

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEATHERHEAD & DISTRICT
LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY



VOL. 4 No. 9

1985

241-264

SECRETARIAL NOTES

THE FOLLOWING Visits and Lectures were arranged during 1985:—

January 25th	Illustrated Lecture: "Map-making in England", by Peter Ellis.
February 15th	Illustrated Lecture: "The National Trust", by Laurie Smith, M.B.E.
March 15th	Illustrated Lecture: "The Valley of the Mole", by Doris and Edith Mercer.
April 12th	Illustrated Lecture: "The Story of Queen Elizabeth's Foundation for the Disabled", by David Ellis.
May 18th	All-day visit to the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum and Chichester, organised by Mr and Mrs John Gilbert and led by Dr Derek Renn.
June 8th	Walk round Fetcham, led by John Lewarne and Geoffrey Hayward.
July 13th	Walk round the Chalk Lane area of Epsom, led by Ian West.
July 27th	Visit to Stoke D'Abernon Manor House (Parkside School) led by Laurie Smith, M.B.E.
September 21st	Visit to Horsley Towers led by Gordon Knowles.
September 22nd	Walk for Junior Members led by Ernest Crossland, I.S.O.
October 18th	Dallaway Lecture: "Great Cathedrals of Europe", by Mervyn Blatch.
November 15th	Illustrated Lecture: "The City of London", by Geoffrey Gollin, M.A., C.Eng.
December 13th	Christmas Miscellany. Contributions from members.

No. 8 of Volume 4 of the *Proceedings* was issued during the year

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Held at Wesley House, Leatherhead, on 27th March, 1985

THE REPORT of the Executive Committee and the Accounts for the year 1984 were approved and adopted. The subscription for 1986 will remain at £4. Officers of the Society are shown below and the Accounts for the year 1984 are printed inside the back cover of this issue.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1985/86

President: J. G. W. LEWARNE

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

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

Secretary and Membership Secretary: Miss J. FULLER

Treasurer: H. J. MEARS

Programme Secretary: No appointment made

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

Museum Curator: D. BRUCE

Record Secretary: E. MARSH

Museum Treasurer: J. R. BULL

Sales Secretary: G. HAYWARD

Library Secretary: J. R. GILBERT

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

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

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FRANK BERENGER BENDER, 1904-1985

FRANK BERENGER BENDER

FRANK Bender died on the 21st January, 1985. He spent much of his youth in the older inner Suburbs of London and his holidays at his grandfather's house in Sussex and there he acquired a love of the countryside. When his father, Reginald Berenger Bender decided in 1923 to build a house in Leatherhead to which they moved in 1924, to use Frank's own words his feelings "were comparable to an uncaged wild bird"—he was then aged twenty. At that time he was working for a Bond Street firm of antiquarian booksellers of which firm he became a partner in 1929. He worked assiduously in his business first in London and later from his home in Leatherhead. He achieved a reputation which enabled him to sell rare books to the great libraries of the World. It gave him particular pleasure when he and his partner gave to the Bodleian Library a copy of the first illustrated book printed in London, a primer or Book of Hours printed by William de Maclinear in 1484.

Frank evolved a philosophy of life that the countryside must be preserved and defended and advanced and that the Divine purpose is that man shall live his earthly life among surroundings which prompt him to a constant consideration of beauty and that it is an Englishman's birthright to travel along fieldpath and downland track through a countryside devoted to its natural purposes.

The development of the immediate post World War I years brought a threat to the local scenery. Large parts of Bookham and Fetcham had been covered by bungalows and small dwellings as had the land on the road from Leatherhead to Ashted. The Ralli family had left Ashted Park, the Hankey family left Fetcham and hardly a large estate was secure excepting Cherkley and Polesden. Frank was determined to save the countryside and in 1929 he and several like minded local people banded together to form the Leatherhead and District Countryside Protection Society whereby he hoped with the help of other Societies to mould public opinion to an awareness of their towns and countryside and so enable the best to be preserved for all time. Some of his achievements were the preservation of Bull Hill Cottage and Sweeney House in Leatherhead; the compilation of a list of buildings of historical or architectural interest in the Administrative District of Leatherhead; and the saving of Thorncroft Manor House from demolition and the likelihood of the estate being developed with small houses—in fact the Urban District Council in 1939 was anticipating an ultimate population approaching 250,000—and the setting up of a *cordon sanitaire* around Leatherhead and its satellite villages to prevent development sprawling over the surrounding countryside. This principle was acknowledged by Sir Patrick Abercrombie in his proposal for the creation of the Metropolitan Green Belt.

In 1946 the Countryside Protection Society gave birth to the Leatherhead and District Local History Society and Frank became the prime mover of both Societies. He made many scholarly contributions to the publications of the History Society in particular pursuant to his researches into the histories of the many great houses in the locality. He was Editor of the Society's publications from 1956 until his death. His scholarship was recognised when he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London which he greatly appreciated. I recall his saying that "it was no mean achievement for a lad who left school at the age of 16". Frank's work in connection with the protection of the Countryside and of significant buildings was further recognised by his co-option to the Records, Historic Buildings and Antiquities Committee of the Surrey County Council on which he served from 1961 until it was disbanded in 1974.

Frank was a shy, unassuming man, possessing the courtliness of another age, painfully modest, always decrying his own achievements and lauding those of others. He was twice married, his first wife dying tragically after one year of marriage. He is survived by his second wife, two sons, a daughter and eight grandchildren.

The good he has done will live long after him. He will be missed.

STEPHEN FORTESCUE

TEN ASHTEAD ESTATES, 1638-1838

By G. J. GOLLIN, M.A., C.Eng. and R. A. LEVER, E.D., B.Sc., F.L.S.

FROM before the Conquest the system of administration was based on the division of the kingdom into shires, the shires into hundreds and the hundreds into parishes. Within the parishes were the manors, the lords of which owed fealty and service to the monarch, and in turn required fealty and service from their tenants. These were divided into freeholders and copyholders, each paying rent to the manor, either in cash or service. In addition were the tenants of demesne lands.

The freehold and copyhold tenants lodged copies of their wills with the lord of the manor through his administrative body, the court baron. This consisted of the lord of the manor, his steward, the homage of some twelve tenants, of whom the two senior were the bailiffs. The meetings of the court baron were usually held quarterly and entries were made on the court roll. Up to the end of the seventeenth century, except during the Commonwealth, these were in dog-Latin of legal usage and from then on in English.

Permission for changes in ownership of land was granted by the lord, with the court deciding on the fine and heriot, in theory the best beast, due to the lord on the death of a tenant. The court roll recorded the name of the vendor, the tenants and purchaser—often mentioning the date on which the outgoing tenant had acquired his tenancy. A curious feature of many such changes in tenancy is that the vendor has to pay a capital sum to the purchaser. The reason for this apparent anomaly is that many of the properties changing hands were already mortgaged and it was this debt that the vendor had to settle.

On the purchase of a copyhold estate, the purchaser was given a copy of the entry on the court roll, hence the term copy-holder. Unlike the freeholder, who could leave his estate to the person of his choice, the copyholder had to pass his tenancy in accordance to the manorial rules, which in the case of Ashtead, as in most of Surrey, was to the youngest son—if such existed (Borough English). Should the heir be an infant (i.e. under twenty-one) one or two guardians were appointed by the court.

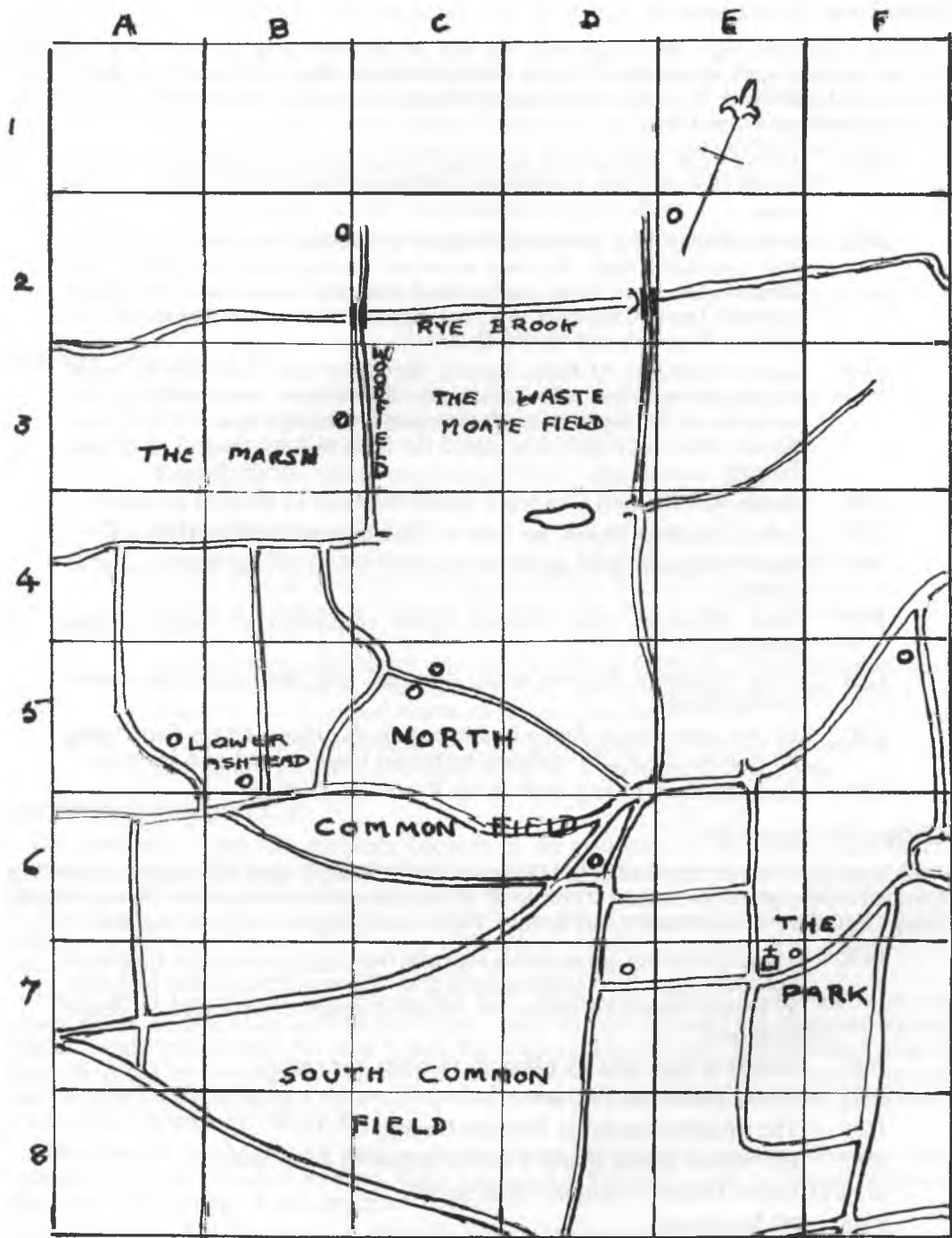
The greater part of this paper is derived from the records of Ashtead court baron from 1730 to 1789, which provide a continuing account of these ten estates. These include not only enclosures but also a collection of strips in the North and South (sometimes called the West) common fields of Ashtead.

The records show that an ever increasing proportion of the manor as being concentrated into fewer hands. This was accelerated when in 1789 Richard Baget, (later Howard) bought the manor for his bride Frances Howard, the daughter of Viscountess Andover and granddaughter of Henry Bowes-Howard, Earl of Berkshire (1685-1757).

Of the 2,441 acres in the parish, 97 was woodland, 481 common land or waste. During the period covered by this paper, the cultivated land was 1,873 acres consisting of 767 acres of demesne land, freehold 393 acres and copyhold 701 acres. The proceedings of the court baron rarely mention freehold property and make no reference to the tenants of demesne land. Hence this paper describes ten estates of 279 acres representing about 15% of the cultivated land.

In addition to the court baron records, other sources used were the rent rolls for 1681, 1691, 1703/10 and 1748, the land tax schedules from 1780 to 1832 and the schedules for the Wyburd survey of 1802 and the 1839 Tithes Apportionment.

The authors are indebted to the late Lord Barnby, who, very kindly allowed them to examine the very extensive series of manorial records before he presented them to the Surrey Record Office.



LOCATION PLAN OF THE ASHTEAD ESTATES

Dykes Farm (*Plan Square B2*)

Some confusion may arise regarding the title of this extensive farm situated near the Marsh and the now demolished Dukes Hall nearby on the north-east boundary of the Waste or Moate Field. This farm, which later became a component of New Purchase Farm, is now known as Caen Farm.

- 1638 In the 1656 schedule of Lawrence's map this area north of the Rye Brook is mostly the possession of William Ottway. It includes some 46 acres.
- 1728 John Richardson, gent. of the Tower of London who was admitted to this copyhold died. His two sons and a daughter died during his lifetime. His sister, who predeceased him, left seven sons. This sister married James Chapman of East Grinstead. The estate was left for life to John Richardson's widow Esther.
- 1749 James Chapman of Ifield, Sussex, the eldest son of the above James Chapman and his wife Sarah, *née* Richardson, was admitted. He immediately let the farm to his youngest brother Richard of Withyham, Sussex. Two days later they leased the farm to John Ireland of Horley, Surrey.
- 1762 James and Richard Chapman leased the farm to Richard Ireland.
- 1775 John Chapman leased the farm to Thomas and William Holman.
- 1779 John Chapman mortgaged the farm for £34 to George Rutter, gent. of Epsom.
- 1782 John Chapman died. George Rutter confirmed as tenant of this copyhold.
- 1789 John Chapman, the son of the deceased, sold the farm to the tenant George Rutter.
- 1797 By this time George Rutter had three parcels of land, Dykes Farm being let to John Chitty. In addition he rented Onslow land and Gittings.
- 1798 Richard Howard acquired Dykes Farm and Gittings.

Gittings (*Plan Square B3*)

This property lies on the west of the Waste or Moate Field. It once belonged to Augustine Otway. In the eighteenth century it consisted of five components; Hansford's Lower House, Long Croft Five Acres, Gittings and Semers Three Acres and an one acre meadow.

- 1638 These properties come under separate ownership and in the Lawrence Schedule there is no mention of Gittings. Hansford house then belonged to Henry Hansford while the adjacent property belonged to Roger Hamond.
- 1681 Hansford was held by Elkanah Downes, the rector.
- 1691 Henry Stone was the owner.
- 1695 The property passed to Thomas Dendy.
- 1707 His widow owned it and it was occupied by John Stone.
- 1710/13 James Dendy—occupier John Stone.
- 1748 Widow Stone.

It would seem that although this house, which is so frequently mentioned in Ashted records, passed through the hands of several owners, the land which later became

associated with it belonged in the early eighteenth century to John Otway and his wife Rebecca.

- 1748 The estate of John and Rebecca Otway was split, the south part going to Thomas Beckford while the north part, consisting of Hansford Lower House, parcels of land called Gittings, Long Croft Five Acres, Semers Grove Three Acres and a meadow of one acres going to Jeffrey Richbell.
- 1765 Jeffrey Richbell surrendered his estate to Thomas Baismore, farmer.
- 1772 Thomas Baismore sold the property to John Gray.
- 1785 George Rutter, for long the tenant, eventually became the owner of this estate.
- 1797 George Rutter sold his estate to Richard Howard, who had become the owner of the manor in 1787.

Mitchells (*Plan Square B5*)

- 1638 This house (spelt Meechells in the Lawrence Schedule) was part of the forty acre enclosure estate of Edward Otway.
- 1681 and 1695 Rent Rolls the owner was James Otway, who died in 1697.
- 1699 John Otway was admitted.
- 1741 John and Rebecca Otway surrendered Mitchells and enclosure nine acres plus four acres West Closes and forty-three acres in the Common Fields of Stagleys to Thomas Beckford. The tenant was William King.
- 1757 On the death of Thomas Beckford, the estate passed to his Jamaican cousin Francis Beckford, who died in 1768, leaving the property to his eldest son Thomas. He died in 1781, when Mitchells and the land passed to his youngest brother Francis Love Beckford.
- 1788 Beckford's land, occupied by William King, passed into the possession of Richard Howard, who purchased the manor the previous year.

Northlands (*Plan Square C5*)

On Lawrence's map this property consists of an enclosure of five and a half acres, including a house. The large field stretches from, on the north, the footpath which goes from the bend in Skinner's Lane to West Hill, down to Ottway's Lane on the south. It belonged to Thomas Mathews and was copyhold. In 1661 the property was given to his daughter Anne who married Robert Waterer. The history of the Waterer holding, together with a plan of the estate, are given in these *Proceedings* (Vol. 2, No. 2 (1958)).

The Waterer family held this estate until 1777 when Mary Waterer inherited it on the death of her mother Mary, née Mellish. Soon after this the property was acquired by the Symes family who owned the malt house Merryals in what is now Agate's Lane. Joseph Syms died in 1788 leaving his estate to his widow Anne, who died in 1789. Her son Joseph was born in 1786 and being a minor, his property was put into the hands of two guardians, Christopher Raven and Henry Blades.

When Joseph Symes came of age, he shortly afterwards began to dispose of some of his property. He sold his land between Agate's Lane and Skinner's Lane to farmer William King, the son of James King, grocer of Dorking.

Joseph Symes married twice, his first wife, whom he married in 1834, was a widow, Maria Holiday. His second wife, whom he married in 1855, was Dorcas Wale, sister of Henry Wale the farmer of Woodfield farm. Joseph died in 1868.

In 1802 the house of the former Waterer estate was still on the south side of the footpath running from Skinner's Lane to the Street. Early in the nineteenth century the house was leased to Rev. William Carter as apparently by then the old parsonage house at the corner of Skinner's and Ottway's Lane had become too decrepit.

In most of the nineteenth century the Syms did not live in Ashtead. Just before 1838 the old Northlands house, which was on the site of Ashtead squash courts, was demolished and a new house erected. This still exists and is divided into two properties known as Northlands.

Owtons or Outons (*Plan Square D7*)

In 1638, Chalk Lane ran westwards from Ashtead church to what is now Crampshaw Lane. At the junction, on the north side, was a plot of about three quarters of an acre with a cottage called Outons. It then belonged to Henry Lucas, who also owned the adjacent house on a two acre site to the north. Lucas also owned thirty-four acres of strips in the Common Fields. Before that, William Hilder, alias Eyles of Essex came to the parish and bought the Ashtead Farm House (so called in modern times), several enclosures, and a cottage on the site of the nineteenth century rectory. In addition to his enclosures, he owned thirty-four acres in the common fields. In 1651 he added to his estate the land of John Goddard, including Penders. On Hilder's death, his only son, also William, inherited the estate. The cottage in "Middle Street", now Dene Road, had an enclosure of twelve acres, where the Deane was eventually.

When William junior died, his wife Hannah took over and shared the estate with Charles King of Cobham, whose son and heir was Erwin King, a butcher of Essex. The estate had been extended to include Outons. The cottage and its thirteen acres were occupied by Adam Mountford, a labourer of Ashtead, while the barn and thirty acres were leased to Thomas Tunnel. This part of the estate was surrendered to Edward Acton. In 1731 Erwin King surrendered thirty acres of land to the Lord of the Manor, Lady Diana Feilding. The following year, Lady Diana was dead and the manor passed to Rt. Hon. Earl of Berkshire, Henry Bowes-Howard, who took possession of the thirty acres occupied by Thomas Tunnel and the thirteen acres and Outons, occupied by Adam Mountford.

In the Court Baron of 21st November, 1732, it was reported that "Erwin King had suffered his customary messuage late in the occupation of Adam Mountford to go to ruin and is in decay". In May 1733 Erwin King surrendered Owtons, in the occupation of Adam Mountford to the Earl of Berkshire.

In 1738 the history of Owtons and that of Adam Mountford separate since John Syms of Ashtead, gardener, died and left two copyhold messuages, first to his wife Frances, *née* Hilder, who died in September 1738, and then to his kinsman Adam Mountford. These tenements were in the occupation of John Roberts, William Peters and Edward Dawney. Adam Mountford did not hold on to his new property for long since in March 1740 he sold his two tenements occupied by Thomas and William Peters, Edward Dawney to a butcher of Leatherhead, Robert Nettlefold. He shortly afterwards went bankrupt and then this property passed to William Constable—a carpenter of Ashtead in 1762.

After Adam Mountford inherited his new property, Outns, still part of manorial estate, was leased to John and Ann Scriven *circa* 1760. He died in 1765 and she remained tenant until her death in 1791, when she is described as a baker. This is possibly the first indication of a bakery being operated in the Crampshaw Lane area.

On the death of Mrs Scriven, the house was occupied by the then steward of the manor, Mr John Richardson. Later, when the new manor house was completed, Mr Richard Howard and his family were able to quit the Hilder house in Farm Lane, which was then taken over by Richardson and thereafter known as Ashtead Farm House. On the Wyburd Schedule of 1802, Owtns is No. 63, a cottage occupied by John Richardson.

In the title of 1839, the cottage was let to Edward Benland and Thomas Chitty. In the manorial auction of 1879, the site is occupied by a pair of thatched cottages fronting Cramphaw Lane—as Lot 15. It was then rented by W. Servier and J. Smith, the local policeman. It fetched £260. The ground immediately adjacent to the north, was occupied by Mrs Harman, the operator of the bakery nearby.

Pender's (*Plan Square D6*)

The earliest mention of Penders occurs in 1476 when John Cobb records the surrender of Penders and Makins and a toft called Jurythes house (possibly Julis) lately in the occupation of John Plumpton, vicar, to the use of William Clark, vicar of Ashtead, rector 1470–1486. It is interesting that, at this early date, the rectors found it more convenient to live half a mile from St Giles, rather than at the parsonage, a mile away, a long journey to the church including a footpath along the side of the north common field, now Ottways Lane.

This copyhold estate contained twelve acres of which three were enclosed and nine were in the common fields. In the schedule dated 1656 of the Lawrence map of 1638, the owner is given as Robert Quinnell, the rector. He, as rector, cultivated twenty-five acres of glebe land. In addition, he owned considerable private property—twelve acres of copyhold and a freehold enclosure of eighteen and a half acres called Seamers, between the Marsh and the Waste to the north.

The next owner is recorded in the rent roll of 1681 as Robert Downes, the brother of Elkanah Downes, the rector. Ten years later the owner is Samuel Cornock, gent. of London. The occupier was a Mr Bond and later Edward Haines. By 1730, Samuel Cornock was dead and he left the property to his only sister, Mary, the wife of John Pollett of Lewisham. In September of that year the twelve acres of Penders were sold to Thomas Beckford, the grandson of Alderman Richard Beckford of London.

With the failure of male heirs to the English Beckfords, their estate passed to their Jamaican cousins. In 1765 Francis Beckford rebuilt Penders. According to the survey of J. Edwards 1801 “The highway from London to Brightelmstone”, the house was known as Prospect Place, having an uninterrupted view across the common fields to Leatherhead.

In 1788 the last Beckford, Francis Love, left Ashtead and the property passed to a lawyer Thomas Mannering. After his death, his widow Penelope had it for three years. Subsequent owners were Charles Menre, Mrs Adams and Mr Walsham and in 1830 it was bought by Thomas Parker, who gave the name to Parker's Hill and Lane. Later the house was and is still known as Ashtead Lodge.

Pitters (*Plan Square A5*)

There is a possibility of confusion between this estate Pitters and a small enclosure called Petters. The latter is some three quarters of a mile distant, being part of Lady Darcy's estate in the Great Meadow to the north of the road to Epsom.

An early record of Pitters (in 1521 spelt Pytters) shows that Thomas Ottway was admitted to this land, formerly owned by Richard Ottway. At the time of the Lawrence Survey of 1638 Pitters was owned, among other large enclosures, by William Ottway. Then the estate, which consisted of two enclosures on the east side of Harriots Lane (then Bernard's or Barnard's Lane) amounted to four acres.

After 1638 this enclosure came into the hands of John Quinnell and on his death in 1650, it passed to his only sister the wife of Thomas Pierson. From her it was inherited in 1677 by her son Henry. In the 1691 rent roll William Ewell was the owner. By 1695 it had passed to Thomas Ewell and in 1707 to John Ewell. In 1710 the occupier was Thomas Ruskin, senior.

In 1729 Pitters, now twenty-four acres, belonged to Thomas Ewell of Walton-on-the-Hill and occupied by Edward Sherwood and Thomas Martin.

In 1734 the property passed to Thomas Ewell's sister Elizabeth, the wife of John Wright. Thomas Ewell's widow, Elizabeth, married Henry Hatcher of Walton-on-the-Heath. She was still living in Pitters.

In 1744 Henry and Elizabeth Hatcher sold Pitters to Edward Berrett of Lyons Inn. In 1749 Berrett sold the twenty-four acres to John Alexander, butcher of Reigate. The occupiers were Edward Sherwood and John Stint. In 1766 John Alexander died and was succeeded by his eldest son John.

In 1775 John Alexander sold the twenty-four acres to William Lucas of Horton, Epsom.

In 1785 William Lucas died and left the twenty-four acres and two houses to his brother John, a wheelwright of Leatherhead.

In 1786 John Lucas sold the estate to William Finch, carpenter of Ashted.

In 1800 William Finch sold this estate, occupied by John Chitty, to Mr Richard Howard.

In 1801 the occupier was William King and the estate became known as West Farm.

The Rosefield (*Plan Square F5*)

Lawrence's map of 1638 shows the Rosefield as divided into three enclosures. The most southerly of these, known as the Lower Rosefield, was then the property of William Hilder. It contained 6-0-25. The two other portions, area 3-2-18 and 3-1-02 butted on the south of the road to Epsom, called then Griggs Lane, but in the terrier of 1656 named Gridge Lane, and belonged to Robert Hiller.

After William Hilder died his property passed to his widow Hannah and then to his son Daniel of Essex. He sold the six acre Rose Field in 1723 to Lord Dudley and Ward, Sir Robert Howard's grandson. It was described as being in the occupation of Edward Gray.

William and Hannah Hilder's daughter Frances married in 1722 John Symes. He is described as a gentleman of Ruxley Farm in the parish of Ewell. His youngest son and heir was William Symes, John died in 1739.

In July 1739 William Symes, then aged eighteen, took possession of his father's copyhold estate, which included the Lower Rosefield and thirteen acres specified as strips in the common fields. Five years later, William Symes makes a marriage settlement of his property, in view of his impending marriage to Ann Clark the daughter of William Clark, deceased, late hop merchant of St Olave's, Southwark.

William Symes was still the owner in 1772. In 1797 William Symes surrendered property to William Hambly who also bought the estate of Thomas Wilkinson and Sarah his wife—later Sarah Symes, widow.

William Hambly died in 1822 and his heirs, through his daughter, who married Thomas George Knapp, sold his estate to Fulke Greville Howard in 1823 for £1,395.

Tileworth (*Plan Square A5*)

The 1656 terrier of Lawrence's survey indicates the major landowners:

The demesne Lands	1345 acres
Cole—Priory Farm	191 acres
William Ottway	107 acres
Lady Darcy	105 acres

The remaining forty-seven landowners shared 883 acres, an average of about nineteen acres apiece.

William Ottway's large estate consisted of sixteen acres of enclosures, thirty-four acres of Dykes Farm on the Marsh and some forty acres spread over the North and South (or West) Common Fields. The centre of the estate was the house called Talworth or Pees Place in the

terrier. In the minutes of the Court Baron it is sometimes referred to as Lee House. It was on the site of the West Farmhouse and abutted Mitchells on the east and Pitters on the north.

By the end of the seventeenth century this large estate had been split. It apparently passed to Richard King who had property on both sides of the then High Street (now Rectory Lane). In the rent roll of 1695, the estate appears in two parts:

William Page for a message and land part of Kings	00-10-00
John Otway for the other parcel thereof	00-04-00

In the rent roll of 1707 these appear as:

John Ottway senr.	himself	1-04-00
Ditto	ditto	01-06
George Fleming	himself	10-00

It would seem that the estate had been split into two portions, the residue of the old estate on the north side of what is now Ottways Lane, to include the house Taleworth, Pitters and Dykes Farm with the strips in the North Common Field. The other half, now belonged to George Fleming, living in the house, which formerly belonged to Richard King on the west side of the High Street (Rectory Lane) and including the sixteen acres of strips in the South or West Common Field. Thus, although the Fleming family appear as the owners of Taleworth in the minutes of the Court Baron of 1727, their property was far from the house of that name in Lower Ashted and lay in the south part of the parish. The remaining half, including the original mansion is from then associated with the farm called Pitters, in the hands of Thomas Ewell.

Woodfield (*Plan Square BC23*)

The parish of Ashted contained two hamlets, Lower Ashted and the Woodfield. A modern resident could be forgiven ignorance of the whereabouts of these. In the case of Lower Ashted, the District Council, on its road signs, has indicated that it lies near Ashted railway station whereas Ordnance Survey maps confirm that its centre lies near the junction of Harriots Lane and Ottways Lane. As regards the Woodfield, a modern resident, being familiar with Woodfield Lane, formerly Common Lane, might be led to think that it lies somewhere near Craddock's Parade the former site of what was known as Woodfield Farm. Actually, the Woodfield was an area north of Barnett Wood Lane, formerly Marsh or Club Lane, on the west side of the Waste or Moate Field. The buildings of the ancient Woodfield run from opposite to St George's church to the Rye Brook. They are described as being the Woodfield in all the early Census returns.

After the farmhouse occupied by Thomas and Sarah Willowbie was burnt in 1731, they left Ashted Farm in the south of the parish and went to the Woodfield. Thomas died in 1747 and his widow remarried with William Weston, the farmer and landlord of the Berkshire Arms. In his will, Willowbie left his seven acres of arable land, two houses and four acres in the common fields to his son Thomas, and his daughter Mary, who had married John Southerland, a gardener of Sunbury, Middlesex. Thomas died in 1758. The estate was leased to Richard Barley, a brewer of Leatherhead in 1754 and later in 1759 to Thomas Denslow, a farrier of Epsom, who died in 1759 leaving his property to his son Thomas. Meanwhile; the Southerlands has sold four acres to Lever Legg, a merchant of London in 1754.

The Denslow's tenant was Richard Geale and the earliest available Land Tax schedule of 1780 indicates that the land and house had become his property.

In 1786 Richard Geale sold to William Finch three acres in the common fields and a house. William Finch continued to live there until 1795 and, soon after, it was bought by Richard Howard and incorporated in New Purchase Farm.

LIST OF SOURCES

- Rent Roll, 1681. S.R.O. 10/4.
Rent Roll, 1691.
Rent Roll, 1695. S.R.O. 444/2/1.
Rent Roll, 1703/10. S.R.O. 444/2/2.
Rent Roll, 1748. S.R.O. 478/1/1.
Land Tax Schedule, 1780-1832. S.R.O. BS 6/7.
Schedule of the Wyburd Survey, 1802. S.R.O. 2703/4.
Ashted Tithe Apportionment, 1839. S.R.O.
Leatherhead and District Local History Society Proceedings. Vol. 4:
No. 4 (1980), pp. 105-6, 108-9.
No. 5 (1981), pp. 135-40.
No. 7 (1983), pp. 184-7.

SCRATCH DIALS AT ST NICOLAS' CHURCH, GREAT BOOKHAM

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

DURING my last conversation with Frank Benger, he told me something of his involvement with the restoration of the north porch at St Mary and St Nicolas' church in Leatherhead, and suggested that a graffito in its west window splay was a scratch dial, a primitive device for telling the time. There are a number of problems about this and other carvings in the porch which will be dealt with in a wider survey to be published elsewhere, but in order to balance this memorial issue with a paper from each of the areas covered by the Leatherhead and District Local History Society, I offer here a study of the three scratch dials at St Nicolas' church, Great Bookham.

The scratch dial is a form of sundial, to be found usually on the south wall of certain medieval churches, particularly in the west of England. The remains are usually a hole at about eye level, either drilled into the face of a stone or in the mortar joint between two stones, from which radiate some scratched lines. A pointer (style, or gnomon) placed in the hole would cast a shadow from the sun which would move as time passed. Time measurement was not very accurate by such means, even when it was noted that the shadow would be vertical at noon provided that the pointer was directed due south and, further, that if it was bent downwards to a certain angle, the accuracy further improved.

Time in the middle ages was reckoned from sunrise to sunset, being divided into twelve notional 'hours' whose length varied with the season (longer 'hours' in summer than in winter, for example). Such variation did not matter to the average man, who worked by the day rather than by the hour. The timing of any mid-day break could be determined empirically by watching the shortening shadow of any vertical surface: once it started to lengthen, noon was past. The shadow of any stick pointed toward the sun at that moment fell vertically, so that a permanent pointer, with a vertical line below it, formed a permanent noon-line, so long as the sun was shining. The church, however, needed to subdivide the day into times at which to commence the various offices connected with significant religious events which had taken place at specific hours,¹ so that extra lines were added to scratch dials, often marking the times for commencing matins, for example. Mechanical clocks reached England by the beginning of the fourteenth century, but spread slowly. They measured time from midnight to noon. The St Albans chroniclers used the old canonical system to describe time until about 1394, when a clock was set up in their abbey, after which they rapidly switched to using modern time.

The scratch dials at Great Bookham were discovered in 1936² when the organ was removed from the Lady Chapel (or Slyfield Chapel) at the east end of the south aisle. They are on two stones forming the inside (north) side of the east jamb of the blocked doorway, between the eastern pair of the three south windows. Clearly this cannot have been their original position, since they are inside the church, facing north in perpetual shadow. According to Philip Johnston's plan (exhibited in the church and reproduced in the church guidebook) the doorway was blocked in the seventeenth century, but until at least 1805 it had a fine two-centered head in a square frame with shields and carving in the spandrels under a square drip-mould ending in carved bosses.³ Whatever then happened to this fine doorframe, it seems unlikely that the dial-marked stones formed part of it and were later deliberately moved from the outer to the inner face of the wall. The scratch dials probably came from elsewhere in the church and were re-used when the present south aisle and chapel were built about 1440. They might either have come from a door or window of the earlier south wall or possibly from the medieval porch, of which two sides remain, forming the present south entrance to the church.

Can we narrow the date range of these scratch dials at all? Such carvings can be added to a stone at any time after its quarrying, but by the seventeenth century mechanical clocks and scientific sundials were in common use in churches and time measurement was too sophisticated for such rough indicators. A house in Essex has dials scratched on its Tudor bricks, which must be among the latest examples of a system in use from probably Roman (mosaic pavement at Brading, I.O.W.) and certainly Saxon (Stoke d'Abernon church) times.

Of the two stones at Great Bookham the dial on the lower stone is spidery, with the lines radiating downward and outward from a drilled hole, fairly common elsewhere in Surrey. The long line with forked ends looks like a mason's (banker) mark, but I cannot decide whether the two graffiti are contemporary and, if so, whether the upper lines are a geometrical construction for an accurate sundial. Generally speaking, the carvers of scratch dials do not seem to have noticed that the shadow of the *tip* of any pointer at any given time of day falls on a straight line which does not pass through the style-hole. The construction of a scientific sundial (vertical or horizontal) is quite simple once the latitude of the site is known, and latitude can be determined from the angle between the sun and the level horizon at fixed times of the year.

The upper stone is more informative. Its two dials are unique in Surrey both in having their styleholes drilled in the edge of the stone (so that the style was driven into the joint between the stones rather than into the face of one stone) but also that they are opposite ways up. Although it might just possibly be the case that the lower half of the larger dial was cut into an adjoining stone (subsequently lost)⁴ it does look as if the one dial was abandoned, the stone upended and another dial cut. It was not necessary to obliterate the old dial: removal of the pointer was enough to make it useless. The tinted square in the centre of the stone marks a mortar plug, perhaps from the organ days.

The top dial is most unusual in that the lines are marked in Arabic numerals with the hours 9, 10, 11, 12 (?) and 1 (?), Roman numerals occur occasionally on scratch dials, clearly imitating the markings on mechanical clockfaces. The scratch dial still had one advantage over the clock for centuries: it was always accurate at mid-day (provided the style pointed correctly south) unlike clocks which required periodic re-calibration until the time of Thomas Tompion at least. The use of Arabic numerals here suggest a date in the fifteenth century. The lines on the larger dial on the same stone do appear to crowd together toward the noon-line, as they should on a 'scientific' dial carved in accordance with the mathematical and astronomical principles which were coming from the Arab world increasingly in the later middle ages. What we may have here is a freestone originally carved with a dial in the early fourteenth century (possibly contemporary with the new chancel of 1341), recut for the new stone porch about 1380, only to be cut out for the tothing-in of the south aisle wall about 1440 and employed as a handy ready cut plain jambstone for the new doorway. In exactly the same way an thirteenth-century tomb-slab was re-used at the same time to reinforce a buttress against the west tower.⁵

How did the parson and people of Bookham tell the time then, I wonder? The church still has an early fifteenth century bell⁶—did it have an early clock too?

NOTES

1. See St Mark, chapter 15; Acts, chapter 2.
2. S. E. D. Fortescue, *The story of two villages, Great and Little Bookham* (1975), p. 15.
3. Leatherhead Library collection, reproduced in S. E. D. Fortescue, *People and Places. Great and Little Bookham* (1978), p. 95.
4. Complete circles with lines radiating in all directions occur at Send church, for example.
5. *Leatherhead and District Local History Society Proceedings*, Vol. 3, No. 5 (1971), p. 139.
6. *Leatherhead and District Local History Society Proceedings*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (1969), p. 86.

CANNON COURT, FETCHAM (TQ 153564)

By MAURICE EXWOOD, F.I.E.R.E.

Ipse Oswoldus tenet FECEHAM. Ipse tenuit de rege Edwardo. Tunc se defendebat pro xi hidis, modo pro iii. hidis. Terra est . . . In dominio est una Carrucata, & xii. Villani. & vi. Bordavii. cum v. Carrucatis. De molino vi. solidis, & vi. denarii. Ibi x. acrae prati. Silva de iiiii. porcis. Tempore Regis Edwardi valebat iiiii. libras, modo c. solidos.

Domesday Book (*extended*)

OSWALD'S manor, one of three in the parish of Fetcham, was acquired by Merton Priory by the twelfth century and, presumably by its association with the Augustinian canons, became known as the manor of Cannon Court. The proof of this stems from the fact that the different succession of the other two manors in Fetcham can be traced from the records.¹ The spelling puzzled me until I found that Cannon was an alternative spelling for Canon until about 1800.² The maps of 1777 and 1791 refer to the area as Cannon Farm,³ but Cannon Court appears on the 1813 enclosure map.³ Its first recognition as an antiquity seems to be on the 1953 edition of the 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey map.⁴

Cannon Court is not included in the 1950 list of old buildings in the Leatherhead U.D.C.⁵ or in the fourth edition of *Antiquities of Surrey*, but in the sixth edition lists No. 50 (Canons Court), Canons Grove (18 c. and 19 c.).⁶ This entry was amended in March 1977 to read "16 c., 18 c. and 19 c.". I understand that this was based on the finding of some timbers in an outbuilding of assumed 16 c. vintage.

Nothing of what we can see today of the building known as Cannon Court goes back to Domesday Book or to the monks of Merton Priory, but much remains of what must have been a dignified farmhouse of great architectural charm before the modern excrescences were added. In particular, Cannon Court is a rarity in that it was clad, probably on all four elevations, with mathematical tiles, which remain on some parts.

These tiles (also known as brick tiles) were used, mostly between about 1720 and 1820, to imitate brickwork which had become fashionable in the eighteenth century. There were many reasons why they were used in preference to brickwork, including cost-, space- and weight-saving and weatherproofing. They were fixed by a recessed flange to timber boards, laths or even earlier stone or brickwork in a bed of lime mortar, and were so constructed that the brick-shaped 'face' fitted neatly into the recess in the next lower row of tiles. Good work even defies experts to be certain that the 'brickwork' is tiles and not bricks (Figure 1). Most laymen are unaware of tiles on houses they know quite well but accept them as brick.

Sussex and Kent account for over 80% of the 850 locations where mathematical tiles remain or are known to have once existed. Surrey (1974 boundaries) had 45 (38 extant) or if we go back to pre-G.L.C. days, 50 (41 extant), but they include the only two known examples of dated tiles (Westcott, 1724 and Farnham, 1757). Usually the mathematical tiles were only applied to the front elevation, but Surrey has two examples where a house was clad in these tiles on all four elevations from top to bottom. One of these is Cannon Court, and the other is a unique three-storey house in Ewell, Spring House, dated about 1730 by local historians. Apart from Cannon Court, the only other location in the old Leatherhead U.D.C. area where these tiles survive is on the south flank of 53 Church Street, Leatherhead.⁷

For the growing circle of 'Friends of Mathematical Tiles', the questions as to the where, when, why and how of these tiles is of the utmost importance, more so than may seem reasonable to more balanced students of architecture. Consequently I searched for documentary and structural evidence to establish a date for this building and its tiles.

The earliest map of possible use is the 1777 survey of Fetcham Park carried out for Sir George Warren which included Cannon Court. The fine drawings show the farm buildings which were between the present house and the river Mole, but the scale (about four inches to

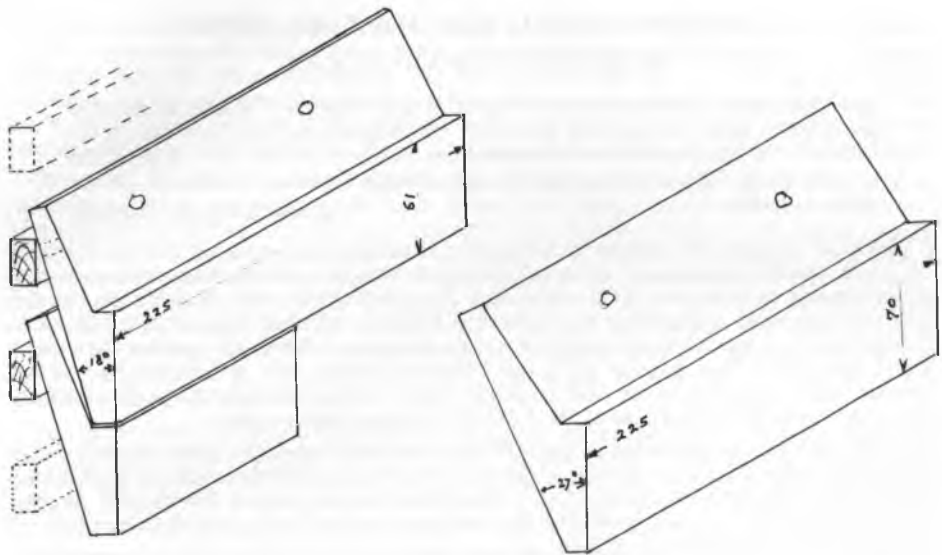


Fig. 1.

TWO TYPES OF TILES AS USED ON MAIN FACADE AT CANNON COURT

the mile) is too small to conclude anything positive about the house itself. The same applies to the 1791 Tithe map, the 1813 Enclosure map and to the 1816 One-inch Ordnance map. The 1869 Twenty-five inch Ordnance Survey map shows the outline of the present building clearly, including the kitchen added by then on the N.W. side. The farm buildings toward the river are still shown on the 1914 edition of this map.

The hearth tax return for 1664 mentions two houses in Fetcham with six hearths (Mr Kercke and Mrs Neele), one with seven (Mr Moore, minister) and two with nine (Samuel Rous and Mr Hunt).⁸ Cannon Court if then existing would have had six or seven hearths but I cannot identify any of the above houses with Cannon Court. The terrier of the 1777 survey lists the Cannon Farm holdings as including fifty-one plots (about 107 acres) in the common fields and forty-one plots (114 acres) enclosed. Twelve different tenants are named, mostly in the common fields; the enclosed fields are described by the name of the field rather than the tenant. The largest holders were Sarah Blundell (seventy-six acres), Edward Waterer (sixteen acres), John Mills (ten acres) and the Epsom poor (ten acres). There were two sets of dwellings: 'House, yard and homestall' at Cannon Farm and 'Hare barn, House and yard' separately near Cock Green. In 1791 the tenant of Cannon farm (266 acres) was J. Stiles.

A superficial check of the documents related to Cannon Court in the Surrey Record Office and the Minet Library did not help my objective.

The Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey) recorded the building early in 1983, when it was still in use as a children's home run by the County Council.⁹ The description which follows is largely based on that report⁷ and on further evidence I was able to gather subsequently whilst the building was empty.

The basic structure is a 'double pile house', one that has two rows of rooms, one behind the other on each floor. The term was first used by Roger Pratt (an associate of Sir

Christopher Wren) in 1675 and the type was in use until about 1800.¹⁰ There were four rooms on each floor: living room and parlour on each side of the front entrance, a dairy on the N.W. side at the rear, a kitchen opposite the passage leading from the front door to the staircase and back door (Figure 2). The house stands about a metre above ground level on a brick plinth with cellars under the two front rooms, but the dairy was sunk to ground level and reached by steps from the passage. The kitchen had a large cooking hearth. Of the four rooms on the first floor, one may have been unheated. The staircase continues to the attics in the M-type roof. There were various solutions to roof in a double-pile house, for example two separate roofs with ridges parallel to the front, which limited the utility of the roof space, or as here the gully between the roofs could be lifted and supported on a heavy beam, giving access between the two sections. The roof is hipped on both sides. To get light to the attics there are two dormer windows fully in the roof at both front and back, hipped and tiled. If we were dealing with polite architecture we might date the feature to Queen Anne, but here in the country fashion might have come somewhat later.

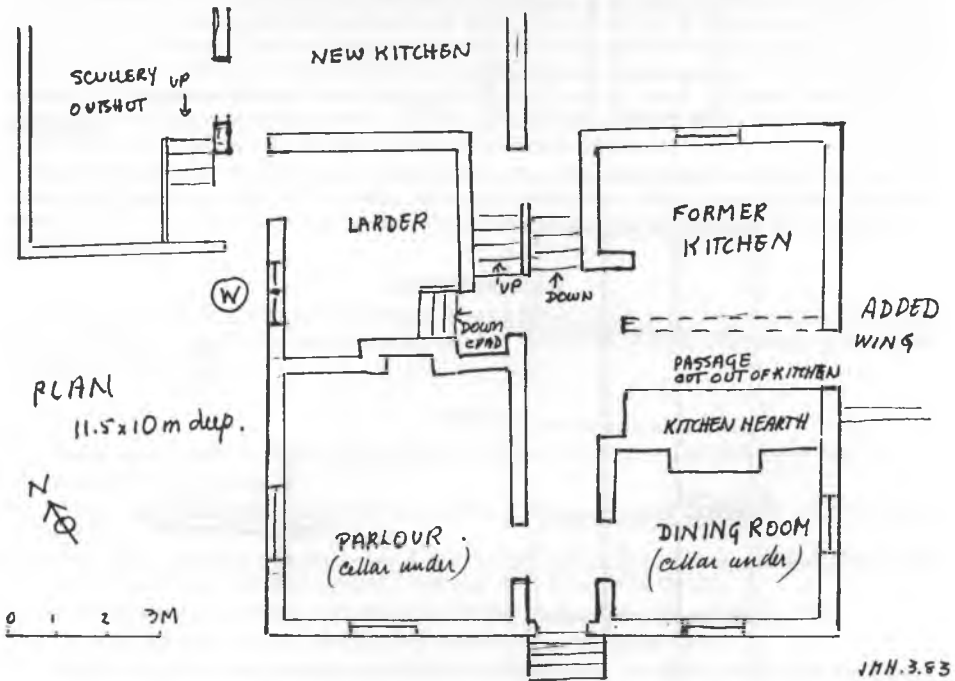
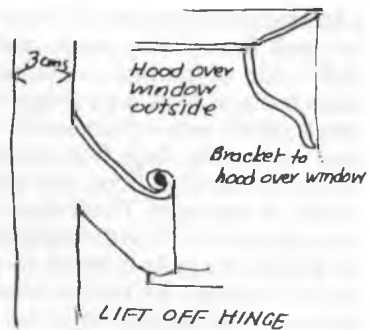
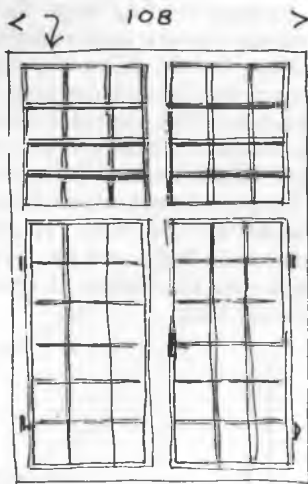


Fig. 2.
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

The fenestration was strictly symmetrical on front and back until a new kitchen was added in the nineteenth century, blocking one-half of the original elevation. On the front there is one sash window on each floor for the main rooms, each sash having eight panes and a narrower one (2 × 6 panes) above the door. The front door-case with columns at the sides headed by 'urns' and an open pediment, standing above the stone stairs, adds to the general elegance. The relatively thin glazing bars of the sashes and the boxes for the sash counterweights would lead us to a mid-eighteenth century date. But high up in the old

Protective hood over
on outside 20cm.
projection lead
covered

metal frames
lead comes
wood bars
to upper lights.
No bars to
opening casements



181

Window above
101 x 150 cms

B. Higgins 83

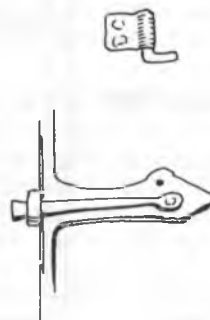
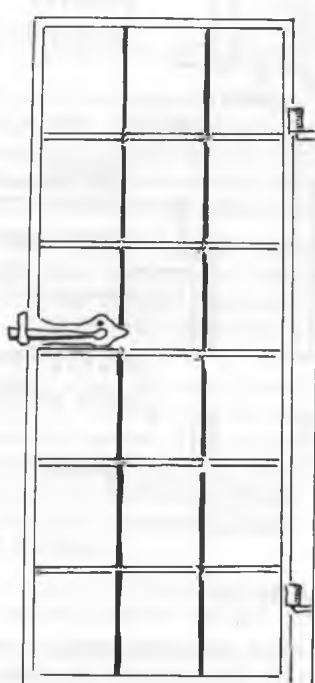


Fig. 3.
DAIRY WINDOW

larder/dairy there remains one casement window with transom bars to which the leaded lights are attached. The two opening sections are hinged on single pins driven into the timber surround and have nice metal catches (Figure 3). This window would certainly suggest a late seventeenth century date. The main staircase with dainty banisters and overriding rail finishing at the bottom in an elegant curl also leads us to the early 1700's.

Above the brick plinth the house is timber-framed but we know little of the detail. The timber appears to be oak, six inches by six inches and six inches by four inch rafters, which would confirm an early date.

So have we here a house of about 1700 which had mathematical tiles from the outset, which would make it the earliest known? Alas not: there are several factors indicating that the tiles were a later addition. One is that they are fixed to thin laths not boards and another is that the work seems to have been done piecemeal. The tiles to the right of the front door are of quite different profile and size from those on the left (Figure 1). The most convincing point, however, is the alteration to the interior whereby a secondary wall is constructed of $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inch studding inside the front wall and finished with lath and plaster. The reason for this extraordinary feature appears to be to accommodate three-leaf interior window shutters which fold back into the additional depth of wall so created. So it would seem that, around 1800, casement windows were changed to sashes, and an inner wall built to accommodate new window shutters and the outside clad cheaply in mathematical tiles to cover over any evidence of change of window position and size.

Such tiling as now remains is in a deplorable state, and some parts have been replaced by tiles which are incompatible in colour, size and texture and make a mess of the Georgian front. It is to be hoped that a new owner will restore at least this facade to its eighteenth century elegance.

Acknowledgement

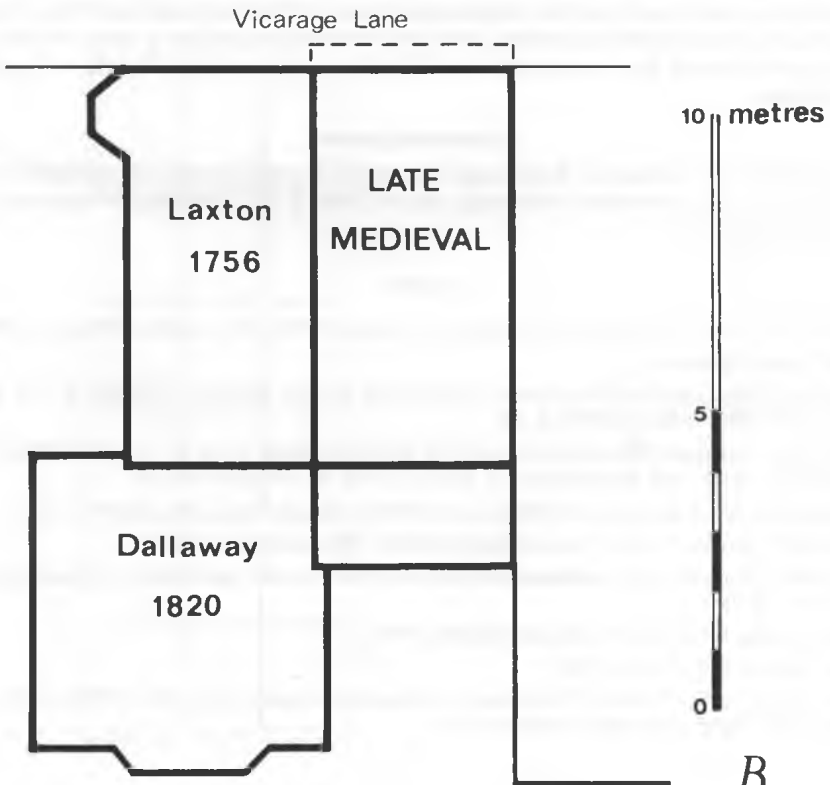
I am grateful to the Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey) for permission to quote from their report and reproduce drawings, and to Miss J. M. Harding for reading this paper and giving advice.

NOTES

1. Manning and Bray, *The History and Antiquities of Surrey* (1804), Vol. 1, table XIII and p. 481.
2. *Oxford English Dictionary*.
3. *Proceedings of the Leatherhead and District Local History Society*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (1961), p. 133; Vol. 2, No. 9 (1965), p. 257; Vol. 3, No. 1 (1967), p. 14.
4. Sheet TQ15, published 1949 with revisions 1953. The first edition of the 1" Ordnance Map (1816) refers to the site as "farm" and later editions of this (e.g. 1959) do not label the site.
5. *Proceedings of the Leatherhead and District Local History Society*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (1950), p. 20.
6. Published by Surrey County Council: fourth edition 1951, sixth edition 1976.
7. For further information on mathematical tiles see *Period Home*, April/May 1983, and *Surrey History*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (1984).
8. *The Surrey Hearth Tax*, (Surrey Record Society 1940).
9. Report number 2892, March 1983.
10. M. W. Barley, 'The Double Pile House', *Architectural Journal*, Vol. 136 (1979); R. W. Brunskill, *Traditional Buildings of England* (1981), p. 105.



A



B

ETCHING OF THE SOUTH FRONT
AND DIAGRAMMATIC PLAN OF LEATHERHEAD VICARAGE

JAMES DALLAWAY'S ADDITION TO LEATHERHEAD VICARAGE IN 1820

By Dr W. J. BLAIR, F.S.A.

JAMES DALLAWAY (1763–1834), herald, topographer and for thirty years vicar of Leatherhead, is now recognised as an antiquary of some significance. It was Frank Bengier who, in a paper in these *Proceedings*, first rescued him from obscurity: this memorial issue would be incomplete without a contribution on Dallaway.¹

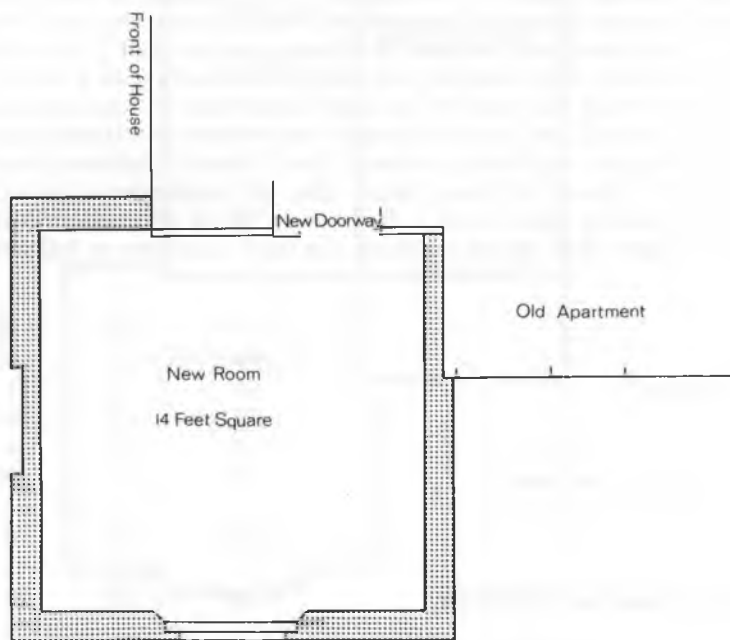
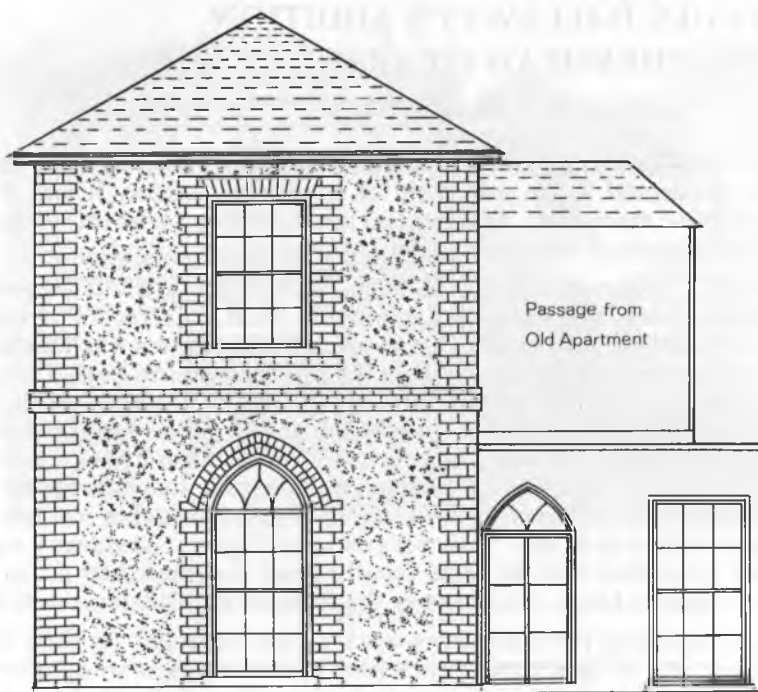
“I entered on my vicarage”, Dallaway tells us, “in 1805. The very ancient and dilapidated manse had received a modern addition from Mr Laxton, the Vicar, in 1756.”² Etchings by his wife Harriet help to fill out this description (see Figure 1B). There was a late medieval timber-framed range, with a jetty overhanging Vicarage Lane at its north end. Along the west side of this was a plain two-storey range, presumably Laxton’s, with a main front looking west.³ Dallaway’s essay on the vicarage, published in 1821, deals mainly with his improvements to the garden. He refers briefly, however, to “the addition I have made to it during the last year; an addition, indeed, of no pretension, excepting its resemblance to a certain *casellina*, which I remarked in Tuscany, built in a style peculiar to that country. The circular bas-reliefs were modelled at Rome.”⁴ Harriet’s etching (Figure 1A) shows a square block with a low-pitched pyramidal roof, its main (south) front dominated by a bay with french windows, and with simple Doric ornament in the form of triglyphs and dentils.⁵

The original plans and accounts for Dallaway’s work at the vicarage,⁶ recently found among the Surrey Archdeaconry official papers, show that matters are less straightforward than they seem, and indeed reveal something of an architectural mystery.

In the winter of 1819/20, Dallaway applied for a mortgage from Queen Anne’s Bounty to improve the vicarage. The patrons gave their permission on 25 November, and on 19 January an official wrote to the Bishop of Winchester: “I have reason to believe that the state and condition of the Vicarage House of Leatherhead was by no means good, when the Reverend James Dallaway was instituted, because the House was built in 1756 of lath and plaister principally, which is now (1820) extremely decayed on the south side. I have cause to believe that no dilapidation-money was paid by the last Incumbent, in consequence of an agreement upon exchange of livings: and that the present Incumbent has already expended several hundred pounds in repairs and Improvements.” On 11 March Dallaway mortgaged the glebe and tithes for £359, Henry William Spicer Esq. of Leatherhead and Chelsea College being appointed to receive and disburse the money. Work proceeded during the next four months, and on 6 July 1820 Spicer rendered the final accounts as follows:

	£	s	d
Bricklayer	114	14	9¾
Carpenter	169	1	8¾
Painter, glazier, plumber	54	1	11
Smith	7	15	9¾
Mason	3	2	9
Balance paid by Spicer to Dallaway	10	3	0¼
	359	0	0
Paid by Dallaway to Spicer for materials	38	15	10

The individual specifications and bills are very detailed, and can only be summarised here:



PLAN AND ELEVATION OF THE ADDITION TO LEATHERHEAD VICARAGE

Specification for two new rooms to be built, in accordance with plan:

Bricklayer: Foundations (brick and flint). Build 9" work against end of lean-two building, with 14" footing same depth as other. Carry up brick quoins to angles and window openings, with three-course brick string above parlour-window. Take off weather-tiling on side of house and make good. Brick footings for sleepers in parlour. Turn Gothic arch for windows. Brick-nogg partition to passage.

Carpenter: Frame roof, hipped four ways: projecting eaves; king-post, principals, common rafters, hips, beams, struts; 2" rounded ridge-roll; deal bottoming for slates; wall-plates. Make and fit cut cantilever to soffit and rough brackets for lath between. Gutters and bearers between existing and new roofs, altering the old roof as necessary. Girders, joists, planking, 1" torus skirting around the rooms, 8½" wide. Make and fit sash frame with Gothic head and 2" deal sashes 3' 9" wide and 6" high to springing, with proper boxings, linings, shutters and moulded soffit. Bars, bolts, knobs etc. for shutters. "Cut away quartering of House to form Gothic Arch with six pannel moulded doors in 2 widths to slide into partition with quirk ogee round frame on both sides." Sash frame in chamber. Door from passage. "Take of Roof of lean too back of Rooms for passage to New Rooms and make good to D[itt]o." Cut away quartering of house, and frame to form passage. Deal floors and skirting.

"Particulars for Building New Room by Kitchen Entrance at the Revd. Mr Dallaway's, Leatherhead, 14 feet square, and Larder 5 feet square sunk 3 feet":

Carpenter: Common span roof with one pair of framed principals; ridge, gutter, etc.

Bricklayer and plasterer: Brick-nogg flat whole of outside quartering. Raise flue of greenhouse chimney. Re-site flue of copper. Render walls. Dig out larder 3' deep and carry up 9" sides 1' above ground, tiled at bottom. Limewash; slate.

Tradesmen's bills:

Bricklayer and plasterer (Thomas Sturgess): 4 rod 163' of reduced brickwork; clay, slate and mathematical tiling; flat brick nogging; various kinds of paintwork, lath and plaster; "Eliptic and Gothic soffoets"; "run cutting" to splays and mathematical tiling; entry labour to block cornice and two course of "bottle work"; quirk; elliptical bead with double quirk; cornice with reeded planecer 10° girth; 4" compo reveals and aris; entry labour to two Gothic arches; setting chimney-pots; etc. (Total £110 7s 11¼d, plus £4 6s 10½d paid separately by Dallaway for building a cow-house.)

Carpenter and joiner (Thomas Lipscomb): Items include: circular Gothic head; deal moulded architrave and astragal; wrought and beaded fillet bent to Gothic head; Gothic head. (Total £156 2s 5d, plus £12 19s 3¼d paid separately by Dallaway for work on a cow-house.)

Painter and glazier (James and Henry Roberts): Includes painting of Doric entablature. (Total £19 2s 0½d.)

Plumber (James and Henry Roberts): Mainly flashing and guttering. (Total £34 19s 10½d.)

Smith (James Pullen): Minor domestic ironwork. (Total £7 15s 9¾d.)

Mason (Charles Roberts): Work on chimneys. (£3 2s 9d.)

The real puzzle is the "Plan and Elevation of Two New Rooms intended to be Built for the Revd. Mr Dalloway" which accompanies the specification (re-drawn here as Figure 2). This shows a square wing which, while similar in proportion and outline to the building in Harriet Dallaway's etching, is wholly different in detail. The facade has brick dressings rather than plain stucco; the french window is flat rather than a bay, Gothic rather than classical. Yet the relationship with the rest of the house leaves no doubt that the same side of the building is shown in both pictures, while Harriet's etching is unambiguously captioned "the Vicarage with the additions of the present Vicar, A.D. 1820".

Which scheme was built, the Gothic or the classical? The specification clearly corresponds to the drawing; yet to conclude that this was executed involves assuming that Dallaway's reference to a Tuscan *casellina*, and his wife's etching, are an elaborate and rather pointless joke. In fact there is a discrepancy between the specification, which only mentions Gothic external details, and the bills, which also have payments for classical mouldings, a cornice with a reeded planceer, a moulded architrave and astragal, and a Doric entablature. It seems that as work proceeded, Dallaway re-designed the south front to give it its Doric dress, while evidently retaining Gothic details elsewhere. As the vicarage was rebuilt in 1872, the question will probably never be settled for certain.

Dallaway was an enthusiastic Gothickist, as shown by his tasteful re-fitting (now also destroyed) of the chancel in Leatherhead parish church.⁷ One might well have expected him to follow the fashion, fast growing around 1820, for small Gothic villas and parsonages.⁸ That he should do so, only to switch to a more traditional design at the last moment, throws a little more light on this engaging if slightly idiosyncratic Georgian antiquary.

NOTES

1. F. B. Benger, 'James Dallaway', *Proceedings*, ii, 7 (1963), 214-19. See also F. W. Steer, 'Memoir and letters of James Dallaway', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, ciii (1965), p. 1-32, and postscript in *Ibid.* cv (1967), p. 62-9.
2. Harriet Dallaway, *Etchings of views in the vicarage of Letherhead*, (London, 1821), p. 22.
3. *Ibid.*, fourth and second etchings.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 29.
5. *Ibid.*, third etching.
6. Greater London Record Office, DWOP 1820/8. The material is cited here, and the drawing reproduced, by kind permission of the Guildford Diocesan Registrar.
7. There are several Hassell watercolours of Dallaway's fittings, one of which is reproduced *Proceedings*, ii., 10 (1966), p. 294.
8. See Kenneth Clark, *The Gothic Revival*, (Pelican edn., 1964), p. 94-8.

LEATHERHEAD & DISTRICT LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

	<i>Previous Year 1983</i>	<i>Year under report 1984</i>
RECEIPTS		
Subscriptions	1 182.00	1 143.00
Donations—Society	681.81	346.32
Donations—Museum	35.50	8.00
Sale of Books (omitting Occasional Paper, No. 3)	141.60	248.22
Profit on Teas	14.17	11.50
Profit on outings	85.29	102.70
Interest on National Savings Investment A/c	252.34	305.42
	<hr/> £2 392.71	<hr/> £2 165.16
PAYMENTS		
Printing	2 150.21	5.50
Administration	146.96	618.00
Museum Donations etc.	58.85	8.00
Loan Repayment	300.00	—
Sundry Purchases	92.36	57.50
Lecture Costs	35.00	45.00
Subscriptions to other Societies	19.00	31.00
Sundry Expenses	26.05	30.00
	<hr/> £2 828.43	<hr/> £795.00
CREDIT	—	1 370.16
DEFICIT	435.72	—

SHEILA HIND PUBLICATIONS FUND

RECEIPTS		
Interest on National Savings Investment A/c	131.13	142.07
Sales of Occasional Paper, No. 3	46.70	42.00
	<hr/> £177.83	<hr/> £184.07
PAYMENTS		
Nil	—	—
CREDIT	£177.83	£184.07

H. J. MEARS,
Honorary Treasurer.

I certify that the above statement is in accordance with the books and records produced to me and is, in my opinion, correct.

B. A. KIRKBY,
Honorary Auditor.

6th February, 1985

IN MEMORIAM
FRANK
BERENGER
BENGER

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