been possible to add to this the material on the verso, otherwise illegible, and to confirm a number of doubtful readings.

*recto*

Memorandum de terris & tenementis que accidebunt <hereditarie> Johanni filio & heredi  
Margarette filie & heredis Johannis de Leddrede videlicet

Aput Pachenesham capitale mesuagium cum ij. acris gar[dini]	
. . . . . curtilagium & vnum columbarium—valent per annum	.xiiij.s. iiij.d.
Aput Pachenesham & Leddrede de Redditu per annum.	xlviij.s. x.d.
videlicet. de domino Roberto Darcy pro molendino.	viiij.s.
de Gilberto le Hore pro terra quondam J. Pinchon.	viiij.s.
de hered' Thome ffaukes pro diuersis tenementis.	ix.s. iiij.d.
de Johanne Payn	iiij.s. viij.d.ob.
de Alexandro de Cruce <de tenemento Willelmi de Loddesworth'>	v.s.

de Johanna de Pollesdene. pro terra de Bradele	xij.d.
pro terra <quondam Rogeri> Godman <continens [sic]	
.j. mesuagium .xviij. acras terre>	iiij.s.
pro terra que fuit J. de Chelburgh'. [le Waterlond	
struck out]	ij.s.
de tenemento Bokesworte Willelmus Wytecrest tenet	.viij.d.

de he her' [sic] Henrici Payn	j.d.
de her' Johannis de Newenham	.j.d.

Thomas Serlok. tenet in vilenagio. <de tenemento quod	
fuit Serlonis le Mou'ner.> vij acras terre debet de redditu	.ij.s.
Johannes Jolyf. tenet in vilenagio vj. acras terre	
<que fuerunt Roberti de Boycrofte> &. debet per annum	.iiij.s.

Summa Redditum. xlvj.s. x.d.	
Inde <de>bet per annum. domino Johanni de Abernoun	.xxviij.s. vj.d.
. . . . . de Hayteleghe	iiij.s. [erased]
Item apud T[horncroft (?)] [erased]	iiij.s. [erased]
Item Johanni de . . . . .	viiij.d. [erased]

Summa Redditum solutorum.	xxxviij.s. ij.d.
Et remanent.	ix.s. viij.d.

Set bonum est habere nomina tenencium. pro releuiis heriettis. Wardis. maritagiis & Escaetis.

Item sunt aput Pachenesham. iiij<sup>xx</sup>.xj. acre terre arabilis. & valet acra per annum .ij.s.  
Summa. ix.li.ij.s.

Item sunt ibidem .x. acre pasture cum Kychenemed. & valent per annum .xx.s.

Item sunt ibidem .xiiij. acre prati cum Manemed. & valent per annum .xl.s.

Item sunt ibidem .xij. acre bosci. & valet subboscum per annum .dimidium. marca

Item sunt ultra aquam. iuxta Thorncroft & in Aperdele. vj<sup>xx</sup>.ix acre terre arabilis .vnde .C.  
valent vij.li. x.s. precii acre .xviij.d. xxix. acre. valent .xxix.s. precii acre xij.d.

Sunt ibidem. duo gardina. cum molendino. <& columbario> & valent per annum. x.li.

Item pastura de Coledone valet per annum. .j.marca.

Summa tocinus[?] valoris sine Reditu soluto .xxxiiij.li. v.s. [sic]

[The name Godiham(?) is written at the foot in darker ink.]

III

*recto*

Memorandum of the lands and tenements which will fall by hereditary right to John the son and heir of Margaret the daughter and heiress of John de Leatherhead, that is to say:

At Pachenesham a capital messuage with two acres of garden, . . . . .	
curtilage, and a pigeon-house, worth yearly	13 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>
At Pachenesham and Leatherhead in annual rent	46 <sup>s</sup> 10 <sup>d</sup>
That is to say, from Sir Robert Darcy for a mill	8 <sup>s</sup>
From Gilbert le Hore for land once J. Pinchon's	8 <sup>s</sup>
From the heir(s) of Thomas Faukes for various tenements	9 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>
From John Payn	3 <sup>s</sup> 8½ <sup>d</sup>
From Alexander atte Crouche (from the tenement of William de Loddesworth')	5 <sup>s</sup>
From Joan de Pollesdene for the land of Bradele	12 <sup>d</sup>
For land once Roger Godman's, containing one messuage and eighteen acres of land	3 <sup>s</sup>
For the land which was J. de Chelburgh's (le Waterlond <i>struck out</i> )	2 <sup>s</sup>
From the tenement [called] Bokesworte, [which] William Wytecrest holds	8 <sup>d</sup>
From the heir(s) of Henry Payn	1 <sup>d</sup>
From the heir(s) of John de Newenham	1 <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Serlok holds in villeinage of the tenement which was Serle le Mouner's seven acres of land, [and] owes in rent	2 <sup>s</sup>
John Jolyf holds in villeinage six acres of land which were Robert de Boycrofte's, and owes yearly	4 <sup>s</sup>
Total of rents 46 <sup>s</sup> 10 <sup>d</sup>	
From which he owes annually to Sir John d'Abernoun	28 <sup>s</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup>
. . . . . de Hayteleghe	4 <sup>s</sup>
Also at T(horncroft ?)	4 <sup>s</sup>
Also to John de . . . . .	8 <sup>d</sup>
Total of rents paid 37 <sup>s</sup> 2 <sup>d</sup>	
And there remain	9 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup>
But it is good to have the names of the tenants, for reliefs, heriots, wards, merchets and escheats.	
Also there are at Pachenesham ninety-one acres of arable land, and each acre is worth yearly 2 <sup>s</sup> Total £9 2 <sup>s</sup>	
Also there are there ten acres of pasture with Kychenemedede, and worth yearly 20 <sup>s</sup>	
Also there are there fourteen acres of meadow with Manemedede, and worth yearly 40 <sup>s</sup>	
Also there are there twelve acres of wood, and the underwood is worth yearly half a mark.	
Also there are beyond the water next to Thorncroft and in 'Aprils' a hundred and twenty-nine acres of arable land, of which a hundred are worth £7 10 <sup>s</sup> —value per acre 18 <sup>d</sup> .	
Twenty-nine acres are worth 29 <sup>s</sup> —value per acre 12 <sup>d</sup>	
There are there two gardens with a mill and pigeon-house, worth yearly £10.	
Also the pasture of Coledone is worth yearly one mark.	
Total of all(?) value without rent paid £33 5 <sup>s</sup> ( <i>sic</i> )	

verso

. . . . . di[ctus] Johannes filius Margarete habebit hereditarie . . . . . ac vnum mesuagium  
. . . . . gardini & duas granarias [cum(?)] xxxij. acris prati de Redditu .xiiij.s. iij.d. vnde  
fines in curia domino Regi

Item predictus J. habebit hereditarie. Vnum mesuagium aput Leddrede xxxij acras terre.  
J. acram prati & dimidium. vnde fines in curia domino Regi.

Item. predictus .J. habebit hereditarie de hereditate patris sui. ad valenciam .C.s. per annum.

[The final section is added in another hand.]

quidam tenentes Margarete que fuerunt Rogeri Godman videlicet

Nicolas de Aperdele .j. mesuagium cum curtilagio

Gilbertus le Glouere .j. mesuagium cum curtilagio & .j. acra terre

Willelmus de la Berghe .iij. acre .j. roda. terre

Johannes Payn .j. acra .j. roda. terre

Alicia la ffode .vj. acre dimidium terre Item dimidium acre

Johanna que fuit vxor Johannis de Woluestone j acra terre

Radulphus le Shephurde j.acra.

*verso*

..... the said John son of Margaret will have by hereditary right ..... and one message ..... garden and two granaries (with?) thirty-two acres of meadow.

In rent 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>, whereof the fines in court [belong] to the lord King.

Also the said John will have by hereditary right one message at Leatherhead, thirty-two acres of land, and one-and-a-half acres of meadow, whereof the fines in court [belong] to the lord King.

Also the said John will have by hereditary right of his father's inheritance [revenues] to the value of 100<sup>s</sup> yearly.

Certain tenants of Margaret who were [formerly tenants] of Roger Godman, that is to say:

Nicholas de Aperdele: one message with a curtilage.

Gilbert le Glovere: one message with a curtilage and one acre of land.

William de la Berghe: three acres and one rood of land.

John Payn: one acre and one rood of land.

Alice la Fode: six-and-a-half acres of land; also half an acre.

Joan, formerly wife of John de Wolvestone: one acre of land.

Ralph le Shephurde: one acre.



# THE WILL OF ROBERT RUSSELL, VICAR OF LEATHERHEAD

By W. J. BLAIR

**A**MONG the papers of the late Captain A. W. G. Lowther was a note supplied by Mr. T. E. C. Walker referring to the will of Robert Russell, Vicar of Leatherhead printed below. The will, on a single sheet of paper with the annexed inventory on a second larger sheet, is a stray of unknown origin (Hampshire Record Office Unclassified Wills 1557), and it is probably for this reason that it has not hitherto attracted attention. Russell was instituted to the Vicarage of Leatherhead on 28th February 1510, and presumably died between making his will on 26th May 1557 and the institution of his successor William Walkeden on 1 July following. (See *Proceedings*, Vol. 3, No. 3, p. 92.) I am grateful to Miss M. E. Cash, M.A., Hampshire County Archivist, for permission to publish the will.

In the Name of God Amen The xxvj day of the monyth of may in the yere of our lord a thowsand fyve hundreth fyfty & sevn I Robert Russell Vicar of Letherhed in the counete of Surre beyng of holl mynd make my testment and last wyll in this manar folowyng First I bequeth my sowll to god and my body to be buried wythin the chaunsel of Letherhed before sayd Also I wyll have disposed at my monyth day to twenty of the porest howse holders in Letherhed in money twenty schylllyngs Also I wyll that as sone as mabe after my decese be gevyn for the redempcion of prysonars for ther fees owt of pryson xx<sup>s</sup> Also I bequeth to the mendyng of hye weys wythyn the bowndis of Letherhed xx<sup>s</sup> Also the reparacyon and mendyng of Letherhed brydge xx<sup>s</sup> Also I bequeth to Rychard Russell xx<sup>s</sup> and to eche one of his chyldren vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> Also I bequeth to Wylliam Russell a horsse thre wether shepe and all that be longyth to a bed thre syluer spones and ten pownd in money Also I bequeth to Martha Russell a bed and all that belongeth to a bed two pewter pottes thre pewtar platers two pewter dysches and two sawsers thre laton canstykis a salt saler a brasse potte a ketyll a tabyll cloth a tewell thre tabyll napkens thre syluer spones and xijj powndes vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> in money Also I bequeth to Johan sadla vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> Also I bequeth to Robert pase rycharde pase and to An pase to eche one of them vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> Also I bequeth to Margaret Russell a ew shepe a syluar spone and vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> Also to Mary Russell a syluar spone and vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> Also I bequeth to my systar Agnes Russell my fore sayd legaces and bequestes payd I wyll and geve to hyre my said systar halfe of all my rayment half of all my beddyng And halfe of my napry an lynnyn also halfe of all my brasse pewter and laton a cophard a cownter a tabyll thre yoyned stolys my lytyll red cowhe two ewe shype and thre syluer spones The residew of all my goodes not bequeythid I gyve to my cosen John Russell whom I make my executor he to dispose for the well of my sowll This beynge wytneses syr Rychard beedyslay and sir John Myllyngton with other moo

*Probatum fuit prius Testamentum xv<sup>to</sup> Die Julij Anno Domini 1557 comissaque fuit Administratio bonorum Dicti Defuncti executori in huiusmodi Testamento nominato In forma Juramenti iurato &c habet, ad exhibendum fidelem Inventarium infra festum Assumptionis beate Marie*

The Inventory of the goodes of Syr Robart Russell vycar of Letherhead lately dicessed praysed by Thomas snellyng Thomas skytte & Rychard nele

Imprimis a bedde wyth all that belongeth to it

Item ij Chestes & one counter table

Item ij Cheres & ij Joyned stoles

Item one gowne lyned wyth foxe furre

Item ij gownes lyned

Item ij Jacketts & ij dubletts

Item ij payre of house

Item iij payre of shettes

Item one table cloth of diaper

xl<sup>s</sup>

xx<sup>s</sup>

ijj<sup>s</sup> iijj<sup>d</sup>

iiij marke

xl<sup>s</sup>

xx<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

vj<sup>s</sup>

xij<sup>s</sup>

vj<sup>s</sup>

Item one towell	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Item certen old bookes	
Item in the kechen ij pottes	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>
Item pewter platters dysshes & sausers in all ij dozyn	xvj <sup>s</sup>
Item ij spyttys wyth coupe Irons	iiiiij <sup>s</sup> viiiij <sup>d</sup>
Item iij latyn candyllstyckes	iiiiij <sup>s</sup>
Item to y <sup>e</sup> poore housholders of y <sup>e</sup> paryshe	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item to y <sup>e</sup> Redemption of prisoners	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item to y <sup>e</sup> mendyng of hygh wayes	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item to y <sup>e</sup> mendyng of Letherhead brydge	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item to Rychard Russell & his chyldren	iiiiij marke
Item to Wyllyam Russell one horse	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item to y <sup>e</sup> said Wyllyam iij wether shepe	x <sup>s</sup>
Item to y <sup>e</sup> said Wyllyam iij syluer spones	ix <sup>s</sup>
Item to y <sup>e</sup> said Wyllyam a bedde & all that longeth to hit	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viiiij <sup>d</sup>
Item to y <sup>e</sup> same Wyllyam in monye	x <sup>libri</sup>
Item geven to Martha Russell one bedde and all that belongeth therto	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viiiij <sup>d</sup>
Item ij pewter pottes	ij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>
Item to y <sup>e</sup> said martha iij latyn candylstyckes	ij <sup>s</sup>
Item one brasse potte	vj <sup>s</sup> viiiij <sup>d</sup>
Item ij kettylles	vj <sup>s</sup>
Item one salt seller	vj <sup>d</sup>
Item a table cloth	iiiiij <sup>s</sup>
Item a towell	iiiiij <sup>s</sup>
Item iij table napkyns	ij <sup>s</sup>
Item iij syluer spones	vj <sup>s</sup>
Item to y <sup>e</sup> forsaid martha in monye	xiiij <sup>libri</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viiiij <sup>d</sup>
Item to one Johan Sadler	vj <sup>s</sup> viiiij <sup>d</sup>
Item to margaret Russell one ewe shepe	ij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>
Item a syluer spon	ij <sup>s</sup>
Item in monye to y <sup>e</sup> said margaret	vj <sup>s</sup> viiiij <sup>d</sup>
Item to mary Russell one syluer spon	ij <sup>s</sup>
Item in monye to y <sup>e</sup> said mary	vj <sup>s</sup> viiiij <sup>d</sup>
Item to Robart pase	vj <sup>s</sup> viiiij <sup>d</sup>
Item to Rychard pase	vj <sup>s</sup> viiiij <sup>d</sup>
Item to Annes pase	vj <sup>s</sup> viiiij <sup>d</sup>
Item to Agnes Russell ij ewe shepe	iiiiij <sup>s</sup> viiiij <sup>d</sup>
Item iij syluer spones	vj <sup>s</sup>
Item to y <sup>e</sup> said Agnes Russell one cowe	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item to Agnes Russell	x <sup>libri</sup>
Item to John Russell his executor	x <sup>libri</sup>

Summa totalis lx<sup>libri</sup> xij<sup>libri</sup> iiiij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup> [sic]

## APPLEBOUGH COTTAGE, RECTORY LANE, ASHTEAD TQ 186578

By MISS JOAN M. HARDING, F.S.A.

**A**PPLEBOUGH COTTAGE faces an ancient North/South way which crosses the Downs from Ashtead Woods to Headley. To the south this road, Rectory Lane, peters out into a footpath, but with its northern extension, Woodfield Lane, retains five of the few remaining timber-framed houses in Ashtead Village.

Appleough Cottage faces east. It was built on a slight rise above the lane. The square-panel timber framing remains, and the original structure is little changed, except for an outshot added at the back. It is a simple rectangular building of three and a half bays, with the half bay in the centre. A chimney of three flues rises through the half bay. The house is a good unaltered example of a plan type rare in Surrey—three and a half bays of one build—two main rooms on each floor, heated and the service rooms at the end. Central chimney houses are not uncommon, with one room on either side of the hearth, and an outshot at the back for service rooms. There are also in Surrey many small houses of two and a half bays, with the half bay at one end. Many of these subsequently had a parlour added at the other side of the half bay. The Domestic Buildings Research Group's records show three other houses of the overall plan (3½ bays). Of these Tudor House, Haslemere, is a larger building of stone with an original chimney stack. Corner Cottage, Send Marsh, is similar in size to Appleough Cottage, and the framing is similar. This was built with a smoke bay in the half bay, with a later chimney inserted. The roof was not available in Brittain's Farm, West Horsley, which had framing as for a smoke bay. Nor was it possible to see whether Appleough Cottage had been built with a smoke bay, but it was framed for one.

The roof is gabled and tiled. The present entrance is to the south end of the front. A paved path leads up to a blocked doorway—now a window—in the larger central bay. Many years ago the house was converted into two cottages (known as Barton Cottages) but it has now been returned into one house. The original entrance had been into the half bay and traces remain of this baffle entrance.

The north end wall has been underbuilt in brick, but the timber framing remains on the upper floor. The exposed roof truss has clasped purlins and *three* queen struts up to the collar (Bristows Cottage at Charlwood has a similar type of roof structure. It is dated c. 1630, and was built with a smoke bay).

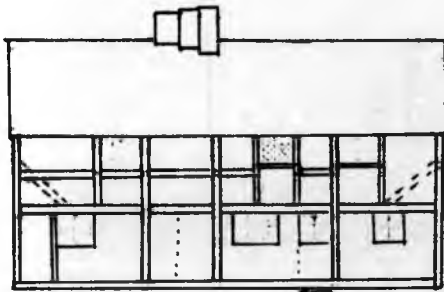
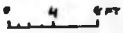
On the front, back and end wall are peg holes for tension braces. These braces are exposed inside but were not intended to be seen from outside, and have always been recessed and plastered over. A door now leads from the parlour to the well outside.

Inside, the parlour hearth has been enlarged to an inglenook fireplace with bread oven, probably when the cottage was divided. The room is ceiled over. The central room's large hearth has been blocked, but there is a deep cupboard beside. The stairs wind up behind a door within the hearth bay, following the usual pattern of baffle entrance, hearth and stair rising over the oven. There are two doors, one blocked, into the small service rooms at the north end. All joists are covered.

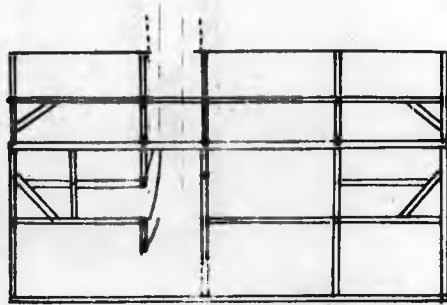
The stairs rise to a little landing passage over the bread oven and linking the two larger rooms upstairs. Both have hearths, and the central room has a fine moulded wooden surround. There are good carpenter's assembly marks. The rooms are ceiled at collar level.

The two small rooms over the service bay have now been divided from the main bedroom by a passage partition.

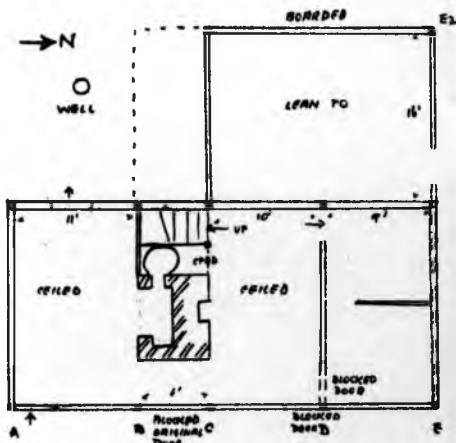
APPLEBOUGH COTTAGE, RECTORY LANE, ASHTEAD, SURREY TQ186578



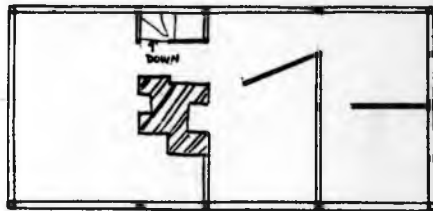
ELEVATION



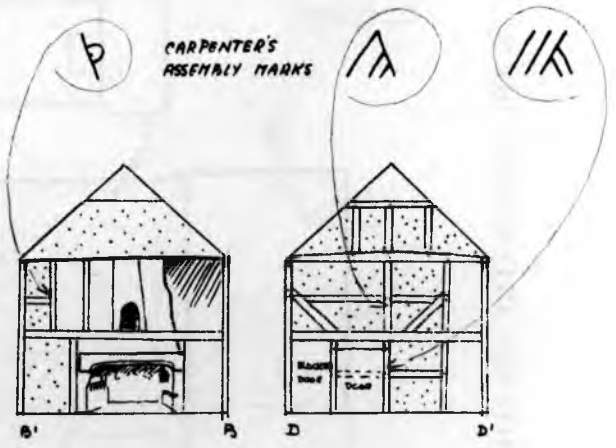
LONG SECTION



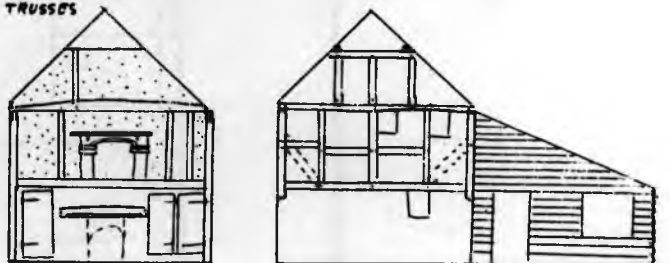
PLAN GROUND FLOOR



PLAN FIRST FLOOR

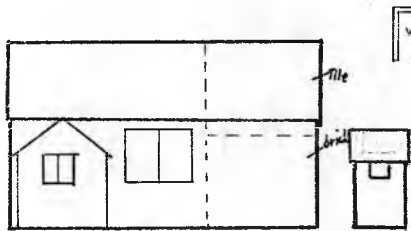


TRUSSES

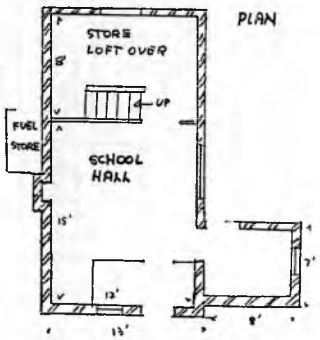
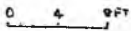


C C' E E' E2

ASHTEAD - OLD SCHOOL HOUSE - RECTORY LANE



ELEVATION 24'



PLAN

JMH 73

The probable date of the cottage is not certain. A smoke bay house could date back to the second half of the sixteenth century; but early to mid-seventeenth century cottages were being constructed with similar framing in Surrey.

© Joan M. Harding 8.1974.  
(Domestic Buildings Research Group Report No. 368)

### **OLD SCHOOL HOUSE, RECTORY LANE, TQ 186578**

In the garden of Applebough Cottage is a small brick building called the Old School House.\* It is a rectangular building 24 feet by 13 feet wide. It has a gabled tiled roof. There is one large room heated by a small hearth. It has a high window, and is open to the roof. Behind is an eight foot wide store room with a steep ladder to the loft above. Outside is a fuel store, a detached w.c., and a large porch eight foot square. There is also an entrance through a small internal lobby.

(D.B.R.G. Report 566.)

\*By will dated 10 January 1725 Mr. David White left eight guineas annually for the education of eight poor children (see Brayley, *Surrey*, 1850, IV, p. 400). For some reason the purposes of the will do not appear to have been fulfilled until 1802, to which date this building may well belong. The charity was later enlarged by the Howard family of Ashted Park to provide for 80 children and the Dene Road School built in 1856, so that the educational use of this building was relatively short. F.B.B.

# A SURVEY OF CHURCHYARD MONUMENTS IN THE LEATHERHEAD AREA

By W. J. BLAIR

## PART III

### FETCHAM

**T**HE churchyard is small and contains few early stones. There is a fair selection of the usual late eighteenth and early nineteenth century plain Portland headstones, and late nineteenth century crosses, though the latter are fortunately some way away from the earlier monuments and do not spoil their appearance.

#### Monuments up to 1750

1. (By NE. corner of Church.) Slab of Sussex marble with chamfered under-edges. *Length* 83 ins.; *breadth* 41 ins. *Inscription*: Here lyeth the Body of WILLIAM BLUNDELL / who departed this life the 18 day of / September Anno Dom. 1712 / In the 71<sup>st</sup> Year of his age / Here also lyeth the Body of IONE BLUNDELL / the Wife of WILLIAM BLUNDELL who / departed this life the 29 day of April / Anno Dom 1713 / In the 66 year of her age.

2. (Five paces N. of N. door.) Slab of Portland with chamfered under-edges, on a low brick base. *Length* 71 ins.; *breadth* 33 ins. *Inscription*: Here lyeth the Body of / ELIZABETH Daughter of / IOHN BLUNDELL Yeoman / and ELIZABETH his wife / who departed this life / the 14<sup>th</sup> day of March in / the Year of our Lord 1732 / Aged 18 Years / Here also lyeth the Body / of ANN Daughter of the / above said IOHN and / ELIZABETH BLUNDELL / who departed this life / the 21 day of March 1732 / Aged 15 Years.

3. (Immediately N. of No. 2.) Slab of Portland with roll-mould edges, on a low brick base. *Length* 70 ins.; *breadth* 34 ins. *Inscription*: Here lyeth the Body of / IOHN MONK who departed / this life July the 21 1738 / Aged 6(?)8 Years / Here also lyeth the Body of / ANN wife of the above said / IOHN [MONK who departed] / this life February the 14<sup>th</sup> / 1739 Aged 47 Years.

4. (Six paces N. of NW. corner of Church.) Chest-tomb, consisting of a Portland slab with roll-moulded edges surmounting a brick chest with recessed sides. *Length* 72 ins.; *breadth* 36 ins.; *height* 21 ins. *Inscription*: Here lyeth the Body of / ROBERT MARTYR Gen<sup>l</sup>: / who departed this life Jan: / the 20<sup>th</sup> 1746 Aged 70 Years / Here also lyeth the Body / of MARY the Wife of the / abovesaid ROBERT MARTYR / Gen<sup>l</sup>: who died June the 12<sup>th</sup> / 1754. Aged 56 Years.

5. (Four paces W. of NW. corner of Church.) Portland headstone, the scrolled top containing a charming bas-relief composition of three winged cherubs against a background of clouds with rays of light streaming down (see Plate a). *Height* 40 ins.; *breadth* 25 ins.; *thickness* 2 ins. *Inscription*: Here lyeth Interred y<sup>e</sup> Body of / M<sup>r</sup>. WILLIAM COSTER / Citizen & Framworkeknitter / of LONDON who Departed / This Life the 4<sup>th</sup>. Day of / February 1746. in the 71. / Year of His Age.

6. (Immediately W. of No. 4.) Chest-tomb, consisting of a Portland slab with roll-moulded edges surmounting a brick chest with recessed sides. *Length* 68 ins.; *breadth* 36 ins.; *height* 28 ins. *Inscription*: In Memory of IOHN / WAKER [sic] who died Feb<sup>ry</sup>: / the 19<sup>th</sup>: 1748 Aged 66 / Years. / Also in Memory of / ELIZABETH WAKER / Wife of the abovesaid / IOHN WAKER. / who died October the / 10<sup>th</sup>: 1754. Aged 63 Years / Also in Memory of / ELIZABETH Daughter / of IOHN and ELIZABETH / WAKER who died April / the 6<sup>th</sup>: 1753 Aged / 22 Years. / In Memory of MARY WAKER / Wife of IOHN WAKER who died / April y<sup>e</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> 1770 Aged 65 years.



*a.* Fetcham No. 5



*b.* Fetcham No. 8



*c.* Fetcham No. 11



*d.* Headley No. 4



7. (Immediately S. of No. 2.) Grey slab with roll-moulded edges, on a low brick base. Length 77 ins.; breadth 42 ins. *Inscription:* Here lieth the Body of / JOHN BLUNDELL / Yeoman of this Parish. who / departed this Life the 8<sup>th</sup> Day of / May 1750 Aged 74 Years. / Here also lieth the Body of / ELIZABETH BLUNDELL / Relict of the above Mentioned / JOHN BLUNDELL / who departed this life the 26<sup>th</sup> / Day of April 1761 Aged 74 Years.

#### Monuments of special interest later than 1750

8. (Four paces W. of No. 1.) Portland head- and footstone, linked by the broken remains of a tiny brick "body-stone". The scrolled top contains a bas-relief composition of a winged hourglass, partly obscuring a spade and bone crossed behind it and flanked by sprigs of foliage (see plate b). To John Jerome Smith, died 15 November 1752 aged 6 weeks.

9. and 10. (Near the E. wall.) Two almost identical Portland headstones, the top of each containing an urn decorated with swags, delicately carved in very slight relief. To James Styles, died 29 March 1803 aged 82, and James Styles, died 13 July 1807 aged 55.

11. (Nine paces S. of SW. corner of Nave.) A well-proportioned Portland chest-tomb, consisting of a slab with roll-moulded edges surmounting a chest with panelled sides and a pilaster of baluster form at each corner. The tomb is surrounded by spear-pointed railings with urn finials at the corners and in the centre of each side and end (see Plate c). *Inscriptions:* (On N. side) *BENEATH* this Tomb are deposited / the remains of / THOMAS POPLETT *Esquire.* / who departed this Life in the fear of God, / on 9 Sep 1809. Aged 58 Years.

*Th' Almighty from his Throne, on earth surveys  
Nought greater than an honest, humble heart:  
An humble heart, his residence pronounc'd  
His second seat: and rival to the skies.  
The private path, the secret acts of Men,  
If noble, far the noblest of our lives.*

(On W. end) *The bands are burst  
That held us once so fast  
Mem'ry but tells me  
That such things have been  
And sad Reflection adds  
That they are past  
The death of those we love  
Hasts on our joy  
And saddens every scene.*

(On S. side) *There breathes a fell divinity in virtue  
In candid un assuming generous virtue  
Whose very silence Speaks, and which inspires  
Without proud formal lessons a disdain  
Of mean injurious censure.*

12. (By S. wall of tower.) Small Portland headstone with stemmed and foliated cross in high relief on the W. face. The E. face bears the inscription to Ada Sedney Moon, died 3 April 1854 aged 11 weeks. A pleasant example of an early stock neo-Gothic design, probably chosen from a pattern-book.

13. (Three paces SW. of No. 11.) An unusual monument consisting of a pink granite coped-stone on a large base, with a plain Latin cross in relief along the top ridge and two enormous round drop-handles of bronze on either side. To Sir Francis Graham Moon, bart. (Lord Mayor of London 1854-5), died 13 October 1871, and his family.

14. (Lying loose.) A very mutilated wooden post, with black-painted inscription on a white ground. *Original height* approx. 18 ins.; *breadth* 9 ins.; *thickness* 3 ins. *Inscription: J.B / DIED—1895. / Aged 78. / E.B. / DIED—1907. / Aged 87.* (James Boxshall, buried 9 April 1895, and Elizabeth Boxshall, buried 12 January 1907.) This has now been uprooted, but the hole where it stood can still be traced at the west (i.e. head) end of the grave immediately to the W. of the headstone to Sarah Botting (1900), seventeen paces S. of the E. wall of the Chancel. Though this was a head-marker, however, it clearly relates to the remarkable series of foot-markers in Leatherhead churchyard. The whole group will be discussed in the Leatherhead article in this series.

I would like to express my thanks to Mr. J. G. W. Lewarne, who helped in the preparation of this article by supplying extracts from his transcript of the parish registers and his index of churchyard inscriptions.

## HEADLEY

Apart from one fine headstone nothing of any great interest survives here, though there are several of the usual nondescript nineteenth-century stones. Built in the churchyard on the S. side of the Church is a curious little baptistry, incorporating fragments of the earlier building. The new churchyard contains three very massive recent monuments.

### Monuments up to 1750

1. (Nine paces S. of SE. tower buttress.) Slab of shelly Portland with chamfered under-edges. *Length* 66 ins.; *breadth* 34 ins. *Inscription: Here lieth the Body of / William Lucas Yeoman / who Died Iune the 10 / 1719 / Aged 74 Years / Here also lieth the Body of / Iane the wife of Will Lucas / who died February the 29 / 1728 aged 82 Years / Here also lieth the Body of / William Lucas Yeoman / Son of the above said Willi / am Lucas and Iane his Wife / who departed this life the / 11 day of August 1746.*

2. (Immediately W. of No. 1.) Grey slab with roll-moulded edges. *Length* 79 ins.; *breadth* 39 ins. *Inscription: Here lieth the Body of / OLIVER JONES / the second Son of ROBERT JONES / of FONMON Castle / in the County of GLAMORGAN Esq<sup>r</sup>. / Deceased, by MARY his Wife / the Daughter of S<sup>r</sup>. HUMPHREY EDWIN / of LANVIHANGLE in the said County K<sup>t</sup>. / He Departed this life / the 28<sup>th</sup>. of August 1736 / in the 29<sup>th</sup>. Year of his Age.*

3. (Immediately S. of No. 2.) Grey slab with roll-moulded edges. *Length* 88 ins.; *breadth* 42 ins. *Inscription: Here lieth the Body of / ELIZABETH JONES / Second Daughter of ROBERT JONES / of FONMON Castle in y<sup>e</sup> County of / GLAMORGAN Esq<sup>r</sup>. deceased, / by MARY his Wife / the Daughter of S<sup>r</sup>. HUMPHREY EDWIN / of LANVIHANGLE in the said County K<sup>t</sup>. / She Departed this Life / the 14<sup>th</sup>. of October 1737. / in the 29<sup>th</sup>. Year of her Age. / Here Also lie the Remains / of MARY JONES, who after / a whole Life spent in the steady Practise / of every Christian Vertue, was translated / from this World to a Better, Dec<sup>r</sup>: the 20<sup>th</sup>: 1756. / In the 75<sup>th</sup>: Year of her Age. / She was Daughter of / S<sup>r</sup>: HUMPHREY EDWIN K<sup>t</sup>: and Relict of / ROBERT JONES of FONMON CASTLE / in the County of GLAMORGAN Esq<sup>r</sup>: / by whom she had Five Children Viz<sup>t</sup>: / ROBERT, OLIVER, MARY, ELIZABETH / and ANN, who are all Dead except / MARY JONES who Survives her, / and Justly Laments the loss / of the most Pious and Affectionate Parent.*

Manning and Bray (II—642) state that Nos. 2 and 3 were together enclosed in iron railings.

4. (Eight paces SE. of baptistry.) Portland headstone, the scrolled top containing a bas-relief composition of a full-face skull surmounted by a small flower and partly obscuring two bones, a trumpet and a coffin crossed behind it, flanked on the left by a pick and on the right by a trumpet (see Plate d). *Height* 38 ins.; *breadth* 24 ins.; *thickness* 3 ins. *Inscription: In Memory of / RICHARD PETERS / Jun<sup>r</sup>, who died y<sup>e</sup> / 29<sup>th</sup>: of September / 1743: aged .36. Year.*

### Monuments of special interest later than 1750

5. (Seven paces S. of S. porch.) Portland chest-tomb, the sides panelled and decorated with delicate bands of ribbing. To Elizabeth wife of Thomas Charrington of Headley, died 22 October 1789 aged 39, and family.

6. (Six paces S. of baptistry.) Plain head- and footstone of pink stone, linked by a brick bodystone. To John Bridges, died 5 August 1818 aged 54.

“Ah few and full of sorrow are the days  
Of miserable man his life decays  
He like an empty shadow glides away  
And all his life is but a winter's day.”

7. (Thirteen paces S. of Chancel.) Portland chest-tomb with panelled sides, decorated with simple recessed “key-pattern” motifs. To Andrew Strahan Esq., late of this parish and of the City of London, died 25 August 1831 aged 83.

Near the SE. corner of the churchyard are a series of four wooden leaping-boards of normal type, the end-posts of rectangular section surmounted by moulded finials, and with a moulded rail running along the top of the main plank, whose under-edge is cut to a simple pattern. The inscriptions are to: (i) Frederick son of Mary and Isaac Stevens, died 21 March 1856 aged 27, and Mary Stevens, died 25 February 1863 aged 68 (painted in black on a white ground); (ii) Thomas Page, died 7 February 1870 aged 66 (incised); (iii) Elizabeth Page, died 3 October 1881 aged 78; (iv) Phebe Page, died 22 May 1884 aged 46. The broken remains of another with incised inscription to Mary Sanders, died 22 May 1846 aged 80, lie against the E. wall of the Church.

## THE SHERSON FAMILY OF FETCHAM

[continued]

By DR. A. D. COX

### Robert (II) at Madras

Dr. Sherson's first grandchild was born on 7th July 1796. She was christened Anna, and was to be Abraham and Maria Sherson's only child.<sup>2121</sup> In Madras Robert (II) had begun to rise rapidly through the hierarchy of civil servants. In this year 1796 he was appointed Assistant to the Sea Customer.<sup>122 123</sup> He had at least two contacts in Madras on his arrival. There was Francis Aiskell, son of the British consul at Malaga. He had entered the Indian Army in 1779 two years after Robert's (II) birth. In 1796 he was appointed a Captain. The other contact was Francis Kirkpatrick Aiskell son of Captain Aiskell, who joined the Indian Army at Madras about the time that Robert (II) arrived there.<sup>39 79</sup>

In 1710 a soldier called John Morgan had landed in India. As a result of his bravery in action he rose from the ranks and became a distinguished officer in the Madras forces. His nine children and their descendants permeated every branch of the Civil and Military



CATHERINE SHERSON, née Taylor  
*by George Chinnery*  
*Victoria & Albert Museum, Crown Copyright*

Establishment at Madras.<sup>124 125</sup> In later generations the family produced a distinguished mathematician, an eminent surgeon and the artist and author William Friend de Morgan.<sup>45</sup> Whether by accident or design young Robert Sherson (II) married into this remarkable family network on 22nd May 1798.<sup>27 125</sup> His bride was Catherine, only daughter of Captain John Taylor and Catherine Maitland. The mothers of both Catherine's parents were daughters of John Morgan—Captain John De Morgan as he was later known. Catherine's father had died in 1789 and a year later her mother remarried to Benjamin Roebuck, who was Civil and Military Paymaster General and a highly respected member of Madras Society.<sup>45 124 125</sup>

The first child of Robert (II) and Catherine Sherson was born in February 1799 and baptised Mary Ann Catherine. The news took 5 or 6 months to reach England.<sup>2 126</sup> The following year the young family returned to England and stayed at Fetcham where a second child Robert (III) was born three days after Christmas.<sup>2 121</sup> It must have been a source of delight to Dr. Sherson (I) that his first male grandchild was born in England, probably at Bridge House.

### Bridge House, Fetcham

The date of Dr. Sherson's (I) house is uncertain but changes in the Land Tax assessment suggest that it was built, radically altered or added to in 1787–8.<sup>85</sup> Across the road was a house owned by Captain Wade. In 1780 this house was known as Bridge House but changed its name to Fetcham Grove in 1785.<sup>85</sup> By 1841,<sup>127</sup> and probably within two years of Dr. Sherson's death in 1821<sup>128 129\*</sup> the names of the houses had again reversed so that Sherson's, the larger eastern house took the name Fetcham Grove, and Wade's the smaller, western house was named Bridge House. Brayley however still called Dr. Sherson's house Bridge House in 1850.<sup>1</sup> Captain Wade had a large house in Leatherhead so it seems unlikely that he ever lived opposite Dr. Sherson.<sup>130</sup> But between 1795 and his death in 1810 there are only two years in which a tenant is recorded in the Land Tax as occupying Wade's house.<sup>85</sup> For convenience Dr. Sherson's house has been referred to as Bridge House.

The activities of the Shersons at Fetcham have received notice in earlier volumes of the *Proceedings*.<sup>84 193 194</sup> Dr. Sherson may have commissioned the 1791 tithe map. Mr. Lewarne's article states that the sale of the advowson occurred at Christie's on 29th May 1788. The Land Tax records confirm that Dr. Sherson became the owner of the Parsonage and Bridge House in 1788. Nevertheless deeds at Surrey Record Office suggest the advowson was not purchased from Sir George Warren until 1791 and that the legal transactions were not completed until 12th June 1792.<sup>87 89</sup>

The story of the Enclosure of 1813 has also been told.<sup>193</sup> It was initiated at a meeting on 13th July 1803 at which both Dr. Sherson and the Rector, his son were present. In 1791 Dr. Sherson personally owned about 11 acres including his house and garden, a meadow behind the garden, and an orchard and two meadows behind Captain Wade's house, one of which was called Chapel Mead.<sup>131</sup> The enclosure award enabled him to acquire a freehold cottage and about 5½ acres of adjoining land on the common. This was close to the Cobham Road south of Monks Green Farm. Dr. Sherson also leased another four acres near this cottage and then let the whole of this freehold and leasehold property to Henry Ellis who ran the mill.<sup>81 196</sup> The Rector took the opportunity afforded by the enclosure to rationalise the lands associated with the Rectory and advowson.<sup>133 135 136 137 138</sup> However, in 1802 he had found it necessary to mortgage to his father the 16 acres of meadow by the parsonage called Ballands for £500.<sup>132</sup> In order to raise a further £1200, the mortgage was extended in 1807 to include the advowson, and two other mortgagees joined his father.<sup>134</sup> When the Rector and the settlement trustees came to sell the advowson in August 1818, Abraham Sherson first obtained a release from these mortgages.<sup>132</sup> The price for the advowson; the parsonage house, Ballands and the Glebe lands was £13,650.<sup>197</sup>

\*Contrary evidence.

Although Dr. Sherson does not appear to have sold his house in Great Ormond Street until 1809 or thereabouts,<sup>86</sup> he was probably not often in London after 1805.<sup>7 16 193</sup> In that year his daughter-in-law Catherine was again home from India. She gave birth to a second son at Fetcham on 22nd May.<sup>121</sup> He was baptised Alexander Nowell Sherson in August but died in 1808 following a fall from a window in Half Moon Street opposite Green Park in London. Since her previous visit to Fetcham, Catherine had been delivered of two daughters in Madras: Zipporah in 1802 and Georgina in 1804.<sup>27</sup>



ROBERT SHERSON II

*Victoria & Albert Museum, Crown Copyright*

### **Robert's (II) further Career at Madras**

When he arrived back in Madras in September 1801 Robert (II) had been appointed Deputy Collector of Government Customs.<sup>123</sup> The next year he was selected to fill an additional new and important office denominated, Reporter of External Commerce.<sup>139</sup> Although he was not paid for his work in this capacity he was so successful that he earned the praise of Lord Clive, who recommended that he should receive a salary and an extra commission from his work as Deputy Collector of Customs. This remuneration was confirmed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company in London. Mr. Dick, a member of the Board of Trade and of the Governor's Council at Madras unsuccessfully objected to the size of the salary.<sup>123 139</sup> This is one of the first indications that there were those in Madras who were antagonistic to Robert Sherson (II) and perhaps jealous of his

success.<sup>140</sup> In 1803 Mr. Cook was appointed his assistant as Reporter of External Commerce. In subsequent years the Reporter of External Commerce received further commendations from the Court of Directors for his good work. In 1807 Robert (II) was appointed Joint Assay Master of the Mint with his step-father-in-law Benjamin Roebuck. Roebuck had built the mint at Madras and been Assay Master for 15 years.<sup>123,124</sup> Robert Sherson's (II) successful career was despite a severe illness in October 1802 which confined him to bed for two months. He apparently convalesced for the next 15 months travelling in Bengal and also the Madras Presidency.<sup>141</sup>

### The Storm at Madras

However, disaster soon overtook the young Robert (II). In April 1807 he was in charge of a very large store of rice which was going to be used to relieve the starving populace. On the 10th December there was a hurricane which damaged some of the warehouses and a quantity of rice was lost. Mr. Dick who was on the Grain Committee accused Sherson (II) of exaggerating the loss and claimed that there was evidence of fraud in the accounts which he had expropriated. Dick was aided by Sherson's (II) assistant Cook, and the various actions of this pair of men suggest that Dick was motivated by malice and Cook by a desire to preempt Sherson's (II) office, which he did. On 10th February 1808 Robert Sherson (II) was suspended by the Government at Madras and on the advice of the Attorney General there, proceedings were instituted against him.<sup>142,143</sup>

The whole affair excited considerable interest in Madras, partly because Sherson (II) had been previously thought to be of excellent character.<sup>142</sup> But there were additional reasons. In December 1807, the month of the storm Sir George Barlow arrived in Madras as the new Governor.<sup>45</sup> He had just been superseded as Governor General of India by Lord Minto. Barlow's unpleasant manners rapidly created enemies, and his suspension of the young Sherson (II) was one of the first actions in a succession of events which led to Barlow's recall in 1812. At the time of the fracas Robert Sherson (II) was one the leading civil servants, and he was backed by several other respected Company servants including William Petrie, a member of the Governor's Council, and Cecil Smith, the Accountant General.<sup>123 143 139</sup> Perhaps as a consequence of Robert's (II) suspension Barlow soon after quarrelled with Benjamin Roebuck, whom he punished by ignominiously despatching him to an inferior office in the Northern Circars.<sup>124 144</sup> Sherson (II) stayed at Madras awaiting legal proceedings but in October 1808 obtained a surgeon's certificate which allowed him to return to England because of ill health.<sup>142</sup> Perhaps it was because of the subsequent turmoil at Madras under Barlow that Robert's (II) case was not heard in the Supreme Court there till six years later.

Benjamin Roebuck died in August 1809 not long after his removal from Madras, and a long and emotional obituary later appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine.<sup>124 145</sup> It's tempting to think it was submitted by Robert Sherson (II) since it was both eulogistic of Roebuck and embittered about the treatment he had received "which with rapid steps took him to his grave". Sherson's (II) friends presented his case both in England and India, and he was soon joined in England by a large number of Indian Army Officers who had been cashiered for mutinying in response to Sir George Barlow's high-handed reforms.<sup>45 144</sup> One of these officers was probably Francis Kirkpatrick Aiskell.<sup>79</sup>

These events must have been a great blow to the ageing Dr. Sherson. Apart from the disgrace of his son, he now had to support him and his family. There was also the prospect that Robert (II) might have to pay for the grain he was supposed to have dishonestly sold. There were two further granddaughters, Caroline and Catherine Aurora born in 1810 and 1812 but not at Fetcham.\* But it seems unlikely that Dr. Sherson and his son Robert (II) were temporarily estranged because it would have been hard for Robert (II) to sustain himself for seven years without his father's support.

\*(Robert (II) was living at 42 Devonshire St., Portland Place, in 1811.<sup>146</sup>)

## Restitution of Robert (II)

When Robert Sherson's (II) case ultimately came before the Supreme Court in Madras the prosecution was led by the new Advocate General Sir Samuel Toller and Sherson (II) was defended by Mr. Compton himself later Advocate General at Madras.<sup>45 142</sup> The Chief Justice was Sir Thomas Strange—a very able lawyer;<sup>45</sup> his partners on the bench were Mr. Justice MacNaghten<sup>44</sup> and Mr. Justice Newbolt. After ten days, the three judges were unanimous in acquitting Robert Sherson (II). Before the judgement the Advocate General apologised for his witness Mr. Cook's rancour against Sherson (II), and he was compelled to defend him against implied perjury. Mr. Justice MacNaghten was particularly indignant in his dismissal of the bill. The Government at Madras then sent a report to the Court of Directors expressing their pleasure at Sherson's (II) acquittal.<sup>142 147</sup>

On 6th March 1815 Robert's (II) suspension was removed and several pamphlets appeared stating his case, his sufferings, and his claims to compensation.<sup>141 148</sup> He was at this time living at Clarges Street. His opponents also indulged in pamphleteering. A General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock took place at India House in Leadenhall Street on Friday, 28th April 1815, to consider Robert's case.<sup>149 150</sup> So much heat was generated that the proceedings had to be adjourned to the following Friday, 5th May. The vast majority of the speakers were strongly in Sherson's (II) favour. His old enemy Mr. Dick was not able to speak because of the noise and his attempted amendment was immediately overruled. The motion in favour of compensation for Sherson (II) came from the Chairman of the Court of Directors Mr. Charles Grant,<sup>45</sup> and it was seconded by the Deputy Chairman. Many distinguished men spoke in support. The banker Kinnaird<sup>45</sup> considered that "in the history of civilised Society a more iniquitous and continued persecution" did not "live on record". And Randle Jackson<sup>45</sup> the Parliamentary Counsel of the Company thought that Mr. Sherson (II) was justly entitled to comforts and affluence after twenty-two years service. The General Court finally overwhelmingly confirmed a resolution of the Court of Directors presenting Robert Sherson (II) with 20,000 pagodas as compensation. Robert (II) had had the proceedings taken down in shorthand and promptly had the account published.<sup>149 150</sup>

His mother who had lived to see Robert's (II) exculpation died within a few days on 11th May and was buried at Fetcham.<sup>2 69 151</sup> As if in celebration of Robert's (II) vindication his wife gave birth to their last child at Clarges Street on 2nd February 1816.<sup>152</sup> He was again christened Alexander Nowell Sherson. Robert (II) was back in India in May 1816 and was immediately appointed Third Member of the Board of Trade at Madras, where he bought a large house.<sup>123 153</sup> In 1819 he was Postmaster General and in 1821 Treasurer and Secretary to the Government Bank. This period was not entirely without difficulties because in 1822 the Governor removed him from the Mint Committee.<sup>154</sup> In 1824 Robert Sherson (II) was back in England never to return to India.<sup>123</sup>

## Fifth Marriage and Death

In the meantime his widowed father married for the fifth time. On 22nd July 1816, aged 80, he was wedded to Anne the unmarried daughter of Richard Fisher of Reading.<sup>121 152</sup> Anne Fisher was clearly a much younger woman. She did not die till 1862.<sup>155</sup> It was by no means Dr. Sherson's shortest marriage but he died less than five years later on 6th January 1821, and was buried at Fetcham in the Church on the 13th.<sup>69 121 156</sup> Before his death he heard of the marriage at Madras on 11th June 1818 of his granddaughter Mary Ann Catherine Sherson to a young cornet in the 22 Light Dragoons called Edward St. John Mildmay, sixth son of Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay third Baronet.<sup>7 44 157</sup>

Doctor Sherson's (I) will gives some idea of his friends and acquaintance.<sup>81</sup> There were mourning rings for Mrs. Braddyll of Hampton Court Green and Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King of Arms.<sup>45</sup> A witness was James Bryant Burridge a surgeon at Leatherhead who had



witnessed Dr. Sherson's signature on a deed nearly 20 years earlier.<sup>88 132</sup> Two good friends, John Blades esq. and Stephen Groombridge esq. were appointed executors, and given £40 each. John Blades, glass-manufacturer of 5 Ludgate Hill, would have been a neighbour at Blackfriars.<sup>158</sup> Stephen Groombridge<sup>45</sup> was a successful City West Indian Merchant with a great interest in astronomy and music. He had built an observatory at his house at Goudhurst but after 1802 lived at Blackheath. He was one of the founders of the Astronomical Society. In a codicil Dr. Sherson (I) later discharged Groombridge from his duties as an executor. James MacGuire who had served Robert Sherson (I) at Fetcham since 1792<sup>88</sup> was given clothes, and the housekeeper Sarah Smith a £22 annuity. Dr. Sherson (I) inscribed his books with the names of those whom he wished to have them. In a codicil Lt. Col. Thoys, who had been captured at Waterloo, was excused his debts.

A principal legatee was Dr. Sherson's (I) grandson Robert (III) now at Winchester College and shortly to go up to Oxford.<sup>98 100</sup> Since his father was in India the young Robert (III) may have spent his holidays at Fetcham with his grandfather. Robert (III) was an executor with John Blades and was given £200, and all his grandfather's pictures, prints and enamels including one by Bone of the Doctor himself.<sup>7</sup> At the age of 21 Robert (III) was to get £2000. In addition the cottage on the common with its associated land was to be his. The late Rector Abraham Sherson had £1000, all the Doctor's books on Divinity, his gold watch and key, and a Spanish marble table. Abraham was financially well-established and had only one child Anna who received £500. The executors were to act as trustees for a fund to pay Dr. Sherson's (I) young widow a £250 annuity. She could also choose china from his house, and was to have the pearls from the Mahogany Chest in the Bow Window Room and all his greenhouse plants—an indication of the Doctor's botanical interest. His son Robert (II) of the Civil Service at Madras has a life interest in the Doctor's other Fetcham property—Bridge House and the associated land. He was also residuary legatee. No doubt the greater provision for the second son reflected his greater need, perhaps as a result of his prolonged suspension from the East India Company. The Doctor's grandson Alexander Nowell Sherson was to be next in line for the property of his brother when Robert (III) died. If Robert (II) of Madras died then the residue was to be divided amongst his children.

Doctor Sherson's (I) will was witnessed on 1st October 1819 at Bridge House. His third codicil recognised the marriage of his grandchild. He gave £50 for mourning to his granddaughter Mary Ann Sherson now Mary Ann Mildmay. Sadly, although Edward St. John Mildmay and Mary Ann had children their marriage ended in divorce some ten years later.<sup>7 44</sup>

### **Death of the Rev. Abraham Sherson**

What happened to the Sherson's connection with Fetcham? We have seen that the Rector Abraham Sherson had sold out in 1818.<sup>197</sup> He retired to Buntingford in Hertfordshire where a distant Sherson relative had been Master of the School half a century earlier.<sup>2 97</sup><sup>159 160 161</sup> Four years after his father he died.<sup>162</sup> A touching detail in his will was a bequest of a horse each to his nephews John Donnithorne Taylor and Robert Sherson (III), who had just graduated at Oxford.<sup>105</sup> They were to toss for first choice because Abraham did not wish to give either a preference. The principal legatees were his wife and daughter. His widow lived at Dawlish and died on a visit to Cheltenham in 1844,<sup>163 164</sup> and his daughter remained unmarried till her death in London in 1869.<sup>165</sup>

### **Robert II and Fetcham**

As we have seen Robert (II) came home from Madras in 1824. It seems possible that he or his son Robert (III) lived at least part of the time at Fetcham until 1828.<sup>85 166</sup> Redecoration of Bridge House appears to have occurred soon after the Doctor's death in 1821.<sup>167</sup>

About 1827 Robert (II) acquired the house across the road which had belonged to Captain Wade. He bought it from John Shearman, presumably a relative of Wade's son-in-law James Shearman, and took over the tenant William Chippendale esq.<sup>85</sup> However, in 1829 we find that Robert (II) had leased both houses to Thomas Clagett and was himself living in London at 23 Nottingham Place, Marylebone, where he resided till his death in 1842.<sup>129 168 169 170</sup> The 1841 census calls the western, smaller house Bridge House and the eastern larger one Fetcham Grove.<sup>127</sup> Thomas Clagett was a "Producer Broker".<sup>171</sup>

The youngest Robert Sherson (III) having taken his B.A. became curate at Peppard in Oxfordshire and then in 1830 was instituted Rector of Yaverland, Isle of Wight.<sup>98 105 172 173 198</sup> Robert (II) the father died while visiting the Rev. Robert (III) at Yaverland.<sup>174</sup> His will mentioned<sup>169</sup> that the position of his estate only enabled him to make bequests to his children Catherine Aurora and Alexander Nowell Sherson. He had otherwise provided for his other children, who had "no less claim on his affection", and who were all incidentally married. Catherine Aurora married soon after his death.<sup>7 174 175 199</sup> Robert Sherson's (II) wife had means of her own acquired after the death of her mother Catherine Roebuck at Bath five years earlier.<sup>176 177</sup>

### **Robert III; the last connection with Fetcham**

The Rector of Yaverland duly took over the ownership of the two Fetcham Houses and cottage.<sup>178</sup> Some of the land at the back of the smaller house, now called Bridge House, was sold to J. Barnard Hankey and Edward Clark in 1862. This smaller house and further land were sold in 1866 to the London Brighton and South Coast Railway.<sup>179 180 181</sup> The Rev. Robert Sherson (III) had a son and a daughter but the son John was accidentally drowned off the Isle of Wight in 1855 aged 16.<sup>7 182</sup> The daughter married G. W. Oliver, the youngest son of Sir Robert Oliver, lately C. in C. Indian Navy.<sup>7 183</sup> Because Robert (III) lacked male heirs, his cousin Anna, daughter of Abraham, only left him a life interest in her estate when she died on 26th June 1869.<sup>165</sup> After Robert's (III) death Alexander Nowell Sherson was to inherit and she specifically gave him a portrait of their mutual grandfather Dr. Sherson (I).

The Rev. Robert Sherson (III) died on 21st August two months after his cousin Anna<sup>184</sup> and it seems probable that the Sherson family's connection with Fetcham ceased at this time. Dr. Sherson's (I) old house, now Fetcham Grove, was occupied in 1871 by a wine merchant Ernest Secretan<sup>185</sup> and by 1882 it was owned by Baron De Teissier.<sup>186 187 188 195</sup> The Doctor's widow died in 1862 and her will gives no indication that she retained any connection with her late husband's family.<sup>155</sup>

The male descendants of Dr. Robert Sherson (I) were continued in the issue of Alexander Nowell Sherson his youngest grandchild. He was commissioned in the Seaforth Highlanders and in 1854 married Lady Anne Maria Townsend daughter of the fourth Marquis Townsend. They had four sons and a daughter.<sup>190</sup> The eldest son died in childhood. The next son Erroll Sherson wrote several books including one on the London Theatre.<sup>191</sup> Today two granddaughters of Alexander Nowell Sherson are the only descendants of Dr. Sherson who still bear the family name.<sup>192</sup>

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I have received invaluable help from many quarters. Several archivists and the staff of numerous libraries have given assistance. I should like to mention particularly my debt to Miss A. L. Sherson for her friendly response to my inquiries and for the loan of manuscripts. Mr. J. G. W. Lewarne has given me encouragement and the benefit of his extensive knowledge of Fetcham history. At the Surrey Record Office Miss Gollancz and her staff gave considerable help in extracting data. Much would have been impossible without the Records from the College of Arms for which I am indebted to Mr. D. H. B. Chesshyre, Rouge Croix Pursuivant.

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153. Vestiges of Old Madras. H. D. Love.
154. India Office Records. 0/6/17: 0/6/18: 0/6/8.
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158. London Directory 1792 Livery of London.
159. Will: William Sherson PCC May 1742.
160. Will: Jane Sherson 1742 Essex Record Office.
161. Will: Abraham Kirkpatrick Sherson PCC St. Albans 344.
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## THE AGRICULTURAL RETURNS FOR COPTHORNE HUNDRED IN 1801

By R. A. LEVER

AT THE END of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries a succession of poor harvests, particularly in 1799, led the Government to appreciate the need for data on the land under certain main crops. Although certain particulars had been obtained in 1793 and subsequently, these figures were less precise than those compiled in 1801 which form the subject of this article. As the whole country had to be covered, it was decided to work through the incumbents who would obtain the figures required from the farmers in their own parishes.

Accordingly, printed forms were prepared listing eight main crops, the details of which were to be returned during the autumn to Whitehall.

Originally the writer aimed at confining the recording only to Ashtead but it seemed likely that details from adjacent parishes—which had to be handled—could well prove interesting to members of the Society. Unfortunately, the returns for Leatherhead are missing from the bundle but Effingham has been included as the relevant data are not given in the History of Effingham published last year.

As a result of these figures originating from the unusual circumstances explained above, we are thus given some interesting data on local agriculture which did not become available again until over sixty years later with the annual crop figures of 1866.

Crop	Ashtead	Fetcham	Gt. Bookham	Little Bookham	Effingham
	(Figures in acres)				
Wheat	396 $\frac{3}{4}$	224	243	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	323
Barley	374 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	212	72	147
Oats	459 $\frac{1}{2}$	145	177	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	211 $\frac{3}{4}$
Potatoes	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peas	288 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	33	21	29 $\frac{3}{4}$
Beans	9	22	—	5	18
Turnips and rape	276 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	162	25	100
Rye	19	—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—

The very variable position of the three main cereals among the parishes will be noted as well as the large amount of land in Ashtead given over to oats, peas and turnips. The

ascending order of cereals for Great Bookham is the descending order for Little Bookham while Fetcham and Effingham have more than twice as much wheat as barley.

Attempts to relate a particular crop to a preponderance of a particular soil type have failed owing to the proportions of clay and chalk soil in each parish being more or less equal—an arrangement we owe to the Saxons who demarcated the parish boundaries.

One somewhat unexpected fact was revealed in going through these papers viz. that farmers who did not choose to supply their acreages to the parson could do so without penalty. When this happened, a nil return was sent with the reason; it seems clear that the absence of a sheet for Leatherhead is due to its loss or misfiling and not to non-compliance by the farmers. Two outstanding defaulters in Surrey were Chiddingfold and Womersley who refused to supply any figures—in our part of Surrey all farmers gave the required information.

Owing to the system of collection being based on the incumbents, the whole operation was technically an ecclesiastical one and so these forms are grouped under the Bishop concerned. Surrey is therefore placed in the same box as Hampshire through both being under the Bishop of Winchester—the see of Guildford had, of course, not then been formed. The Public Record Office reference number is HO 67/24. The forms were signed by the incumbent, that for Ashted being signed by William Carter on 13 October 1801 and sent to Lord Pelham, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, at Whitehall.

It seems only natural to speculate on the accuracy or otherwise of these figures obtained at second hand from farmers many of whom might at least be less than co-operative at heart. In an interesting article by Minchinton\*, to which the reader is referred for details, it was found by examination in 1802 that the figures were so erroneous that they could not be relied upon but since then their value has been reassessed. Many incumbents did in fact feel it necessary to record their own misgivings at the returns they had been given but for all that they give us this glimpse of agriculture at a time which coincides with the first census of population.

\*Minchinton, W.E. 1953. Agricultural returns and the Government during the Napoleonic wars. *Agric. Hist. Rev.* 1, pp. 29-43.

## LEATHERHEAD CHURCH TOWER IN 1844



THIS pen-and-ink sketch of Leatherhead church tower from the west is reproduced from Bodleian MS. Dep. B. 139 by kind permission of the Oxfordshire Architectural and Historical Society. It forms part of a miscellaneous collection of drawings belonging to the O.A. & H.S., and nothing is known of its origins, but it seems very likely that it is the sketch referred to in the following letter addressed to the Secretary of the Society (then called the Oxford Society for the Promotion of Gothic Architecture):<sup>1</sup>

Elm Bank.  
Letherhede.

Aug<sup>t</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1844.

Dear Sir,

There is an opportunity at this moment of doing something in the way of restoration of our Church Tower—but as we have nobody *much* versed in the work, in the immediate neighbourhood, I hope you will excuse my troubling you with a few details regarding it, and asking your opinion, as to what will be the best manner of effecting our wish of renewing it in its older form. The Tower is at present covered with plaister, the contribution at different times of Sundry churchwardens—It is of handsome proportions—of 3 Stages, with battlemented Parapet—low tiled capping—and hexagonal stair-turret at N.E. angle, pierced with 4-foil lights.

Buttresses of 4 sets-off—rectangular—(Much modern work is visible in them)—Long and short quoining at the angles of the buttresses as well as of the tower—discoverable wherever the plaister is peeled off—The walls seem to be of flint—and the quoining of Merstham stone (a firestone)

The Belfry has windows on N.W.S. side—3 lights of *Decorated passing into Perpendicular* with remains of labels—A small 3foil light on the western face—in the 2<sup>nd</sup> stage—and below it on the 1<sup>st</sup> stage a debased modern window beneath which a W. door modernised—

String courses *much* delapidated.

Base and parapet have a trefoiled panelling of flint and Merstham stone—almost wholly concealed by the cumbrous plaister. I send you a sketch of the tower, to assist you in making out the notes, and as the scaffolding for erecting a new clock is now putting up, and opens the hope of removing part of the plaister, I shall feel much obliged if you would give me an early answer—if you think that we shall find throughout a flint surface to be the original exterior—and was originally intended to be exposed which we conjecture from the ornamental portion.

Y<sup>rs</sup> very faithfully

Leopold S. Clarke.

The tower is known to have been covered with stucco in 1775.<sup>2</sup> Nothing seems to have resulted from the plans of 1844, since a photograph of c. 1880 in the Society's archives shows the tower completely covered with rendering and in a very dilapidated condition. The stripping and restoration was finally carried out by Sir Arthur Blomfield in 1895.

W. J. B.

#### NOTES

1. O.A. & H.S. correspondence 199. Transcript in L. & D.L.H.S. archives X 41.
2. See L. & D.L.H.S., *Proceedings*, Vol. 2, No. 9 (1965), p. 275.

# LEATHERHEAD & DISTRICT LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

## ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

	<i>Previous Year 1972 £</i>	<i>Year under report 1973 £</i>
<b>INCOME</b>		
Subscriptions .. .. .	219.50	340.50
Donations from members .. .. .	45.80	19.75
Grant from Surrey County Council .. .. .	25.00	25.00
Grant from Leatherhead U.D.C. .. .. .	50.00	50.00
Lecture Fees donated by members .. .. .	8.50	12.14
Sale of <i>Proceedings</i> , Index, and Surplus books .. .. .	64.35	48.03
Profit on visits and functions .. .. .	—	6.01
Interest from Trustee Savings Bank .. .. .	5.22	6.40
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£418.37	£507.83
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Printing of <i>Proceedings</i> .. .. .	251.00	204.10
Printing of Index to Volume 2 .. .. .	134.00	—
Expenses of Administration of Society .. .. .	63.12	72.62
Subscriptions:		
Surrey Record Office .. .. .	4.00	2.00
British Council for Archaeology .. .. .	4.50	—
Field Studies Council .. .. .	1.00	—
Surrey Archaeological Society .. .. .	—	3.00
Council for Social Service for Surrey .. .. .	—	1.05
Loss on visits and functions .. .. .	8.15	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£465.77	£282.77
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Excess of Income over Expenditure .. .. .	Nil	225.06
Excess of Expenditure over Income .. .. .	47.40	—
Bank Balance at beginning of year .. .. .	457.40	410.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Bank Balance at end of year .. .. .	£410.00	£635.06
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Made up as follows:		
Bank account .. .. .	292.52	511.18
Trustee Savings Bank .. .. .	117.48	123.88
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£410.00	£635.06
	<hr/>	<hr/>

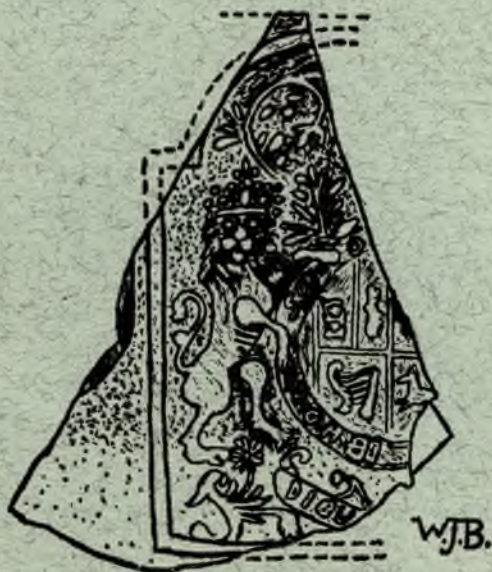
I certify that the above Statement is in accordance with the Books and Records produced to me and is, in my opinion, correct.

A. H. KIRKBY,  
*Honorary Auditor.*

F. A. STOKES,  
*Honorary Treasurer.*

28th February 1974.





**SHERD FROM A BEER MUG**

**Brown-glazed Fulham Ware, c. 1720**

**From the garden of 'Stepping Stones', Woodlands Road, Little Bookham, 1960**

**Perhaps made for 'The King's Arms' Inn, Great Bookham**

*(Actual size)*

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