

LEATHERHEAD
& DISTRICT
LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY



PROCEEDINGS VOL 5 No 9
1996

SECRETARIAL NOTES

The following Lectures and Visits were arranged during 1996:

January 19th	Lecture: "The new <i>History of Ashtead</i> ", by Jack Stuttard and others.
February 16th	Lecture: "Ann of Cleves in Surrey", by Mary Saaler.
March 15th	Lecture: "Industrial History of the Mole Valley", by Peter Tarplee.
April 19th	The 49th Annual General Meeting, followed by a Lecture: "Old Sarum" by Derek Renn.
May 17th	Lecture: "Juniper Hall & the Field Studies Council", by John Bebbington.
June 22nd	Dorking Industrial History Walk, led by Peter Tarplee.
July 20th	Visit to Juniper Hall, led by Linda Heath.
August 17th	Visit to Losely House, led by Dick Whittington.
September 20th	Lecture: "What, Where, When?"—Some of the Society's slides needing identification/dating, presented by Derek Renn.
October 18th	Dallaway Lecture: "Under the Cedar Tree"—a celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Society, by Stephen Fortescue.
November 15th	Lecture: "The Story of Headley", by Peter Denyer.
December 21st	Christmas Miscellany, organised by Gordon Knowles.

Number 8 of Volume 5 of the *Proceedings* was issued in February 1996.

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Held at the Letherhead Institute, 19 April 1996

The Report of the Executive Committee and the Accounts for the year 1995 were adopted. The Committee elected to serve until the next AGM and the Officers of the Society are shown below.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1996/7

<i>President:</i>	STEPHEN FORTESCUE
<i>Vice-President:</i>	DR DEREK RENN, C.B.E., F.S.A.
<i>Chairman:</i>	PETER TARPLEE
<i>Secretary/Membership Secretary:</i>	JOYCE FULLER
<i>Treasurer:</i>	CHRIS LATHAM (Part Year) PETER STARLING
<i>Editor:</i>	JACK STUTTARD
<i>Museum Curator:</i>	JANET GOLDSMITH
<i>Treasurer, Museum Trust Fund:</i>	JOHN BULL
<i>Sales Secretary:</i>	HOWARD DAVIES
<i>Archaeology Secretary:</i>	ERNEST CROSSLAND, I.S.O.
<i>Lecture Secretary/Publicity:</i>	DICK WHITTINGTON
<i>Librarian:</i>	GWEN HOAD
<i>Records Secretary:</i>	RODDY CLUBE, O.B.E.
<i>Committee Members:</i>	DR BARRY COX; BRIAN GODFREY; GORDON KNOWLES

Leatherhead and District Local History Society

PROCEEDINGS

Vol. 5, No. 9

1996

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The first purpose-built mail coach, 1784	on cover iv

FOREWORD

IT gives me great pleasure to congratulate the Leatherhead and District Local History Society on their 50th anniversary and to introduce this Golden Jubilee issue of their *Proceedings*. The first issue, of which Surrey Record Office's search room copy is well thumbed, contains articles by John Harvey, A. W. G. Lowther and Stephen Fortescue. Of these, one was already and remains a national figure in medieval and architectural history, one was a leading figure in Surrey history and archeology over many years and the third, with major contributions to the history of Leatherhead and District to his name, is a contributor to this issue. The very first 'Occasional Note' in that first issue, I was pleased to note, recorded that the Society had already been instrumental in securing the deposit in Surrey Record Office of the old deed of 'The Swan', Leatherhead.

The Society's record in research and publication over the past 50 years has been highly impressive both in quantity and quality. Two of the greatest problems in local history are to persuade local historians to publish their researches and thereafter, building on their research, to produce soundly-based popular histories. The Society has succeeded in both respects. Fifty years of *Proceedings* provide the research bedrock and the cooperatively-written histories of Leatherhead and Ashted are models of readable town and village history for expert and general reader alike.

The modern skill of obtaining sponsorship—perhaps this is in fact the ancient skill of seeking a patron in a modern guise—has enabled the Ashted and Leatherhead books to be attractively produced and at a reasonable price.

Surrey is a county with many flourishing local history societies. They provide their communities with a collective memory. They garner local reminiscence. They answer the questions which residents pose. They correct myths and misconceptions. They also contribute to the wider world of Surrey and national history. Leatherhead and District Local History Society has achieved all of these very successfully over the past half-century. It has itself become part of the local history of Leatherhead and an example of the development of local history nationwide which is a significant part of the social and cultural history of the second half of the 20th century.

But history does not stop. New evidence from the past will emerge and new interpretations arise. Our present will become the past. I look forward to the Leatherhead and District Local History Society promoting local history in its second half-century as effectively as it has in its first.

DR. D. B. ROBINSON
County Archivist



THE SOCIETY'S GOLDEN JUBILEE, LEATHERHEAD INSTITUTE, 18 OCTOBER 1996.
THE CUTTING OF THE CAKE BY STEPHEN FORTESCUE AND PETER TARPLEE.
Photograph by Gwen Hoad.

OCCASIONAL NOTES

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE SOCIETY

This special issue of the *Proceedings* marks the Golden Jubilee of the founding of the Leatherhead & District Local History Society in the autumn of 1946. Its founding was commemorated at a meeting in the Leatherhead Institute on 18 October 1996 when Stephen Fortescue, President of the Society and a founder member, gave the annual Dallaway lecture on the Society's 50-year history. The meeting was attended by Mrs Janet Marsh, Chairman of the Mole Valley Council and Mrs Heather Ward, Co-Chairman of its Leisure Services Committee; Dr David Robinson, whose Foreword for the *Proceedings* is much appreciated; Ken Gravett, Chairman, Surrey Local History Council; Duncan Nowson, Chairman, Leatherhead & District Countryside Protection Society; H. G. Riddlestone, Chairman, Trustees of the Leatherhead Institute; and Geoff Stonehouse, friend and colleague of Stephen Fortescue. We were also particularly glad to have as guests Richard Muir, President of the Surrey Archaeological Society and its Past President, Viscountess Hanworth. Their presence, together with a large number of Society members, showed their interest and support in the well-being of the Society and its future. During the meeting, Stephen Fortescue and Peter Tarplee, the Society's Chairman, cut a special cake and wine was served.

J. C. STUTTARD

MORRIS SNELGROVE'S DIARIES, 1946-85

In the Society's Golden Jubilee Year it seemed appropriate to publish in July 1996 a fascinating collection of extracts from the diaries of the late Morris Snelgrove, one of its original members. The entries, which start in 1946, recall the Society's activities, its many different kinds of meetings and, in particular, the visits by car and coach to places of historic interest. In the year Morris died, 1985, he wrote in his diary that he had been to everyone of the Society's AGM's. A good record indeed.

MARY RICE-OXLEY

DAVID ELLIS, LEWIS VARDEY: AN APPRECIATION

In November 1995 the Society lost two distinguished members. *David Ellis* had served on the main Committee for several years as well as on the Programme Sub-Committee; he was also Chairman of the Friends of Leatherhead Museum. He often contributed to the *Proceedings* and wrote a fine review of the new *History of Ashted* only a short while before he died. *Lewis Vardey* had been an Honorary Member of the Society for several years; his greatest task for us was to design the format of the *History of Leatherhead* which his wife, Edwina, edited.

J. C. STUTTARD

The Society has published two books on Leatherhead this year. In June, a revised version of the 1986 short *History* by J. C. Stuttard was issued and in November a book of old photographs of Leatherhead came out in the *Archive Photographs Series* published by Chalford. This contains over 200 photographs, mainly from the Society's archives, dating from about 1870 to 1950. The book was compiled by Linda Heath, assisted by other members of the Society who provided information and helped with the text.

Erratum: Procs. LDLHS, 5 (8), 1995, pp. 217-18: For 'Welling' read 'Wellings'

CHAIRMEN OF THE SOCIETY, 1946-96



A. W. G. LOWTHER, F.S.A., CHAIRMAN 1946-58, ON THE RIGHT.
PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT GREATLEE WOOD, EFFINGHAM, EARLY 1950s.
A. T. RUBY (SEE BELOW) IS ON THE LEFT
AND ERNEST CROSLAND NEXT TO LOWTHER.



A. T. RUBY, M.B.E.,
CHAIRMAN, 1959-68



DEREK RENN, F.S.A.,
CHAIRMAN, 1968-73

CHAIRMEN OF THE SOCIETY, 1946-96



STEPHEN FORTESCUE,
CHAIRMAN, 1974-80



LAWRIE SMITH, M.B.E.,
CHAIRMAN, 1981-89



LINDA HEATH,
CHAIRMAN, 1989-96



PETER TARPLEE
CHAIRMAN, 1996-

THE FIRST 50 YEARS OF THE LEATHERHEAD & DISTRICT LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

By S. E. D. FORTESCUE

ON the 16th of October 50 years ago a group came together in Leatherhead to form a Local History Society, with the backing of the Leatherhead & District Countryside Protection Society. It was proposed that perhaps a dozen of those interested, or no more than 20, would research the history of the old Leatherhead Urban District, comprising Leatherhead, Ashtead, Fetcham and the two Bookhams. The only survivors of the original Committee which was then formed are John Harvey F.S.A., now of Frome, and Stephen Fortescue. In the Society's early days it was soon realised that to carry out research and to publish it would be expensive and only achieved by the support of many new members. From these beginnings the Society became prosperous, respected and talented, as we know it today.

The first Chairman of the Society was A. W. G. Lowther F.S.A., a distinguished archaeologist who had led the excavation of the Roman Villa at Ashtead in 1926. Because of this special interest he steered the members towards archaeological investigations, starting at The Mounts, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, later to the Greatlee Wood, Effingham. Archaeology was one of six research groups formed at this time, the others being Historical Records, Architecture, Buildings and Surveying, Photography and Cartography, Natural History, and Arts, Crafts and Folk Lore. These groups were discontinued soon after A. T. Ruby MBE succeeded Lowther as Chairman in 1959, but the subjects they covered continued to be studied. Ruby widened the scope of some subjects and will be remembered especially for his detailed work on the Mole River. At this time it was realised that there were gaps in the Society's coverage of Surrey and its boundaries were extended to include Effingham and Headley and from there southwards as far as Little Switzerland. After the death of A. T. Ruby in 1968, Derek Renn F.S.A., held the chair until 1973. Stephen Fortescue then became Chairman, from 1974 to 1980, and was elected President in 1989. In 1977 the *History of Ashtead* was produced, the first of a series of local histories planned by the Society. During much of the 1980s Lawrie Smith M.B.E., was in charge and it was during these years that the *History of Leatherhead* was published. Smith's successor, Linda Heath, was also occupied for part of her time as Chairman helping in the production of the new *History of Ashtead* which came out in 1995. The present Chairman, Peter Tarplee, appointed early this year, will be leading the Society towards the millenium and its future success in the next half-century.

With its histories of Ashtead and Leatherhead, the Society has made good progress towards its original goal to publish histories of the area it covers. Work is to start soon on Fetcham using, together with other material, the information amassed over many years by the late John Lewarne, a long-standing member and former President of the Society. Great and Little Bookham are already well covered by John Harvey in his articles for the *Proceedings* and by Stephen Fortescue's own books on them, including one soon to be published.

The Society has long been proud of its *Proceedings* which first came out early in 1947 and produced regularly since then, 48 issues in all. Frank Benger's long period as editor

from 1956 to 1985 contributed much to the high quality of the *Proceedings* which is maintained to this day. Its articles, prepared by writers too numerous to mention, contain a fascinating record of information meticulously researched. 'Occasional Papers' have also been published, two on old Leatherhead by John Blair, another about the former Manor of Little Ashted by Geoffrey Gollin and the most recent one is on the Howard Vault in Great Bookham's churchyard by Stephen Fortescue and Ernest Crossland. A quarterly Newsletter, including a programme of events, is issued to members.

Apart from the regular publication of research work and the maintenance of local reference materials, the Society has sought through a continuing series of lectures and visits to interest its members in local history. This has been helped by the generosity of the Trustees of the Leatherhead Institute in allowing the Society to use their library for meetings and as a home for its own library. A knowledge of local history was brought to a wider public in 1976 by the Society's purchase, thanks to the generous help of a local worthy, of the 17th century Hampton Cottage in Church Street, Leatherhead; after restoration it is now a delightful and efficiently-run museum, a fine meeting-place for anyone interested in Leatherhead and its surrounding villages.

The Society, with a membership exceeding 300, continues to be active in local affairs, fostering the preservation and restoration of buildings, sending representatives to meetings at the Surrey Record Office, attending the annual conference of the Surrey Local History Council and setting-up exhibitions at local and County events. It is not surprising that the Society is regarded as one of the best Local History Societies in the country. Long may its standards be maintained.

GEORGE BOULTON: STAGE COACH PROPRIETOR

By J. R. CLUBE

GEOERGE Boulton was an important stage coach owner in the mid 18th and early 19th centuries. Although he lived in the Leatherhead area for a short time only, at the end of his life, he must have known the town over a long period since his coaches had provided a regular and frequent service between Leatherhead and London for many years. The Probate Inventory published after his death in 1814 showed him to have been a stage coach operator 'of Leatherhead' and to have had substantial means.¹ There is no sign of him in church records but his death was reported in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1814, as follows:

"Oct 29. At Charing Cross, G. Boulton Esq of Leatherhead, formerly proprietor of the 'Golden Cross'; a man of powerful understanding and considerable acquirements, and of a very hospitable disposition." Earlier in the same year the magazine reported that Mrs George Boulton had died on 22 June, in her 38th year, at the Grove House, Fetcham. From the age given, this undoubtedly refers to Sarah Boulton, George Boulton's wife. Land Tax records show that the Boultons were in Fetcham in 1813 and 1814.²

Boulton was a man of considerable standing in the stage coach industry. It was his good fortune to be already an established stage coach operator when the postal service in Britain was being transformed towards the end of the 18th century.³ For years the mail had been carried by stage coaches, a service which was unreliable, vulnerable to attacks by highwaymen, and comparatively slow. The change began in 1784, following an initiative by John Palmer of Bath, who was succeeded in 1792 by Thomas Hasker, with the title 'Superintendent of the Mail Coaches'. Hasker's drive and organisational skill set the high standards of the Post Office Mail which continued through the railway age. Boulton was quick to secure the Mail Coach contracts and by 1800 for example he carried mail to Chester, Holyhead, Norwich, Newcastle, Gloucester, Worcester and Ludlow.⁴

? Hasker
JLD
2/2006

With the new system the mail service was run under Post Office control and independent of stage coach services. Purpose-built mail coaches were designed and supplied to contractors, or 'Farmers', who owned them jointly with the manufacturers. The contractors provided horses, harness and coachmen and received the fares of the passengers. The Post Office supplied the guard, his blunderbuss, two horse pistols, his horn and timepiece, and paid the contractor a rate per mile. Carrying less passengers these coaches were faster than the stages, but the loss of revenue to the contractor was partially offset by the prestige of running the service and the exemption from turnpike tolls.

The coaches ran to a strict time table. De Quincey wrote of the case where two mail coaches running in opposite directions, starting from points six hundred miles apart, met almost always at a particular bridge which bisected the total distance. Discipline in all parts of the organisation was strict—in 1799 Boulton was himself fined five shillings for sending a parcel from his inn without the proper ticket.⁵

The 'Golden Cross' Inn

Boulton's base of operations was the historic 'Golden Cross' Inn at the west end of the Strand at Charing Cross. It overlooked the Pillory and from its windows in earlier days the 'sufferings of the condemned could be witnessed in comfort'.⁶ The date when Boulton took over has not been established but before his time, in 1751 for example, their coaches reached Dover in little over 24 hours⁷ and in 1756 they advertised the first journey to Portsmouth within the day, in the 'Portsmouth Flyer,' (depart at 3 am!).⁸ Boulton had certainly arrived by the 1770s. The size of his property can be seen in his insurance policy for 1779 valuing it at £4370. This included a warehouse, eight stables, lodgings, coachhouse and counting house and further premises at the 'Chequers Inn' yard, St Martin's Lane, two tap houses, a further 11 stables, twelve coachhouses and lodging rooms.⁹ George Boulton sold the inn in 1805 and it was demolished in 1827 in the construction of Trafalgar Square.¹⁰ A new 'Golden Cross' was built nearby which was to feature later in the *Pickwick Papers*. By 1790 Stage services from the 'Golden Cross' covered almost the whole of England, including particularly Holyhead, for Ireland. In 1792 Boulton was running a dozen coaches a day to Brighthelmstone (Brighton), a journey taking 11 hours.

The 'Golden Cross' was always linked with Leatherhead, normally via Ewell and Epsom. In 1793, for example, coaches to Leatherhead were given in Lowndes directory as:

'From the 'Golden Cross' and also from the 'Swan with two necks', Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 in the morning, and daily in the afternoon at 3. From the 'Spread Eagle', Gracechurch Street, daily in the afternoon, at 2 in



THE 'GOLDEN CROSS' INN, CHARING CROSS, 1750, USED BY GEORGE BOULTON FOR HIS STAGE COACHES IN THE LATE 18TH CENTURY.

Courtesy, the Guildhall Library.

summer and 1 in winter. From the 'White Hart', Southwark, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 6 in the summer and 7 in the winter.'

This amounts to 30 coaches to Leatherhead per week, of which 10 were to and from the 'Golden Cross'.

Marriage

George Boulton's coaching firm had long been associated with the well-known coaching family of Willson which operated from the 'Swan with two necks.' The families became more closely united when in March 1794 George married Thomas Willson's daughter Sarah at St Luke's, Finsbury. As Sarah was a minor, being born in June 1776, they were married by special licence.¹¹ It must have been an important occasion as Thomas Hasker himself was a witness. There were two sons of the marriage, both baptised at St Martin in the Fields: George Francis Boulton born on 8 September 1796 and Thomas Willson Boulton born 11 May 1798. The Probate Inventory after George Boulton's death shows that Sarah's brother Thomas Willson junior was the boys' guardian and the grantee of Letters of Administration when George died. The estate was assessed at £10,000 so Boulton was clearly a wealthy man.

Boulton's Property

Apart from the 'Golden Cross', insurance policies show that Boulton had other properties. The 1779 policy, referred to above, covered also effects in a house at Ridge in Hertfordshire,

See
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stock in a nearby barn, and in premises in the 'Black Horse' Inn yard at South Mimms valued at £430.¹² To this he added in 1781 a farm house at Deves Hall in Ridge at £300. In 1787 he insured his house in Cockspur Street for £1000, in addition to the Hertfordshire property which had expanded to include additional barns in the area. Land Tax assessments show that he was resident in Ridge parish in 1786, 1787, and 1788 occupying properties owned by different landlords. As already mentioned, Boulton sold the 'Golden Cross' in 1805 but the Inventory shows that he was still very much in the coaching business at the time of his death in 1814.

Residence in Leatherhead

There is nothing to show why Boulton chose to come to Leatherhead but he would have known of it from his business. There is no evidence of any family connection with the Boulton family of Thorncroft where Henry Boulton was Lord of the Manor. However there is a possible business connection in that Henry Boulton was an Insurance Broker and a signatory to at least one of George Boulton's policies—that of 10 April 1783.

Grove House, Fetcham

The house to which the Boultons came in 1813 was one of many owned by the late William Wade and was in the hands of his Executors at the time. It stood on the bank of the River Mole in Fetcham just over the bridge from Leatherhead, on the right hand side, and was described in Edwards' 'Companion from London to BRIGHTHELMSTONE' (1801) as a neat white house, well sheltered with high trees. It is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1816 as an L-shaped building fronting the Guildford road near where the Waterworks pumping station was later built.¹³ Prior to 1785 it was known as Bridge House, but this title was transferred at that date to a house on the other side of the road to Guildford. It reverted to being called Bridge House in the 1820s. The Boultons were barely two years there: perhaps Sarah Boulton's death in the house at the young age of 38 led to her husband being in Charing Cross when he died four months later. Perhaps he had maintained his house in Cockspur Street. Although Sarah died in Fetcham she was not buried there and extensive researches in London and elsewhere have failed to establish where husband and wife were buried.

NOTES

1. *Index of Surrey Probate Inventories*, Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey). For George Boulton's Inventory see PROB 31/1093/89, transcribed by Marion Herridge, March 1992.
2. SRO: QS 6/).
3. Edmund Vale, *The Mail-Coach Man* (1967).
4. New Annual Directory, 1800. Guildhall Library.
5. Stephen Hutchins, *The Golden Cross*. Guildhall Library.
6. Arthur Groom, *Old London Coaching Inns* (1928).
7. *London Inns and Taverns*: Collection of cuttings by Norman. Guildhall Library.
8. *Inns in and around London*, Westminster Archives.
9. Sun Fire Insurance: Policies 410924, 420217, 524806. Guildhall.
10. Brian Austen, *British Mail Coach Services, 1784–1850*, p. 258.

11. Lambeth Palace Archives.
12. Hertfordshire C.R.O.
13. For Grove House see *Procs, LDLHS*, 3 (2), 1968, map forming p. 48; 3 (8), 1974; p. 254 and 5 (3), 1990, p. 82 (Edwards' reference).

Acknowledgements

The writer acknowledges assistance from the Post Office Archives Department; the Post Office Photo Library; and the Guildhall Library Department of Manuscripts.

HENRY SMITH'S CHARITY

By E. A. CROSSLAND

FOR more than 350 years many thousands of people throughout the country, more especially in Surrey, have benefited from the munificence of an Elizabethan silversmith to the extent, in total, of millions of pounds. He was Henry Smith, born in Wandsworth of a poor family, he lived in Silver Street not far from London's Guildhall, became a member of the Salter's Company and in 1609 was elected an alderman for the ward of Farringdon Without but paid a large fine to be excused from taking office. When he died in January 1628 at the age of 79 he was one of the richest men in the country.

Being a childless widow Henry Smith left the whole of his fortune to trustees, including the Earl of Ashburnham and 30 to 40 other prominent persons appointed by two deeds made seven years before his death. This was confirmed by his will of April 1627, and by a decree in Chancery of 20 June 1628. During his lifetime he reserved for himself only £500 a year and the use of his house. Although this house was burnt down in the Great Fire of 1666 it was re-built and continued to contribute to the income of the trusts. Henry Smith acquired property in various parts of the country but mainly in Sussex with some in Surrey and Gloucestershire and what turned out to be a most valuable investment in Onslow Square, Kensington with 80 acres of land. This last property was designated to provide for the relief of his poor kindred and the ransom of English sailors enslaved in Turkey after capture by Mediterranean pirates. At first the trusts did not qualify as charities and the income was therefore subject to tax. This was remedied by the Charity Commissioners in 1898 when the structure of Smith's Charity was re-organised so that the main charity (which derives from the Kensington property and is worth many millions of pounds) is able to assist many causes helping disadvantaged people, the old and the young as well as education and general welfare.

Under the original provisions of the Charity, lump sums and /or annual payments were secured on specific properties for the benefit of parishes in various parts of the country ranging from Lancashire to Somerset. All the parishes in Surrey were included except three, St Martha's (Chilworth), Tatsfield and Wanborough. These exclusions have given rise to the erroneous story that Smith wandered around the country posing as a pauper and, having been ill-used in these places, left them out of his benefactions. This mistake is probably

due to confusion with another and earlier philanthropist known as 'Dog' Smith who is commemorated in a window in St Mary's church, Lambeth. Henry Smith probably omitted these three parishes either because the populations at the time were very small or he did not consider that they needed help.

The amounts originally allocated to the parishes were quite small, those in the Leatherhead area being:

	In Money	Annually
Ashtead	—	£4. 0s.0d.
Fetcham	£20. 0s.0d.	—
Little Bookham	£ 5. 0s.0d.	—
Great Bookham	£10.10s.0d.	£7. 0s.0d.
Leatherhead	£ 5. 0s.0d.	£5.17s.0d.

Except for Fetcham, the source of these monies was Inwood Farm in Warbleton near Heathfield in Sussex and the money was to be spent on 'cloaths'. The beneficiaries were required to wear a distinguishing uniform and a badge, though this requirement was dispensed with when the provisions were re-organised in the 19th century. The payments were made to the churchwardens of the parishes and some of them employed the money to buy flax or hemp to be woven into cloth. It would seem that Fetcham's capital sum was used to buy shots in the common fields of Fetcham and Great Bookham, for in Manning and Bray (Vol 1, p. 485) there is reference to a black tablet on the south wall of the Fetcham church which records these shots. Many of them can be identified by the maps reproduced in Volume II of this Society's *Proceedings* as shown here in brackets.

'The Henry Smith Charity has land in Great Bookham:

4 acres in Poles Down.

1½ acres near Simmonds Beach (near Denshire Wood south-west of Roaring House Farm).

1 acre head of Sheepbay shot (near Hailes Pit).

1 acre Penbush shot.

1½ acres enclosed meadow near the bottom of Little Bookham Street (opposite Fox Lane).

1 acre Pearkee shot.

In Parish of Fetcham

5 acres inclosure Poorsfield abutting the Common near south side of road from Cook (sic—Cock) Green to Mark Oak and Slyfield.

7 acres 2 enclosures called Poors Pit closes.

2 acres between Hookedham shot and road from Leatherhead to Polsdon.

½ acre in Gallows Bush abutting road to Guildford (west of Young Street roundabout).

1 acre in the upper shot in Church Bottom (west of The Ridgeway in the area of Farm Close).



HENRY SMITH MEMORIAL, ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, WANDSWORTH.
Courtesy, Battersea Library, Wandsworth Borough Council.

1½ acres in Leaden bottom (this was in the area of Keswick Road).

In all 27 acres.

The inscription by order of the Vestry, 23 June 1772.

Hon. Sir George Warren—Churchwarden

John Mills —Churchwarden

J. C. Knowles —Rector

The Rev. Henry Warner, the Rector before Knowles, was the nephew of the patron, Thomas Revell, whose daughter and heiress, Jane, married Sir George Warren as his second wife. Sir George died 30 August 1801. Thomas Revell was Agent Victualler at Gibraltar and M.P. for Dover.

Nowadays, Smith's Charity is in two parts. The first derives from the estates he owned at his death, the income from which was allocated to the designated parishes. Some of the lands are still owned in the trustees' names and the rents etc. arising are paid to the local trustees. In other cases the properties have been sold and the proceeds re-invested. As a result, the amounts received by the individual parishes vary considerably according to how judiciously the investments have been made. The sums paid out to the local parishes in 1994 were Ashted £7,600; Little Bookham £2,600; Great Bookham £4,000; and Leatherhead £3,200. Each parish has its own rules for distributing the money. In addition, the Surrey Scout Association receives £10,000 a year, allocating this to local Scout Groups which have shown to be in need, e.g. to build or improve Headquarters' buildings.

Surrey has every reason to honour this modest man who is buried in the parish church of All Saints, Wandsworth, where there is a magnificent memorial to him.

NOTES

Smith's Charity is referred to in V.C.H., I, p. 433 and in Manning & Bray, I, pp. 485 et seq. Bray was appointed Clerk & Treasurer to the Smith's Charity Trustees on 28 August 1769 (see S.A.C., 46 (1938) p. 45).

Acknowledgements

The author is indebted to Mr G. L. Lee-Steere, Smith's Charity Coordinator for Surrey, for help in compiling this article.

THE HOUSE OF DOUGLAS: A BOOKHAM NURSERY

By E. J. BARKER

IN about 1891 James Douglas, a Scottish-born head gardener working for a widow in Ilford, Essex, purchased some three and a half acres of land in Church Road, Great Bookham, and proceeded to establish there a nursery specialising in the production of border carnations and auriculas. The Edenside Nursery, trading as the House of Douglas, remained there for 75 years, gaining a world-wide reputation and clientele and being run successively by James' son and grandson.

James Douglas was a most talented man, born at Ednam, near Kelso, Roxburghshire, in 1837. At an early age he showed a love of flowers and was said to have grafted garden roses onto wild briars around his home village. At the age of 14, rather against his parents' wishes, he became apprenticed to a nurseryman in Kelso. His enthusiasm must have been tested by the long walk and a daily absence from home of about 14 hours. After three years he moved to gain further experience in private gardens, first near Kelso and then in Kirkcaldy, Fife. At the latter place, although a junior, he was soon entrusted with some of the more responsible jobs and within a year he was made general foreman, over older men. However, by 1860 he was ready to spread his wings in search of further experience and he moved to the service of Messrs James Veitch and Son in Chelsea, then one of the leading London nurserymen. Although he did well there and became proficient in staging the firm's exhibits at major shows, he was obviously still eager to learn and he fairly soon moved back to private service at Busbridge Hall, near Godalming.

In 1864, James Douglas moved to a position which proved to be his last as an employee. At the age of 26 he became head gardener to Francis Whitbourn, a miller, then living at Loxford Hall, just south of Ilford, Essex. This was described as a 'very rough place' when he arrived and his only assistance came from a few unskilled labourers. James' skills were matched by the enthusiasm of his employer and before too long it became essential to employ trained assistants to maintain the greatly improved plant collections. His personal life also changed as he married in 1866 and raised a family of two sons and three daughters. In 1883 he moved with the Whitbourns to their new home, Great Gearies, also near Ilford. Here James Douglas grew a very large range of flowers, fruit and vegetables and became a successful exhibitor of many everyday and exotic kinds of flowers and fruit at major London horticultural shows. He was soon elected to the Fruit Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) and over the next 40 years he served at one time or another on almost every committee of that Society. He was also active as a judge at shows and played a prominent part in helping to form and administer both the National Carnation Society and the Southern Section of the National Primula and Auricula Society. The latter organisation has a continuous independent history to the present-day.

As if these activities, combined with the raising of a family, were not enough, James Douglas also became a regular contributor to the serious horticultural journals of the day and in 1880 he published a book, *Hardy Florists' Flowers*. He interpreted the term 'florists' flowers' quite widely to include not only those still grown particularly for exhibition and display but also such currently 'ordinary' garden plants as phlox, ranunculus and hollyhocks. He also embarked on the raising of new varieties of plants by deliberate hybridisation and began to win awards for some of the new varieties, especially for carnations and show auriculas.



JAMES DOUGLAS, NURSERYMAN OF BOOKHAM.
Courtesy, Royal Horticultural Society.

When Francis Whitbourn died in 1888 his widow continued to employ James. However, with a lessening of her ability to enjoy the garden the job became less attractive to James as a full-time occupation and in the early 1890s he acquired land in Church Road, Great Bookham. It remains a mystery why he should have come to this area when he was still employed as a head gardener some 35–40 miles away, on the far side of London. Was it linked with the fact that his employer had been born in Leatherhead? In 1893 James Douglas' Bookham home was Flushing Farm but later he built a house on the nursery site. It still stands today, with some additions—Edenside House on the Edenside estate. He took the name from the River Eden, which flowed in the area of his birthplace.

By 1893 James Douglas had built the first greenhouse on the Bookham nursery, 100 feet long and 18 feet wide, and by the time he issued his first catalogue, for that autumn's selling season, he had some 4,000 flowering carnation plants, from which he took about 24,000 layers to be sold. In total, 154 varieties were listed, many raised by James himself. He also offered 55 varieties of show auriculas (having a floury 'meal' on the foliage) and 27 alpine auricula varieties, as well as hand-pollinated seed of both carnations and auriculas. Around the time of the original purchase of land for the nursery, James Douglas also bought a field between Commonsides and the railway to be used as the source of his potting compost. Turves were cut and transported by horse-drawn cart to the nursery where they were stacked, upside-down, probably with layers of horse manure, and left for two years or so, by which time the material was perfect for potting. This source was still in use when the nursery finally closed.

In 1897, at the age of 60, Douglas decided to retire from Mrs Whitbourn's service and to devote himself full-time to the nursery business. One wonders how he had managed to run both the Great Gearies' garden in Essex and his own business. At this time the RHS decided to mark Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee by instituting the Victoria Medal of Honour, to be awarded to British horticulturalists whom the Society considered deserving of special honour at the hands of the Society. James' name appeared in the provisional list of 60 people who were to receive the honour, but a decision that it should not be given to serving members of the Society's Council meant that he had to wait until 1899, when he retired from the Council.

The business seems to have thrived, but during the Boer War the family suffered loss when the eldest son, George, died while serving in South Africa. In 1902 James Douglas was joined in the business by his surviving son, also James. The cover of the 1904 catalogue shows that daffodil bulbs had been added to the items on offer. At some time in the next few years, James Douglas moved to Douglas House, St Nicholas Hill, Leatherhead, where he died on 26 November 1911, after an operation. Several obituaries in the horticultural press paid glowing tributes to him and one in *The Gardener's Chronicle* referred to his chief recreations as his books and old china, of which he had fine collections. He is buried in the churchyard of Leatherhead Parish Church;

After the death of James Douglas, his son, James, took over control of the business and although his father had not run Edenside just as a hobby—the value of the estate as declared in his will was some £17,000—the son adopted a rather more commercial approach. Nevertheless, he did not rely solely on increasing the sales of existing varieties or buying in new varieties raised by others; he pursued a vigorous plan to raise more and better varieties of both carnations and auriculas. Although in the early days James continued to propagate

and sell the Malmaison and perpetual-flowering types of carnations which needed greenhouse protection and warmth in the winter, he later concentrated entirely on the hardy types of carnations and pinks, which were grown in the open border; for convenience of propagation the commercial stock was grown in pots in unheated greenhouses. He was particularly fond of the distinctive scent of the old clove carnations with their dark crimson or maroon colour, and he set out to raise new varieties possessing that special aroma and hardiness but with a wider range of colours. In 1910, the year before his father's death, James sent out the first new clove he considered worthy of general cultivation, giving it the name Bookham Clove. By 1949, James was able to claim that he had introduced over 150 clove varieties in a wide range of colours. He also said that every one of the varieties listed had been raised at Edenside. A number of these bore the prefix Bookham or Edenside in their names. The introduction to the catalogue referred to the fact that Douglas carnations were then known and grown all over the world and included extracts from letters of praise from Canada and South Africa.

When James first took over the nursery business he was living in his father's former residence on the estate, but he fairly soon moved into a new house, 67 Church Road, built by Andrew West, a local builder. The old home, Edenside, continued to be occupied by members of the Douglas family until the closure of the nursery. James had married in 1906 and had a son and daughter. He followed his father in taking an active part in the specialist societies; for some years his mother was a patroness of the Auricular Society.

The nursery business was successfully carried on through the First World War but another testing time for its survival was to come in 1939. James had been joined in the business in 1930 by his son, Gordon, but being in the Territorial Army he was soon mobilised at the outbreak of war. Gordon joined the B.E.F. as a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery and in May 1940 was captured by the Germans in Belgium, spending the rest of the war as a prisoner in Poland. For his bravery in action he was awarded the Military Cross.

On returning to Bookham, Gordon Douglas took over the running of Edenside from his father, who was then in his 70s. He was very pleased at this time to find that four long-serving employees were still active. The total service of three of these men, Jimmy Greathurst, Jim Beattie and Bob Elms, who had all begun working there before Gordon was born in 1913, was over 160 years. It is appropriate that they should be remembered by roads on the Edenside estate being named after them. Inevitably some varieties had been lost during the war and Gordon immediately began a programme to breed more and better varieties of both carnations and auriculas. Like his father his real love was auriculas, although commercially the carnations were the mainstay of the business. His breeding programmes were very successful and many more varieties were added to the catalogue. James died on 11 May 1960, at the age of 86.

Gordon Douglas' sons, James and Robert, each worked in the nursery for some time but both decided not to spend their working lives there. In 1967 the Leatherhead Urban District Council used compulsory powers to purchase the Edenside site for housing. The purchase was completed in March 1967, by which time Gordon had built a 100 ft greenhouse in the garden of his house, 67 Church Road. Into this he moved his stock of auriculas and for some years he sold plants and seed from there. In 1985 he decided to retire and his stock of plants was passed on to Mrs Brenda Hyatt, who from her tiny commercial nursery

near Chatham ensures that the Douglas Collection continues to thrive and be available to auricula enthusiasts. Plants in her displays at Chelsea and other London shows are grown in clay pots originally used at Edenside and the background is provided by the black velvet used on Douglas carnation displays until 1966.

Gordon Douglas died on 28 December 1988, aged 75, but plants raised by the House of Douglas over three generations continue to take their name and that of Bookham into gardens around the world.

NOTES

1. An important source of material for this article has been the Lindley Library of the Royal Horticultural Society. James Douglas, the founder of the nursery, was the author or subject of a number of articles in gardening journals; the following were particularly useful: *The Journal of Horticulture and Home Farmer*, 4 March 1909; *The Gardener's Chronicle*, 2 December 1911; *The Garden*, December 1911.
2. There is less published material on and by James Douglas' son, James, and his grandson, Gordon, but helpful material appears in the Year Books of the British National Carnation Society and the southern section of the National Primula and Auricula Society, provided by the archivists of those societies. Robert Douglas, son of Gordon, and Mrs Brenda Hyatt, have also provided useful information, as have memories of conversations with Jimmy Greathurst.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS IN THE LEATHERHEAD AND WEALDEN AREAS*

By A. J. GILLIES

THE physical structure of the countryside has always had an impact on the development of communications and this can be seen in the Leatherhead and Wealden areas, as elsewhere.¹ The roads described in the Society's recent histories of Leatherhead and Ashtead are considered here in the wider context of how their direction and layout have been affected by physical influences.

A variety of routes followed the firmer ground afforded by the chalk ridge of the North Downs, as distinct from the tracks of one sort or another through the Weald to the south, or in the London Basin to the north. There was not, however, a single road, as today there is the A24 through Ashtead, or the A25 through Dorking, for instance. Many tracks were used, on the sands and clays in the drier weather, and on the firmer, better drained chalk when those tracks on the clays became impassable during the wetter months. Settlements grew up along such routes, possibly at a day's travelling distance apart. North of the Downs, these would have been on the good soils of the Reading Beds, close to where water would have been found. The drier and wetter weather routes would have tended to converge, however, as at Leatherhead, for the fording of rivers such as the Mole.

*Based upon a talk to the Society on 19 January 1996. Thanks are due to J. R. Clube and H. J. Davies for helpful comments and suggestions.

It is sometimes said in a local context that 'roads in the Weald largely run from north to south'. This statement can be misleading, however, when interpreted more widely. Although the first important roads (including Stane Street), constructed by the Romans, were chiefly of north-south alignment—like the present road (the A29) through Ockley—the difficult nature of the terrain, bands of chalk, sands and clays (the latter being particularly tenacious) ensured that trans-Wealden travel from north to south was largely avoided until the 18th and 19th centuries. Nevertheless, north-south drove roads, linked to a complex transhumance grazing system, existed in medieval times, and have helped to explain the linearity of boundaries, which is noticeable in some areas, e.g. in the south of Surrey.^{2,3}

The dire condition of the roads in earlier days may be illustrated further by Sir Robert More planning in the 1620s to return to Loseley, near Guildford, from Sussex by way of East Grinstead, Reigate and Dorking, rather than by the more direct route by way of Horsham.⁴ He chose to travel with the *grain* of the country, not to cross it. The continuing difficulties of communication throughout the Wealden counties, due to physical conditions, may be traced through the works of writers, such as Defoe, who mentions that in the 1720s six oxen were required to draw a coach to a church near Lewes, when horses were unable to get through.⁵ Further problems for Wealden travellers arose from the risk of violence from smugglers, moving northwards with contraband from the Sussex coast.⁶

The turnpikes south of Guildford and of Dorking date from the first and second halves of the 18th century respectively.⁷ These, together with the railways dating from the following century, realised the potential value of natural north-south routes across the Weald. Guildford, for instance, like Leatherhead, had originated at a fording point on an east-west routeway, rather than as a staging post between London and Portsmouth, or as a rail junction. Construction of the railway took advantage of a narrow outcrop of chalk, which required only a short length of tunneling, where the Wey Gap provided a natural routeway through the North Downs. Due to the present layout of roads in the Guildford area, it is difficult to realise that the earlier road from London to Portsmouth went through the centre of the town, by way of London Road, High Street (hence the various coaching inns), and the Portsmouth Road. Further significance of the barrier to communication which the North Downs presented is shown by there having been some dozen schemes proposed for the railway between London and Brighton, before the route through Redhill, opened in 1841, was selected. One of these would have used the Mole Gap. The railway did not reach Leatherhead until 1859 and this remained the terminus until 1867.

Dorking is not sited primarily in relation to the Mole Gap (if it had been, it would have been sited near the present Burford Bridge, where conditions were not conducive to early settlement) or in relation to the fording of the River Mole. The Mole Gap, as may be seen from *The Nower*, west of the Horsham road, lies to the north and east of the town. It is apparent from Ranmore Road that Dorking is sited in relation to the ancient east-west routeway along the foot of the scarp.⁸

The significance of east-west routes in the area is illustrated further by the fact that coaches and carriers, listed in 18th and early 19th century directories as passing through Leatherhead and Kingston, must have passed through Ashted and Epsom.⁹ The road to Kingston through Chessington lay west of its present alignment (the A243), certainly as late as 1811,

and was not in a condition to carry regular traffic. Part of the earlier route may have followed the present Oaklawn Road in Leatherhead.¹⁰

Following his purchase of the *Ashtead Park* estate in 1880, Sir Thomas Lucas re-aligned the road, which ran originally between the Mansion (dating from the 1790s) and St Giles' Church, to its present position along Rookery Hill, constructing the necessary bridge.¹¹ It may have been for similar amenity reasons that in 1900 Lord Rendel re-aligned the Leatherhead to Guildford road (the present A246) at East Clandon, and so enhanced the setting of his Georgian residence, *Hatchlands*.

This article has touched only briefly on the physical and historical influences affecting the current layout of local roads. More detailed studies of this kind are needed to appreciate the complex evolution of today's road pattern.

NOTES

1. Judie English, Surrey Historic Settlements Group. *Surrey Historic Landscapes Studies Newsletter*, 4, Autumn/Winter 1993/4, pp. 1–4.
2. John Blair, *Early medieval Surrey—landholding, church and settlement before 1300* (1991), p. 6
3. Judie English, 'Roads in the Wealden landscape.' *Surrey Historic Landscapes Studies Newsletter*, 6, Autumn 1994, pp. 3–5.
4. H. E. Malden, 'Social and economic history.' *V.C.H., Surrey*, 4, (1912), p. 436.
5. Daniel Defoe. *A tour through the whole island of Great Britain*, edited and with an introduction by Pat Rogers, 1989, p. 50.
6. See, for instance: *Three acres & a cow—the life and works of Eli Hamshire*, introduced and edited by David Stemp, (1995), p. 24.
7. G. Joan Fuller. 'The development of roads in the Surrey-Sussex Weald and coastlands between 1700 and 1900.' *Transactions and Papers of the Institute of British Geographers*, 1953, pp. 37–49.
8. As shown in Plate XX in S. W. Wooldridge and Frederick Goldring: *The Weald (New Naturalist)*, (1953).
9. For sources on early coach services see J. C. Stuttard (ed.). *A History of Ashtead*. (1995), p. 84.
10. John H. Harvey, 'The Mounts', Pachesham—further historical notes'. *Procs. LDLHS*, 1(2), 1948, pp. 8–10.
11. *Ashtead Parish Magazine*, 17(196), 1902, p. iii.

PUBLIC UTILITY COVERS IN BOOKHAM

By D. F. RENN

THE covers of the control and inspection pits of our subterranean public utilities are becoming anonymous. Our feet (or more often our wheels) polish or crack the older cast-iron covers, destroying their inscriptions which gave their origin. New ones are plain or are marked simply 'AIRTIGHT INSPECTION COVER, EUROCOVER or NON-METALLIC'. Little-used covers become covered by soil or tarmacadam. Recently I did a systematic 'roadwalk' of the highways of Great and Little Bookham, noting these covers that bear the name of the utility and/or the ironfounder. Occasionally I strayed slightly beyond the parish boundary in following the roads. As far as I can discover, this is the first such survey to be published. If others carry out surveys elsewhere, interesting comparisons may be made and further details can be recorded and studied. Sometimes the maker of an 'anonymous' casting may be traced by a patent or British Standard number, a maker's code, (perhaps giving a quality like GRADE B or a size like 20 x 14.) Occasionally a cover spotted elsewhere adds information, Thus the *Misterton Castings* sewer inspection cover in Bookham was traced to Doncaster through the fuller inscription on covers seen on a Guildford railway station platform.

Gas, electricity and telephones

The covers of gas service points are simply marked GAS (sometimes SEGB) except for one round gas valve cover by *Biggs Wall* at the entrance to Eastwick School. Recently, many gas isolation valves have been marked by short steel posts carrying a plate painted with service details. Electricity service points are marked ELECTRICITY SUPPLY (occasionally EL scored in the cement filling the recess in the iron cover). Small concrete posts marked E HT are also to be seen. An electricity junction box in Manorhouse Lane was cast by *Hardy Padmore*. Telephone cable ducts have a variety of inspection cover designs, from the present British Telecom logo (...L inverted) back through POST OFFICE TELEPHONES and POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS to what seems to be the earliest local example, an oval recessed casting with eight ribs radiating from a central ring, the words GENERAL POST OFFICE being embossed twice in small capitals on the circumference. No founder's name is given, but a similar but circular cover elsewhere was cast by *Waller*. Near this early example, in The Glade at the junction with The Copse, are several different types of utility cover. Cable telecommunications and radiotelephone masts appeared in Bookham late in 1996.

Water Supply

Water supply covers are occasionally labelled simply WATER. More usually they are marked EAST SURREY WATER COMPANY or ESWC (even PLC), some with FIRE HYDRANT (or FH) or SV and many also with the name of the ironfounder, usually *John Needham* or *Thomas Dudley*, although there are also one or two from *Bailey Pegg* (one such at Bookham Station is marked SR so is between 1923 and 1948); *Blakeborough*; *Every*; *Ham Baker*; *Stone*. Two marked ESWC METER by *Needham* have elegant serified lettering with upper case initial and terminal letters, unlike the otherwise universal plain block capitals on Bookham's utility covers. Hydrants often have concrete marker pegs painted yellow with a black H and figures on the inner edge of the pavement. Many covers were sprayed with blue paint early in 1996 during major repairs to the water mains.

Surface water drainage

Rainwater from roadside properties is sometimes carried under the pavement in a gully covered by a steel strip with a row of narrow slots to drain the pavement itself, marked POLY-HEEL. Eight patterns of slotted drain gratings for water disposal from the road surface were noted:

1. One row of straight slots parallel to the kerb.
2. A double row of straight slots parallel to kerb by *Middlesex Foundry Co.* These are probably the least efficient in catching gutterflow (one in Lower Road is set at right angles to improve catchment) which, together with their frequent appearance in the centre of Bookham, suggests an early date.
3. One row of straight slots at right angles to the kerb. The earliest local example is probably either that marked EPSOM DISTRICT/HIGHWAYS BOARD in Lower Road (junction with Eastwick Park Avenue) or another in Little Bookham Street (outside the Windsor Castle public house) marked DISTRICT COUNCIL/EPSOM RURAL. These must date from before April 1933 when the Bookhams became part of Leatherhead District Council. The latter cover is the more elaborate, with 'bars' of quadrant cross-section. The late Dr Alan Easton (of The Tyrrells, Church Road) told me that the main sewer along Lower Road was installed in 1931; which he could date from attending a birth fathered by one of the itinerant navvies. This is by far the most common type of drain grating in the Bookhams, the maker's name being either on the long sides of the frame or between the slots (marked * below) and were cast by:

*Broads**; *Dickinson & Burne* (one only, Rectory Lane); *Doulton**; *Dudley and Dowell**; *E.S.E.**; *Every*; *Garton & King* (Two only, Rectory Lane and The Glade); *Hulse*; *Long/Humphreys**; *Mather & Smith ** (one only, Eastwick Road); *Morrison**; *Wilder**; *Woodrow*.

There is a damaged cover at the junction of Childs Hall Road and Lower Road, illegible apart from (?) *Brentford*.

4. A double row of straight slots perpendicular to kerb by *Needham* with inscription partly upside-down, facing outwards, or on bars between slots.
5. One row of curved sloping slots by *Broads*, *Long*, *Humphreys*, *Every* and *Stanton and Staveley*. Some surface water drain gratings by *Long*, *Humphreys* are marked L R or TRAFFIC— as positioning guides.
6. Square grating with diagonal straight slots, some by *Broads*. Unlike the others, this type is split diagonally for opening and does not pivot along one long side. It appears to be the most recent style, to judge from its lack of wear and insertion into older series. A larger version, usually sited away from the kerb, is by *Brickhouse Dudley* and *Woodrow*.
7. A kerb box with a vertical slot, allowing the water to flow from the gutter into a channel under the pavement, by *Broads*, *Dudley & Dowell*, *Durey*, *Long*, *Humphreys*, *Neville*, *Woodrow*.
8. A combined sewer inspection cover and drain grating, circular with rows of concentric slots, cast by *Gibb* and by *Mather & Smith* and sited usually in the middle of the road.

Rainwater drain covers (not gratings) are labelled STORM, SURFACE WATER (some by *Long, Humphreys*) or SW (some by *Laud*).

Sewerage

Foul sewer inspection covers are sometimes marked FOUL (one by *Woodrow*), FS, or FW. One *Long, Humphreys* has SOIL, an *Every* one SOIL SEWER. One by *Broad* (at the entrance to Bookham Business Park) has a small brass strip embossed FOUL rivetted to it, and an anonymous one nearby has F.W. similarly added. Many by *Broad* have radial lugs to ensure their proper closing and handling: round covers have semicircular lugs and square covers have square lugs set diagonally at the corners. In addition, one in the Guildford Road is double-oblong with alternate diagonal splits and six *parallel-set* lugs top and bottom, three being in the middle of each side so that each triangle has a lug at each corner, 4 x 3. This pattern is also used by British Telecom BCM, with slots marked PULL.

Woodlands Road has an anonymous series marked GRDC SOIL although the road is now mainly within Mole Valley (not Guildford Rural) DC. Lighter weight covers in front gardens are by *Clark* (a newly-installed *Clarksteel* one was noticed) or carry the names of local builders: *A. Baker/(Builders) Ltd/Surbiton, R & D. Barton, Builders & Contractors/Ashted, Morris & Simmons Ltd./Builders/Leatherhead, W. Pearce and Sons Builders/Bookham* and *Andrew West & Son/Bookham*. There are several examples of the last near their former yard in Little Bookham Street, including one round example.

Full list of ironfounders¹

ADAMS, HYDRAULIC/YORK‡ [square]
BAILEY PEGG & CO/BANKSIDE SE1‡
BIGGS, WALL & CO LONDON‡
J. BLAKEBOROUGH & SONS LTD/VALVE MAKERS/BRIGHOUSE [rectangular]
BRICKHOUSE DUDLEY [square (some split diagonally) or triangular[^]]
BROAD & CO/LONDON [round, square or triangular[^]]
BROADS
BRUNEL SELFLOCK‡ [square split diagonally]
J. CLARK & SONS/YAXLEY [square split diagonally]
CLARCON/DOM‡
CLARKSTEEL [square]
DICKINSON & BURNE/GUILDFORD‡
DOULTONS/LONDON‡
THOMAS DUDLEY LTD/DUDLEY (*sic*)
DUDLEY & DOWELL/CRADLEY HEATH/STAFFS [round, or square split diagonally]
DUREY CASTINGS [rectangular, or square (some split diagonally)]
ELKINGTON‡
E.S.E. PHOENIX/LEWES [square]
JOHN EVERY/IRONFOUNDER/LEWES [round, or square]
GARTON & KING LTD/EXETER
JAMES GIBB & CO LTD/LONDON [round]
GIFCO/LONDON EC4‡ [rectangular]
GLYNWED BRICKHOUSE [square]
GLYNWED UK [square split diagonally]

HAM BAKER & CO LTD/WESTMINSTER‡
 HARDY PADMORE/WORCESTER‡
 J. C. HULSE & CO LTD/DAWLEY WELLINGTON/SALOP² [round]
 JACKSON & CO/(BARKING) LTD‡ [rectangular]
 C. H. LAUD & SONS [rectangular, round or triangular^]
 H. & E. LINTOTT/HORSHAM [round]
 LONG, HUMPHREYS/ & CO/ IRONFOUNDERS AND/ENGINEERS/CHERTSEY
 [rectangular, round, square (some split diagonally) or triangular^]
 MATHER & SMITH LTD/ASHFORD/KENT [round, or square split diagonally]
 MIDDLESEX FOUNDRY CO/WORTON ROAD. ISLEWORTH
 MISTERTON CASTINGS‡ [square]
 MORRISON ROADS LTD/WOKING‡
 JOHN NEEDHAM AND SONS/STOCKPORT [round or square]
 NEVILLES/ALDRIDGE‡ [square]
 STANTON & STAVELEY [round, or square split diagonally]
 J. STONE & CO/DEPTFORD/LONDON SE [rectangular]
 C. WALLER/LONDON AND STROUD [round]
 WELBECK/TDS-INDIA‡ [rectangular]
 W. WILDER & SON/CROWMARSH/OXON³ [round]
 A. C. WOODROW & CO/ENGINEERS/ LONDON [round or square]

NOTES TO LIST

1. Shorter forms or codes are not separately listed, but variants like *Broad* and *Broads* are given. Single examples are marked ‡. Sewer inspection cover shapes are shown in square brackets. ^ triangular but with points cut off; some of those by *Broad* are set in square plate.
2. Hill Tip Rise has drain gratings by *Hulse* but anonymous sewer covers, and Sole Farm Road *vice versa*, the only uses of this firm's products in Bookham.
3. See *Surrey, Industrial History Group Newsletter 87* (Sept 1995) p. 10 for the firm.

So over forty iron foundries contributed their products to the public utilities in the Bookhams, from as far away as Exeter and York. *Garton & King* supplied much of Effingham. Specialism does not seem to be the explanation for such extremely long-distance carriage, although casual observation elsewhere suggests that *Thomas Dudley* and *John Needham* from the Black Country were major suppliers to water companies. Some of the *Brickhouse Dudley* slotted covers are marked NIAGARA but this must extol their efficiency rather than identifying their source. However, the WELBECK INDIA inspection cover, in the pavement of Oakdene Close, also has the initials TDS, possibly of Tata District Steelworks, and so be an import from across the world.



THE FIRST PURPOSE-BUILT MAIL COACH, 1784,
SHOWING COACHMAN AND GUARD, WITH BLUNDERBUSS, PISTOLS AND TIMEPIECE.
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