

# A History of the County of Surrey

## Volume 3

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Extracts

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## Henley

Henley was granted in William's reign to Chertsey by Azor, a wealthy Englishman who had retained land after the Conquest.

It would appear that before the 14th century the abbey had sublet the manor and certain lands at Fremelesworth (Frimley) to a family who were known as 'of Henley.' Deeds in the possession of Mr. Woodroffe of Poyle, quoted by Manning, refer to a John of Henley, and in 1306 to a William de Henley, and in 1324 William enfeoffed Edward II of it. The document further states that since the transfer the rent of 22s. 8d. and 12 measures (lagenae) of honey due to the abbey had been in arrears, which furnishes a significant comment on the lawlessness of the end of the reign of Edward II. In 1338 Edward III granted the manor to John de Molyns, together with view of frankpledge and fines for breach of the assize of bread and ale. In the next year other privileges followed, including the right of erecting gallows on the soil of the manor, and of passing judgement on malefactors apprehended there.

In 1343 the manor was reported to be in the king's hands owing to 'the rebellion' of John de Molyns, who was one of the ministers disgraced in 1340 for alleged misappropriation of money, and the abbot took advantage of his tenant's disgrace to renew his demands for rent; he pointed out that Henley had been held of his church since the time of its foundation for the service of paying a sum of money with twelve gallons of honey yearly, and suit at the abbey's court at Ash. The rent is said to have been wrongfully withdrawn by John de Molyns.

John de Molyns' disgrace appears to have been of only short duration. In 1343 the manor was again granted to him to hold in the same way as before, and the next year he obtained a confirmation of that grant. Possibly the manor or part of it may have been granted to Henry de Stoughton during de Molyns' disgrace; at any rate, in 1349 Henry released to him all his right in the manor. Some two years later John granted Henley to the king in return for special privileges in his Buckinghamshire property, and in 1359 the king levied a fine against William son of John, by which he made his possession more secure.

From that time Henley Manor remained Crown property for upwards of three centuries, and the evidence for its history consists chiefly of appointments of stewards and parkers. In 1633 Charles I granted it to Robert Tyrwhitt and Arthur Squib, who sold it soon after to Sir John Glynn. In 1724 the Duke of Roxburgh, Lord Justice in the absence of George I from England in 1723 and 1725, seems to have been residing at Henley Park. Bowen's map of about 1736 also names him as

occupier. Sir John Glynn's son left three daughters, two of whom died unmarried, and the manor passed to Dorothy, the third daughter, who married Sir Richard Child, created Earl of Tylney in 1731. In 1739 the earl sold the manor to Mr. Solomon Dayrolles, who in 1784 conveyed to Henry Halsey. The Halsey family are still owners, but the late Lord Pirbright lived in the house, and Sir Owen Roberts is the present tenant.

In 1338 John de Molyns received licence to impark his woods of West Grove and Goddard's Grove in the manor of Henley. In 1356, after the manor had returned into the king's hands, he bought out twenty tenants, and seems to have laid all the land into the park, granting the rector of Ash compensation for the loss of tithes. The office of parkkeeper, with a residence in the manor-house, was a valuable piece of preferment bestowed among others upon Sir Thomas St. Leger by his brother-in-law, Edward IV, on Sir Reginald Bray by Henry VII, and on Viscount Montagu by Queen Mary. Montagu frequently resided at Henley, and it was notoriously the refuge of recusants and suspected priests during his tenure. Henley Park is among those surveyed by John Norden in 1607. The house may contain some ancient walls, but it was mostly rebuilt by Mr. Dayrolles in 1751, the year of his marriage, and bears the date upon it. Lord Pirbright made further additions during his tenancy.

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## Cleygate

The manor of Cleygate was apparently of late formation. In 1399 a grant was made to Richard Rayle and Nicholas Churchill of lands called Claygate lying at Henley. These lands probably came into the hands of Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, later Duke of Bedford, and on his attainder in 1461 lapsed to the Crown. In 1475 Sir Thomas St. Leger received a grant of the manor of Claygate for his expense in keeping the game in Guildford Park. Claygate returned into the possession of Jasper, Duke of Bedford, on the reversal of his attainder in 1485. He died in 1495. It is said, however, that Claygate was granted for life to Sir Reginald Bray in 1488 with the custody of Guildford and Henley Parks. Bedford died without issue, and his lands passed to his nephew, King Henry VII. Elizabeth granted the manor to Edward Lord Clynton and Saye, afterwards Earl of Lincoln. A deed of 1564 records that Lord Clynton owed money to a certain Christopher Draper, citizen and alderman of London. The manor was in Draper's hands in the same year, so that probably Claygate was ceded to him in payment for debt. Draper apparently lost little time in selling, for a year later William Harding of Wanborough was in possession. He died seised in 1593, leaving by his wife Catherine daughter of Sir John White of London a son and heir William, who died unmarried in 1610, when the manor passed to his sister Mary. Mary married Sir Robert Gorges, who in 1620 joined with her in conveying the manor to Sir Thomas White. According to Manning and Bray, who had access to Mr. Woodroffe's papers, Sir Thomas settled it on his cousin, Robert Woodroffe, son of Catherine wife of William Harding, by her second marriage with Sir David Woodroffe. From him it descended in the family with Poyle.

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## Ash

Ash is a parish on the western border of the county, 36 miles south-west from London, 8 miles from Guildford, bounded on the north by Frimley, formerly part of the same parish, on the east by Pirbright and Worplesdon, on the south by Wanborough and Seale, on the west by Aldershot in Hampshire. The shape is irregular, but the furthest extension west to east is over 4 miles, from north to south over 3 miles. The southern part of the parish, including St. Peter's Church and Ash village, is on the London Clay; but the greater portion, once including Frimley, covers the western side of the ridge of Bagshot Sands, which is divided from Chobham Ridges by the dip through which the Basingstoke Canal and Railway run, and is known as Ash Common, Fox Hills, Claygate Common. The high land, largely covered by heather with plantations of conifers, slopes westward to the alluvium of the Blackwater River between Surrey and Hampshire. The parish is traversed by the road from Guildford to Aldershot; by the Basingstoke Canal; by the London and South Western Railway, with Ash Green station opened 1852; by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, with Ash station opened 1849, and Aldershot North Camp station; and by the Pirbright, Aldershot, and Farnham branch, 1879; and the Ascot, Frimley, and Aldershot North Camp branch, 1878.

The area of the parish is 6,292 acres, including the district of Wyke, formerly in Worplesdon, but added to Ash in 1880.

The making of Aldershot Camp has revolutionized the whole of this neighbourhood. The camp itself is in Hampshire, but ranges have been established in Ash parish, and houses in connexion with the camp have turned what were desolate heaths into a succession of straggling villages or even towns. Henley Park (q.v.) lies on the other side of the parish. It is one of the numerous parks formed in the Surrey bailiwick of Windsor Forest. Cobbett, the famous political and social reformer, farmed land at Normandy in this parish.

Of prehistoric antiquities only a few neolithic implements, in the Surrey Archaeological Society's Museum at Guildford, have been recorded.

There was an Inclosure Act (Ash and Frimley), 1801, making large inclosures of waste, but reserving certain rights of fuel (turf) to the inhabitants.

There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels in the village. There are also Wesleyan chapels in Ash Street and Normandy. Wyke is an ecclesiastical parish formed out of Ash, Worplesdon, and Wanborough in 1847 (*vide infra*).

Henley Park is the seat of Sir Owen Roberts; Normandy Park of Mr. P. G. Henriques, J.P.; Westwood House of Lieut.-Colonel Coussmaker.

Ash School (National) was built in 1835; Ash Vale School (also National) was built in 1860, and enlarged 1897; Wyke School (National) was built in 1874, and enlarged 1896.

The Victoria Hall was built in 1897 as a Jubilee Memorial. It is used for meetings and entertainments.

Frimley, though formerly part of Ash, was in Godley Hundred, not in Woking, which justifies a presumption that it may have become the property of Chertsey Abbey at an earlier date than Ash.

The parish, separated from Ash in 1866, is bounded on the north-west by Berkshire, on the north-east by Windlesham, on the east by Chobham and Pirbright, on the south by Ash, on the west by Hampshire. It is 30 miles from London. It contains 7,800 acres, and measures 4 miles from north to south, and 3 miles from east to west. The parish covers the western side of Chobham Ridges, and extends down into the valley of the Blackwater, which bounds the county. The soil is, therefore, Bagshot sand and alluvium, with patches of gravel and large beds of peat. In the latter conifers and rhododendrons flourish exceedingly. The Heatherside Nurseries, where are some of the finest Wellingtonias in England, may be taken as the typical industry of the neighbourhood, which is otherwise a residential district, or occupied by those connected with Aldershot, the Staff College,

which is in the parish, and Sandhurst which lies just outside it. A very great part of the parish was open land, heather-covered, before the Inclosure Act of 1801. Much of it is still uncultivated. The main road from London to Southampton crosses the northern part of the parish. It is substantially on the line of the Roman road. On the top of the hill, near the Golden Farmer Inn, named after a notorious highwayman, the road to Farnham branches south from it, and passes through Old Frimley village. The main line of the London and South Western Railway cuts the middle of the parish. The Ascot, Aldershot, and Farnham branch traverses it from north to south. The Basingstoke Canal also passes through Frimley.

Palaeolithic flints have been found in the drift gravels on the hills, and a few neolithic implements at places unspecified in the parish. On the hill, near the southern end of Chobham Ridges, is a very large round barrow called Round Butt; south of it Mainstone Hill probably preserves the name of the Standing Stone, which formed a boundary mark of Chobham in the early Chertsey charter. Dr. Stukeley, in his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, records a Roman urn and coins as found here.

Frimley Manor House is the seat of Mrs. Burrell, Frimley Park of Mr. N. Spens, Watchetts of Mr. H. J. B. Hollings, Prior Place of Mr. F. H. Goldney.

The Royal Albert Orphan Asylum was built by subscription in 1864. It has about two hundred inmates, boys and girls. A farm is attached to it. Schools (National) were built in 1842, and enlarged in 1897.

The common fields were inclosed under an Act passed in 1826.

York Town with Camberley is a small town which has grown up on the road in the northwestern part of Frimley parish, and increased owing to the proximity of the Military College, Sandhurst, over the Berkshire border, the Staff College at Camberley, and the Albert Asylum.

The Royal Military College, founded by Frederick, Duke of York, was removed under his direction to Sandhurst, close to this neighbourhood (but in Berkshire), in 1812. The houses which grew up near it in Surrey were called after him, York Town. When under a later royal commander-in-chief, the Duke of Cambridge, the Staff College was built in 1862, the extension of York Town was called Cambridge Town, but was soon changed to Camberley for postal convenience, and under that name has become the most important place of the district.

Schools (Provided) were built at York Town in 1883; at Camberley in 1897; at Camberley, Infants, in 1902. There is a Roman Catholic school, built in 1877. There was a Church school at York Town from 1818 to 1883.

Frimley, York Town, and Camberley form an urban district under an Urban District Council, by the Act of 1894.

## MANORS

It seems probable that the manor of *ASH* (Esche, xii cent.; Asshe, Assche, xiv cent.) was included under Henley in the land which the Domesday Commissioners say that Azor granted for his soul to Chertsey in the time of King William. The fact that the parish was known as Ash by Henley in the 14th century lends colour to the suggestion that Henley in early times was regarded as the more important place.

Ash was definitely asserted to be the property of the abbey in 1279, when the abbot with his men was declared to be quit of all forest dues in his vill of Ash. The chartulary of Chertsey Abbey records that shortly after the statute, 'vulgarly called Mortmain,' 11 acres in Ash with sufficient common pasture for his flocks and herds were held by Robert de Zathe, while Geoffrey de Bacsete (Bagshot) and his brother William had 28. The Atwaters of West Clandon also held land in Ash.

In 1537 the abbey granted Ash with its other lands to Henry VIII, and for a few years it seems to have remained as Crown property. Edward VI, however, shortly after his accession granted it to Winchester College, which still holds it.

There is no mention of a mill under Henley in Domesday Book, but it is certain that a mill existed at Ash from comparatively early times, for in 1322 the Abbot of Chertsey ordered a new windmill to be built at Ash. Windmills were comparatively new in England then, and it may have been in place of a small water-mill of earlier date. There seems no later record of it.

## CHURCHES

The church of *ST. PETER ASH* consists of two parts, an old and a new. The former has a chancel 18 ft. by 15 ft. 7 in., nave 42 ft. 10 in. by 20 ft. 6 in., west tower 14 ft. 9 in. by 13 ft. 7 in., and the latter, consisting of a large modern chancel, nave, and vestry, has been added to it on the north side. The new chancel is 30 ft. long by 14 ft. 3 in. wide, and the nave 58 ft. long by 24 ft. wide. The older part of the church has been a good deal repaired, but has been an aisleless building of nave and chancel of 12th-century date, the tower, built of Heath stone, being a 15th-century addition. The earliest details are in the south door and a lancet in the old chancel, both of early 13th-century date, and in the new north wall of the nave is reset a small 12th-century roundheaded light, much repaired.

The east window of the old chancel is modern, of three lights in late 13th-century style. On the north are two double bays vaulted between, with foliate or moulded capitals, opening into the new chancel. West of this is a modern squint directed towards the new chancel. In the south wall is a 13th-century lancet with external rebate, in which are a few old stones. The south door is modern and has a continuous chamfer; and west of it is a square-headed window of two trefoiled lights, 15th-century work repaired. Under the lancet is a small piscina with pointed head and half-projecting bowl. The chancel arch is of two chamfered orders with modern moulded capitals and bases and half-octagonal responds; the jambs perhaps date from the 14th century. The north arcade is modern, of four bays, each of two chamfered orders and with moulded circular capitals, ornamented with heads carved in high relief.

In the south wall are three modern two-light windows. The south door dates from c. 1200, and is round-headed, of two orders, the inner with an edge-roll on jambs, the outer with a filleted roll between two hollows in the arch, and filleted shafts with foliate capitals in the jambs. The porch has wood framing, probably of 16th-century date, filled in below with brick, and is covered with ivy. The tower arch is of two chamfered orders with half-octagonal responds and moulded capitals and bases. The tower is a fine massive building of Heath stone, modernized as regards its windows, with a tall shingled broach spire. The modern chancel has a five-light traceried window in the east wall. On the north and south walls is a wall arcade, and there is also a single traceried light on each side. The north vestry has a single and a two-light window. The chancel arch, in 15th-century style, rests on moulded corbel capitals. In the north wall is inserted a small 12th-century light, and there are also three modern three-light windows, with a similar one of two lights in the west wall. The roofs are all of steep pitch and modern. The font is of wood, as at Chobham in this neighbourhood, probably of 17th-century date, the bowl octagonal, cut from one piece and lined with lead; there is a central stem with eight octagonal detached shafts.

On the south wall of the old chancel is a brass tablet to Thomas Manory, 1516; below is another to Anne Vyne, his daughter and heir. A shield above these bears an engrailed cross.

There are five bells, all of which were cast by Thomas Mears, 1798.

The plate consists of a silver cup and silver cover of 1575, a silver paten of about 1674, a silver flagon of 1734, and a brass almsdish.

The registers date from 1580. There is an iron church at Ash Vale, built in 1885.

The church of *ST. PETER FRIMLEY*. -The present church was built in 1825 in place of the old chapel and is of stone with a low west tower of debased design. It was restored and added to in 1882, 1884, and 1888. The old chapel was a picturesque timbered building with a thatched roof; a good engraving of it is preserved in Cracklow's *Surrey Churches*.

A new church, *ST. PAUL'S*, was built in 1903 near the north boundary of Frimley.

There is an iron church at Frimley Green, built in 1889.

The church of *ST. MARK WYKE* is of stone, with a belfry, erected in 1847.

The church of *ST. MICHAEL YORK TOWN* dates from 1851. It is of stone, in 13th-century style.

The church of *ST. GEORGE CAMBERLEY* was built in 1893.

### **ADVOWSONS**

The advowson of Ash, like the manor, belonged first to Chertsey Abbey and later to Winchester College. In 1311 the presentation was in the king's gift 'by reason of the late voidance of the abbacy of Chertsey.

Under Edward III some supplementary provision was made for the parson of Ash, after the inclosure of Henley Park (q.v.), on condition of his celebrating divine service daily within the king's manor of Henley. This grant was confirmed under Richard II and subsequently.

There was a chapel at Frimley, built at an unknown date. After the foundation, but again at an unknown date, a chantry called John Stephen Chantry was founded in the chapel, worth £5 14s. 11½d. in the time of Edward VI. It was served by an ex-canon of Newark. It was not demolished when the chantry was suppressed, for by the registers baptisms took place there in 1590. In 1607 Bishop Bilson licensed the chapel and churchyard for marriages and burials, the inhabitants undertaking to raise £6 and the rector of Ash to contribute £4 a year for a curate, Winchester College, the patron of Ash, consenting. In 1636 the warden and fellows of the college protested to Archbishop Laud against the inhabitants of Frimley, who had petitioned him 'for the allowance of a yearly stipend pretended to be due from the parson of Ashe, for the maintenance of a chaplaine at their chappell of ease in Frimley.' It was pointed out that the people of Frimley, like the other inhabitants of Ash, ought to repair to the parish church. The archbishop's decision is not recorded. Services were intermittent; but in 1735 an agreement was made by which the rector of Ash was to pay £10 a year for a curate, the inhabitants £8, and the bishop £2. The inhabitants appointed the curate; but the patronage is now in the hands of Winchester College. It was made a separate parish in 1866.

The ecclesiastical parish of Wyke was formed out of Ash, Worplesdon, and Wanborough in 1847. The greater part of it was in Worplesdon, but was surrounded by Ash and is part of the civil parish. The living is in the gift of Eton College.

York Town was made an ecclesiastical parish in 1851. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester, and includes Camberley.

### **CHARITIES**

Smith's Charity exists as in other Surrey parishes.

Dr. Michael Woodward, rector in 1643, who died or retired before 1662, left £2 10s. annually to the poor, charged on land.

Mr. Edward Dawe left £20 in 1721, laid out in land, for persons not receiving regular relief.

Mr. Thomas Stevens in 1747 left a charge of £3 annually on land for distribution of bread to the poor.

A parcel of land in Ash, called Parish Close, was let for the benefit of the poor of Ash and Frimley.

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## Wanborough

Wanborough is a small parish, 4 miles west of Guildford, containing 1,823 acres and measuring about 3 miles from east to west and one from north to south. It is bounded on the north by Ash and Worplesdon, on the east by Compton, on the south by Compton and Puttenham, on the south-west and west by Seale. It throws out a tongue, however, between Compton and Puttenham which just touches Godalming. The South Eastern Railway, Redhill and Reading line, runs through it, with a station opened in 1849. It is traversed by the high road from Guildford to Farnham along the Hog's Back, the *via regia* of early deeds and Hundred Rolls. The greater part of the parish is on the chalk of the Hog's Back, but it reaches the sand south of the ridge, where Puttenham Heath is partly in Wanborough, and a further distance north on to the London Clay. The small hamlet of Wanborough lies on the north side of the Hog's Back. It is an exception to the almost universal rule of the church and village lying south of the chalk hills with a parish reaching over the chalk or on to it northwards. The village and church are to the north, as is most of the parish. It is doubtful whether it is an ancient parish. It was perhaps a chapelry of Puttenham, though in a different hundred (but for this compare Ash and Frimley).

Neolithic flint implements were found in 1870 near the church, and others at various times and places. A palaeolithic ovate implement is in the Charterhouse Museum and a small bronze palstave in the Archaeological Society's Museum, Guildford.

### MANOR

*WANBOROUGH* was in the early stages of its history held as two manors by two brothers, Swegen and Leofwine, possibly Harold's brothers; after the Conquest, however, these two manors were united in the possession of Geoffrey de Mandeville. Probably the overlordship of the manor remained with the Mandevilles, and passed with the earldom of Essex from their family to the de Bohuns, for Humphrey, Earl of Hereford and Essex, held four knights' fees in Wanborough, Clapham, and Carshalton in 1372, and the connexion still existed under Henry IV. Geoffrey son of Eustace, Count of Boulogne, married a daughter of Geoffrey de Mandeville. He received with her the Mandeville land at Carshalton, and his grandson Faramus of Boulogne appears as sub-tenant of the Mandeville land at Wanborough also, for in or about 1130, just after the foundation of Waverley Abbey, he sold it, with the permission of his overlord, to the abbey, for the sum of one hundred marks. This sale was some years later ratified by Pope Eugenius III. In 1279 the abbey's possessions in Wanborough were increased by the gift of a capital messuage with appurtenances from William de Abbecroft.

In 1346 the Abbot of Waverley claimed to have view of frankpledge in his manor of Wanborough by right of immemorial custom without charter; and this claim obtained recognition from the king's treasurer and chamberlain.

At the dispersion of the abbey lands in 1536, the major portion of them, including Wanborough Manor, was assigned to Sir William Fitz William, afterwards Earl of Southampton. At his death in 1542 the manor passed to his half-brother, Sir Anthony Browne, in whose family it remained for some sixty years. His grandson, the second Viscount Montagu, demised the manor to a certain Richard Amye for a term of twenty-one years from Michaelmas 1603; but before the expiration of the lease the ownership of the manor had been transferred to John Murray, keeper of the privy purse to King James I, who created him Earl of Annandale. In 1625 he mortgaged the manor to Thomas Bennett for the sum of £4,200, and after his death his son James sold it to his cousin James Maxwell, who a few years later became Earl of Dirletoun. His widow Elizabeth survived him for some years, keeping the manor in her possession. At her death it passed under the terms of her husband's will to their daughter Elizabeth, wife of the second Duke of Hamilton. The Duchess took as her second husband Thomas Dalmahoy, to whom she bequeathed Wanborough in trust to sell. He conveyed it to Mrs. Elizabeth Colwall, from whom it passed in due course to her grandson Daniel Colwall. Daniel in his will devised it to his half-brothers, Arthur and Richard Onslow, sons of Foot

Onslow. The manor was shortly afterwards sold to Thomas Onslow, ancestor of the present Earl of Onslow, who is lord of the manor.

Shortly before the Dissolution the monks of Waverley obtained the privilege of holding an annual fair with court of pie powder on the feast of St. Bartholomew, in whose honour the church is dedicated. The manor house, a fine old gabled house near the church, is now the seat of Sir Algernon West, G.C.B.

## CHURCH

The church of *ST. BARTHOLOMEW* is a small rectangular building measuring inside 43 ft. 5 in. by 18 ft. 4 in. with a screen placed 17 ft. 8 in. from the east wall to separate the chancel from the nave.

All the walls are of 13th-century date, except that at the west, this having been rebuilt in modern times. There is no evidence of the existence of a chancel arch. The building was disused for two centuries, from 1674 to 1861.

The east window is a late 15th-century insertion with three peculiar cinquefoil lights and a square head without a label. The inside jambs are splayed and have a flat segmental chamfered rear arch.

In the north wall are three 13th-century lancets, one in the chancel and two in the nave, the first and easternmost having plain chamfered jambs and head and inside splays with a semicircular rear arch. The second is rather wider and has chamfered and rebated jambs and head and a chamfered rear arch, which with the internal splays is either modern or retooled. The third window is similar to the first except that the jambs are rebated only and the inside stonework is either modern or has been retooled. Between the first and second of these windows is a 13th-century doorway, originally external, but now used as an entrance from the vestry, which is built of wood and corrugated iron. The jambs and pointed arch of the doorway are moulded with an edge roll.

The south wall has four windows, two in the chancel and two in the nave. The easternmost dates from about 1330 and has two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil over and a scroll-moulded label. The second window is apparently of 15th-century date and has a single cinquefoiled light. The sill is low down and the inside is rebated for a shutter, one of the hooks for hanging it still remaining in position.

The third and fourth windows are similar to the opposite ones in the nave except that in the third the jambs are chamfered only and the rear arch is semicircular.

Between these last two windows is a doorway similar to that in the north wall of the chancel, but wider, and having a grooved and hollow-chamfered label. The jambs are modern.

Below the sill of the south-east window is a small recess with plain chamfered jambs and square head. The sill is plastered, but it no doubt once held the circular piscina basin which is now lying loose on the window-sill above.

To the west of this is a similar but wider recess with a stone sill which was probably used as a single seat.

The west window of the nave is modern and has two cinquefoiled lights and a two-centred head with tracery of late 14th-century design.

The walls are of flint in mortar with stone dressings, except the west wall, which is of brick with a tile-hung gable, from which projects a small bell-cot with one bell. The buttresses to the south wall are modern. The roof is of modern open timber-work and is covered outside with tiles.

The chancel screen has a panelled lower portion, above which are six lights on either side of the central opening. Each light has flowing tracery in the head, and the mullions and cornice are moulded. The central doorway has a flat four-centred head with carved leaves in the spandrels, and is of 15th-century date, but the rest of the screen is for the most part modern, including all the tracery to the lights.

All the other interior fittings are modern. There are no monuments of any importance, but in the churchyard outside the west wall is a long tapering stone which was probably once used as a coffin lid.

The Communion plate is modern and is not silver.

The first book of registers is dated 1598; the entries, however, are from 1561 and consist of baptisms, burials, and marriages, which continue until 1646. During the Commonwealth the only entries are the births of the children of a certain Joseph Freakes, but after the Restoration other entries continue up to 1674.

### **ADVOWSON**

The church was early appropriated to Waverley, but it does not appear in Pope Nicholas's Taxation of 1291. The abbey appointed a vicar in 1327, but vicars do not appear to have been instituted afterwards, and it was probably treated as a donative, with perpetual curates presented by Waverley without episcopal institution. The 'advowson' which was granted with Waverley to Fitz William at the Dissolution probably means the advowson of Wanborough, for there was no parish of Waverley. Richard Harding, who lived as a tenant in the abbey buildings, was married and had his children baptized at Wanborough, and in 1600 William Hampton and Joan Smith, both of Waverley, were married after having had their banns published in Wanborough Church. Some of the other names in the fragmentary register are suspected as being of Waverley, which was extra-parochial, but of which this seems to have been still commonly considered the church. The lay impropriators paid no regular stipend to curates. The names of two survive for 1598-1600 and 1612-13, but services were often performed by clergy of other parishes. By the exertions of the Rev. G. C. R. Chilton, vicar 1861 to 1895, a small endowment fund was raised. The church was disused altogether for about 200 years, but the parish always remained separate, and the advowson of the now restored church is in the hands of Mr. G. McKibben.

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## Puttenham

Puttenham is a village on the south side of the Hog's Back, 4½ miles west of Guildford, 5½ miles east of Farnham. The parish is roughly triangular. The base from north-east to south-west is nearly 3 miles long; the line from the apex to the middle of the base, north-west to south-east, is under 2 miles. The west side is longer than the northern side. It contains 1,931 acres of land and 29 acres of water. The village lies in the north-east angle of the parish. The northern part of the parish is on the chalk of the Hog's Back ridge, though, as is almost invariably the case, the village is not on the chalk. The rest of the parish is Upper Green Sand, Gault, and Lower Green Sand, which is the predominating soil.

The views from the upper ground are extremely picturesque, embracing the Hindhead and Blackdown ranges, and extending over Sussex to the South Downs, while the foreground is broken and diversified with woods and heaths. Puttenham Heath, however, to the east of the parish, is mostly covered with turf, and a nine-hole golf course has been made on it, with a club-house opened in 1897. Puttenham Common, to the south-west, is a true heath, covered with heather, fern, and furze, and rising to over 300 ft. above the sea, with a deep depression between it and the chalk to the northward.

The parish is purely agricultural. Chalk was dug on the Hog's Back. The district of the famous Farnham hops extends into Puttenham. The northern boundary of the parish is the road along the ridge of the Hog's Back. One sign of the antiquity of the road is the frequency with which it forms the old parish boundaries. Captain James, R.E., traced the so-called Pilgrims' Way through the parish below the chalk. It went on as a lane to Seale, and has been converted since 1903 into a good road.

On Puttenham Heath is a fairly large tumulus called Frowsbury, which has never been explored. Neolithic flints are not uncommon near it. On Puttenham Common is a considerable entrenchment, with one bank and ditch. It is of about 530 ft. on the south, east, and west sides, but the north-east angle is slightly obtuse, the south-west angle slightly acute, so that the east and west sides are not parallel, and the north side is shorter than the other. On the west there is no distinct bank, and no ditch, but the hill falls sharply to a stream in the grounds of Hampton Lodge, and has been perhaps artificially scarped. The water below is within missile range of the entrenchment. Romano-British pottery and a rude pavement were found near this, to the north-east, in 1870. Many neolithic flints have been found on the borders of the parish, near Shoelands, a little further north.

There is a cemetery with a chapel on Puttenham Heath, opened in 1882. The schools were built in 1850.

### MANORS

There are four manors or reputed manors in Puttenham; Puttenham Bury and Puttenham Priory-moieties of one manor, Rodsell and Shoelands. Of these Rodsell alone is mentioned in the Domesday Survey.

The main manor of *PUTTENHAM* was a member of the manor of Bramley in Blackheath Hundred. It is uncertain whether it was included with Rodsell in 1086 or whether the 'two manors' of Wanborough recorded in Domesday were Wanborough and Puttenham, or whether it was included in Bramley. It seems to have followed the history of Bramley, for it was in the king's hands in the 12th century, since, c. 1199, Geoffrey Bocumton exchanged 15 librates of land, which he had had in Puttenham by the king's gift, for 12 librates of land in Stoke by Guildford. The lands of Ralph de Fay, lord of Bramley under Henry II, were in 1203 granted to Robert de Barevill Robert was sued for land in Puttenham by Geoffrey de Roinges before the time of this grant, and evidently established his rights, for in 1221 the king gave Robert de Barevill ten oaks towards the mending and rebuilding of his houses in Puttenham. Ralph de Fay's lands were restored and descended to his son Ralph, who was succeeded by John de Fay, his son, in 1223. At John's death his lands were

divided between his two sisters, Maud wife of Roger de Clere and Philippa Neville. Puttenham, however, had been assigned to Ralph de Fay's widow Beatrice, in dower. It was seized in 1241 owing to her excommunication, but restored in 1242. It was again taken into the king's hands in 1246. Puttenham was then divided between the two sisters, Philippa and Maud. Philippa's moiety was afterwards called Puttenham Bury, while her sister's portion became the manor of Puttenham Priory.

Philippa Neville gave *PUTTENHAM BURY* with Bramley in free marriage with her daughter Beatrice to William of Wintershull. For the next 300 years Puttenham Bury and Bramley followed the descent which is given under Bramley. In 1541 Edmund Pope, a lineal descendant of William of Wintershull and his wife Beatrice, sold both manors. Bury was purchased in 1541 by Robert Lusher of Cheam and his wife Elizabeth, who also bought Puttenham Priory in 1544. His father Thomas was holding Shoelands, but Robert predeceased him, dying in 1545. His widow Elizabeth, aunt of Sir Olliph Leigh (see below), married George Beaumont, and retained for life an allowance out of Puttenham Bury Manor, and the whole of Puttenham Priory, which she leased to her son Thomas Beaumont in 1587. Robert's son, Nicholas Lusher, died 26 May 1566, leaving an infant son Nicholas. His lands were therefore taken into the queen's hands during the minority of the heir. She leased the demesne lands of Puttenham Bury and Shoelands to Mary, Nicholas Lusher's widow. In 1610 Nicholas, son and heir of Nicholas Lusher, and his son Richard sold the two manors of Puttenham and the manor of Shoelands to Sir Olliph Leigh of Addington and his brother Sir John Leigh. Sir Olliph died 1612. His son Sir Francis and the latter's uncle Sir John held the estates in coparceny, and demised a part of Shoelands to one Nicholas Harding. They then divided them, Sir John taking the two Puttenhams, and Sir Francis Shoelands. On Sir John's death in 1624, Sir Francis took the whole. Sir Francis Leigh, having married Elizabeth daughter and heir of William Minterne of Thorpe, conveyed the manor of Puttenham Bury in 1625 to his father-in-law for life, with reversion to his younger son Francis Leigh, and failing his male issue to his elder son Wolley Leigh, later an ardent Royalist. William Minterne died in 1627, and bequeathed all his lands, with the exception of one-half of Shoelands, to Wolley Leigh. Francis Leigh having died without children in 1637, Wolley should have succeeded to all the manors. But some rearrangement of trusts must have been made. Sir Francis Leigh the father was still alive, and it is he who held a court in 1643. Sir Francis died 1645, and Wolley Leigh very soon after him. In 1645 the estate was conveyed by Thomas Leigh, Wolley's half-brother, or son, to William Leigh, another half-brother, whose widow, Lydia Leigh, was lady of the manor as early as 1661, and held courts up to 1711, when she was buried at Puttenham.

In 1728 Jasper Jones and his wife Frances were in possession of the two manors. Frances was only daughter and heir of Francis Leigh of the Middle Temple, son of the said William and Lydia. She and her husband sold the manors in 1744 with Bury Farm to Brigadier-General James Edward Oglethorpe, founder of the colony of Georgia. He sold the manors in 1761 to Thomas Parker, who rebuilt the Manor House, since called the Priory; but parts of an older house of Elizabethan or Jacobean date, including a shaped gable of Bargate stone and brick, remain at the back. In 1775 he sold the whole property. Admiral Cornish bought the Manor House and some other property, and after his death in 1816 it was sold to his wife's nephew Richard Sumner, who died in 1870. His son Mr. Morton Cornish Sumner owned it, and died before 1880. His widow died recently, and the owner now is Mr. Ferdinand F. Smallpeice. The manors were bought by Mr. Nathaniel Snell, from whom they were bought by Mr. E. B. Long with Hampton Lodge in 1799. He was succeeded by Mr. H. L. Long and by Mr. Mowbray Howard of Hampton Lodge, vide infra. Mr. F. F. Smallpeice has since bought the manors.

### **PUTTENHAM PRIORY or PRIOR**

*PUTTENHAM PRIORY* or *PRIOR* was the moiety of the original manor of Puttenham which Maud de Fay, one of the sisters of John de Fay, inherited. She granted it in 1248 to the Priory of Newark

by Guildford. In 1279 the prior claimed assize of bread and ale and view of frankpledge in his manor of Puttenham.

At the time of the surrender of the priory in 1538 the farm of the manor of Puttenham was £6. The king thus being in possession of the manor as part of the lands late of Newark Priory, granted it to Edward Elrington and Humphrey Metcalfe in exchange for other lands in various counties. On the sites of Puttenham and other manors granted at the same time there grew two hundred oaks and elms, 'part timber and most part usually croppyd and shrude of sixty and eighty years growthe,' of which a great many were reserved 'by custome of olde tyme' to the farmer for the repair of the houses on the manors (for which compare the grant by Henry III to Robert de Barevill, above). In 1544 Edward Elrington and Humphrey Metcalfe sold the manor to Robert and Elizabeth Lusher, then owners of Puttenham Bury. Thenceforward the two manors generally follow the same descent.

The lords of Puttenham Priory seem to have had view of frankpledge and assize of bread and ale in their manor. William of Wintershull and his wife Beatrice also had view of frankpledge in Puttenham. Both Puttenham Bury and Priory had courts baron.

### **RODSELL**

*RODSELL* lies to the south of the parish between Shackleford in Godalming and Cut Mill. Under Edward the Confessor Tovi held it. Bishop Odo of Bayeux held it in demesne after the Conquest, and added it to the land which he held out in farm at Bramley. The bishop's lands fell to the Crown at his final exile, and with them Bramley. The history of the holding from this time is obscure. In 1273 William Palmer of Rodsell obtained from John son of William a lease for life of a messuage and half a virgate of land in Puttenham. In 1508 William Lusher held the manor of 'Redsale' (evidently Rodsell by the context). In 1568 William Lusher, son and heir of George Lusher, had a rent-charge on lands in Rodsell and Puttenham. Richard Wyatt purchased lands in Puttenham from Sir John and Sir Francis Leigh, who were connected by marriage with the Lushers, and Richard's son Francis Wyatt died in 1634 holding the manor and farm of Rodsell, which he had settled on his wife Timothea in April 1621. He also held the wood called Prior's Wood in Puttenham and Compton. His son Richard entered upon the manor after his mother's death. He died in June 1645, leaving a younger brother Francis, who was his heir. Francis died in 1673. His son Francis died in 1723, having survived his son, also Francis, who died in 1713, aged twenty-six. The latter's elder son Richard married Susan daughter of Sir Thomas Molyneux of Loseley, and died s.p. in 1753. His younger brother William died in 1775, and his son Richard in 1784. Richard son of Richard died unmarried in 1816. His heir, another Richard, of Horsted Keynes, sold Rodsell in 1819 to Edward Beeston Long, who was followed by his son Henry Lawes Long of Hampton Lodge. It is now the property of Mr. Mowbray Howard of Hampton Lodge.

### **SHOELANDS**

*SHOELANDS* (Sholaund, xiii cent.; Sheweland, xvi cent.; Sholand and Shoeland, xvii and xviii cents.) was probably a sub-manor of Burgham, for its tenants paid rent to the lord of Burgham. In 1235 Ralph Attewood granted to John de Fay land in Shoelands. The lords of Burgham in 1251 were William of Wintershull and Beatrice his wife, and when, at that date, Peter de Ryvall granted a carucate of land and 5s. rent in Shoelands and Puttenham to the Prior and church of Selborne, co. Hants, for ever, William of Wintershull and his wife confirmed the land to the priory to be held of them and their heirs by rent of a gilded spur yearly within a week of the Nativity of John the Baptist (June 24). The rent of the gilded spur is mentioned in an extent of the Wintershulls' lands dated 1287. The men of the priory in Shoelands and Puttenham were to be free from view of frankpledge. At the same time William and Beatrice released to the prior all their claim to the road which led from a certain close (bega) at 'Otteford,' before the prior's gate at Shoelands as far as the house of Ralph Du Bois. This was probably a right of way to the main road in the Down, up the existing steep and certainly ancient lane.

For some time the priory remained in possession of Shoelands, paying an annual rent of 6d., probably in lieu of the gilded spurs. In 1338 Ralph Poynaunt incurred the greater excommunication for stealing an ox from the manor of the Prior and convent of Selborne at 'Schoulonde.' The priory was suppressed owing to its poverty, and by Waynflete's influence added to the foundation of Magdalen College in 1484. Thomas Lusher was tenant of some Hampshire lands under the priory, 1462, and just before the foundation of Magdalen Shoelands had been granted for life to Richard Lusher. Apparently it was somehow retained, for it never belonged to Magdalen, and William Lusher was seised of it late in the 15th century. From him it descended to his son Thomas. Thomas's son Robert, the purchaser of the Puttenham manors, predeceased his father in 1545, leaving a son Nicholas aged ten. After Thomas's death his grandson Nicholas entered upon the manor, and in 1561 was sued by his uncle William for a rent from the manor, which he claimed as bequeathed him by Robert. After the death of Nicholas Lusher in 1566 Shoelands was taken into the queen's hands, the demesne lands being leased with those of Puttenham Bury to Mary Lusher, Nicholas's widow. Their son Nicholas was knighted after 1580, and his son Richard Lusher of Shoelands was admitted as a student at the Inner Temple in 1602. Shoelands seems to have been sold with Puttenham Bury and Priory to Sir Olliph and Sir John Leigh. Sir Francis, the son of the former (see Puttenham Bury), conveyed a moiety of it in February 1615-16 to William Minterne to the use of his wife Bridget Minterne, with remainder to Francis Leigh and contingent remainder to Wolley Leigh. Wolley Leigh died seised of the reversion of this portion of the manor, his grandmother Bridget Minterne and his father Sir Francis Leigh being still alive, and of the other half on his father's death.

Sir Thomas Leigh, Wolley Leigh's son apparently, dealt with one moiety only in 1661, and again in 1665. Sir Thomas Leigh died in 1677, leaving a son Sir John Leigh, bart. He was succeeded about 1692 by his son Sir John Leigh, born 1681, married 1700, and in 1703 a recovery was suffered by Sir John to Sir Stephen Lennard, father of his son's wife. He died in 1737. The recovery probably barred the entail, and Shoelands is not specifically mentioned in the last Sir John's will.

The other moiety was apparently sold to John Caryll of Tangley, whose son-in-law Henry Ludlow was in possession in 1695. It descended in his family till 1767, when the whole manor apparently was part of the property assigned to Giles Strangways. He sold it to the tenant, Francis Simmonds, whose grandson Thomas, a yeoman farmer, was the owner in 1806. In 1823 he sold to Mr. E. H. Long, and the property has passed, as Puttenham, to Mr. Mowbray Howard. Thomas Packington, who has been described as an owner, was merely a tenant about 1623.

Shoelands House bears the date 1616 or 1618 over the porch. The date has been replaced after removal. The house was therefore partly built by William Minterne or his son-in-law Sir Francis Leigh, or by Thomas Packington (of Shoelands in Visitation of 1623). It has a fine mullioned window, blocked now, to the south, an old chimney-stack on the same side, and a Jacobean staircase with good carving of about the same date. This work probably marks a rebuilding of an older house, when the staircase was put in to reach rooms built over an old high hall the rafters of which are visible in one place in the wall of an upper room.

There are no mills given in the survey of Rodsell in 1086, though there are five given under Bramley. In 1587 there were no fewer than four mills in Puttenham Priory, and about the same time there was one water-mill in Puttenham Bury Manor. This may have been Cutt Mill, which was afterwards in the possession of Francis and Richard Wyatt.

The family of Frollebury seems to have been of some importance in Puttenham during the 13th and 14th centuries. In 1296 William Frollebury and his wife Joan had two messuages and land there, which they held of Thomas son of William Frollebury. Stephen Frollebury and his wife Katharine held the same land in 1340. Frollesbury is an existing house in Puttenham.

## **CHURCH**

The church of *ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST* stands high above the road, the ground rising in steep banks round it on the south and east. The churchyard, which is bordered on the south by a low wall and the grounds of the manor-house (commonly called Puttenham Priory) has some fine trees and shrubs, and is carefully kept.

The building is of local sandstone rubble with dressings of hard chalk, mostly replaced on the outside by Bath stone; parts of the north aisle and the chancel are plastered, and the roofs are tiled. In plan the church consists of a long and very narrow nave 52 ft. 3 in. by 16 ft. 9 in., and chancel 29 ft. 2 in. by 12 ft. 6 in.; these probably represent the extent of the early church. On the north of the nave is an aisle about 7 ft. wide, opening to the nave by an arcade of four arches, representing the first extension in the latter part of the 12th century: and on the north of the chancel is a chapel 29 ft. 7 in. by 13 ft. 6 in., partly opened to the chancel by a pair of small arches—an addition of about 1200.

At the eastern end of the south side of the nave is a transeptal chapel, 12 ft. square, added about 1330; and the west tower, very large and massive in proportion to the church, dates from the early part of the 15th century. The south porch in its present form is modern, dating from the general restoration of the building in 1861. The north chapel seems to have been largely rebuilt at the beginning of the 19th century.

Judging by the different levels of the arcade bases, which increase in height from west to east, the ancient floor of the nave must have been laid on an inclined plane, following the natural slope of the ground, and there is reason to believe that this sloping floor remained till 1861.

The church is entered from the south by a roundheaded doorway built of clunch, very much retooled. It is of two moulded orders, the outer standing upon a shaft with square abacus and scalloped capital of unusual design. The abacus is continued as an impost moulding across the inner order of jamb and arch, which are plain except for a quirked bead on the angle. A round-headed window to the west appears to be modern, but may be a copy of one found at the restoration; and the traceried windows to the east of the porch are quite modern. The north arcade, in chalk or clunch, is of four semicircular arches of a single square order without a label, an unusual number, necessitated by the lowness of the wall through which they were pierced: a diminutive arch has been pierced through the east respond at the restoration. The piers are circular and their bases have square sub-bases with angle spurs and chamfered plinths. The capitals are square, with chamfered abaci and somewhat irregular scalloping of the common pattern, the capital of the west respond only differing from the others in having the scalloping concave with a small round-topped cresting just above the necking. The modern plastering is cut with scalloped edging round the arches - an ancient feature found at Compton, but here probably only borrowed. There are no ancient windows in the aisle, which is lit by dormers of modern date, and the door in the north wall is modern.

The west tower wears a somewhat battered appearance from the friable nature of the sandstone of which it is built, and most of the windows and other dressings inside and out, including the lofty arch to the nave, have been renewed in Bath stone. It has a large square stair-turret on the south side, and is finished by a plain parapet of modern date.

The transept chapel, which is shown in Cracklow's view (c. 1824) as having a large square window with a wooden frame in its south wall, now has a poor three-light traceried opening of discordant character in its place; but the three-light window in its east wall and the small single-light opening to the west are original early 14th-century features, though a good deal touched up. The last-named seems to have been rebated for a shutter. The thinness of the transept walls (1 ft. 10 in.) is exceptional.

The date of the chancel arch is if anything some-what earlier than that of the chancel, which may be placed at about 1200. It is pointed, of two orders chamfered like the jambs, which have no shafts, but only an impost moulding at the springing. Its setting out on plan shows some irregularity. A string-course of a round section remains within the chancel, and on the north side are the two arches to the chapel. These are of one pointed order, with narrow chamfers, and the central column has a

circular moulded capital and base. The east window and the buttresses flanking it are modern, but the two eastern windows in the south wall are apparently restorations, and follow the lines of the east window of the transept. An 18th-century engraving shows three-light windows in the east walls of the chancel and north chapel, both apparently of early 14th-century character. The two eastern windows in the south wall of the chancel, now restored in stone, are shown as plain wooden frames in this old view. The piscina is also restored. The window in the western part of the south wall of the chancel is ancient, built of chalk, and dates from about 1400. It is of three lights with six small lights over, under a square hood-moulding, which terminates on one side in the bust of an angel and on the other in that of a mitred bishop or abbot. The westernmost of the three lights has its sill lowered in a very peculiar manner to serve as a low side window—a feature very noticeable in Cracklow's view. This light alone retains the original iron stanchions and cross-bars, and the lower part has the mullions rebated for a shutter.

The windows in the north wall and the door in the east wall of the north chapel are insertions of the early part of the 19th century, the former probably replacing lancets. A blocked recess with an oak lintel in its west wall seems to have been a door of communication between the chapel and the aisle. The floor of the chapel is raised above that of the chancel, and there is a platform or altar-pace at the east end. The roof is ceiled.

Both the nave and the chancel roofs are ancient and of massive oak timbers. The chancel roof, of rafters, collars and struts, has large moulded plates and tiebeams excessively cambered, and is perhaps of 14th-century date.

The font, seating, quire stalls, and other fittings are all modern, and a very large organ, bracketed out overhead, blocks up the narrow chancel. The altar is well raised, as, owing to the site, there are four steps between the sacarium and the nave.

In the chancel is the small brass of a priest in mass vestments inscribed: 'Hic jacet d[ominus] Edward' Cranford' quonda' Rector isti' Eccl[esi]ae]. qui obiit viijo die mens' Augusti Anno d[omi]ni Millō. cccco. xxxjo cui' a[n]imae] p[ro]piciet' deus. Amen.'

In the north chapel is a small stone with indents of man and wife and the brass inscription below; the date may be about 1504:—'Hic jacent Ricardus Lussher et Etheldreda uxor ejus quorum animabus propicietur Deus.'

Also a large slab of Sussex marble bearing in Roman capitals the inscription: 'Hic jacet sepultu corpus dominae Dorotheae unius filiarum Joh[annis]; Hunt de linton in Co[mitatu] Rutland armigeri nup' uxoris charissimae Nicholai Lussher militis cui quatuor pep'it filios totidemque puellas nempe Ricardu, Gulielmu Nichos lau, Mariam et Anna adhuc superstites Joha[nn]em Janam et Johanam, in cunabilis defunctos, et de hac vita decessit 18 Feb: 1604 orans ut ignoscat ei peccata sua Omnipotens et Misericors Dominus.'

Aubrey gives another inscription as existing in his day on a slab in the north chapel to Nicholas Lusher of Shoeland, esq., son and heir of Robert Lusher, who died in 1566.

There is also a small brass, with the arms of Wyatt impaling Burrell, to Francis Wyatt, 1634, now set in a marble slab on the chancel wall; it came from a stone in the middle of the north chapel, which formed the burial spot of the Wyatts of Rodsell.

Fixed to the sill of the westernmost window of the chancel is an oblong brass plate, with an inscription to the memory of Henry Beedell and his son Henry, both rectors of Puttenham, who died respectively in 1636 and 1692. Besides these there are one or two ledgers bearing heraldry and some marble tablets of more recent dates.

The registers date from 1562.

The only ancient pieces of church plate—a silver cup and paten, dated respectively 1636 and 1674, are of interest from their association with the Beedells, father and son. The paten is known to have

been given by the son, 'who gave back to the church the alienated or chantry lands which his father, the preceding rector, had purchased. Perhaps he also gave the cup.

The bells are all modern.

### **ADVOWSON**

There was no church here at the time of the Domesday Survey so far as is known. The advowson probably belonged subsequently to the lord of the manor. The king seems to have possessed it before 1305, when he granted it with Shalford, Wonersh, and Dunsfold churches to the Hospital of St. Mary without Bishopsgate. In 1342 the prior and brethren of the hospital had licence to appropriate the churches of Puttenham and Dunsfold, but apparently the appropriation was never carried out, for the living was a rectory in 1535. The annual pension due from the rectory at this time was 20s. In 1537 Thomas Elliott obtained a lease of this pension together with Shalford rectory for ninety-nine years. St. Mary without Bishopsgate was taken into the king's hand at the time of the Dissolution, but when Queen Elizabeth granted Shalford Rectory to John Wolley she retained the advowson of Puttenham, which has ever since belonged to the Crown. In 1694 Thomas Swift, Jonathan Swift's 'little parson cousin,' became rector.

Richard Lusher presented the parsonage to the church. His gift consisted of a house, garden, and croft lying on 'Gildowne,' and half an acre of land at Rodsmill (Rodsell) in a field called the 'Pece.' They were given to the parson on condition that he should sing or say thirty masses yearly in the parish church, and also a Placebo and Dirige on Thursday before the Nativity of the Virgin Mary (September 8). After the suppression of chantries by Edward VI these premises were leased by the king to Henry Polsted and William More. No provision seems to have been made for the parsonage till Henry Beedell, rector early in the 17th century, bought back the parsonage, which his son Henry, who succeeded his father as rector, gave to the parish, confirming the gift in his will. The two Henry Beedells, father and son, held the living from 1598 to 1692.

Manning and Bray quote a will in the Archdeacon's office, by which a certain Stephen Burdon, an innkeeper of Southwark in 1503, directed 6s. 8d. to be paid for an image of St. Roke to be given to Puttenham Church.

In 1725 the return was that there was no chapel, no lecturer, no curate, no Papist, one Quaker, no gentleman, 'nor any school but what teaches children to read and write.

### **CHARITIES**

The charities are Smith's Charity, founded 1627 for the relief of the deserving poor, and a small sum employed in the same way from the rent of the golf-links.

Mr. Richard Wyatt, 1619, left two nominations to the Carpenters' Company's Almshouses at Godalming to this parish.

Mr. Robert Avenell, 1733, left money with a trustee for the relief of the deserving poor, but this seems to have disappeared.

In 1725, in answer to Bishop Willis's Visitation, the churchwardens returned that there were rents of about £4 from lands called the Church Lands applied to the relief of the poor.

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## Wanborough

Wanborough is a small parish, 4 miles west of Guildford, containing 1,823 acres and measuring about 3 miles from east to west and one from north to south. It is bounded on the north by Ash and Worplesdon, on the east by Compton, on the south by Compton and Puttenham, on the south-west and west by Seale. It throws out a tongue, however, between Compton and Puttenham which just touches Godalming. The South Eastern Railway, Redhill and Reading line, runs through it, with a station opened in 1849. It is traversed by the high road from Guildford to Farnham along the Hog's Back, the *via regia* of early deeds and Hundred Rolls. The greater part of the parish is on the chalk of the Hog's Back, but it reaches the sand south of the ridge, where Puttenham Heath is partly in Wanborough, and a further distance north on to the London Clay. The small hamlet of Wanborough lies on the north side of the Hog's Back. It is an exception to the almost universal rule of the church and village lying south of the chalk hills with a parish reaching over the chalk or on to it northwards. The village and church are to the north, as is most of the parish. It is doubtful whether it is an ancient parish. It was perhaps a chapelry of Puttenham, though in a different hundred (but for this compare Ash and Frimley).

Neolithic flint implements were found in 1870 near the church, and others at various times and places. A palaeolithic ovate implement is in the Charterhouse Museum and a small bronze palstave in the Archaeological Society's Museum, Guildford.

### MANOR

*WANBOROUGH* was in the early stages of its history held as two manors by two brothers, Swegen and Leofwine, possibly Harold's brothers; after the Conquest, however, these two manors were united in the possession of Geoffrey de Mandeville. Probably the overlordship of the manor remained with the Mandevilles, and passed with the earldom of Essex from their family to the de Bohuns, for Humphrey, Earl of Hereford and Essex, held four knights' fees in Wanborough, Clapham, and Carshalton in 1372, and the connexion still existed under Henry IV. Geoffrey son of Eustace, Count of Boulogne, married a daughter of Geoffrey de Mandeville. He received with her the Mandeville land at Carshalton, and his grandson Faramus of Boulogne appears as sub-tenant of the Mandeville land at Wanborough also, for in or about 1130, just after the foundation of Waverley Abbey, he sold it, with the permission of his overlord, to the abbey, for the sum of one hundred marks. This sale was some years later ratified by Pope Eugenius III. In 1279 the abbey's possessions in Wanborough were increased by the gift of a capital messuage with appurtenances from William de Abbecroft.

In 1346 the Abbot of Waverley claimed to have view of frankpledge in his manor of Wanborough by right of immemorial custom without charter; and this claim obtained recognition from the king's treasurer and chamberlain.

At the dispersion of the abbey lands in 1536, the major portion of them, including Wanborough Manor, was assigned to Sir William Fitz William, afterwards Earl of Southampton. At his death in 1542 the manor passed to his half-brother, Sir Anthony Browne, in whose family it remained for some sixty years. His grandson, the second Viscount Montagu, demised the manor to a certain Richard Amye for a term of twenty-one years from Michaelmas 1603; but before the expiration of the lease the ownership of the manor had been transferred to John Murray, keeper of the privy purse to King James I, who created him Earl of Annandale. In 1625 he mortgaged the manor to Thomas Bennett for the sum of £4,200, and after his death his son James sold it to his cousin James Maxwell, who a few years later became Earl of Dirletoun. His widow Elizabeth survived him for some years, keeping the manor in her possession. At her death it passed under the terms of her husband's will to their daughter Elizabeth, wife of the second Duke of Hamilton. The Duchess took as her second husband Thomas Dalmahoy, to whom she bequeathed Wanborough in trust to sell. He conveyed it to Mrs. Elizabeth Colwall, from whom it passed in due course to her grandson Daniel Colwall. Daniel in his will devised it to his half-brothers, Arthur and Richard Onslow, sons of Foot

Onslow. The manor was shortly afterwards sold to Thomas Onslow, ancestor of the present Earl of Onslow, who is lord of the manor.

Shortly before the Dissolution the monks of Waverley obtained the privilege of holding an annual fair with court of pie powder on the feast of St. Bartholomew, in whose honour the church is dedicated. The manor house, a fine old gabled house near the church, is now the seat of Sir Algernon West, G.C.B.

## CHURCH

The church of *ST. BARTHOLOMEW* is a small rectangular building measuring inside 43 ft. 5 in. by 18 ft. 4 in. with a screen placed 17 ft. 8 in. from the east wall to separate the chancel from the nave.

All the walls are of 13th-century date, except that at the west, this having been rebuilt in modern times. There is no evidence of the existence of a chancel arch. The building was disused for two centuries, from 1674 to 1861.

The east window is a late 15th-century insertion with three peculiar cinquefoil lights and a square head without a label. The inside jambs are splayed and have a flat segmental chamfered rear arch.

In the north wall are three 13th-century lancets, one in the chancel and two in the nave, the first and easternmost having plain chamfered jambs and head and inside splays with a semicircular rear arch. The second is rather wider and has chamfered and rebated jambs and head and a chamfered rear arch, which with the internal splays is either modern or retooled. The third window is similar to the first except that the jambs are rebated only and the inside stonework is either modern or has been retooled. Between the first and second of these windows is a 13th-century doorway, originally external, but now used as an entrance from the vestry, which is built of wood and corrugated iron. The jambs and pointed arch of the doorway are moulded with an edge roll.

The south wall has four windows, two in the chancel and two in the nave. The easternmost dates from about 1330 and has two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil over and a scroll-moulded label. The second window is apparently of 15th-century date and has a single cinquefoiled light. The sill is low down and the inside is rebated for a shutter, one of the hooks for hanging it still remaining in position.

The third and fourth windows are similar to the opposite ones in the nave except that in the third the jambs are chamfered only and the rear arch is semicircular.

Between these last two windows is a doorway similar to that in the north wall of the chancel, but wider, and having a grooved and hollow-chamfered label. The jambs are modern.

Below the sill of the south-east window is a small recess with plain chamfered jambs and square head. The sill is plastered, but it no doubt once held the circular piscina basin which is now lying loose on the window-sill above.

To the west of this is a similar but wider recess with a stone sill which was probably used as a single seat.

The west window of the nave is modern and has two cinquefoiled lights and a two-centred head with tracery of late 14th-century design.

The walls are of flint in mortar with stone dressings, except the west wall, which is of brick with a tile-hung gable, from which projects a small bell-cot with one bell. The buttresses to the south wall are modern. The roof is of modern open timber-work and is covered outside with tiles.

The chancel screen has a panelled lower portion, above which are six lights on either side of the central opening. Each light has flowing tracery in the head, and the mullions and cornice are moulded. The central doorway has a flat four-centred head with carved leaves in the spandrels, and is of 15th-century date, but the rest of the screen is for the most part modern, including all the tracery to the lights.

All the other interior fittings are modern. There are no monuments of any importance, but in the churchyard outside the west wall is a long tapering stone which was probably once used as a coffin lid.

The Communion plate is modern and is not silver.

The first book of registers is dated 1598; the entries, however, are from 1561 and consist of baptisms, burials, and marriages, which continue until 1646. During the Commonwealth the only entries are the births of the children of a certain Joseph Freakes, but after the Restoration other entries continue up to 1674.

### **ADVOWSON**

The church was early appropriated to Waverley, but it does not appear in Pope Nicholas's Taxation of 1291. The abbey appointed a vicar in 1327, but vicars do not appear to have been instituted afterwards, and it was probably treated as a donative, with perpetual curates presented by Waverley without episcopal institution. The 'advowson' which was granted with Waverley to Fitz William at the Dissolution probably means the advowson of Wanborough, for there was no parish of Waverley. Richard Harding, who lived as a tenant in the abbey buildings, was married and had his children baptized at Wanborough, and in 1600 William Hampton and Joan Smith, both of Waverley, were married after having had their banns published in Wanborough Church. Some of the other names in the fragmentary register are suspected as being of Waverley, which was extra-parochial, but of which this seems to have been still commonly considered the church. The lay impropiators paid no regular stipend to curates. The names of two survive for 1598-1600 and 1612-13, but services were often performed by clergy of other parishes. By the exertions of the Rev. G. C. R. Chilton, vicar 1861 to 1895, a small endowment fund was raised. The church was disused altogether for about 200 years, but the parish always remained separate, and the advowson of the now restored church is in the hands of Mr. G. McKibben.

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## Worplesdon

Worplesdon is a parish lying 3 miles north-west from Guildford. It contains 5,253 acres, and is about 5 miles east to west, and 3 miles north to south in extreme measurement. The village and church stand upon an abrupt hill of Bagshot sand (the Bracklesham Beds), but round it the soil is lower Bagshot sand. To the south the parish is on the London Clay, and to the east there is alluvium of the Wey valley. The river runs through the parish for a short distance, and is joined by a brook, sometimes called Worplesdon Brook. There are brick and tile works, and cement works in the parish, and nursery gardens. It is otherwise agricultural, and a great part of it is waste land. Whitmoor and Broad Street Commons are extensive wastes. The Guildford and Aldershot road passes through it, and the main London and South-Western Railway line from London to Portsmouth. There is a Worplesdon station, which lies however, in Woking parish.

The parish was divided into four tithings: Perry Hill, about the hill on which the church stands; Burpham, on the east side; West End; and Wyke. The last, which was separated from the rest of the parish, was added to Ash (q.v.) in 1890.

The heaths are rich in archaeological remains. Aubrey mentions a trench and bank, the bank on the west side running through this parish from southeast to north-west. It is still visible on Whitmoor Common, though it is now curtailed at both ends by extended cultivation, and at the south end has been apparently incorporated into the bank of a lane. It is roughly parallel to the railway line, on the west side of it, some 400 yds. from it. The existing portion is about 600 yds. long, too long for one side of an inclosure, more probably a boundary ditch. There are also Bronze Age tumuli which have been opened, and pottery found there is now in the Pitt-Rivers collection, Oxford. Arrow-heads and implements, including a perforated stone hammer head, are in the Archaeological Society's Museum at Guildford, and in the Charterhouse Museum. On Broad Street Common a Roman villa was excavated in 1829. A piece of pavement of some interest was removed to Clandon Park by the Earl of Onslow, lord of the manor. Tiles and pottery, and some doubtful pieces of metal, but no decipherable coins were found. Romano-British interments, with pottery, have been found at Burpham. Some of the pottery is in the Archaeological Society's Museum at Guildford; but it is chiefly kept in private hands.

Close by Worplesdon Church, on the top of the hill, a tower used to stand with a semaphore, forming part of the communications between Portsmouth and London.

Two rather notable names occur among the rectors: Thomas Comber, 1615-42, Master of Trinity Colledge, Cambridge, and John Burton, 1766-71. The latter was author of a curious work, *Iter Surriense et Sussexiense*, published 1752, which contains two different accounts in Latin and Greek of a journey from Oxford through Henley, Windsor, Kingston, Epsom, Dorking, Horsham, Lewes, Brighton, Shoreham, Chichester. He also wrote a defence of the study of Greek. His Greek journey is peculiarly interesting from its notices of the country. He is said to have made at his own expense the causeway on which the road to Guildford runs, near Woodbridge, in order that he might ride to Guildford in flood time.

The Inclosure Act for Worplesdon dealt mainly with the Wyke portion in 1803.

Burying Place Farm has its name from a Friends' burial-ground, presented by Stephen Smith of Worplesdon, one of the early Friends, a friend of Fox, who died in 1678. The meeting was amalgamated with that of Guildford in 1739. The burying-ground was sold in 1852. There was a General Baptist Meeting at Worplesdon, removed to Meadrow, Godalming, after 1805.

There is a Congregational chapel built in 1822, and a Congregational mission hall at Rydeshill. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel at Burpham. On Whitmoor Common is a Joint Isolation Hospital, built in 1899 under the control of a Joint Guildford, Godalming, and Woking Hospital Board.

Schools (provided) were built at Perry Hill in 1861, and at Wood Street.

The village stands on high wooded ground, and is partly grouped round an oblong green and partly along the main road which runs north and south, with descents at both extremities of the village. There are several half-timber houses of 17th-century date, and on the west side of the green a red brick house of the same period with slight ornament in the form of brick labels to the windows. At the southwest is a pretty group of half-timbered cottages with brick filling and projecting bays with rounded pediments in brick over the lower windows. East of the green the ground rises to its highest point, on which the church is built. Though surrounded by trees a very fine and typical view of the county, particularly to the eastward, is obtained from the tower. William Cole the antiquary, who visited the parish in 1774, has left a description from which it appears that he had to drive up the hill to the church, although it is difficult to see by what route he approached.

Worplesdon Place is the residence of Sir J. L. Walker, C.I.E.; Rickford, of Lt.-Col. Montgomery; Rydes Hill, of Mr. F. Williams; Stoke Hill, of Mrs. Paynter.

The present rectory lies at the foot of a steep grassy slope south-west of the churchyard, with which it is connected by a footpath.

## MANOR

*WORPLESDON* (Werpesdene, xiii and xiv cents.; Worpisdene, xv cent.) was held by Earl Roger in chief at the time of Domesday. Turald held it of him, and like the rest of the land of Earl Roger in Surrey it became part of the honour of Gloucester. In the 13th century Gilbert de Basseville held a knight's fee in Worplesdon of the honour of Gloucester, and Gilbert de Holeye held a third part of a fee of the same. The manor of Gilbert de Basseville in Worplesdon appears early in the 13th century in two moieties. In 1314 Roland de Wykford held half a knight's fee of the Earl of Gloucester, and the other moiety was held by Mary de Wintershull. In 1317 the Wintershull moiety of the manor was said to be held of Nicholas de Seymour, while in 1328 Thomas de Seymour, son of Nicholas, was declared to be intermediate lord between the heir of the Wintershulls and the Earl of Gloucester. Mary de Wintershull died seised of this moiety in 1317.

She left, as heirs, her sister Paulina de Hegham and the two daughters of Nathania de Ralegh, another sister, Joan wife of Ralph de Ditton, and Margaret. In the next year Ralph, Joan, and Margaret joined in conveying their portion to Paulina, who thus became seised of the whole moiety. She died in 1328 leaving as her heir her son Roger de Hegham. She held of Thomas de Seymour, who held of the Earl of Gloucester as of the honour of Camberwell. When Hugh Audley, Earl of Gloucester, died in 1347, both moieties of Worplesdon, the Wintershull and Wykford parts, were still held of him. But in 1372 when Ralph Stafford, husband of Audley's daughter, died, there is no mention of Worplesdon among his lands. The Wykford portion was conveyed to the Crown in 1363, and the other half was probably also acquired at some time by the Crown, for the king's steward held a court for the whole manor in 1366.

In 1387 John Worship, yeoman of the king's cuphouse, had a grant of the manor, but only for life. In 1453 it was granted to Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, later Duke of Bedford. He was attainted by Edward IV, and in 1474 it was granted to the Duke of Clarence 'for the better maintenance of his estate.' The Duke of Bedford was restored by Henry VII, but died without heirs in 1495. It was granted for life to Antony Browne in 1523, and in 1570 his son, the first Lord Montagu, was made steward of the manor by the queen. In 1623 a lease was granted to John Murray, Lord Annandale, for three lives. He probably sold his interest to Charles Harbord, who had a grant for three lives in 1631. In 1653 a court was held by Sir Charles Harbord, in 1665 by William Harbord. In 1668 John Payne of Hurtmore granted a moiety of the manor of Worplesdon to Thomas Newton of Stoke next Guildford for £510, having already sold him the other half. Thomas Newton held a court in 1670. In 1681 it was bought by Richard Onslow, in whose family it has remained.

The history of the other half previous to 1363 remains to be traced. In 1296 Thomas de Wykford granted a moiety of Worplesdon Manor to Margery widow of John de Wykford, to hold for life. Roland de Wykford, possibly son of Thomas, was holding in 1314. In 1347 Roland de Wykford

granted the annual rent of 10 marks from his lands in Worplesdon to Robert de Wykford, who in 1363 conveyed his manor of Worplesdon to the Crown.

The family of Wykford had the rights of view of frankpledge and assize of bread and ale in Worplesdon.

The manor of *BURGHAM* (Borham, xi cent.; Burpham, xvi cent.) in Worplesdon was at the time of the Survey held by Turald of Earl Roger.

At the time of the Testa de Nevill Thurstan le Dispenser was holding a knight's fee in Burgham as of the honour of Gloucester, and in 1276 Adam le Dispenser, presumably Thurstan's heir, released Burgham Manor to William de Wintershull and Beatrice his wife. In 1314, at the death of the Earl of Gloucester, John de Wintershull, son of William and Beatrice, was holding Burgham. John perhaps died without issue, for the manor passed to his cousin Thomas, who died seised of it in 1340. Burgham was assigned as dower to Alice widow of Thomas Wintershull, who, a few years after her husband's death, became the wife of Henry de Loxley. At her death in 1385 the manor passed to her second son Thomas de Wintershull, her eldest son William having predeceased her, and he died seised of it in 1388, leaving a son and heir Thomas The younger Thomas died in 1400 and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who, however, left no issue, and the manor passed at his death in 1420 to his sister Agnes wife of William Bassett. She was in possession of it in 1436, when she conveyed Burgham to trustees, probably in favour of the male heir of the Wintershull family, for Thomas Wintershull died seised of it in 1477, leaving Robert his son and heir. It returned, however, to the Bassetts, for Richard Bassett died seised in 1509, leaving a son and heir Thomas then twelve years old. Apparently Thomas died without issue, for at the death of Juliana widow of Richard in 1533 her heir was found to be her daughter Joan wife of Richard Unwyn, then twenty-nine years old. In 1548 a certain Sir Anthony Windsor and his wife Joan were seised of the manor in Joan's right; so that probably Sir Anthony was Joan Bassett's second husband. In 1566 Anthony Windsor, son of Joan and Anthony, died seised of the manor, leaving a son and heir Edmund, who was about four years old at the time of his father's death. In 1592 Edmund conveyed the manor to Sir John Wolley, who died in 1595. In 1597 Lady Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Wolley, was holding the manor in trust for her son Francis.

Francis Wolley died seised of the manor in 1609, and bequeathed it to his illegitimate daughter Mary. Chancery proceedings followed, but Mary Wolley was still in possession in 1629 of half at least of the manor. But in the same year her cousin Sir Arthur Mainwaring parted with one-sixth of it, which he claimed, to Robert Bacon and Thomas Acton; and in the same year Mary Wolley gave a warranty to Thomas Bosser against herself and her heirs for part of the manor. Mary Wolley married Sir John Wyrley, and a court was held in their names in 1645. In 1679 a court was held by Sir John Wyrley alone. It seems that Mary Wolley compounded with the heirs-at-law for part of the manor, but kept the lordship. After her husband's death this passed to her half-brother Robert Wroth. Mr. Wroth was M.P. for Guildford in 1704, 1707, and 1714. He died in 1720, and the manor was bought by Lord Onslow, in whose family it has since continued. Burpham Lodge is the seat of Mr. J. B. S. Boyle.

The so-called manor of *FRENCHES* in Worplesdon originated perhaps in the 2 hides and a virgate held separately by two knights in Domesday. It certainly is represented by the knight's fee held there by Richard le French in 1349. In 1402 John French, presumably a descendant of Richard, released the manor of Frenches to Robert Oyldesborough, brewer, of London. In 1465 Robert Wintershull, son of John, granted the manor of Frenches to trustees in use for himself and his heirs. In 1477 Thomas Wintershull died seised of Frenches, and it is mentioned among the lands of Robert Wintershull at his death in 1547. John Wintershull his son ded in 1549 seised of Frenches. In 1570 John Wintershull his son parted with Frenches to William Hamonde of Guildford, probably for the purposes of a settlement, as William Wintershull his son appears in possession later. In 1598 William Wintershull conveyed to Robert Russell. The subsequent history of Frenches is lost, but it

is probably represented by Russell Place Farm. Anthony Russell was living in Worplesdon when Symmes wrote, about 1676.

There is mention in 1742 of the 'manor' of *MERRIST WOOD* in Surrey, when George Grenville levied a fine against James Grenville. This is Merrist Wood in Worplesdon, but it was only a reputed manor. In 1582 the queen, by charter, granted a lease to George More of Loseley of 'Merest Wood,' described as 82 acres of wood and wooded ground in the Forest of Windsor, in Worplesdon in Surrey, at £3 8s. per annum. It may have been originally a residential property, for a John de Merehurst was suing in 1317 for land in Worplesdon. A genealogy of Merehurst of Worplesdon is in the Visitation of 1623, and a John Merest was vicar of Woking 1674-99. Merrist Wood Hall is the residence of Mr. S. Brotherhood.

The manor of *WYKE* (Wucha, xi cent.) in Worplesdon apparently originated in the hide in Burgham held by Godric of Earl Roger at the time of Domesday.

The manor appears in the 13th century in the possession of a family which took its name from the place. In 1279 William of Wyke was holding the manor of Wyke, and in 1316 Richard de Wyke made a settlement of it on himself and his wife Joan. He died before 1342. His son Peter survived him, for in the inquisition on Hugh le Despenser, Peter held a third of a knight's fee in Wyke as of the honour of Gloucester.

Peter was dead when his mother Joan died in 1353, leaving as heirs Katerina, Joan, and Christine, daughters of her son Peter. From that date the history of the manor becomes obscure. In 1376 Walter Wyke, amongst others, was reported to hold a fee of the honour of Gloucester, but this is probably a reminiscence of a former tenant. Of the three shares of the co-heiresses two passed to John Logge or to his son John Logge by conveyance in 1457 and 1475 respectively. Geoffrey the great-grandson of the first John Logge of Ash afterwards held these. He had two co-heiresses, Alice and Mary, who married respectively John Bond and George Osbaldeston. In 1563 Alice and Richard Osbaldeston, son of George and Mary, conveyed to William Harding.

The remaining third was conveyed by one Stephen Parker to Thomas Manory, to whom and to whose daughter Anne there are brasses in Ash Church. Thomas settled in 1500 on Anne on her marriage with Ralph Vyne. Their son Henry Vyne, owner in 1552, settled it on his son Henry in 1553. Henry the younger died in 1571 leaving a son Stephen, who conveyed to Robert White in 1580, probably by way of mortgage, and in 1584 sold outright to William Harding, who thus acquired the whole. Henceforth it descended as Claygate in Ash.

In 1290 William of Wyke was reported to have had without charter, from time immemorial, assize of bread and ale and view of frankpledge in the manor of Wyke.

## CHURCHES

The church of *ST. MARY* consists of a chancel 42 ft. 1 in. by 15 ft. 7 in., with a north chapel 28 ft. 5 in. by 14 ft., a modern north-east vestry and south chapel; a nave 41 ft. 4 in. by 21 ft. 6 in. with north and south aisles 9 ft. 4 in. and 6 ft. 8 in. wide respectively; a western tower 14 ft. by 16 ft. 9 in., and a south porch. The nave and tower are faced with Heath stone, the north and south chapels with flint, and the former has, like the chancel, some ironstone conglomerate in its walls. The whole church has been much over-restored, and in consequence it is now almost impossible to assign a date for the oldest part of the church. The chancel, however, is probably of fairly early 13th-century date, and the north chapel seems to be of about the same time. The nave arcades and aisles appear to date from the middle of the same century; and about the middle of the 15th century the west tower was built and the clearstory added. The porch, though much restored, is more than a century later, the date 1591 being still faintly discernible. In the middle of the 17th century the whole church was re-roofed, and in modern times the north vestry and south chapel were added, a new chancel arch inserted, and the arcade between the north chapel and chancel built.

The east window of the chancel is of late 14th-century style with modern tracery of two cinquefoiled and one trefoiled light, with a two-centred head and flowing tracery. On the north is a modern arcade of three bays opening to the north chapel, and on the south, at the east, is a window of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head which, though much restored, is of 15th-century date. West of this are three modern sedilia and a modern doorway and an arcade of two bays.

The north chapel is lit on the east by a lancet of which a few quoin stones are old, high up in the wall, two modern north windows of 15th-century detail, and a 13th-century lancet on the west, partly blocked by the aisle roof. In the north wall are two ogeeheaded tomb recesses, now empty, of mid-14th-century date. Between the chapel and the north aisle is a plain chamfered arch with a few old stones in its jambs.

The south chapel is entirely modern with a two-light window on the east and on the south two two-light windows and one single light.

The nave is of three bays and has arcades with round columns and half-round responds, moulded capitals and bases of curious profile, the mouldings having been much cut down, and two-centred arches of two chamfered orders. Like all internal work here they are of chalk; the plaster edges towards the nave are finished in scallop pattern, after an early fashion, but are here modern.

The tower arch is of two hollow-chamfered orders with a moulded capital at the springing line and shafted and moulded jambs, very fine and massive work in chalk. On a stone set in the north side of its east face is an inscription in 15th-century letters: richarde exford made xiv fote of yis touer.

The clearstory has, on either side, a single trefoiled light between two two-light windows, all under square heads.

Both aisles have two two-light windows in the side walls, with square heads, perhaps 15th-century work renewed, and in the west wall of the north aisle is a modern lancet.

A sketch of the church made in 1774 by William Cole shows these windows as apparently of late 14th-century date. At the south-east of the aisle is a plain pointed piscina. Between the windows is the south door with a plain modern four-centred head.

The south porch is a plain open timber one, a good deal restored. On the tie-beam over the entrance are faintly visible the royal initials E.R., the date 1591, and also the initials H.T. The sides are filled with modern arcading of 14th-century style.

The tower is of three stages built in Heath stone with an embattled parapet, and is surmounted by a small open lantern of 18th-century date, said to have been brought there from the rectory stables, and absurdly out of proportion. The belfry windows are of two cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head. The west window is of 15th-century date, much restored, of five lights with sub-mullions and smaller lights over and a wide hollow external reveal. The west door, of the same date, and also much restored, has moulded jambs and head in two orders, the inner being four-centred and the outer square. The tower has a turret staircase on the north-east and diagonal buttresses.

The fittings of the church are largely modern. The font is of marble and of 18th-century date with a very graceful outline. The 18th-century notes referred to above, however, contain a sketch of a square font on angle shafts with an arcade on the bowl of pointed arches, apparently of 13th-century date.

The roofs are all apparently of the same date, except those which are modern, and on the moulded wall-plate of the north chapel is carved 'R.R. I.C. C.W. 1650. R.K.' They are all open and quite plain. The seating is all modern, but there is an extremely fine pulpit of late 17th-century date with moulded and raised panels and acanthus enrichment. This is said to have come from Eton College.

In the windows of the church is a quantity of stained glass mainly of 15th-century date, but some earlier. In the windows of the north aisle are two small 14th-century figures under contemporary canopies, and a kneeling priest in a cassock, over which is a red cloak and a brown hood. This is of

the 15th-century, but the head of a bishop here is a piece of 14th-century work. In the same window are two shields: Argent three gimel bars gules impaling azure a cross argent; and Gules a fret or on a chief azure a lis or-probably three lis originally.

In the south aisle are the following: the arms of King Henry VIII impaling the augmented arms granted on her marriage to Anne Boleyn, which are: Quarterly of six; 1. Lancaster; 2. Angoulême; 3. Guienne; 4. Butler quartering Rochford; 5. Brotherton; 6. Warenne. Another shield is that of Robert Bennet, Bishop of Hereford 1602-17: Argent a cross gules between four demi-lions gules quartered with paly or and vert. This last is dated 1633. England quartered with France also appears, and the arms of Eton College. In the south-east window is the name W. Roberts, 1802.

There are six bells: the treble and third cast by Thomas Mears in 1827; the second, fourth, and fifth by R. Phelps in 1726; and the sixth by Thomas Mears in 1826.

The church plate consists of a cup of 1616; a flagon of 1598, the gift of Lady Margaret Savill; a repoussé salver, the gift of John Lancing in 1612; and a much-repaired unmarked standing paten, probably of early 18th-century date.

The first book of the registers contains entries from 'the 30 year of Henry VIII' (1538) to 1718. A second book contains entries between 1776 and 1812, the intermediate entries from 1718 to 1776 having been contained in one now fallen to pieces.

St. Luke's Church, Burpham, was built in 1859 as a chapel of ease to Worplesdon. It is a plain stone building of a nave and chancel and western belltower.

### **ADVOWSON**

The early history of Worplesdon Church is somewhat obscure. There was a church in Worplesdon at the time of the Domesday Survey, but the advowson does not seem to be mentioned before 1291, when Ladereyna Valoynes released it to Sir John de Cobham. It remained in the direct line of the Cobham family until the death of John, Lord Cobham, in 1407, when it passed to his granddaughter Joan, daughter of Joan de Cobham by her marriage with Sir John De La Pole. The younger Joan, Baroness de Cobham in her own right, died in 1434; and by a settlement made in 1428 her fifth husband, Sir John Harpenden, was to retain possession of the advowson for life, with remainder at his death to Joan, wife of Sir Thomas Brooke, and daughter of Joan de Cobham by her second marriage with Sir Reginald Braybrooke.

The advowson continued in the possession of the Cobhams till it was forfeited with the other possessions of Henry, Lord Cobham, who was attainted in 1603. Before that Henry, Lord Cobham, had granted the next presentation to Sir George More of Loseley, who presented Thomas Comber, afterwards Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1615. The Crown presented in 1660, 1670, and again in 1683. The advowson was granted to Eton College in 1690.

### **CHARITIES**

Smith's Charity is distributed as in other Surrey parishes.

In 1605 Mr. Shaw left £4 a year for the poor, charged upon the 'Nag's Head' in Guildford and land in Stoke.

In 1726 the rector, the Rev. C. Moore, left £200 in Government stock for educating poor children under the direction of the rector.

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## Pirbright

Pirbright is a parish, formerly a chapelry of Woking, 5½miles north-west of Guildford. It contains 4,674 acres, and measures about 3 miles each way. It is bounded on the north by Chobham and Bisley, on the east by Woking, on the south by Worplesdon and Ash, on the west by Ash and Frimley. It is almost entirely upon the Upper and Middle Bagshot sands, and is therefore generally unproductive. It lies upon the western side of the ridge of Bagshot sandhills, of which Chobham Ridges is the general name, and a great deal of it is open heath-land. No less than 3,070 acres, nearly three-quarters of the parish, have been acquired by H.M. War Office for military purposes, training and musketry especially. An encampment of the Brigade of Guards is permanently maintained here, and extensive rifle ranges are laid out.

Pirbright Common and Cow Moor (the latter name appears in the boundaries of the earliest Chertsey charter) are the names of the principal wastes.

The main line of the London and South Western Railway and the Farnham line pass through it; and it is also crossed by the Basingstoke Canal.

The village lies in the only fertile part of the parish, between higher ground both east and west, in the valley of a small stream. A by-road leads west from the village for a short distance to the church, which stands in a large graveyard, recently extended and thickly planted with a variety of shrubs. It is long and wedge-shaped, being widest at the west, where a small stream runs along its southern boundary. At the east end is the grave of Sir H. M. Stanley, the African explorer, a great block of unworked stone bearing his name cut deeply on it.

The Court House, now called the Manor House, is the seat of Major Armstrong. It is a stone house of 16th-century date, but on the site of an earlier house surrounded formerly by a moat. The manorial courts were formerly opened here.

Heatherside is the residence of Mr. F. C. Selous, the famous African big-game hunter, and contains a remarkable collection of hunting spoils and native African curiosities. The Lodge is the residence of Mrs. Mangles, widow of the late Mr. Ross Mangles, V.C., of the Indian Civil Service. In the 18th century this house was the property of Admiral Byron, the explorer, grandfather of Lord Byron. He planted an avenue of Scotch firs, still called the Admiral's Walk, which extends for a mile over the Government land attached to the ranges.

There is a Congregational chapel in the parish.

A drinking-fountain on the village green was presented by Lord and Lady Pirbright as a memorial of the Diamond Jubilee, 1897. The same benefactors, then resident at Henley Park in Ash, presented a village hall and recreation ground in 1899, completed in 1901 as a memorial of the accession of H.M. King Edward VII. The Church of England Institute, at the Guards' Camp, was built in 1892, enlarged in 1894, and rebuilt in 1902.

Schools (Provided) were built in 1870, and enlarged in 1889. An infants' school was built in 1902.

### MANOR

The manor of *PIRBRIGHT* (Pirifright, xiii cent.) does not seem to occur earlier than the 13th century, when it was reported to be held of the honour of Clare by Peter de Pirbright. John Trenchard died seised of it under the Earl of Gloucester in 1301-2. His heir was Henry, aged 18; but in 1314 John Bishop of Bath and Wells held it. The overlordship passed to Hugh le Despenser, who was holding in 1324. After Hugh le Despenser's forfeiture in 1326 the manor was granted to Edmund, Earl of Kent, who not long afterwards was executed for treason and lost his estates. Sir John Mautravers in 1330 received Pirbright from Edward III, but this grant was probably only temporary, since Sir John's name does not occur in a descent given less than a century later. Edmund son of Edmund was restored in blood and to all his lands in the same year in which his father had been executed. He died a minor. His brother John succeeded, and died in 1352 holding

Pirbright. His wife Elizabeth had Pirbright in dower, but subject to her right of dower it passed to Joan, Princess of Wales, John's sister, whose son by her first husband, Thomas Holand, Earl of Kent, died seised of it in 1397. He was succeeded by his sons Thomas and Edmund in turn, but they both died without issue, and from them the manor passed into the family of Mortimer by the marriage of their sister Eleanor with Roger Mortimer, Earl of March. Edmund, Earl of March, son of Eleanor, died seised of the manor in 1425, leaving three co-heirs : Richard, Duke of York, son of his sister Anne, and his two surviving sisters, Joan wife of Sir John Grey, and Joyce wife of Sir John Tiptoft. Probably some deed of partition was executed by virtue of which this manor was assigned to the Duke of York, for some years later it was held by his widow Cecily as part of her dower; and passing later to her son Edward IV, became merged in the possessions of the Crown. Edward inclosed a great part of the lands pertaining to the manor for a park, and appointed Sir Thomas Bourchier first keeper. There had been a park before, disparted under Richard II.

During the reign of Henry VIII the manor changed hands several times. It formed part of the marriage portion of Queen Katharine of Aragon, and was later successively in the possession of Sir Thomas Boleyn and Sir William Fitz William. Finally it was granted to Sir Anthony Browne, afterwards Viscount Montagu, with whose family it remained until the middle of the next century. In 1677 Francis, Lord Montagu, greatgrandson of Sir Anthony, conveyed it to John Glynne of Henley Park. At Mr. Glynne's death the manor descended to his daughter Dorothy, who became the wife of Sir Richard Child, afterwards Earl Tylney of Castlemaine. The earl sold Pirbright in 1739 to Solomon Dayrolles (see Henley), who in 1784 disposed of it to Henry Halsey. The Halsey family are still in possession.

## CHURCH

The church of *ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS* consists of chancel with north vestry, organ bay and south chapel, nave, north aisle with gallery extending also round the west end, west tower, and south porch. The building is of little architectural interest, being mostly of 18th-century date or later, the chancel and tower being of Heath stone and the nave of red brick with a stone plinth. The chancel is in 15th-century style with an east window of three traceried lights, a moulded arch and door on the north to the vestry and organ bay, and a similar but wider arch to the chapel on the south. The chancel arch is of 15th-century style, and consists of two moulded orders, which continue nearly to the ground.

The north arcade is formed by three wooden Tuscan columns carrying a panelled architrave. The north aisle has three large round-headed windows, and in the south wall of the nave are two like them, and between them a round-headed brick doorway opening to a simple but pleasing wooden porch. All internal fittings, including the octagonal font by the south door, are modern.

The tower has a tall round-headed west doorway, the upper part glazed, plain round-headed belfry lights, and two circular lights in the second stage. It is finished with a small shingled spire and battlements. On the exterior of the south walls of the nave and tower, which has been recently in part repaired, are various initials and the date 1785. In the south aisle of the chancel is a plain and ancient three-lock chest of oak.

The six bells are modern, by Mears & Stainbank.

The plate comprises a chalice made in 1654, with L\LR pricked on the bowl, a small flat paten made in 1739, a modern paten and modern flagon. There are also two London pewter plates and a pewter flagon.

The first book of registers contains mixed entries 1574 to 1600, the second is a transcribed copy of this book, but contains baptisms to 1655, burials to 1642, and marriages to 1641. There are also further burial entries 1650 to 1664; the third book contains mixed entries 1653 to 1733, the fourth baptisms and burials 1733 to 1812, the fifth marriages 1733 to 1754, and the sixth marriages 1754 to 1812.

## **ADVOWSON**

The chapel of Pirbright was in early times attached to the church of Woking, and was granted by Peter of Pirbright to the Prior of Newark in 1240. It was still part of the priory possessions in 1535, and was then worth £6 8s. 4d. It was served separately from Woking, and after the Dissolution was in all respects a parish served by a perpetual curate.

In 1640 the family of Stoughton were holding the advowson; in 1694 they released it to George Martin, in whose descendants it remained till 1779, when George Tate, second husband of the widow of Martin's grandson, presented. It was probably bought by the Halseys with the manor, they being now patrons.

In Pirbright were two plots of land called Torch Plot and Lamp Plot, let at 12d. and 8d. a year respectively for lights in the church. They do not appear among lands devoted to such uses in Surrey in the certificates of Edward VI. They were granted by Elizabeth to John Dudley and John Ascough, 17 May 1575.

## **CHARITIES**

Smith's Charity is distributed as in other Surrey parishes. There is a charity of about £6, left by Mr. George Poulton of Pirbright, which is distributed in clothing to old persons.