

Book Extracts relating to Effingham – Series I

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This article presents a series of ten Effingham-related extracts from books published in the period 1719-1911. This is the first such series drawn from the Book Extracts collection of Effingham Local History Group. The longest extract in the collection is currently that describing the Effingham Half-Hundred in the work 'The History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey, Vol. 2' by Owen Manning and William Bray; that extract is presented in a separate ELHG article.

Introduction

Effingham Local History Group holds an ever-growing collection of material relating to Effingham extracted from various books. The largest such extract to date, spanning several dozen pages, comes from the major work *The History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey*, Vol. 2 by Manning and Bray (publ John White, London, 1809). The length of this extract justified its presentation by ELHG as a complete article in itself, entitled *Effingham in 'The History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey' by Manning and Bray*.

This current article collects together a set of many smaller book extracts, characterised as 'Series I' in anticipation of our presenting further series of extracts that we may discover in the future.

EXTRACT 1

The Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey, Vol. 3

Author: John Aubrey FRS (1626-97)

Publisher: Richard Rawlinson, 1719

The writer, archaeologist and antiquarian John Aubrey FRS took on the task of surveying Surrey at the behest of the Royal Cartographer John Ogilby for the purpose of creating a national atlas. Although that project did not materialise, Aubrey continued working on his survey, but did not publish it in his lifetime. His work was edited and published rather later by Richard Rawlinson during 1718-19 as a five-volume work. Aubrey was interested in, and competent in, many fields and was one of the founding members of the Royal Society.



Figure 1 John Aubrey.

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The Natural History

EFFINGHAM.

This Village, tho' situate in *Coptborne* Hundred, by some has been said to give name to that Hundred it self; and by some this Hundred is call'd *Coptborne*, by others *Effingham* Hundred. There is a Tradition here, that it was formerly a large Town, of considerable Note, and had in it sixteen Parish-Churches. In the Fields and Woods often appear Remains of Wells and Cavities in the Earth, of very considerable Dimensions. On the Feast of *St. Lawrence* is kept here a small Fair. The Church is ancient, and in the Chancel has several old Stalls, which gives it the Air of a Chauntry, and which seems confirm'd by the Inhabitants Report.

On several red Tiles, on the *North* Side of the Altar, in Capitals, is this Inscription;

	<i>Hic</i>	
	<i>jacent</i>	
Walker,	<i>Sun. W.</i>	<i>Rob. W.</i>
	<i>Ob. 1678.</i>	<i>Ob. 1686.</i>
	<i>Æt. 8. An.</i>	<i>Æt. 31. An.</i>
	<i>Gul. Walker.</i>	<i>A.</i>
	<i>Jam jam.</i>	<i>Hujus</i>
		<i>Vicario.</i>
		<i>On</i>

Ob. 1688.
Æt. 2. Heb.
Ecclesia,
1693.

and Antiquities of Surrey. 283

On a Brass Plate, in the Body of the Church, in Capitals, is this Inscription ;

Here lyeth buried the Body of John Agmondesham, late of Rough-Barnes in the County of Surr. Esquire, sometimes Reader of New-Inne; and after an Apprentice in the Lawe, who dyed the first day of August, Anno Dni. 1598.

In a South Cross-Ile. on a Brass Plate, is this Inscription ;

Pray for the Soull of Amey's Ale, which deceased in the Pere of our Lord, Mccccxxij. On whose Soule Ihesu have Mercy.

On another Brass Plate, is the following Inscription ;

Pray for the Soull of John Ale, which deceased the xxvj day of Aprill, the Pere of our Lord, Mccccvij, on whose Soull Ihesu have Mercy. Amen.

On

and Antiquities of Surrey. 285

In the Church-Yard, at the East End, on a Free-Stone supported with Brick, is this Inscription ;

Here lyeth the Body of RICHARD MARANKE, Son of RICHARD MARANKE, Gent. and of (2) TIMOTHY his Wife, who departed this Life the 8th day of September, Anno Dom. 1692. in the 29th Year of his Age.

Here also lyeth the Body of JOHN MARANKE, Son of RICHARD MARANKE, Gent. and of (3) TIMOTHY his Wife, who departed this Life the 27th day of March, Anno Dom. 1705. in the 29th Year of his Age.

On another Tomb, near and like the former, is this Inscription ;

Here lyeth the Body of RICHARD MARANKE, Gent. who departed this Life the 27. day of Aprill, Anno Dom. 1689. in the 40th Year of his Age.

Here

(2) *Sic Orig.* (3) *Sic Orig.*

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On a Tomb, supported with Brick, in the same Ile, in Capitals, is this Inscription ;

Here lyeth buried the Body of Henry Cooke of M-ayers, Teoman, the Sonne of John Cooke, and Frances his Wife, who departed this Life the 20th day of May, Anno Dni. 1646.

On a Brass Plate, on a Stone within a Pew, in the same, in Capitals, is this Inscription ;

John Cooke and Francis (1) his Wife was buried the xxv of Aprill, 1629.

On the Pulpit, on the North Side, on a South Wall, is this Inscription ;

*E. L. J. F. 1625.
Walter Bishop and Laurence Giles,
Church-Wardens, 1699.
Then white-wash'd.*

WALTON

(1) *Sic Orig.*

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Here lyeth also the Body of TIMOTHY, the Wife of RICHARD MARANKE, who departed this Life the 11th day of September, Anno Dom. 1686. in the 37th Year of her Age.

In the ninth Year of King Henry V. I find *Hugh Stafford*, Lord *Bourchier*, died possess'd of Lands in this Place.

I find that *Humphrey Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, slain July 27. 1460, at the Battle of *Northampton*, on the Side of King *Henry VI.* died possess'd of Lands here, which came to his Grandson *Henry* (Son of *Humphrey*, his eldest Son, slain at the Battle of *St. Albans*, 22 *May*, 33 *Hen. VI.*) In 19 *Hen. VIII.* I find a Grant of the Inheritance of this Manour given by the Crown to *John Bourchier*, Lord *Berners*, who died 16 *March* 1532, without any legitimate Heir Male, so that his Estate descended to *Edmund Knyvet* of *Ashwellthorpe* in *Norfolk*, who married *Joan* his Daughter and Heir.

This is a Vicarage, and the Town gives a Title to a collateral Branch of the Noble Family of *Howards*; the first of whom, *William Lord Howard*, was created Baron of this Place by *Queen Mary*, Anno Regni 1. 20 *March*.

EXTRACT 2

Antiquities of Surrey: Collected from the Most Ancient Records

Author: Nathaniel Salmon LL.B. (1675-1742)

Publisher: himself, London, 1736

Salmon was a Cambridge-educated curate in his early life but his political leanings led to his having to abandon a career in the Church. Instead he went into medicine but again not for a long period. Much of his time was spent in travelling the country and noting down what he observed, publishing his findings in various works including his *Antiquities of Surrey*. His writings are not highly regarded from a historical point of view but much detail was diligently recorded. His life was one of unending poverty and he reputedly died of starvation.

<i>Antiquities of SURREY.</i> 85 <i>The Hundred of Cophthorn and Effingham</i> IS situated about the middle of the County, encompassed by six other Hundreds. These two together are at present esteemed as one Hundred. The only visible Distinction is that the three Parishes which compose <i>Effingham</i> Hundred are under a High-Constable of their own. <i>Effingham Hundred</i> Could never have had that denomination from its having antiently a Hundred Families in it; nor from having so many Hundred Hides or Carucates of Land in it as usually compose a Hundred. It was a small District to which belonged a Hundredary, and which was exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Officers of other Hundreds. It contained the Village of <i>Effingham</i>, and the two <i>Bookbams</i>, written in <i>Domesdei</i> the Hundred of <i>Infingebam</i>. <i>Effingham</i> Is a small Village adjoining to <i>East Horsley</i> in the Hundred of <i>Woking</i>, ignoble enough, but that it gives Title to a Peer of the Family of <i>Howard</i>. The Church looks like a Barn but upon a good situation, the <i>Saxons</i> always choosing the most convenient, and if Convenience would permit, the most conspicuous place in the Parish. The Steeple fell down about ten years ago, and wants a <i>Saxon</i> Spirit to rebuild it. Here is an antient <i>Tumulus</i> or <i>Barrow</i> towards <i>Horsley</i>. Here were upon the Survey two Manors. <i>The Largest,</i> Was in <i>Richard de Tonebrige</i>, held under him by G 3 <i>Osnold.</i>	86 <i>Antiquities of SURREY.</i> <i>Osnold.</i> In the Confessor's reign this was valued at Six pounds per <i>An</i>. <i>The Second Manor</i> Was in the Abbey of <i>Chertsey</i> held under that Convent by <i>Osnold</i> who held the other. This had been kept in King <i>Edward's</i> own hands and therefore probably granted by himself to the Monastery. It was in both reigns valued at forty shillings. <i>William de Dammartin</i> granted the Church of <i>Effingham</i> to the Abbey of <i>Merton</i>, from whence we may believe him to have been Lord of that Manor which had been in <i>Richard de Tonebrige</i>, for the Convent of <i>Chertsey</i> would have kept it for themselves. The late Vicar Mr. <i>Miller</i> gave 200 l.— which procured 200 l.— more of Queen <i>Ann's</i> Bounty. The whole lies ready for a Purchase. He has also copied the Instrument of erecting the Vicarage, from the Register of <i>Merton</i> Abbey in the <i>Cotton</i> Library, into the Register-Book of the Parish †. This is done by <i>John de Pontois</i> Bishop of <i>Winchester</i>, bearing date 13 <i>Calend. Septemb. An. 1297</i>. After the House, Glebe, small Tythes, and the great Tythes of one <i>William Brenn's</i> Land, are secured to the Vicar, the Convent engages to pay to him two Marks which the Rector of the Church used to pay; it is not said where, but probably to <i>Chertsey</i> for the Tythe of the Manor belonging to that Abbey. The Vicar receives this from the Exchequer. The Church is dedicated to <i>St. Laurence</i>. The Vicarage in the Patronage of the Crown. There are three Manors said to be in Mr. <i>White</i> of <i>Guilford</i>, who has the Impropriation. This his Father purchased of the Family of <i>Howard</i> thirty Years ago. † Cleopatra, C. 7. In
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Antiquities of SURREY. 87

In this Chancel are Stalls for a Choir, which one may guess were for the Monks of *Merton*, when they celebrated the Obit of *Dammartin* their Benefactor. They might be also for the Chauntry-Priests attending the publick Service, if any such were there. But I have found nothing of a Chauntry at *Effingham*. Here is a Gravestone for *Walter de Gedinges* who may have been Lord after *Dammartin*. I find him Sheriff of the County *An.* 1286. There are three contiguous Villis in *Huntingdonshire* named *Gidding*.

Mr. *Aubrey* has seen that *Humphrey Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham* killed at the battel of *Northampton* for *Henry VI.* died possessed of Lands here which came to his Grandson *Henry*: That in 19 of *Henry VIII.* that Prince granted to *John Bourchier* Lord *Berners* the Inheritance of this Manor.

Little Bookebam

Borders upon *Woking* Hundred and joins to *Effingham*. The name written antiently *Bochebam*, may have been occasioned by its Tenure of *Bockland*, for which I refer to what is said upon *Bockland* in *Reygate* Hundred.

This Manor upon the Survey was in *William de Braiose*, held under him by *Halsart*. *Godoni* held it of Earl *Harold* in the Confessor's reign: Then it was valued at fifty shillings, at 3 *l.*—when *Braiose* had it. There was some part of it Woody for the fat Rent-Hogs were eleven, and the lean ones eleven.

The Rectory is in the Patronage of Mr. *Pollen*, the Lord of the Manor.

Great Bookebam

The Abbey of *Cherissey* held this Manor upon the Survey. It was valued at 15 *l.*—per *An.* In the Confessor's time it had been at 16 *l.*—Here was a

G 4 Church

Antiquities of SURREY. 171

authorized the Bishop of every Diocese to make ample provision for every Vicar; so ample as for him to keep Hospitality; and this was to be done out of the Impropriation. This had afterwards the sanction of the state, and upon the Dissolution was not invalidated, but confirmed, by being excepted from other things that were abolished; as will appear in a Tract written by Dr. *Reeve* a *Civilian*, and reprinted, in Queen *Ann's* time, with a Piece of Sir *Henry Spelman*, by Bishop *Hooper*.

In pursuance of this Power, there was at the Bishop's instance, a handsome increase of the Vicarage of *Hatfield* in *Essex* settled for ever upon the Vicar; of Tythe-Hay and other Profits before that time received by the Priory as Impropriators. A Copy of this Instrument, written in a pious strain, is preserved by *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, who lease out the Impropriation in general terms; but such as would not exclude the Vicar, whom they present, from the benefit of that Augmentation if *Forma pauperis* did not exclude him.

And when a Vicarage was erected the Bishop was Judge of the Endowment as appears upon the Instrument preserved in the *Cotton Library* relating to the Church of *Effingham*.

Weever saith, from the Dissolver *Cromwell*, that the King's Highness (*Henry VIII.*) purchased the Manor of *Chobham* from the Abbot of *Cherissey*, with other Lands there to make a Park. At what time this was done we are not told. If it was after the Dissolution, it was the King's own and he needed not to buy of himself. If it was before, there were few Abbots that would have ventured to resist his *sic volo*. Those that did he made glorious Abbots by hanging them upon the Steeple of their Church. It might be perhaps in the infancy of his Attempt, when he was trying how far taking in the Monasteries would be relished; as the little *Wimble* makes way for the Augur. Indeed

EXTRACT 3**Surrey Described: Being an Enumeration of the Seats and Residences of the Nobility, Clergy and Gentry of the County, Alphabetically Arranged**

Author: Christopher and John Greenwood

Publisher: themselves, Piccadilly, 1823

The Greenwoods were mapmakers who in 1817 began a project to produce a large scale map of every English county. In 1823 they published their *Map of the County of Surrey*, from an actual Survey made in the Years 1822 & 1823. The large scale allowed inclusion of such detail as 'boundaries of counties, hundreds and parishes, churches and chapels, castles and quarries, farmhouses and gentleman's seats, heaths and common land, woods, parliamentary representatives and distances between towns'. The map was very well received but there were complaints that without some form of key, it was unclear who owned the properties shown and this was inconvenient. The Greenwoods therefore produced the document featured here, a 'topographical dictionary' or index, to accompany the map.

These first two entries describe the parish of Effingham, and the Hundred of which it was part:

EFFINGHAM, a parish in the hundred of Copthorne, 5½ miles N.W. from Dorking, 8 S.W. from Epsom, and 23 S.W. from London, on the road from London through Epsom to Guildford. Containing, by the census of 1811, 64 houses, and 443 inhabitants; and by the census of 1821, 499 inhabitants. This is supposed to have been formerly a place of considerable importance and extent, and to have had 16 churches. However this may be, it has certainly been much larger than at present, from the several wells and cavities, of buildings which have been found in the fields and woods here; and in the church are several antique stalls and monuments. It has a fair on St. Lawrence's-day The living is a vicarage, value 7*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; in the patronage of the King; incumbent, Rev. W. Farley. The country near this village, easterly and westerly, is flat, interspersed with ornamental grounds, on the line of road in both directions; on the southerly side there is a ridge of high grounds, appearing to have been lately enclosed, which extend south-easterly beyond the elegant seat of Polsden to Ranmore-common; from which are most extensive and delightful views, as mentioned under the seat adjoining to it, **DENBIGHS**.—See **HILL-HOUSE**, **HILL-LODGE**, and the seats here following.

The Hundred of Copthorn and Effingham, which contains the following parishes; viz. (first division of Copthorne), Banstead; Epsom (part of); Ewell, and Walton-on-the-Hill:—(second division of Copthorne) Ashstead; Chessington; Cuddington; Fetcham; Headley; Letherhead; Mickleham, and Newdigate (part of):—(the division of Effingham) Great Bookham; Little Bookham, and Effingham.

The following entries provide a useful guide to what were considered the most socially eminent residences at that time. These include Effingham Cottage on The Street; Effingham House (today's Golf Club) whose proprietor Sir Thomas 'Priest' is more usually referred to as Sir Thomas Apreece; 'Hill House' better known as Effingham Hill House (today's St Teresa's School); 'Hill Lodge', or Effingham Hill Lodge, a house now demolished, originally near today's Ranmore Manor; 'Hill Farm', or Effingham Hill Farm, which no longer exists; Lower Farm; and Norwood Farm.

EFFINGHAM-COTTAGE, a handsome modern erection, with gardens, &c., on the north side of the road from Epsom to Guildford, near Effingham-house; the residence of *Captain —Bolton*.

EFFINGHAM-HOUSE, in the parish of Effingham; a large and handsome modern mansion, a quarter of a mile S. from the village, and 8 S.W. from Epsom, on the south-east side of the road from Epsom to Guildford; with small pale park or grounds; the seat of *Sir Thomas Priest, Bart.*

HILL-HOUSE, in the parish of Effingham, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. from the village, and from the road from Epsom to Guildford (near Polsdon), $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.S.W. from Dorking, and 23 S.S.W. from London; an extensive handsome modern mansion, on an elevated situation, well sheltered by trees, with a handsome approach by a road, which, for the main distance from Effingham, is enclosed by tall hedges and trees, the seat of *Miles Stringer, Esq.*

HILL - LODGE, situated half-a-mile S. from Hill-house, in the parish of Effingham (which see); a handsome modern villa residence of *Captain Stringer*.

HILL-FARM, a farm in the parish of Effingham, 4 miles W. N.W. from Dorking.

LOWER-FARM, a farm in the parish of Effingham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from Letherhead.

NORWOOD-FARM, a farm adjoining to Effingham-lower-common, in the parish of Effingham, 5 miles W. from Letherhead.

EXTRACT 4**A Topographical History of Surrey, Vol. 4**

Author: Edward Wedlake Brayley FSA (1773-1854)

Publisher: Robert Best Ede, Dorking and Tilt & Bogue, London, 1841-48

Edward Wedlake Brayley was primarily as a topographer but began his working life as an enameller and befriended another apprentice John Britton. They decided on an entirely different career and during their lifelong friendship they published prolifically on topographical subjects, including a 25-volume work *The Beauties of England and Wales*. Brayley's best known work now is his 5-volume *A Topographical History of Surrey*.

A
TOPOGRAPHICAL
History of Surrey.
BY
EDWARD WEDLAKE BRAYLEY, F.S.A. ETC.
ASSISTED BY JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A. ETC. AND E. W. BRAYLEY,
JUN. F.L.S. AND F.G.S.
THE GEOLOGICAL SECTION
BY
GIDEON MANTELL, LL.D. F.R.S. ETC.
THE ILLUSTRATIVE DEPARTMENT UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF
THOMAS ALLOM, M.I.B.A.
VOLUME IV.



DORKING: ROBERT BEST EDE.
LONDON: TILT AND BOGUE, FLEET STREET.



TO

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM KING,

EARL OF LOVELACE, VISCOUNT OCKHAM, AND BARON KING; LORD LIEUTENANT
AND CUSTOS ROTULORUM OF SURREY,

This Volume of the new History of Surrey,

IS, WITH HIS LORDSHIP'S PERMISSION, MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED
BY THE AUTHOR,

EDWARD WEDLAKE BRAYLEY.

EFFINGHAM.¹

The village of Effingham, which gives name both to the parish and hundred, is situated on the turnpike road from Epsom to Guildford; and the parish adjoins Cobham on the north, Little Bookham on the east, Abinger and Wotton on the south, and East Horsley on the west. The soil, on the northern part, consists of clay; on the south, of chalk; and in the intermediate parts, of gravel. In the southern parts is much coppice land.

Two manors called *Epingeham*, or *Effingham*, are noticed in the Domesday book, one among the lands of the abbot of Chertsey, and the other among those of Richard de Tonbridge. The former is thus described:—

“Oswold holds of this Church (Chertsey) *Epingeham*, which he also held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 6 hides; now at 2½ hides. The arable land consists of 2 carucates: and there are two villians, and nine bordars, with half a carucate; and 1 acre of meadow. The wood yields ten swine for pannage. The manor is, and was, valued at 40 shillings.”

Oswold, (who, probably, was a Saxon,) the tenant of the abbot of Chertsey, likewise held the lands here belonging to Richard de Tonbridge; and he is reckoned among the thanes, or household officers of the crown, holding lands in this county of the king. This manor seems to have come into the possession of the crown soon after the Domesday survey took place; for, in a record of the 7th of Edward the First, 1279, it is stated that William the Conqueror gave the manor of Effingham to Eudo de Dammartin; and from the *Testa de Nevill*, we find that Alicia de Dammartin held one knight's fee here of the Honour of Clare. That lady married John de Warblington, and after his death, Roger de Clere; but previously to the above year, this manor had been sold to Stephen de Gravesende, who was then called upon to shew by what authority he claimed view of frank-

¹ This name was considered by the Rev. John Miller, who was promoted to this living in 1696, and “was a man of research,” to have been derived from “*Yffing*, the son of *Yffe*, to whom it was given by Ella, the first king of the South Saxons, about the year 493.”—No record has been referred to in respect to this gift; but it appears from Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i. p. 428, No. iv., edit. 1817, that “twenty houses” in Bookham and Effingham [*Bocham cum Effingeham*], were granted to the abbey at Chertsey as early as the year 666.

Aubrey says, “There is a tradition that Effingham was formerly a town of considerable note, and had in it sixteen parish churches. In the fields and wood often appear remains of wells and cavities in the earth of very considerable dimensions.”—SURREY, vol. ii. p. 282. Not the least authentic grounds to support this tradition were ever extant; and in regard to the “round pits,” or cavities, “which are about fourteen or fifteen feet over,” found in this and the adjoining parishes of Little and Great Bookham, and on Ranmore common, and Walton heath, Mr. Bray advances the conjecture that they might “have been made to conceal the Britons waiting in ambush to attack the Danes in their flight back from Ockley.”—Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 708.

pledge, and other manorial privileges in Effingham. On the trial before the king's Justices at Guildford, he pleaded that he held the manor by the same jurisdiction as his predecessors had possessed since the grant from William the First to Dammartin. John Pikard held the manor in 1305; and in 1309, he mortgaged it to Henry de Guldeford,² and Henry, son of John de Stockton, or Stoughton. In 1362, William de Pulteneye, knt., granted to John de Baronelle, bishop of Worcester, John de Ludham, and William de Churchull, clerks, the manor of Effingham, with other estates.³

Nothing is certainly known of the further descent of this place until the time of Edward the Fourth; in the 18th of whose reign, Laurence a Downe died seised of the manor of Effingham, alias *Place Court*, and of the manor of *le Lye*. This last-mentioned manor probably consisted of the one hide and one virgate of land stated in the Domesday book to have been held by Oswold, immediately of the king.⁴ Either he or his successors seem to have taken the name *de la Legh* from that estate; and in the reign of Stephen, Oswold *de la Lega* gave all the tithes of his lordship, of his land *de la Lega*, and of Effingham, to Hugh, abbot of Chertsey; which tithes were afterwards granted by abbot Rutherwyke to the priory of Merton, at a rent of fifty shillings a year. In the reign of Edward the First, Nicholas de Newenham held of William de la Lye one-fourth of a knight's fee here, by the service of sixpence, homage and suit at the court *de la Ley*, and paying ten shillings towards every scotage of forty shillings. Walter de Geddynges, who was sheriff of this county in 1302 and 1307, and is commemorated by a sepulchral inscription in the parish church, died seised of this manor in 1312. Thomas de Geddyng died in the 10th of Edward the Second, seised of three-parts of a curtilage in Effingham, called *Bellesohagh*, &c., suit of court at the manor of *Estcot* (or Effingham East-court); the manor of *de la Legh*, with other lands and tenements. It is further stated in the inquisition that Walter de Geddyng, the brother of Thomas, was heir-apparent; but that his widow, (who had married again), was reported to be pregnant, and near her time. William de Bohun had a charter of free-warren in Effingham *la Legh* granted to him and his heirs in 1329.⁵

² Manning styles Henry de Guldeford, "Lord Marshal": probably he was marshal of the king's household.

³ ROTUL. CLAUS. 36th of Henry the Third.

⁴ See the extract from the Domesday book, p. 486.

⁵ Manning and Bray, *SURREY*, vol. ii. pp. 709—711. In the *Magna Britannia*, edited by the Rev. Thomas Cox, which was published in the early part of the 18th century, there is a notice of an ancient seat of the *At Lee* family, of Effingham, said to be overgrown with rushes. "In the upper part of the parish is a house still called *Lee House*; and in the lower part is a wood called *Lee Wood*, in which is a moat nearly square, inclosing something more than an acre of land, now overgrown with copse wood and trees."

At length this manor became the property of Laurence a Downe, above stated to have been seised of Effingham and de la Legh at the time of his decease. Both these manors were sold to John Legh; of whom, or another of the same name and family, they were purchased by King Henry the Eighth. In 1551, Edward the Sixth granted this estate, with the manor of Great Bookham, to Lord William Howard, created by Queen Mary, baron of Effingham. His son and successor, Charles Howard, lord high-admiral, was made earl of Nottingham by Queen Elizabeth; and these manors remained in the possession of his family until Charles, the 4th earl of Nottingham, in 1647, sold Effingham and de la Legh to Thomas Turgis, esq., of St. Dionis Backchurch, London. That gentleman, by will dated in 1703, gave the manor of Effingham to Thomas Urry, esq., who dying unmarried in 1776, devised his estates to his sister Ann, (who remained single), and his niece Elizabeth, the daughter of Elizabeth Brown, another sister. Elizabeth Brown, the younger, married Windsor Heneage, esq., by whom she had two daughters, who inherited this as well as large estates in other counties. Elizabeth, one of these coheirresses, married Basil Fitzherbert, esq.; and her sister Mary became the wife of Wm. Fitzherbert Brockholes, esq.; who were the owners of the property in 1809; and continued to possess it until a more recent period.

In 1832, this estate, comprising upwards of eight hundred acres, was disposed of in lots; when the manor and manor-house, (included in the "Homestead of the Upper Farm"), with Lee woods and other land, to the extent of 358 acres, were purchased by the late Sir Thos. Hussey Apreece, bart.; whose trustees now hold this property.

Manor of EFFINGHAM EAST-COURT.—The following account of this manor is given in the Domesday book:—

"Oswold holds of Richard [de Tonbridge], *Epingeham*; which Azor held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 6 hides; now, at 2½ hides. Besides these 6 hides, Oswald holds (of the king) 1 hide and 1 virgate, which was held under King Edward by a freeman, who was compelled by necessity to sell to Azor, in the time of King William. There are in all, 5 carucates of arable land. Two carucates are in demesne; and there are six villains, and five bordars, with 2 carucates. There are six bondmen; and 4 acres of meadow: and the wood yields five swine for pannage, and three for herbage. In the time of King Edward, the manor was valued at 100 shillings; afterwards, at 4 pounds and ten shillings; and now, at 6 pounds."

This manor was held by the Clares, earls of Gloucester and Hertford; and afterwards, by other descendants of Richard de Tonbridge, until the reign of Henry the Eighth. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, died in 1296, 24th of Edward the First, seised (*inter alia*) of the manor of Effingham, which was then in the occupation of Roger de Horne, who paid a rent of ten marks a year. This nobleman had

married Joan of Acre, daughter of King Edward the First, by whom he had a son and heir, Gilbert, the last of his family who held the earldom. He was killed at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1313, and having no issue, his three sisters became coheirs of his estates. Margaret de Clare married Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward the Second; after whose execution, she took for her second husband Hugh de Audele, or Audley, created earl of Gloucester in 1337; and who died in 1347, seised of lands and tenements in Effingham, and of the fee, or superiority, of the manor. He left no male issue, and the title became extinct; but Effingham, with his other estates, descended to Ralph, earl Stafford, who had married Margaret, his daughter and sole heiress. He died in 1373; and his son and successor, Hugh, lord Stafford, who died in 1386, gave this estate to his youngest son, Hugh, lord Bouchier, (in right of his wife, the daughter of Bartholomew, lord Bouchier), who having no issue, Effingham became the property of his cousin, Humphry Stafford, created duke of Buckingham by Henry the Sixth. He lost his life in the service of that prince, at the battle of Northampton, in 1460; and in pursuance of a settlement he had made in 1427, this manor passed into the possession of his younger son, John, created earl of Wiltshire, who married Constantia, the daughter of Sir Henry Green. He died in 1474, and the countess, his widow, held Effingham until her own decease in 1476. Their two sons having died without issue, the estate descended to Edw. Stafford, duke of Buckingham, K.G., and lord high-constable of England, who, through his own imprudence and the artifices of Cardinal Wolsey, was convicted of treason, beheaded, and attainted, in 1521.*

The manor of Effingham having thus escheated to the crown, Henry the Eighth, in 1528, granted it to John Bouchier, lord Berners; on whose decease, in 1532, it again came into the king's possession, in consequence, (as it is supposed), of a debt due from that nobleman. Not long after, Effingham and other estates which had belonged to the late duke of Buckingham, were granted to Henry Courteney, marquis of Exeter, who forfeited the favour of his jealous sovereign by carrying on a correspondence with the celebrated Cardinal Pole, and engaging in an alleged treasonable conspiracy with Henry, lord Montacute, the cardinal's brother, and other persons; for which the marquis was beheaded in January, 1540, and lost his honours and estates. Effingham afterwards belonged to Sir Anthony Brown, created Viscount Montacute; whose grandson and successor, in 1616,

* It was on this occasion, and in allusion to Wolsey's birth, that the Emperor Charles the Fifth is reported to have exclaimed,—“A butcher's dog has killed the finest Buck in England”!

by deed of bargain and sale inrolled in Chancery, conveyed the manor of Effingham Court, and a farm called Nyce-court in Effingham, to Thomas Gray. In 1660, Thomas Gray, esq., grand-nephew of the preceding, conveyed the manor to Matthew Taylor, of London, grocer, who by will, dated March 27th, 1678, left the estate in trust for his grandson, Thos. White; who, in 1695, married Jane, daughter of William Pellatt, esq., and made a settlement. William White, his son and heir, in 1732, suffered a recovery; and in his will, dated February 19th, 1758, he devised the property to trustees, to sell, for the payment of his debts and legacies; but William White, his son, in 1768, having discharged the debts and paid the legacies, took a conveyance from the trustees to himself. In 1790, he sold Effingham Court to Wm. Bryant, esq.; who, in 1793, re-sold it to Gerard Dutton Fleetwood, esq.; and he dying in 1795, left this estate to Mr. Fuller; of whom it was purchased by Oliver De Lancey, esq., barrack-master general, who bought other lands, and erected a house here for his own residence.⁷ In 1806, the estates of General De Lancey were seized by the crown, in consequence of his having become a public defaulter; and they were conveyed to William Mitford and Joseph Alcock, esqrs., clerks of the treasury, for the purpose of sale. An act of parliament was passed in 1807, to establish the title. The estate, (consisting of the manor of Effingham Court, the mansion, lands, tithes, and farms), was offered for sale, but not then sold. Sir Frederick Morton Eden made an agreement to purchase, but declined fulfilling it; and this estate was afterwards bought by Miles Stringer, esq., who died in 1839, and it is now held by his widow. The mansion stands on a commanding situation near the common; and is approached from the village by a private road and avenue of coppice wood, upwards of a mile in length, and rising to the house. This seat is now called **EFFINGHAM-HILL**.

Advowson, &c.—In the record of proceedings in a court of law, in the 7th of Edward the First, mentioned above, it is stated that Wm. de Dammartin gave the church of Effingham to the prior and convent of Merton; and abbot Rutherwyke, of Chertsey, afterwards granted to the same foundation a lease of the tithes of la Legh, at Effingham East-court. About 1297, a license was obtained to appropriate the living, and the vicarage was endowed with all the altarage money, small tithes, &c.; and a pension of two marcs annually was settled on the vicar, and is still payable at the office of the duchy of Cornwall. After the suppression of Merton priory, the rectory was granted to

⁷ Lieut.-Gen. De Lancey had been an American loyalist, who came to England after the establishment of the Independence of America.

John Poynet, bishop of Winchester, who held it in the 5th and 6th of Philip and Mary; but in the next reign, it belonged to Wm. Hammond, esq., and was subsequently possessed by different families.

In 1642, the rectory was purchased of Carew Raleigh by William Gray, esq., the then owner of Effingham East-court; and it afterwards descended with that manor until the year 1803, or 1804, when a portion of the tithes was sold by Gen. De Lancey to William Currie, esq., of East Horsley; but was afterwards purchased by Lord Love- lace. In December, 1844, a rent-charge (under the commutation act), of 103*l.* per annum, the property of G. Fournier, esq., in lieu of tithes on certain farms, lands, &c., in the parish, was sold by auction to the Rev. Henry Malthus, the present vicar of Effingham. The advowson is still vested in the crown.

This Living is a vicarage in the deanery of Stoke; but stands discharged in the King's books, and neither pays procurations nor synodals. In the time of Edward the First, the rectory was valued at twenty-two marcs. The number of acres in this parish, as estimated under the recent tithe-commutation act, is 3075 . 0 . 34, of which, 2764 . 1 . 17 are titheable: of these, 1516 . 3 . 22 are arable land; 447 . 1 . 22 meadow; 662 . 0 . 23 woodland; and commons, 120. The rectorial rent-charge is 419*l.* 4*s.*; and the vicarial rent-charge, inclusive of 10*s.* on eight acres of glebe, is 120*l.* 10*s.* The vicarage-house is a convenient dwelling, pleasantly situated near the church.— The Registers are perfect from the year 1565.

Vicars of Effingham in and since the year 1800:—

WILLIAM FARLEY. Instituted September 13th, 1793: died January 25th, 1837.

HENRY MALTHUS. Instituted March 17th, 1837.

The *Church*, which is of remote foundation and dedicated to St. Lawrence, has the appearance, from the irregularity of the ground-plot, to have been at some former period of greater extent than at present. It consists of a nave and chancel, a south transept (twenty feet wide, and thirty-seven feet and a half in length), and a western tower, containing three bells. The older parts are of flint and rubble-work; but the tower, with part of the nave, has been rebuilt with brick; the old steeple having fallen to the ground in 1757.

The nave is divided from the chancel by a wide low-pointed arch; and from the transept, by a large segmental arch. In the transept is a gallery, which was erected by subscription in the year 1835. The church is neatly pewed: the font is a plain octagonal basin, on an octagon shaft. The east window consists of three principal lights, cinquefoil-headed, with smaller lights above, and is decorated with

stained and painted glass, executed by Collins in 1828.* In the central compartment is an altar, with the initials **I.D.S.** in front; and upon it, the sacramental cup, chalice, &c.; above is a cross, with the holy dove descending.

In the paving of the chancel is an ancient grave-slab of **WALTER DE GEDDYNGES**, who was lord of Effingham in the early part of the fourteenth century. On the verge is inscribed, in mixed characters, Roman and Saxon,—

VATER : DE GEDDYNGES : GIT : ICI : DEV : SA :
ALME : FACE : MERCI :—

Against the south wall is a handsome white-marble tablet, bearing the following inscription, and surmounted with an urn:—

Sacred to the Memory of **SIR THOMAS HUSSEY APREECE**, late of Washingley Hall in the county of Huntingdon, of Hennington in the county of Lincoln, of Cranham Hall in the county of Essex, and of Effingham House in the county of Surrey, baronet. Sir Thomas's natural descent is of most ancient origin; being descended from the noble and illustrious family of Ap-Rhese, of Lau, in the county of Brecknock, who was Prince of South Wales about the year 1202. He was maternally descended from that Sir Benjamin Wright, late of Cranham Hall, baronet, who, at his own cost, defrayed the expense of the Embassy to Spain, and of King Charles the Second's residence at that Court during his Majesty's exile. He was a man whose benign disposition did honour to humanity; generous without ostentation, friendly, hospitable, unassuming, and obliging: he was beloved and respected, and his loss is regretted by all who knew and felt his worth. He died the 27th of May, 1833, in the 89th year of his age. His remains are deposited in a vault on the north side of the church-yard.

Arms:—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Gu. a cross patonce, Or, a crescent for difference; 2nd, Sab. three spears' heads, Arg. guttée de sang; 3rd, Or, a cross Vert. *Crests*:—1st, a garb betw. two feathers; 2nd, a spear erect, piercing an otter, with the motto—*Labora ut in æternum vivas*; 3rd, on a mount, a hind couchant, regardant against a hawthorn tree, ducally gorged. *Motto*:—*Vix ea nostra voco*.

Against the north wall, is a large tablet with a long inscription to the memory of *Dorothy Farley*, who was born May 5th, 1763, and

* For this and other recent improvements, the church is chiefly indebted to the late Miles Stringer, esq.; whose arms are thus blazoned in a window on the north side of the chancel:—Arg. a cross patonce betw. four martlets, Sab.; a canton, Erm. *Stringer*; impaling Gu. a chev. betw. three lions' heads erased, Or, *Steward*. *Crest*:—a martlet, Gu.

In the same window are the arms of the See of Winchester.

In the opposite window are the arms of the late vicar, the Rev. William Farley, viz.—Per pale, Or and Erm. a cross crosslet, Gu. a chief dancettée of the last, charged with a lamb passant, ppr. *Crest*:—on a mount Vert, before a Calvary cross Gu. a lamb passant, proper.—Also, Gu. a saltire, Arg. a rose in chief, *Currie*, of East Horsley; impaling Gu. a fesse betw. three crosses crosslet fitchée, Or. *Crest*:—a cock, Gu.

In the vault of the Stringers in the church-yard was buried *Mrs. Elizabeth Steward*, relict of John Clark Steward, esq., and mother of Jane, wife of the late Miles Stringer, esq., who departed this life March 13th, 1841, aged seventy-six years.

This parish partakes of the extensive Charities of Mr. Henry Smith. The sum received for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1844, was 11*l.* 5*s.*; derived from the rental of the Iwood estate at Warbleton, in Sussex.

died December 20th, 1829;—also to her husband, the Rev. WILLIAM FARLEY, M.A., who was rector of Effingham upwards of forty-five years, and departed this life after a short illness, January 25th, 1837, aged seventy-eight.

Nearly adjoining is another handsome tablet, erected to the memory of MILES STRINGER, esq., “one of Her Majesty’s Justices of the peace for Surrey, who died suddenly on the 31st of December, 1839, in the 65th year of his age.”

On the west side of the transept are the memorial tablets of GEORGE BOGLE, esq., of Effingham-house, who died on the 11th of November, 1813, aged fifty years; and lies buried with his two daughters, *Adeline* and *Emma*, (whose decease occurred shortly before his own, which was accelerated by their loss), under a handsome tomb in the church-yard;—and *Sophia Maria Parratt*, late of Maidenhead, co. of Berks; relict of James Meredith Parratt, esq.; ob. October 5th, 1824, aged seventy-one.

Here, also, is an elegant mural monument of pure white marble, on a light dove-coloured back-ground, displaying, in *bas relief*, the figure of a sorrowing mother, bending over the couch of her dying child. On the plinth is this inscription, and often-quoted verse:—

Maria Frances Selina Parratt. Died 22nd February, 1844, aged 17 years.

“Forgive, blest shade! the tributary tear
That mourns thy exit from a world like this:
Forgive the wish that would have kept thee here,
And stay’d thy progress to the realms of bliss.”

On a tablet at the end of the transept:—

Sacred to the Memory of Mrs. *Diana Carolina Meymott*, wife of William Meymott, esq., of Richmond, Surrey, who departed this life on the 27th of February, 1818, aged 79 years.—Also, the above-named WILLIAM MEYMOTT, esq., who died on the 30th of November, 1819, aged 87 years.—Likewise, to the memory of WILLIAM and HENRY, sons of the Rev. Wm. Farley, M.A., and grandsons of the above.

Here, likewise, are mural memorials to the *Cooke* family, formerly of Mare-house, who held a messuage and forty acres of land in this parish as remotely as the 37th year of Henry the Sixth.*

Among the sepulchral memorials in the church-yard, is a large tomb raised over the vault of SIR THOMAS HUSSEY APREECE, bart.; wherein,

* Near Mare-house, on Effingham upper-common, which comprised 126 acres, and was inclosed under an act of parliament passed in 1802, a small *Camp* of an irregular form was discovered by Gen. De Lancey, to whom, as lay-impropriator, one-ninth of the inclosed land was allotted in lieu of tithes: the banks were very low. On the small eminence called Standard-hill, eastward of Effingham, is a *tumulus*, or barrow.—Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 708.

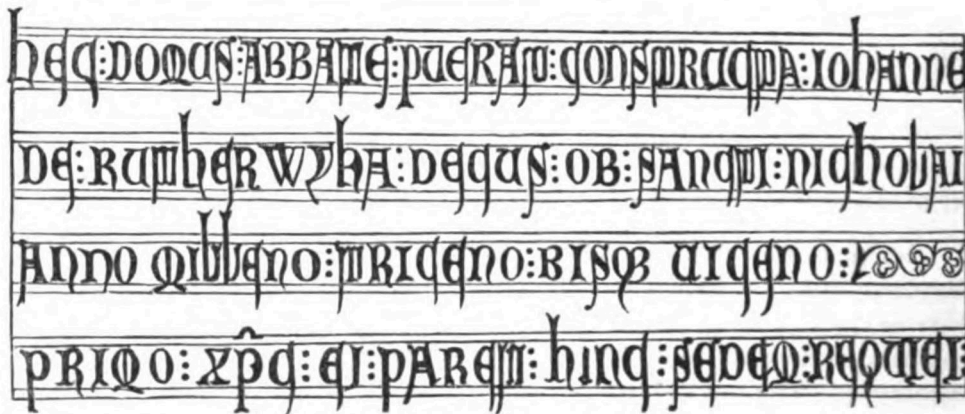
also, is deposited the body of Miss *Selina Parratt*.—Another handsome tomb is inscribed in memory of

FRANCIS BENJAMIN BEDWELL, esq., late Senior Registrar of the High Court of Chancery, who died on the 30th of October, 1835, aged 59 years: and of *Sarah Woodyear*, his wife, who departed this life on the 23rd day of July in the same year, aged 53 years.

Effingham-Lodge, near the church-yard, is the villa residence of Charles Francis Robinson, esq.

Effingham-House, (to which about sixteen acres of land are attached), was formerly the seat of George Bogle, esq.: but after his decease, it was sold in April, 1814, to the late Sir Thos. H. Apreece, bart., in whose trustees it is now vested. The premises are occupied, at the present time, by Capt. Hillebrant Meredith Parratt.

Addenda.—GREAT BOOKHAM.—The inscription relating to the rebuilding of the chancel of Great Bookham church has been noticed in page 475 of the present volume. As it is one of the very few which remain of so remote a date as the reign of Edward the Third, we annex a wood-cut, reduced from a *fac-simile* of the original, in which the form of every letter is accurately traced.



INSCRIPTION IN THE CHANCEL OF GREAT BOOKHAM CHURCH.

The sum allotted to this parish from the rental of the Iwood estate, at Warbleton, under the settlement of Mr. Henry Smith, was 28*l.* 3*s.* for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1844.

END OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.

EXTRACT 5

A Saunter Through Surrey

Author: Matthias Cathrow Turner (1831-1889)

Publisher: W. Walker, 196, Strand, London, 1857

Little is known of Matthias Cathrow Turner. Born a vicar's son in Lambeth in 1831, he entered the Inner Temple as a law student in January 1850, then aged 19. Called to the Bar in 1854 he began practising as a barrister. His 'saunter' through Surrey was undertaken during a vacation in 1856. The book is full of wry observations and is rich in anecdote. In 1866 he married Fanny Browne and produced several children. By the time of the 1871 Census he was already classified as deaf and was no longer in practice, which must have been a severe blow. He died quite young, in 1889. His brief visit to Effingham seems not to have impressed him.

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A SAUNTER THROUGH SURREY.

The next day was Sunday; and breakfast over, we shouldered our knapsacks, and set out across the fields to Great Bookham, all on "a summer morning before the bells did ring," passing through the grounds of the Denbies belonging to Mr. Cubitt the builder; thence through Ranmer Common, and by Polesden, the seat of Sir Walter Farquhar, the apostle of temperance, but formerly the residence of the celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the—reverse. We put up at "The Saracen and Ring;" and after an early and excellent dinner, accompanied by some wonderfully strong ale, which Mr. Bang declared ought to be drank in wine-glasses, and which had the effect of making that gentleman particularly sleepy, went to church, where we had a very sound sermon; and, if it's not profane to

GREAT BOOKHAM CHURCH.

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say so, saw a remarkably pretty girl in an adjacent pew. I trust there is no unpardonable sin in occasionally having

"Some fair spirit for one's minister,"

or, with our prayer-books in our hands, fixing our eyes on some "thing of beauty who is a joy for ever," as "the saint of our deepest devotion,"—because if so, dear reader, your humble servant is in very evil case! The church is a very nice building, and has some very old monuments and inscriptions. In the chancel is one to the memory of its founder, in old English, which was discovered only a few years ago, covered with the eternal whitewash: it bears the date 1340. There is also one of the earliest tombs of the Effinghams, Dukes of Norfolk, and a quaint old epitaph, on a brass plate, recounting the lineage and virtues of one "John Slyfleete," "who was a stout squire, and had the feare of God before his eyes," and had departed this transitory life A.D. fifteen hundred and something.

We then strolled to Effingham, as uninteresting, dirty, and disagreeable a place as I should have

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A SAUNTER THROUGH SURREY.

thought one could care to see; but my companions perversely thought otherwise (Ned asserting that the recollection of the pretty girl prevented my appreciating its beauties), and loitered in the churchyard for the best part of an hour, listening to the dying echoes of the not very melodious voices of a select assembly of devout Baptists in a neighbouring cottage. We returned home through Little Bookham, which is a shade

better; but as the shades of dewy eve were fast closing o'er the scene, I do not wish to be considered as speaking with any certainty.

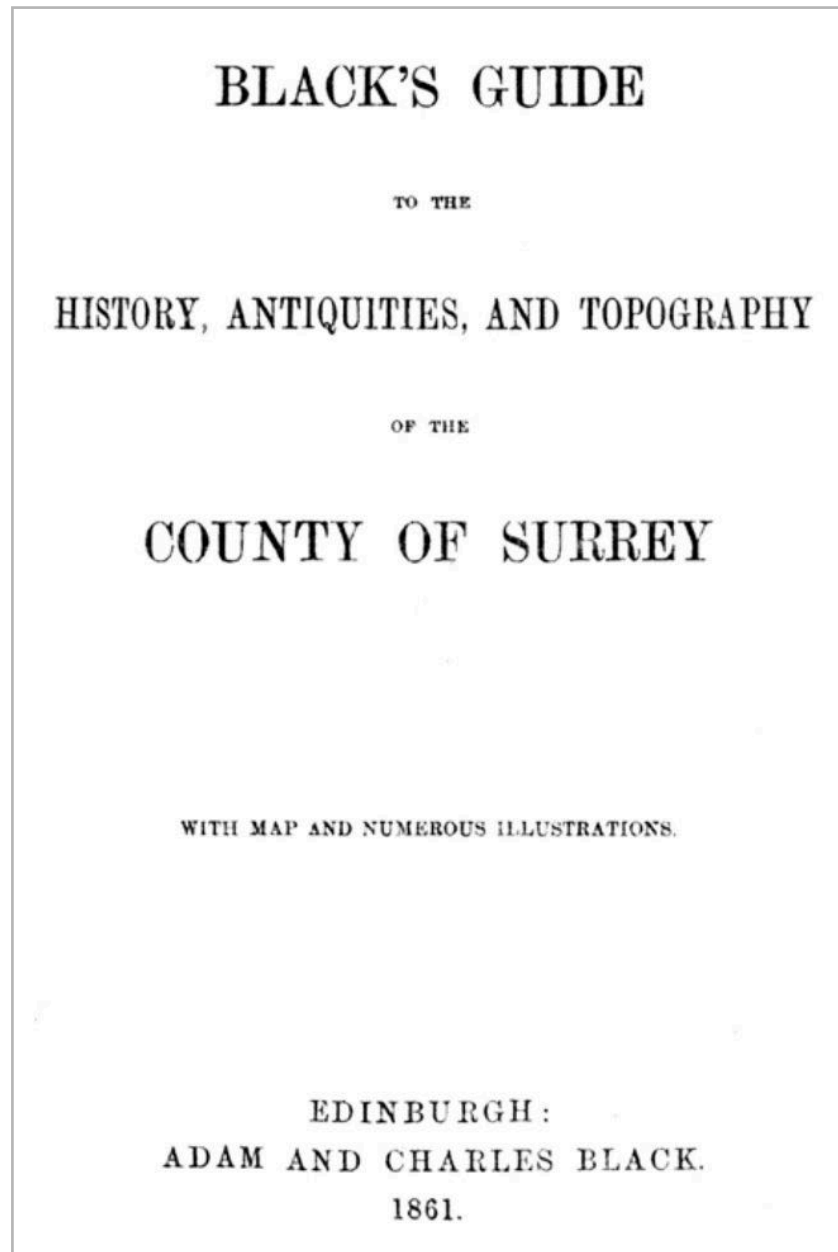
EXTRACT 6**Black's Guide to the County of Surrey**

Publisher: Adam and Charles Black, Edinburgh, 1861

The Edinburgh publisher Adam Black and his nephew Charles introduced their very extensive Black's Guide series in 1839. They also published several volumes of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. See below for a further description of Effingham from this series published in 1886.

The 1861 entry includes a caustic remark about the stained glass windows in St Lawrence Church, stating that some are 'objectionably blazoned with the armorial bearings of the Stringers and Farleys'. Miles Stringer was the Lord of the Manor of Effingham East Court during the incumbency of Rev William Farley (Vicar 1793-1836). Beginning in 1825, a programme of extensive alterations to the church was undertaken. Stringer paid for several projects including a minstrel's gallery at the west end and a new east window above the altar. It seems that one of the stained glass windows in the north wall of the chancel was also replaced at this time, and would be the one including the offending heraldic designs. Neither of these windows survive today. In 1887 the east window was replaced and so was the 'Stringer' window, the latter with one now incorporating a simple dedication to Jane Stringer, Miles's wife, who had died in 1867. Possibly a 'Farley' window was also decommissioned. Although there are no longer any windows including armorial bearings of Stringers or Farleys, they survive on marble memorials to both families.

In 1886 the Blacks published a second edition of this Guide (see below). They do not repeat the 1861 information, but are again dismissive of Effingham.



EFFINGHAM. The parish (pop. 618 ; acres, 3075) adjoins Cobham (N.) ; Little Bookham (E.) ; Abinger and Wotton (S.) ; and East Horsley (W.) The soil varies from clay (N.), to chalk (centre), and gravel (S.) The village of Effingham (said by Mr. Kemble to have been a "mark" or settlement of the Eafingas) gives name to the hundred, and, according to a tradition preserved by Aubrey, "was formerly a town of considerable note, and had in it sixteen parish churches." For this tradition there is not the slightest reasonable foundation.

[The manor at one time belonged to the family of De Geddynges, but was in the possession of the *Howards of Effingham* from 1551 to 1647. Its changes of proprietary have since the latter date been very numerous. The manor of EFFINGHAM EAST COURT belongs to the Stringer family, who have a finely-situated house here, EFFINGHAM HILL, approached by a private road, and avenue of coppice-wood a mile in length.

EFFINGHAM HOUSE (Lieut.-Colonel Parratt) and EFFINGHAM LODGE (C. F. Robinson, Esq.), are residences of moderate pretensions. There are several other seats in the immediate neighbourhood.]

EFFINGHAM CHURCH, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is chiefly Norman, and consists of a nave, chancel, south transept, and tower, west, the latter rebuilt about 1758. The coloured glass east window, by Collins, was designed in 1828. Other windows are most objectionably blazoned with the armorial bearings of the Stringers and Farleys.

The principal *Memorials* are:—

A grave slab in the chancel, inscribed, in mixed Saxon and Roman capitals,—*Vater : De Geddynges : Git : Ici : Dev : a : Sa : Alme : facis : Merci.* (Walter de Geddynges

lies here : God on his soul have mercy !) The said Walter de Geddynges was lord of the manor, and died in 1312.

A white marble tablet is inscribed to Sir *Thomas Apreece*, d. 1833 ; a tablet to *Miles Stringer*, d. 1839 ; a white marble bas-relief of a mother weeping over her dying child, to *Maria Frances Selina Parratt*, d. 1844, and bears Mrs. Steele's well-known verses, "Forgive, blest shade ! the tributary tear."* The Farleys, Stringers, Cookes, and Parratts are commemorated by numerous memorials.

The living is a vicarage, valued at £226, in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor. *Vicars*:—William Farley, 1793-1837 ; Henry Malthus, 1837.

EXTRACT 7**Field Paths and Green Lanes: being country walks, chiefly in Surrey and Sussex**

Author: Louis John Jennings (1836-1893)

Publisher: John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, 1878 (2nd Edition)

Louis John Jennings, son of a London tailor, was engaged by *The Times* in his twenties as a correspondent in India and then in America. He joined *The New York Times* as Editor-in-Chief. Back in England he continued writing, especially on the subject of country rambles. In the 1880s he was elected Conservative MP for Stockport. His account of his visit to Effingham is delightful, recounting his wonderment at Yew Tree House in The Street.



Figure 2 Louis John Jennings.

CHAPTER XIII.**FROM DORKING TO LEATHERHEAD.**

A Roundabout Journey.—Over the Hills to Ranmore.—The Twin Trees.—Lost in the Woods.—Polesden.—Box Hill in a New Aspect.—High Barn.—Sentenced to Death.—The “Grand Emporium” of Effingham.—A Much Restored Church.—Little Bookham.—The Church and the old Yew.—Across the Fields to Great Bookham.—The Crown Inn.—Great Bookham Church and its Monuments.—On the Old Portsmouth Road.—Leatherhead.

FOR those who want the shortest road between the two towns above named, the walk now to be described will never do. But if anyone desires to ramble for a few hours over commons and hills and fields, with but one or two little touches of a turnpike road here and there, and a village occasionally to enliven the journey, this is a route that he will find in every way satisfactory. The total distance, making allowance for straying out of the way occasionally, is about ten miles.

The first stage from Dorking is over Milton Heath, and through the first lodge gate on the right-hand side after crossing the heath. This leads round close to the Elizabethan house which forms so picturesque an object in the valley from any of the surrounding hills. This house was once in great danger of falling to pieces

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through neglect and bad usage, but the grand old staircase which it possesses attracted a purchaser who was willing to save it. A narrow cart-road winds close round by the hedge, leaving the house to the right, and passing on to the railroad. It must in common honesty be admitted that mud, much mud of a thick and pasty quality, will be found in this road after wet weather. The path on the other side of the railway goes straight up a rather steep hill, but the best plan is to keep below the plantations, and ascend the slope gradually. From this hill side there is a view of Dorking which will be new even to many who know the district tolerably well. The author of "Forest Scenery" lays it down as a principle that "a landscape of extent and beauty will take the full period of a year to show itself in all the forms it is capable of receiving," and of no district can that remark be more true than of this part of Surrey. Here, for example, is a portion of the valley, the exact position of which must be well known to every one who has visited the locality, and yet there are probably not half-a-dozen strangers a year who traverse it. As you mount the hill, the landscape slowly discloses itself as if a screen were withdrawn from the front of a picture—the whole valley to Reigate is laid bare, and opposite are the beautiful woods of the Rookery. The entire country side is covered with trees, and on the 2nd of last November, when I took this walk, it was tinted with all shades of colour, under the light of the morning sun. The hedges and bushes were covered with red berries,

CH. XIII. *From Dorking to Leatherhead.* 173

from which the birds were making a merry meal, and the song of the skylark was ringing in the air. The breeze was fresh and invigorating, the sun bright and clear, most of the trees were still thickly clad with foliage, and the country was as green as an emerald. The summer itself had offered no lovelier day. And yet there are people who will tell you without a blush that the English climate is a bad one.

I have said that it is best not to go straight up the hill from the railroad, but to keep on the slope till you descry two or three cottages above you. This involves a few yards of rough walking in places, but nothing to make a fuss about. When you see the cottages, strike upwards, for you will then be beyond Mr. Cubitt's grounds. There is a track which will bring you out at the little public-house on Ranmore Common, and nearly opposite to that are three or four new cottages.

By the side of the last of these, westward, you will see three green lanes or paths. The middle one is the most direct, but who cares for that? Who minds being carried a little out of his way when the devious path has anything to show which is worth seeing? If the visitor here will do as I did, he will take the last of the three paths—the one which runs nearest to the road, and starts off nearly west. A little way up this green lane, there is a curiosity which will detain the tree-lover a few moments on his road. It is a yew tree growing out of an oak, and it may be found on the left-hand side of the path, in a sort of circle formed by smaller trees. Where the branches of the oak begin to

spread out from the trunk, the top of the yew also sends forth its branches, and pokes its way through the oak in all directions. The trunk of the yew—only a few inches in diameter—grows, to all appearance, out of the very roots of the oak, and at the ground the two trees cannot be distinguished apart, except by the different appearance of the bark. You could not, for instance, put a sheet of paper between them. The yew then grows straight up the trunk of the oak, and forces its branches through those of its companion, making substantially one tree. The contrast in colour alone attracted my attention to these twins. A man whom I met close by said he had never noticed the tree, although he had lived on Ranmore Common many years. But how many country people are there who ever *do* notice the trees, or can tell you the names of any of them, except perhaps the oak and the elm?

“You are pretty sure to lose yourself on this Common,” said the man with a grin; “you will come out at a very different place from what you expect. Everybody does.” Lose myself? Well, I once managed to do that, but in a very different sort of place to this. I was up among the mountains in New Hampshire, and had strolled off into one of the huge forests there to see a waterfall, to which there was a narrow track, covered over in many places with leaves and bushes. I found the waterfall, and was on my way back as I thought, when suddenly I looked about me, and saw at once that I had wandered from the path. Probably I had not gone many yards, but in the “forest

CH. XIII. *From Dorking to Leatherhead.* 175

primeval," with bears known to be about (one had been seen close to the hotel only the night before) this was quite enough. In less than five minutes I had tumbled down a hole three or four feet deep, which had been hidden by the thick brushwood, had scratched myself severely with thorns, and straggled into an almost impenetrable mass of underbrush and large trees. I could not see the sky for the dense foliage, and realised the unpleasant fact that I was lost. The heat was stifling. The mosquitoes and other insects set upon me in myriads. I shouted out to see if anyone was within ear-shot, but no answer came. The forest was in one of the wildest parts of the mountains, and I knew very well that assistance of any kind was out of the question. An hour passed away, and I had only wandered into thicker woods than ever. I must say that I have been in many places which I liked the look of very much better than this; but wherever one may find oneself, on sea or land, there is nothing like taking things quietly, and making the best of them. Still, the fatigue of scrambling through thorns and brambles nearly waist high, had produced a violent thirst, and the heat had left not a dry thread on me. After all, it seemed just as well to wait where I was until it should occur to me to do something, better than go tumbling from one hole to another, and bruising myself against trees. Presently, I heard faintly the sound of water. I began to push and fight my way as well as I could in that direction, but there was nothing to guide me, and no one who has not

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been in a similar predicament can judge how difficult it is to tell whether you are going forward or merely doubling back on your path. It was evident by the increasing darkness that the day was closing in. But I kept listening for the water, determined if I found it to follow it down hill, and after what seemed an age, I reached the waterfall itself, but at some point above the place where I had left it a few hours before. I now followed the water down, and in less than a quarter of an hour struck the right trail again, kept on it with rather more care than I had shown before, and at last found myself on the mountain road once more, half dead with heat, thirst, and weariness. All this came of getting off the right track ; and thus this proves to be a little story with a moral thrown in.

Beyond my twin trees, the path takes a dip into a hollow, crosses a small ravine, and goes up the other side in a north-westerly direction. A stray partridge rises with a whirr, or a blackbird rustles out with his foolish scream as you approach the bush where he is digesting his ample breakfast of "hips-and-haws." No other sounds will disturb you on this rather lonely part of the common. A distracting number of paths here open themselves up, to the perplexity of the traveller—some of them leading to clearings where chopped wood is piled, and some to gravel pits. In this case, as in many others, the path on which you started is the safest, and although it will land you plump against a fence, yet there is a cart road running to the right and left of that fence, and if you turn to

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the right you will find yourself ere long near a black shed on the side of the road. From this point there is a good view of Polesden, a house once occupied by Sheridan, and often besieged by his duns. Since those days it has been much improved. It stands in an isolated position, but overlooks a noble expanse of hill, dale, and moorland. Opposite the black shed, a path may be seen winding round a tree, and running diagonally across two fields. That is now our road. When you come to the second field, you will be rewarded with a fine and entirely new view of Box-Hill. Ranmore Common, uneven and covered with trees and ferns, lies to the right, to the left is the ridge with Polesden adorning its side, and between is a deep and well-wooded gorge, while beyond all is Box Hill, with its scarred face turned towards the spectator. The whole scene is full of wild and rugged beauty. And within ten minutes' walk there is a total change—a change as great as if you had been transported a hundred miles away on the magic carpet of the Arabian wizard. The path which we have been following comes out upon the main road to Horsley, near two cottages known as “High Barn,” and there the wide and open country lies extended before us, stretching far away into Berkshire to the front and left, and to the right over Epsom and Baustead Downs. In the foreground are the villages of Effingham and Bookham. The hills have entirely disappeared, and the whole country has changed suddenly into smiling fields, dotted with old church towers.

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We now turn to the right, past the cottages. The cries of a sheep were here so loud and plaintive that I could not help asking a man in the garden what was the matter. "Why, sir," said he, "we be a goin' to kill him directly after dinner for the great house." "He seems to know all about it." "Oh, no," said the man, laughing, "he don't know what's a comin', and it's best he shouldn't." The doleful bleatings of the poor animal proved that if he didn't know exactly what was "a comin'" he had some very gloomy forebodings on the subject. Presently Effingham came in sight, first introducing the "Prince Blucher" inn to one's notice, and then, a little farther on, a shop which was enough to take one's breath away—a truly astounding shop, built in a style of architecture for which they ought to take out a patent, and crammed with everything that the housekeeper could wish for, from mops and brooms to huge fitches of bacon. But the woman who was serving behind the counter did not seem at all proud, and condescended to answer my question as to where I should find the keys of the church. She gave me a direction which, as near as I could guess, would have taken me somewhere in the neighbourhood of Brighton. There was an old yew-tree before the door, the lower part of it cut to resemble a cannon-ball, or it may be, as more suitable to the place, a large Dutch cheese. "You have a fine old tree, here," said I. "Yes," said the woman, "very old; it has been here ever since we have been in the house." I quite believed her. The church turned out to be the most dismally restored

building conceivable—the tower has been made to look like the stuccoed front of a new villa on the outskirts of London, and a gang of common bricklayers and plasterers seem to have been let loose in every direction. Never was a poor church more abominably ill-used. There are two or three old seats inside, near the porch, with the *fleur-de-lys* carved at the top—perhaps relics of the days when Walter de Jeddynge was lord of Effingham in the fourteenth century. What would be his feelings if he could see the church they have put up on his former domains?

Through the churchyard there is a path turning down by the side of a wall, and then running pleasantly across meadows, due east, until it brings you very unexpectedly upon Little Bookham churchyard. You see nothing of that or the church until you have actually opened the gate which leads into them. By the side, separated by a wall, is what is called the Manor House, an ugly, but possibly very comfortable, edifice. In the churchyard is a large old yew, protected by an iron railing ten or twelve feet in height. The traces of Norman arches and capitals outside are very clear and good, and were only brought to light in 1864. The path still goes on straight through this very small and retired old churchyard, and across more fields to Great Bookham—three-quarters of a mile from its neighbour. The visitor will notice fine fat barns and good big stacks hereabouts, and other evidences of a land of plenty.

At Great Bookham there is an inn called the “Crown.” Here with some difficulty I succeeded in

getting the homely refreshment of bread and cheese and ale—each bad of its kind. A damsel who wore spectacles, and who had a voice like a man's, and whose hair was hanging down her back, brought in the repast, and proceeded to pick a few hairs, which bore a striking resemblance to her own, out of the butter. Meanwhile, I examined the works of art upon the walls. The first that struck me was a small engraving of the "Piazza, Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs," evidently some thirty or forty years old, for the fashions of the ladies depicted in the engraving were not by any means like those which I have seen exhibited by the young beauties at Saratoga. "Pray, how did this picture come here?" I asked. The beautiful creature with the spectacles suspended for a moment her employment of picking samples of her back hair out of the butter, and said, "It was there when we came here"—identically the answer that one gets everywhere about everything, from a tree to a picture. I next admired a spirited lithograph representing the "Attempt of John Francis to assassinate the Queen, May 30, 1842." We are here shown John Francis attired in a fashionable frock coat, buttoned round the waist within an inch of his life, and the queen and the prince seated in a "shay," pointing out the landscape to each other, in utter disregard of John Francis, who is calmly blazing away at them with a pistol. The "shay" is drawn by four horses, all on their hind-legs. I was anxious to buy this sweet picture, but the young woman sternly refused to sell it. I now requested her to remove the butter to some

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distant apartment, munched my dry bread, and speedily found my way into the street again, without the lock of hair which my fair friend had clandestinely tried to thrust upon me.

I discovered that Mr. Ragge, a saddler up the street, had the keys of the church, and although Mr. Ragge was a somewhat austere man in aspect, as a saddler is very apt to be, he at once handed me the keys. The church is an interesting one, and contains some curious brasses and monuments. An inscription in the wall near the communion-table, which looks as if the letters had been recently cut, sets forth that the chancel was built by "Johanne de Rutherwyka," Abbot of Chertsey, in 1341. Near this is a monument evidently designed to perpetuate the memory of some Roman gladiator, although the name of "Colonel Thomas More" is by mistake inscribed upon it. Then there is a long epitaph on a brass plate inserted in the south wall, descriptive of the virtues of Edmund Slyfield :—

" A iustice of ye Peace he was from ye Syxt Kynge Edward's dayes,
And worthely for vertves vse dyd wyn deserved prayse."

This excellent person died in 1590, and the plate bears witness that—

" Thaire Eldyst sonne Henry this cavsde to be made,
In Faythfull performans of the will of the Dedd."

While I was copying these lines, raps, cracks, and bangs were going on thick and fast all round me, and at last I came to the conclusion that Mr. Slyfield had

some message to communicate to me. Once the organ gave a loud thud, as if a stop or two had been pulled out, and it was about to perform a "voluntary." Then a pew just behind me went off with a crack, and was instantly answered in an overbearing manner from the pulpit. As I closed my book, a general chorus of crackings and creakings broke out all over the church, and many mysterious shapes appeared. Some people may think that these shapes were only the monuments, but as honest Izaak Walton says when he is relating the story of the ghost which appeared to Dr. Donne, "I am well pleased that every reader do enjoy his own opinion."

From Great Bookham there is a tolerably direct road to Dorking, by Ranmore—5 miles; a road by the "Crown" to Leatherhead, by Fetcham—2½ miles; and a road above the village (the old Portsmouth road) also to Leatherhead, the same distance. I chose the latter, because it affords the best views. The farm labourers were getting the fields ready for the winter's wheat, the birds were singing in the bushes and trees, and the only objectionable thing to be seen was a being of my own species in the shape of a tramp. He staggered up as well as much strong drink would permit him, and begged for "assistance." "What for," I asked—"to enable you to get more drunk than you are now?" "I haven't tasted a drop for a fortnight, guvner," replied the man, who could scarcely stand upright. "I can't get anything to do." His way of looking for work reminded me of the "loafer" in Vermont who was

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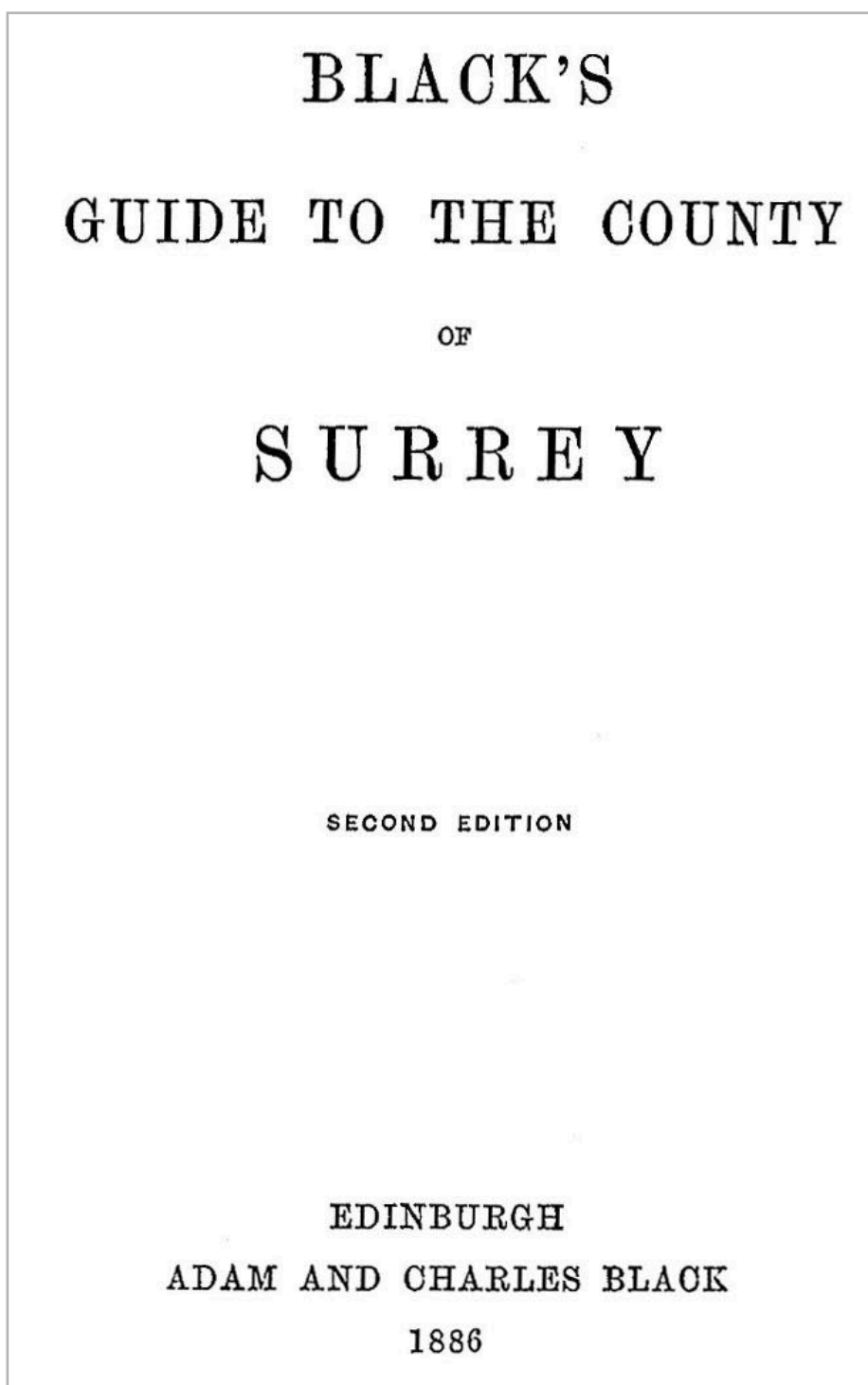
hired by a farmer to dig some potatoes. Presently the farmer went out, and finding him lying down smoking, began to reproach him. "All right," mumbled the man, "if you want your potatoes dug, just fetch 'em on! I ain't going to run all over the lot after them." Followed by a tempest of curses from the industrious tramp for refusing to give him more drink-money, I once more had the old Portsmouth road all to myself, and presently saw Leatherhead a little below me, with its church looking like the tower of some old fortress flanking the hill, and two red houses beneath it, and a group of miserable "Building Society" cottages at the back—and the homely meadows closing in around it on every side.

EXTRACT 8

Black's Guide to the County of Surrey

Publisher: Adam and Charles Black, Edinburgh, 1886 (2nd Edition)

The Edinburgh publisher Adam Black and his nephew Charles introduced their very extensive Black's Guide series in 1839. They also published several volumes of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Their guide to Surrey consists of a large collection of descriptions of walks from place to place, e.g. from Guildford to Leatherhead, noting the minutiae of all that their writer had observed on the way. This particular walk takes in Effingham which is dismissed here in barely more than one sentence as having 'nothing of interest', despite it having three excellent manor houses.



new cottages and of the inn. Of the entertainment at the latter he will have no fault to find. EAST HORSLEY TOWERS (Earl of Lovelace), with its splendid park, not open to visitors, adjoins the village on the E. The mansion is of Tudor architecture, and was built in 1833, but has been much enlarged by the present owner, who erected the towers and gave it its present name. All the way from Guildford the road has been gradually rising, and now as we skirt the S. side of the park we attain, at its S.E. corner, the highest point in our journey, 368 feet, and obtain to the N.W. a fine view over Esher Common and Epsom. The view from the clock tower at the Towers is said to include portions of six counties. A waggonette or omnibus leaves East Horsley each week-day at 8.30 A.M. by Effingham, Great Bookham, and Fetcham for Leatherhead Station 9.30. At 9.45 it returns as far as Great Bookham, which it again leaves for Leatherhead at 4.30. It returns to East Horsley from Leatherhead at 5.12 P.M. In 2 m. from East Horsley we reach Effingham on the left, and thence have a choice of routes: either to keep the main road, or taking the road, left, down the village and then turning to the right, by Little Bookham, Great Bookham, and Fetcham. The former of these is along the higher ground, and the shorter by a mile, but is somewhat uninteresting, and necessitates short detours to the left in order to visit either Effingham or the Bookhams. No description of the main route is required, and so we suppose the tourist to take the longer route. EFFINGHAM village offers nothing of interest beyond its association with the defeat of the Armada. The family of Charles Howard, Earl of Effingham, and Lord High Admiral, took its title from it. Turning right after passing down the village, in rather less than a mile we reach LITTLE BOOKHAM, with a well-restored little church containing some Norman work. GREAT BOOKHAM (Inns: *Saracen and Ring*, and *Crown*) is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. farther E., and its church, partly Norman, contains some interesting brasses. The chancel is the work of Abbot Rutherwyke of Chertsey, and was built in 1341, as shown by the inscriptions on the E. wall to the right of the altar. There

is some modern memorial glass, including an E. window to Lord Raglan in the Slyfield Chapel. Eastwiche Park (H. T. Barclay, Esq.) now adjoins the road, left, for $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and in another $\frac{1}{2}$ m. we reach Fetcham Park. The village lies amid abundant foliage on the N. side, and the church is within the park. In a mile more we enter Leatherhead, passing on the way a fine mill-pond. As a whole, the route we have described from Guildford is not of the highest order of Surrey scenery, though to be recommended to those who desire to get thence to Leatherhead without the tedium of a roundabout railway journey. To take it leisurely, and getting a peep into the several churches and parks on the way, is a sufficiently pleasant short day's work.

[From Great Bookham the pedestrian has a pleasant upland walk through delightful lanes to POLESDEN, and thence by Hog Lane to Ranmore, and so down to Dorking, 5 m.]

GUILDFORD TO FARNHAM BY THE HOGSBACK, 10 m.—We can either leave Guildford by the old road that climbs the end of the ridge direct from the bridge and passes, left, Henley Grove, or by an easier though rather longer one that starts from the station and passes the County Hospital. These roads unite on the top of the ridge 2 m. W. of Guildford, and thence for another 6 m. the way needs no description. It is bordered by short crisp turf, and to N. and S. affords a prospect over the whole of western Surrey. As a bracing walk we know no better, but the wide expanse is as a picture so completely unframed, and varies so little as we proceed, that even it a little tires. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the junction of the road above mentioned are some huge chalk pits on the S. side, and in another mile below on right is the little village of Wanborough, and that of Puttenham on the left, beyond which are the groves of Peperharrow and the much-meandering Wey. Hindhead and the Blackdown Hills beyond Haslemere close the view to the S. Near at hand appears the fir-clad eminence of Crooksbury. The Devil's Jumps and Kettlebury Hill lie to the E. of Frensham Pond, which glitters in the sunshine. N.W. the range of the Foxhills and Chobham Ridges bound the view, while W. the

EXTRACT 9**The Family Memoirs of the Rev. William Stukeley MD, Vol. III**

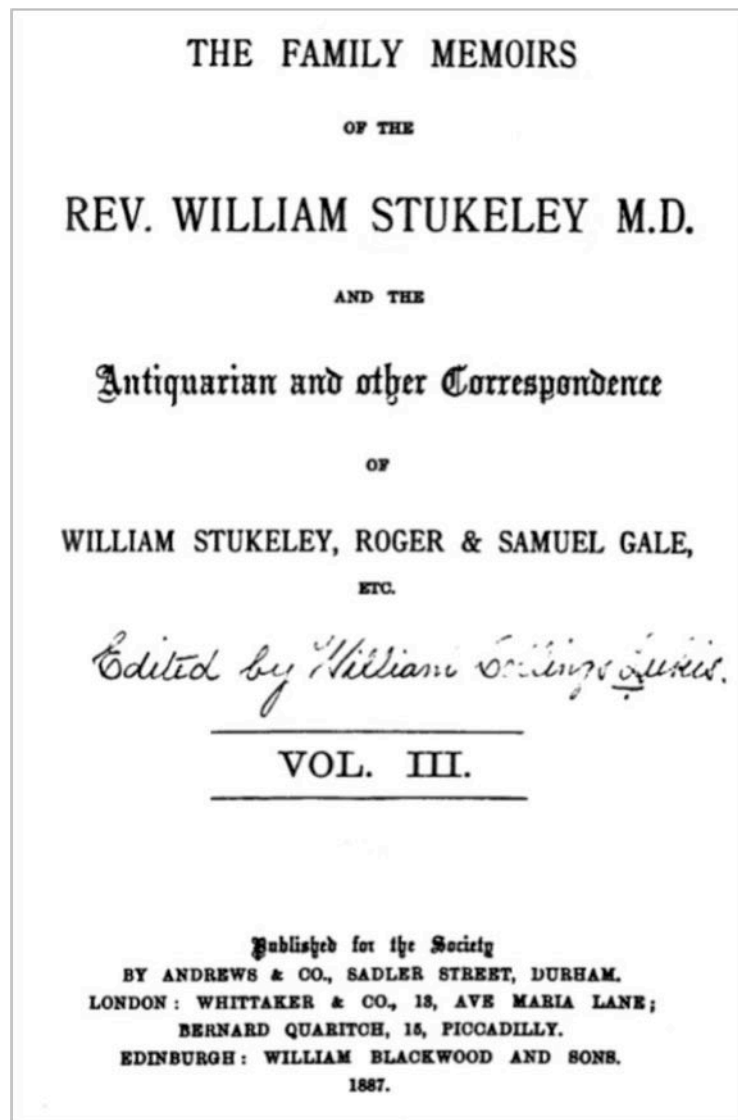
Author: William Stukeley MD FRS FSA (1687-1765)

Publisher: Andrews & Co., Sadler Street, Durham, 1887

William Stukeley was a most remarkable man, being a physician, pioneering archaeologist, antiquarian, cleric and writer. He was elected to the Royal Society in 1718. Being a friend of Isaac Newton he was the original source – in his writings on Newton's life – of the story of Newton's pondering of an apple's fall in relation to gravity. He played a key part in the early studies of Stonehenge and Avebury. His *Memoirs*, published long after his death, say very little of Effingham and even that is not readily interpretable.



Figure 3 Rev William Stukeley.



Guildford and other places.

18 June, 1750. I set out for Guildford. All that part of Surrey I travelled through, from Kingston till within a mile or two of Guilford, is a barren heath, sandy gravel, full of furze, ling, fox gloves. Then chalk begins, on which Guilford stands. The major part of the old church¹⁶ near the castle is of Saxon antiquity. The castle¹⁷ is too of Saxon antiquity, now in vast ruins, but chiefly destroyed by violence for the sake of a little stone, and that bad; the rest chalk and flint and rag stone. The

¹⁶ St. Mary's must be alluded to here (supposed to have been erected by one of the Testard family), because Trinity Church, which, it is said, was also built by one of the same family, was so decayed and dilapidated that it was taken down, and the foundation stone of the present brick building was laid in 1749, a year before Stukeley's visit. St. Mary's stands on the declivity of the hill, a little to the southward of the high street.

¹⁷ The castle is situated about 300 yards to the southward of the High street. The keep is the principal relic of this edifice. The founder and the date of the construction are unknown. Mr. King, in the sequel to his observations on ancient castles, seems inclined to consider the keep as a Saxon fortress.—See *Shober's Topog. and Hist. Description of Surrey*, p. 255.

Fryery¹⁸ has a good deal of the old building remaining, the hall, parlors, bedchambers, rooms of state, &c. The old chair is curious. From Guilford I rode to Croydon, seats of nobility and gentry, and inclosure, all along on my left hand; Lord Onslow,¹⁹ William Nicolas, Fox, Howard,²⁰ &c. On the right the delightful downs, the beautiful cornfields. Leatherhead ought to be *liever*, the coney. It emerges out of the chalky cliff, which it enters at Dorking. The river is now called the Mole, all from the same idea. The country is intirely chalk from Guilford to Croydon, but near Croydon sandy gravel. I had the pleasure to pursue a good deal of Cæsar's steps this day. He entred this fine down by Westram [Westerham, Kent], and seems to have lodged a night at Wallington, above Croydon. It was necessary to descend from the down for his nocturnal camp, on account of the spring and rivulet there; and the name of the village arises from *Vallum*, his camp. From hence, travelling ore the down, he had a very commodious march over Leatherhead. Thence he went down to the right over the lower country. At Effingham, where the border between 3 hundreds runs, is a very fine large and flat old barrow, though plowed over. I believe it to be the point where the 3 hundreds meet, and they meet upon it because that barrow was there when hundreds were made. Cæsar's road was between the Mole and the Wye, and I conjecture his next night's lodg was at Hersom [Herscham] nigh Walton; for the name retains memory of somewhat military. From Leatherhead he had a very indifferent country to travel over, full of ling and impediment. The Britons did not think fit to stand with him at S. George's hill camp, but passed the river and staked it to render it impassable for him. I imagine he turned aside a little, went over the Wye, and passed the Thames at Chertsey, for

¹⁸ This is probably what is now the Spittal or Hospital in the angle formed by the roads leading to Kingston and Epsom. Speed speaks of a house of Crutched Friars here, and is the only historian by whom it is mentioned.—*Shoberl's Surrey*, p. 267.

¹⁹ The seat of the Earl of Onslow is Clandon Place or Park, 3 miles from Guildford. The manor was purchased of the Duncomb family, in 1716, by Sir Richard Onslow, 2nd baronet, who was created Baron Onslow in the same year, and the mansion was erected in 1731, from the designs of Leoni, by his son.—*Shoberl's Surrey*, p. 274.

²⁰ Bookham Grove.

Chertsey may well be said to be Cæsar's insula or trajectus. Then he drave the Britons from the Thames side at Sheparton, and lay that night at the camp there. I have not the least doubt of Croydon being the Noviomagus³¹ of the Romans. Here the two great Roman roads meet coming from the south. That which runs to Grinsted is the Armen street coming from Anderida. At Stan street,³² as it passes ore the clay country, 'tis paved with stone, and yet very perfect, whence the name and that of the hundred of Tanridg, it ought to be Stanridg. The other comes from Regnum, Chichester, by Dorking, over Bansted-down to Croydon. A mile or two below Dorking is Nudigate, which is plainly via ad Noviomagum. Croydon is a large town built on a hill hanging over a great carr, marsh, or springy moor, whence its name; as Crowland in our country. I spent the afternoon with the Archbishop, Bishops of Chichester and Exeter, all my old acquaintance, and came home by Stretham, the road I went in July, 1729, when I was ordained by Archbishop Wake.—*Diary*, vol. ix., 43.

EXTRACT 10**A History of the County of Surrey, Vol. 3**

Editor: Henry Elliot Malden MA FRHist.Soc. (1849-1931)

Publisher: Victoria County History, London, 1911

The Victoria County History project was initiated in 1899 with the ambition of publishing a comprehensive history of every county in England. It continues to the present day. The VCH history of Surrey spans five volumes of which Volume 3 – which includes the material on Effingham – was edited by Henry Elliot Malden, a Cambridge-educated enthusiast in local history and archaeology.

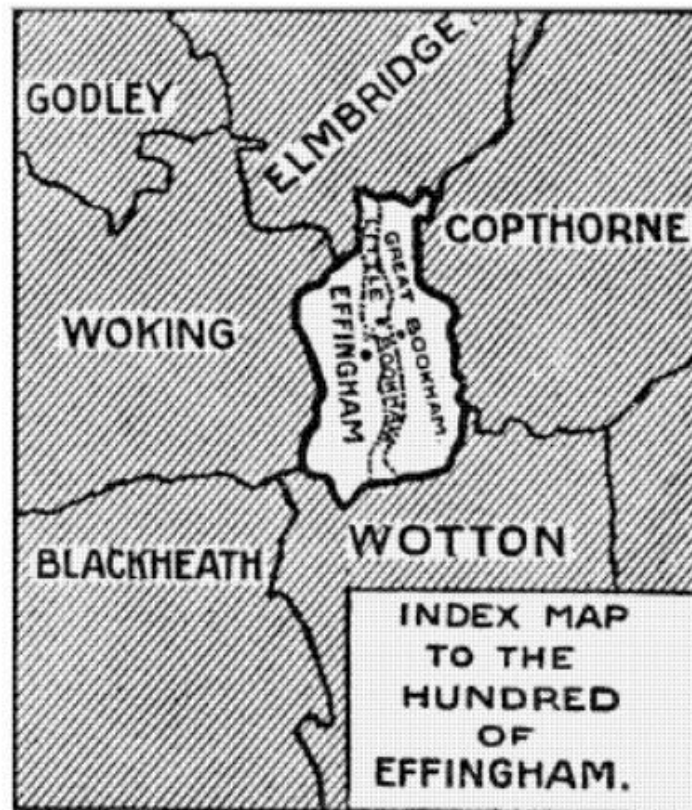
“A History of the County of Surrey: Volume 3”

Sponsor: **Victoria County History**

Edited by H. E. Malden. Published in 1911.

THE HUNDRED OF EFFINGHAM (pp.320-321) CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF **EFFINGHAM GREAT BOOKHAM LITTLE BOOKHAM**

The Hundred of Effingham is usually classed with Copthorne and described as a half-hundred: i.e. perhaps 50 hides, for in the time of Edward the Confessor the total assessment worked out at 47 hides. In 1086, in addition to the three parishes of Effingham, Great Bookham, and Little Bookham, which compose it at the present day, it included the two unidentified places of 'Driteham' and 'Pechingeorde.' (fn. 1) It was a royal hundred, and in a document of the reign of Edward I is stated to have been farmed formerly for half a mark per annum, but then for 10s. per annum. (fn. 2) The same document states that all the free tenants of the Abbot of Chertsey used to come twice a year to the sheriff's tourn at 'Lethe Croyce,' but had for five years past withdrawn their suit, and that the abbot had royal liberties in Great Bookham, including gallows, assize of bread and ale, and other things pertaining to the view of frankpledge. A Subsidy Roll dated 1428 includes Fetcham in this hundred, probably by a scribal error, as no other instance of it occurs. (fn. 3) In 1628 the borough of Kingston received a grant of jurisdiction within the hundred of Copthorne and Effingham in compensation for their loss of the privilege of court leet in Richmond and Petersham, (fn. 4) and this grant was confirmed by Charles I to Kingston in 1638, and held good until within recent years. In a survey taken in 1651 Effingham Hundred is described as late parcel of the possessions of Charles I, and was found to include Little Bookham, Effingham, and 'the township or tithing of Churchlond,' the last undoubtedly representing Great Bookham, which in the early Subsidy Rolls is more usually entered as 'the vill of the Abbot of Chertsey.' The survey also states that the court leet for the two hundreds of Effingham and Copthorne was kept at Leithepitt at the usual times, 'and the lord thereof may call and keep a court leet within any of ye townships or tithings which payeth any common fines. At which said Court at Michaelmas all Constables and Tithingmen for ye yeare past are discharged and others sworn for ye performance of their severall offices for ye ensuing year.' At the said Michaelmas Court the constables or tithingmen were to deliver to the lord all dues from their townships or tithings. The jurors further declared that they could not find that there was ever held any three weeks' court for these hundreds, though they believed that the lord might hold one if he pleased. (fn. 5)



INDEX MAP TO THE HUNDRED OF EFFINGHAM

Footnotes

- 1 V.C.H. Surr. i, 309a, 309b, 318b, 320a, 321a, 327b. The neighbourhood of the latter can be surmised from Pickett's Hole, the hollow in the chalk in the place where the old road comes up from Wotton.
- 2 Assize R. 897.
- 3 Subsidy R. bdle. 184, no. 75.
- 4 Cal. S.P. Dom. 1628-9, p. 399.
- 5 Aug. Off. Parl. Surv. Surr. (2).

EFFINGHAM (pp.321-326)

Fingeham, Epingeham (xi cent.).

Effingham is 3½ miles south-south-west from Letherhead, 8 miles north-east from Guildford, upon the road between the two places, the village being fairly compactly placed about the road and a cross road which runs from over the downs northward. The parish is bounded on the north by East Horsley and Cobham, on the east by Little Bookham, on the south by Wotton and Abinger, on the west by East Horsley. It measures quite 4 miles from north to south and one from east to west. It contains 3,183 acres.

The southern limit of the parish is on the summit of the chalk range, which is here extensively covered with beds of clay and gravel. It reaches over the northern face of the chalk down, across the Thanet and Woolwich Beds, down on to the London Clay. The church and village were on the beds between the chalk and the clay, but the houses have spread upwards on to the former. The Guildford and Epsom road, and the Guildford and Letherhead Railway traverse the parish.

Neolithic implements have been found. On the chalk were several dene holes, and a round barrow is recorded near the road from Guildford, (fn. 1) but these seem to have disappeared except for depressions which may mark filled-in dene holes. Manning and Bray record the discovery of a small camp on the downs near Mare House, to the left of the road from Guildford to Dorking, that is on White Downs. The ground has since been cultivated. Lord William Howard, who had property here from the spoils of Chertsey Abbey, resided near at hand in Bookham, and was created Lord Howard of Effingham. The most interesting side of the place, however, historically, is in connexion with the social history of England. Little more than one hundred years ago Effingham was still an open parish almost entirely, such as used to be called 'champion.' Its geographical position is fairly typical of the whole group along the northern side of the chalk range: an elongated parish, with its open fields and waste on the chalk, its settlement, church, and closes on the comparatively dry soil just below the chalk, its waste again on the clay beyond.

There was an Inclosure Act in 1800, (fn. 2) and another in 1802, (fn. 3) inclosing the wastes and common fields of Byfleet Manor in Effingham parish, and wastes of Effingham East Court respectively. There was a further inclosure in 1814, (fn. 4) and another in 1815. (fn. 5)

In Lee Wood, towards the northern end of the parish, on the clay, are the remains of a wet moat, inclosing a square of 60 or 70 yds.

Effingham Hill, built by General de Lancey on the estate of Tib Farm, is the residence of Mr. Caesar Czarnikow. It took the place of the manor-house of Effingham East Court. Effingham Lodge is the residence of Mr. G. Pauling; Dunley Hill of Mr. C. J. Allen. Opposite the Plough Inn is an old house called Widdington; it has a large projecting brick porch of about 1600 to 1620. The pilasters of brick on each side of the doorway resemble those on Slyfield House.

There is a Wesleyan chapel, built in 1854. A national school was built in 1857.

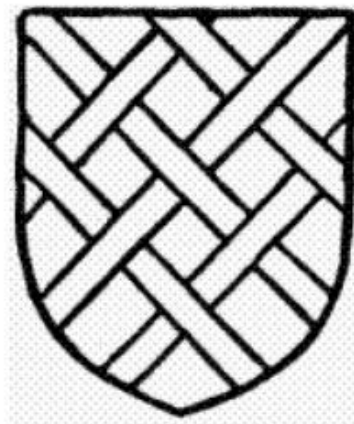
MANORS

The manor of EFFINGHAM EAST COURT was held at the time of the Domesday Survey, of Richard de Tonbridge, Lord of Clare, (fn. 6) by Oswald, who also held the manor of La Leigh, (fn. 7) but it appears to have been acquired very shortly after by the Dammartin family. In 1166 William de Dammartin was holding 11½ knights' fees in Surrey of the honour of Clare, (fn. 8) and in 1230–1 the manor of Effingham was confirmed to Margery widow of Odo de Dammartin, the founder and benefactor of Sandridge Priory and son of William de Dammartin, (fn. 9) as dower, by Alice her daughter and Roger de Clare husband of Alice. (fn. 10) In 1231 Margery was summoned to answer a charge of waste and alienation in this estate, preferred by Alice and Roger, when Margery declared that the heronry had been destroyed by her first husband Odo, and that the alienation had been made by her second husband Geoffrey de Say, from whom she was divorced, but that no proof was forthcoming that waste had been made by her during her widowhood, and consequently no case could be proved against her. (fn. 11) Alice appears to have been holding this manor for a knight's fee shortly after, and in 1248 conveyed it to Thomas de Warblington. (fn. 12) Shortly afterwards Richard de Clare, the overlord, took the manor into his own hands, (fn. 13) and between 1250 and 1260 regranted it to Sir Nicholas de Leukenore, (fn. 14) keeper of the wardrobe to Henry III, (fn. 15) to hold with the manor of Chipstead by the service of two knights' fees. In 1279 William de Hevre, apparently the successor of Leukenore, was holding Effingham, (fn. 15a) but not long after the De Clares seem to have resumed their possession, for in 1295 a capital messuage and tenements in Effingham were held by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, as member of Blechingley, (fn. 16) and in 1306, during the minority of his son and heir Gilbert, the manor was held by John Pichard (fn. 17) (who in 1278 had been acting as attorney for the late earl (fn. 18)) by service of one fee, of the honour of Blechingley, then in the king's hands. The said Gilbert in 1314 died seised of lands at Effingham held as member of Blechingley, including a messuage, 112 acres of arable land, of which 50 were worth 25s. per annum or 6d. per acre, and 62 were worth 20s. 8d., or 4d. per acre; 4 acres of meadow worth 10s., or 2s. 6d. per acre; 30 acres of boschage worth 5s., or 2d. per acre; 74s. 4d. rent of assize; customary work worth 32s. 9d. per annum; pleas and perquisites of the court worth 3s. (fn. 19)

In 1317 Thomas de Geddyng was holding at Effingham a third of a curtilage called 'Bellosehagh' containing 1/8 rood of land held of the inheritance of the Earl of Gloucester by service of 4d., and owing suit every three weeks at the East Court, 'which is in the king's hands by the death of the said Earl.' He also held of the said court 7 acres of land called 'Golereslond' by service of 5s. 5½d., owing suit as above. (fn. 20) In 1347 Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester, died seised of tenements in Effingham held respectively for a quarter and a tenth of a knight's fee, which he had by his wife Margaret daughter and co-heir of Gilbert de Clare. In 1372 Ralph de Stafford died seised of this tenement, having married Margaret daughter of the said Hugh. (fn. 21)

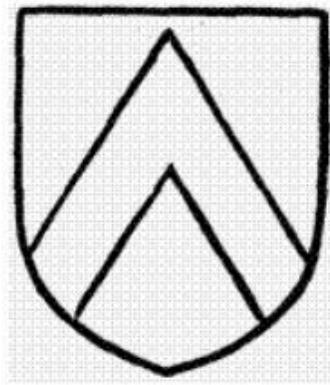


Clare. Or three cheverons gules.



Audley. Gules fretty or.

Their son Hugh died in 1386, (fn. 22) and on the death of his son Edmund, Earl of Stafford, the manor was taken into the king's hands by reason of the minority of Humphrey son of Edmund, afterwards Duke of Buckingham. (fn. 23) The latter settled this manor after the death of his eldest son Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, at St. Albans, 1455, on his third son John, Earl of Wiltshire, and Constance his wife. (fn. 24) Their son Edward dying without issue in 1498–9, (fn. 25) the manor reverted to Edward, Duke of Buckingham, (fn. 26) who was attainted for high treason and beheaded in 1521. (fn. 27) In 1528 the manor was granted to John Bouchier, Lord Berners, (fn. 28) on whose death in 1533 it was conveyed by his executor Francis Hastings, and Joan his wife, to Henry, Marquis of Exeter. (fn. 29) The latter in 1535 settled it on himself and Gertrude his wife and their heirs, (fn. 30) but on his attainder in 1538 it was forfeited to the Crown, and in 1547 was granted by Edward VI to Sir Anthony Browne, (fn. 31) one of the knights of the Bath at the Coronation, created in 1554 Viscount Montagu. (fn. 32) Anthony, Viscount Montagu, his grandson, conveyed the manor in 1618 to Henry Weston and Thomas Grey. (fn. 33) In 1625 Thomas Grey and William Grey conveyed the manor to William Wall and John Fielder, (fn. 34) apparently trustees, for William Grey died seised of the manor and capital messuage of Effingham East Court in 1645, leaving a son and heir Thomas, aged eighteen. (fn. 35)



Stafford. Or a cheveron gules.

In 1660 Thomas Grey sold to Matthew Tayler, grocer of London, for the sum of £3,000, the manor of Effingham East Court, a tenement and farm called Nice Court in Effingham, and the rectory and parsonage of Effingham. (fn. 36) Matthew died in 1678, having bequeathed this manor, with the farm of Nice Court and the rectory, to his grandson Thomas White, younger son of Thomas White and of Margaret daughter of Matthew. (fn. 37) Thomas White suffered a recovery in 1692, (fn. 38) and manorial courts were held in his name in 1696, 1697, and 1698. (fn. 39) In 1732 William White son of Thomas (fn. 40) suffered a recovery of the manor, (fn. 41) and by his will dated 1758 devised it to trustees to sell for the payment of debts and legacies. (fn. 42) In 1790 William White son of William sold to William Bryant, (fn. 43) who resold in 1793 to Gerard Dutton Fleetwood of Letherhead. The latter died in 1796, and was succeeded by John Fuller, (fn. 44) who with Dinah his wife made a conveyance of the manor in 1799 to William Lyson. (fn. 45) The manor was subsequently purchased by General Oliver de Lancey, Barrack-Master General, whose estates were, however, seized for debts to the Crown in 1806, and vested in trustees for sale. (fn. 46) This manor was purchased by Miles Stringer, who died in 1839, but it was acquired by the Maxse family before 1874, when Lady Caroline Maxse, daughter of the fifth Earl of Berkeley and widow of James Maxse, was lady of the manor. (fn. 47) Her son Admiral Maxse held the manor in 1891, (fn. 48) and died in 1900. Shortly afterwards it was acquired by Mr. Caesar Czarnikow, the present lord of the manor. (fn. 49)

In the 13th century there appears to have existed some doubt as to the legality of the franchises of the de Clares in Effingham, and when William de Hevre in 1279 claimed view of frankpledge, assize of bread and ale, and other liberties in this manor, it was declared on evidence that when the Dammartins and Thomas de Warblington held the manor they were geldable and came twice a year to the sheriff's tourn, to which they paid 8s. yearly, but that Richard de Clare, father of Gilbert the present earl, after he had taken the manor unto his own hands, had unlawfully appropriated the said rent. Moreover, it is stated that William I had given this manor to Odo Dammartin, his knight and member of his household, who with his descendants had always had seisin of these liberties. (fn. 50) In view of the Domesday entry the alleged grant to Odo by the Conqueror can hardly be correct.

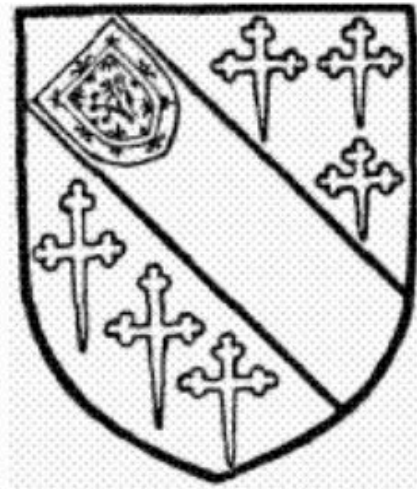
EFFINGHAM PLACE COURT alias EFFINGHAM.

About 1316 Thomas de Geddyng died seised of lands in Effingham, including 29 acres of land at La Place, held of the manor of La Leigh by the service of 2s., 4 acres of land held of the Lord de Berners (Lord of West Horsley Manor in Woking Hundred) by the service of 12d., also a hall, chamber, granary, fishery, and dovehouse at La Place. His heir was Walter de Geddyng, son of his brother Walter. (fn. 51) In 1320 Walter de Geddyng conveyed his lands in Effingham under the name of a messuage, 80 acres of land, 60 acres of wood, and 6s. rent to Master John Walewayn to hold for life, with remainder to William son of Humphrey de Bohun and his issue. (fn. 52) William de Bohun had a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Effingham in 1328.

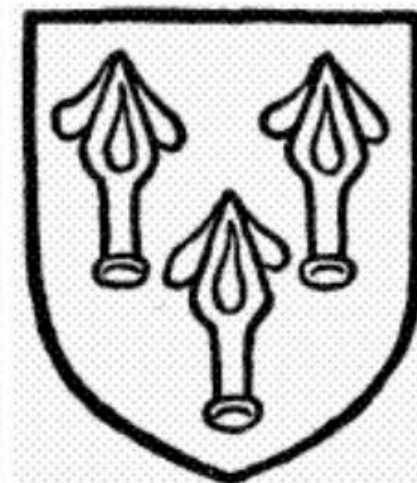
In 1347 Humphrey son of Humphrey de Bohun granted the reversion of certain lands to Sir John de Pulteney, (fn. 53) a distinguished citizen of London and five times lord mayor, and apparently a similar transaction took place in regard to some of William's lands also, for in 1362 Sir William de Pulteney conveyed the manor of Effingham (said to be formerly of John his father) to trustees. (fn. 54) In 1363 these trustees settled it on Nicholas de Lovayne and Margaret his wife, widow of Sir John de Pulteney, (fn. 55) for their lives, with remainder to William de Pulteney, and failing issue to him, to Guy de Lovayne and his heirs. (fn. 56) William died without issue in 1367. Whether Lovayne succeeded is not clear, for in 1478 Lawrence Downe died seised of the manor, said to be held of John de Berners as of his manor of West Horsley, leaving his grandson John son of Thomas Downe his heir. (fn. 57) In 1491 John Downe and Joan his wife sold the manor to John Leigh, (fn. 58) who in 1544 conveyed it to the Crown. (fn. 59)

In 1550 Edward VI granted the manor to Lord William Howard, (fn. 60) who died seised of it in 1573, (fn. 61) having in 1554 received the title of Baron Howard of Effingham as a reward for his services in suppressing Wyatt's rebellion. (fn. 62) His son and heir, Charles Howard, distinguished as commander-in-chief against the Spanish Armada and created in 1588 Earl of Nottingham, (fn. 63) suffered a recovery of this manor in 1622, (fn. 64) and on his death in 1624 it passed to his eldest surviving son Charles, second Earl of Nottingham. (fn. 65) The latter was succeeded by his half-brother Charles, third Earl of Nottingham, who in 1647 conveyed the manor to Thomas Turgis. (fn. 66) The latter, by will dated 1703 and proved in 1705, gave the manor to William, third son of Thomas Urry of Gatcombe in the Isle of Wight, (fn. 67) subject to such interest as his wife Mary had in some part of it. (fn. 68) William suffered a recovery in 1704, (fn. 69) but leaving no children the manor passed to Thomas Urry, who died unmarried in 1776, having bequeathed his estates to his niece Elizabeth, wife of Windsor Heneage, with instructions that the court for his manor of Effingham should be kept every three years. (fn. 70) Elizabeth had by her husband, Windsor Heneage of Haynton, two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, who became co-heirs. Elizabeth married Basil Fitzherbert Squire, of Swynnerton, Staffordshire, and Mary married William Fitzherbert Brockholes of Claughton Hall, Lancashire. (fn. 71) Thomas Fitzherbert Brockholes, son of Mary and William, suffered a recovery of this manor in 1832, (fn. 72) but in the same year the estate, comprising upwards of 800 acres, was disposed of in lots, the manor and manor-house (included in the homestead of the Upper Farm), with the woods and other lands to the extent of 358 acres, being purchased by Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, bart., (fn. 73)

who died in 1833, leaving an only son, Sir Thomas G. Apreece, who died unmarried in 1842. (fn. 74) The manor is now held by Colonel E. Latimer Parratt.



Howard, Earl of Nottingham, bore the arms of Howard with the difference of a molet.



Apreece, baronet. Sable three bloody spearheads argent

The manor of EFFINGHAM-LA-LEIGH was alleged to be Chertsey property as early as 675, when Frithwald, Subregulus of Surrey, and Bishop Erkenwald were said to have granted to the abbey twenty dwellings at Bookham-cum-Effingham. (fn. 75) But the grant is very suspicious (see Chertsey). In 1086 it was held of the Abbot of Chertsey by Oswald, who had it in the time of Edward the Confessor; (fn. 76) but Chertsey does not appear to have exerted any overlordship after this date, and it is possible that Oswald had merely placed himself under the protection of Abbot

Wulfwold, who was his brother. (fn. 77) Oswold or one of his successors apparently sub-infeudated, for La Leigh appears subsequently as held of the manor of Wotton, which was among Oswold's possessions in 1086. (fn. 78) Early in the 12th century Oswold de la Leigh, the immediate tenant, granted to Hugh, Abbot of Chertsey, a tithe of his demesne lands in Effingham. (fn. 79) In the reign of John, Maud de Camoys had custody of the heir of Gilbert de la Leigh and of his tenement in Effingham-La-Leigh and Polesden. (fn. 80)

In 1285 Nicholas le Gras had a grant of free warren in the manor of 'La Leye,' (fn. 81) which he held at fee-farm of William de la Leigh, who in that year recovered it from him, Nicholas having for two years failed to pay his farm. (fn. 82) John de la Leigh, son of William, was acting in the service of Humphrey de Bohun in 1314, (fn. 83) and in 1320 released all his right in the manor of La Leigh to Master John Walewayn, (fn. 84) apparently with remainder as in Effingham Place Court, to William de Bohun, who in 1328 had a grant of free warren in all the demesne lands of Effingham and La Leigh. (fn. 85) La Leigh then descended with Effingham Place Court to Lawrence Downe, who died seised of it in 1478. (fn. 86) From this date there is no trace of La Leigh as a separate manor, and it apparently became amalgamated with Effingham Place Court.

The moated inclosure in Lee Wood (already mentioned) is probably the site of the old manor-house of La Leigh.

Aubrey, writing in 1718, mentions a small fair at Effingham on the feast of St. Lawrence (10 August), (fn. 87) the patron saint of the church, which was transferred before the end of the 15th century to 15 July, (fn. 88) and has since been abandoned.

CHURCH

The church of ST. LAWRENCE has a chancel 26 ft. 7 in. by 16 ft. 1 in., south organ chamber and vestry, nave 43 ft. by 21 ft. 6 in., south transept 27 ft. 6 in. deep by 18 ft. 10 in. wide, south aisle 8 ft. 6 in., south porch and a west tower 8 ft. 9 in. by 8 ft. 1 in.; these dimensions are within the walls.

Owing to the great amount of modern reconstruction which the building has undergone the history of the fabric is for the greater part lost, but enough remains to prove that it dates at least from the 13th century, the large south transept having the remains of windows of that date; no old features are left in the nave, but the proportion of two squares is suggestive of a 12th-century date. The chancel was repaired about 1388, but has an early 14th-century window at the north-west, and the masonry of the walls may be considerably earlier. No other details are left to give a clue to the history of the building, but the tower appears to have been built (or rebuilt) in 1757, on the evidence of a stone recording that date; it was again reconstructed in 1888; a brass inscription on the wall states that it was erected at that time. The nave was wholly modernized in 1888, the south aisle added, and the chancel partly rebuilt; the vestry, east of the transept, was added in 1899.

The east window of the chancel is a modern one of three lights under a traceried pointed head; but the north-east and south-east windows clearly belong to the work of 1388, which was done by order of William of Wykeham, and in their simple and

rather heavy detail have much of the spirit of his work at Winchester Cathedral. Each is of two cinquefoiled pointed lights with a quatrefoiled spandrel under a two-centred segmental arch; the inner jambs and mullions are moulded, and the outer are doublechamfered with a moulded label. The north-west window is an earlier one of two trefoiled pointed lights with a plain pierced spandrel on a two-centred arch; the jambs are of two chamfers, and the label is a filleted round. A modern archway with moulded and shafted jambs and a four-centred arch opens into the organ-chamber at the south-west, and the chancel arch is also modern with similar jambs and a twocentred arch.

The nave has three modern north windows each of two lights with foiled spandrels in pointed heads. The south arcade, also modern, is of four bays with round pillars of grey stone having white stone moulded bases and capitals; the arches are pointed and of two chamfered orders.

The organ chamber has a doorway in its west wall to the transept, and another in its south wall to the vestry; this has an outer doorway on the east and a three-light south window.

The transept has a 15th-century window at the south-east, now looking into the vestry, of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head with a label. In the south wall is a small square piscina with a projecting corbel basin, 11 in. by 10 in., probably contemporary with the transept. Of the two lancets which pierce this wall the eastern has modern jambs inside and old jamb stones outside and the western old inner jambs and modern outer; only one light existed here formerly, and the two seem to have been made from it. In the west wall are two lancets, of which the north one has old inner jambs and modern outer, and the other is wholly modern. The walls of the transept are unusually thick, the south wall being 3 ft. 6 in.; the others have been thinned above a line about 6 ft. above the floor, but they were originally over 3 ft. thick. The south-west angle seems to have fallen into disrepair in the 17th or 18th century, as it has been repaired with red brick, and the square buttresses supporting the angles are modern. The aisle has two lancets in the south wall and a west window of two lights and tracery, all modern. The south-west doorway is also modern. East of it is an old square recess with chamfered edges in which is set a modern sill with a basin and drain.

A modern arch opens into the tower from the nave. The west doorway is a modern one with a pointed arch in a square head; the window over is of three lights with cusped tracery of 15th-century style in a two-centred head, all modern except for some old stones in the jambs; over this window is a clock. The bell-chamber is lighted by three lancets in each wall except the east, which is unpierced, and the parapet is embattled. The chancel and nave roofs are both gabled and have modern panelled ceilings, the transept has a low gabled ceiling of plaster and appears to be old, but the single tie-beam has been cased; the aisle has a panelled lean-to roof. The south porch is modern, and has pairs of lancet windows on each side and a pointed entrance arch.

The altar table is modern, and a former table (of no great age) serves as a side altar in the transept. There remains an old bench end with a fleur de lis head and part of another, of 15th-century work or perhaps earlier; these have been copied in the

modern chancel seats. The font is modern with a bowl of a fine piece of alabaster and a marble stem.

In the nave floor is an early coffin-lid; the inscription around is almost illegible, but is said to read:

+ VATER: DE: GEDDINGCES: GIT: ICI DEV: A: SA: ALME: FACE: MERCI.

In the tower are placed most of the old monuments; the most interesting perhaps are seven small square tablets to the children of William Walker, formerly vicar; the inscriptions read thus: 'Hic jacent Suna W. ob. 1670 aet 8 an—Robt. W. ob. 1686 aet 3 an—Rob. W. ob. 1688 aet 2 hebs.—Gu. Walker huius eccle iam: iam vicario 1693.' They are roughly cut, and are possibly the work of the vicar himself. There are two other small stones, one with initials, apparently, H M or H W dated 1651, and another dated 1587. Another stone is inscribed: 'Thos. Bonney, vicar—Thos. Killick Geo. Monk Churchwardens 1757' and refers to the rebuilding of the tower. A large broken stone slab with chamfered edges, lying in the churchyard south of the transept, appears to be ancient, but has no inscription.

There are also three small brass inscriptions, the oldest reading: 'Pray for the soull of John Aley which decessid the xxvi day of Apriell the yere of oure Lord MCCCCCVII on whose soull Ihu have mercy Ame.' Another has the inscription: 'Here lyeth buried the body of John Agmondesham late of Rowghbarnes in the County of Surr Esquire, somtymes reader of New Inne and after an aprentice in the lawe who dyed the first day of August Anno dni 1598.' The third is in Roman type as follows: 'John Cooke and Frances his wife was buried ye xxv day of April 1629.'

There are five bells, all by Gillett of Croydon, 1890.

Among the communion plate is a silver cup of 1569, with a cover paten dated 1570; there are also a cup, standing paten, and flagon of 1828.

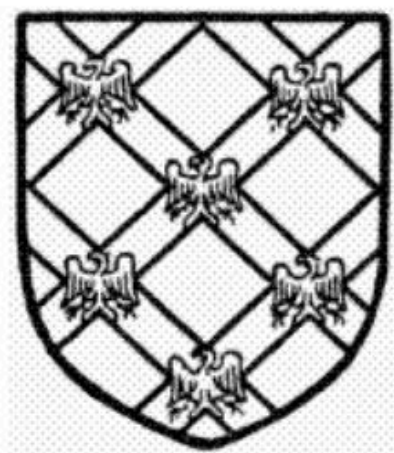
The registers begin in 1565, the first book containing baptisms, marriages, and burials from that date to 1725. The first portion is a copy of 1624; the book is of paper. The second book contains baptisms and burials from 1660 to 1812, and marriages from 1660 to 1772; the third has the marriages from 1754 to 1812.

The churchyard is not large, and surrounds the building; to the south are some large chestnut and other trees; an iron railing bounds the ground towards the road on the west side, and has two gates.

ADVOWSON

The church of Effingham was bestowed on Merton Priory by William de Dammartin, (fn. 89) and in 1269 the advowson was granted to the prior by Gilbert de Clare, (fn. 90) probably in confirmation of the original grant. In 1291 the church was held by the priory and valued at £14 13s. 4d. with a pension of 26s. 8d. (fn. 91) The same valuations were given on an inquiry taken six years later as to whether it would be to the king's loss if the prior and convent were to appropriate the church to their own uses. (fn. 92) On a further inquiry, however, in 1299, the church was found to be

worth only 20 marks (£13 6s. 8d.), and the prior and convent had licence to appropriate accordingly. (fn. 93) In 1297 the bishop issued an ordinance for the endowment of the vicarage, under which the vicar was to receive for his maintenance all the altarage of the church, and all small tithes and profits pertaining to the altarage, with the tithe of the produce of crofts and gardens dug in the parish by foot and spade; also the tithe of all hay and produce of the lands of William Wrenne in the parish, and 18½ acres of arable land with common pasture pertaining to the church, free and quit of tithe, as the rector of the place used to hold them, with herbage of the cemetery, and also a competent site near the church, to be assigned by the monks of Merton, whereon to build a suitable vicarage within the space of a year. (fn. 94)



Merton Priory. Or fretty azure with eagles argent at the crossings of the fret.

In 1308 John de Rutherwyk, Abbot of Chertsey, conceded to the Prior of Merton the tithes both great and small from those demesne lands within the limits of the parish church of Effingham, formerly of Philip de la Leigh and Oswold de la Leigh, the prior rendering in return to Chertsey Monastery 50s. per annum, (fn. 95) and on the dissolution of Chertsey this payment was included among the possessions of the monastery granted to the new foundation at Bisham. (fn. 96) In 1317 the prior mortgaged to Philip de Barthon, Archdeacon of Surrey, the tithes of corn or fruit of the great tithes in Effingham, with the court or manse there, for a term of six years, in consideration of a sum of £26, the prior to be responsible for all extraordinary expenses and for the pension of 50s. to the Abbot of Chertsey; the archdeacon to be responsible for all ordinary payments and for the sustenance of all houses and other buildings. (fn. 97)

In 1388 the prior was severely censured for neglecting to repair the chancel, which had fallen into such a state of ruin that the parishioners complained that divine service could not be celebrated there. (fn. 98)

In 1535 the Prior of Merton granted to John Holgate a lease of the rectory, with all tithes and profits, excepting the presentation of the vicar and mortuaries, to hold from Midsummer 1544 for a term of twenty-one years, at a rental of £12 6s. 8d., but chargeable with a pension of 26s. 8d. to the vicar. (fn. 99) In the same year the vicarage was found to be worth with its appurtenances £7 18s. 9d., (fn. 100) while the

farm of the rectory was worth £10. (fn. 101) After the dissolution of Merton Priory the king retained the patronage of the living. (fn. 102) In 1551 the rectory and church were granted by Edward VI to John Poynt, Bishop of Winchester, and his successors, (fn. 103) and this grant was confirmed in 1558 by Philip and Mary. (fn. 104)

But this grant was apparently afterwards revoked, for a grant of the rectory appears to have been acquired by William Hammond, who in 1574 bequeathed the remainder of it to Rose Cave his step-daughter. (fn. 105) Rose married Laurence Stoughton, in conjunction with whom she is said to have conveyed the rectory to Thomas Cornwallis of East Horsley, (fn. 106) who in 1588, as farmer of the king's rectory of Effingham, recovered three cartloads of peas, three cartloads of barley, one cartload of oats, &c., to the value of 30s., of the tithes of the rectory, (fn. 107) and again in 1592 recovered forty sheaves of peas to the value of 20s. of the tithes of the rectory. (fn. 107) In 1626 Lady Catherine Cornwallis died seised of the rectory, from the inheritance of her late husband, the said Thomas, having settled the same in 1625 on her nephew Thomas, Earl of Southampton. (fn. 109) The latter, however, in 1629, conveyed the rectory with tithes to Carewe Raleigh, (fn. 110) by whom it is said to have been conveyed to William Grey, (fn. 111) who in 1645 died seised of the rectory and tithes together with the manor of Effingham East Court, (fn. 112) with which it descended from that date. The patronage of the living was, however, reserved to the Crown, (fn. 113) until in 1866 it was acquired by A. Cuthell. (fn. 114) Since 1891 it has been in the gift of the Rev. E. F. Bayly, the present incumbent.

In 1607 a fee-farm rent reserved from the rectory, of the annual value of £11, was granted by the king to William Blake and George Tyte, gentlemen. (fn. 115) Under the Commonwealth Act for the sale of fee-farm rents, it was sold in 1651 to Walter Kempson and his heirs, (fn. 116) but Charles II granted it to Queen Catherine for life. (fn. 117) Subsequently, it appears to have been acquired by James, Duke of Chandos, who in 1732, jointly with Cassandra his wife, conveyed to Sir Matthew Decker, bart., his annual rents from the rectory of Effingham. (fn. 118) In 1790 the fee-farm rent of £11 payable from the rectory was in the hands of Lord Fitz William and his heirs. (fn. 119)

In 1658 it was proposed to unite the parishes and churches of Effingham and East Horsley, when the commissioners appointed to make inquiries reported that the two parishes were distant about a mile, and neither alone sufficient to maintain 'an able and godly preaching minister,' the real yearly values of both being not above £85 a year. (fn. 120) The project was however abandoned.

CHARITIES

Smith's Charity is distributed as in other Surrey parishes. There were some small tenements near the church used as a poor-house. They were rebuilt in 1774, the proceedings being the cause of a lawsuit which ended in the expense being disallowed. (fn. 121) Later, a workhouse for Effingham stood on the southern verge of the parish, on the brow of the downs.

Footnotes

- 1 Manning and Bray, *Hist. and Antiq. of Surr.* ii, 708.
- 2 39–40 Geo. III, cap. 87.
- 3 42 Geo. III, cap. 76.
- 4 Tithe Commutation Ret. (Bd. of Agric.).
- 5 Sir John Brunner's Return, 1903.
- 6 V.C.H. Surr. i, 320b.
- 7 Ibid.
- 8 Red Bk. of Exch. (Rolls Ser.), 405.
- 9 Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 604.
- 10 Feet of F. Div. Co. 15 & 16 Hen. III, no. 30. Alice was formerly married to John de Wauton.
- 11 Maitland, *Bracton's Note Bk.* 574.
- 12 Feet of F. Surr. 32 Hen. III, no. 50.
- 13 Plac. de Quo Warr. (Rec. Com.), 743.
- 14 Add. Chart 20039.
- 15 Cal. Close, 1272–9, p. 90.
- 15 a Cal. Close, 1272–9, pp. 90, 739.
- 16 Inq. p.m. 24 Edw. I, no. 107. He was also receiving 10 marks rent paid by Roger de Horne from a manor in Effingham.
- 17 Subs. R. 34 Edw. I, bdle. 242, no. 44.
- 18 Cal. Close, 1272–9, p. 489.
- 19 Exch. Inq. 8 Edw. II, no. 68.
- 20 Chan. Inq. p.m. Edw. II, file 54, no. 6.
- 21 Ibid. 21 Edw. III, no. 57.
- 22 G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vii, 210.
- 23 Mins. Accts. bdle. 1123, no. 11.
- 24 Chan. Inq. p.m. 38 & 39 Hen. VI, no. 50.
- 25 G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, viii, 165.
- 26 Chan. Inq. p.m. 13 Edw. IV, no. 13.
- 27 Exch. Inq. p.m. 12 & 13 Hen. VIII, file 1074, no. 5.
- 28 L. and P. Hen. VIII. iv (2), 3991 (15); Pat. 19 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 11.
- 29 Feet of F. Surr. Trin. 35 Hen. VIII.
- 30 Pat. 27 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 27.
- 31 Pat. 1 Edw. VI, pt. vii, m. 13.
- 32 G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, v, 359.
- 33 Feet of F. Surr. East. 15 Jas. I.
- 34 Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 1 Chas. I.
- 35 Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), Misc. dxxxvii, 13.
- 36 Close, 12 Chas. II, pt. x, no. 34; Feet of F. Surr. Hil. 12 & 13 Chas. II.
- 37 P.C.C. Will Reeve 58.
- 38 Recov. R.4 Will. and Mary, rot. 190.
- 39 Add. MSS. 23751.
- 40 Manning and Bray, *Hist. of Surr.* ii, 712.
- 41 Recov. R. 5 Geo. II, rot. 213.
- 42 Manning and Bray, *Hist. of Surr.* ii, 712.
- 43 Close, 30 Geo. IV, pt. i, no. 10.
- 44 Burke, *Landed Gentry*, 1886, p. 693.
- 45 Feet of F. Mich. 39 Geo. III.
- 46 Pub. Gen. Acts, 47 Geo. III, sess. 2, cap. 69.
- 47 Surr. Dir. 1874.
- 48 Ibid. 1891.
- 49 Surr. Dir. 1907.
- 50 Plac. de Quo Warr. (Rec. Com.), 739, 743.
- 51 Exch. Inq. 10 Edw. II, no. 42.
- 52 Feet of F. Surr. 14 Edw. II, no. 21.
- 53 Cal. Pat. 1317–21, p. 255.
- 54 Close, 36 Edw. III, m. 20; Feet of F. Div. Co. 36 Edw. III, no. 100.
- 55 Cal. Close, 1349–54, p. 249.
- 56 Feet of F. Div. Co. 37 Edw. III, no. 628.
- 57 Chan. Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. IV, no. 14.

- 58 Feet of F. Surr. Trin. 6 Hen. VII.
- 59 Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 36 Hen. VIII; Pat. 35 Hen. VIII, pt. x, m. 33.
- 60 Pat. 4 Edw. VI, pt. ix, m. 48; Lansd. MSS. no. 49.
- 61 Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxlv, 172.
- 62 Dict. Nat. Biog.
- 63 Ibid.
- 64 Recov. R. Trin. 20 Jas. I, rot. 15.
- 65 Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxii, 69.
- 66 Feet of F. Surr. East. 23 Chas. I.
- 67 H. B. Wilson, Hist. of Merchant Taylors' School, 1172; Berry, Hants Gen. 357.
- 68 Manning and Bray, Hist. of Surr. ii, 709. Mary quitclaimed all right in the manor to William Urry after the death of Thomas. Close, 3 Anne, pt. ii, no. 20.
- 69 Recov. R. Mich. 3 Anne, rot. 49.
- 70 P.C.C. Will Collier, 289.
- 71 Manning and Bray, Hist. of Surr. i, 709; H. B. Wilson, loc. cit.
- 72 Recov. R. Mich. 3 Will. IV, rot. 368.
- 73 Brayley, Hist. of Surr. iv, 486.
- 74 G.E.C. Baronetage, v, 233.
- 75 Birch, Cart. Sax. i, 64.
- 76 V.C.H. Surr. i, 309b.
- 77 Ibid. 283.
- 78 See Cal. Inq. Edw. II, 192; Chan. Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. IV, no. 14.
- 79 Misc. Bks. (Exch. K.R.), xxv, 35.
- 80 Abbrev. Plac. (Rec. Com.), 72.
- 81 Cal. Rot. Chart. (Rec. Com.), 114.
- 82 De Banco R. 60, m. 127.
- 83 Cal. Pat. 1313-17, p. 113.
- 84 Cal. Close, 1318-23, p. 342. William's widow Maud married Walter de Geddyng (See Assize R. no. 888). He had a grant of free warren in the demesne lands of Effingham in 1305 (Chart. R. 33 Edw. I, m. 90) and died in 1311 (Chan. Inq. p.m. file 26, no. 29). Maud, who was remarried to Roger de Stretton, was still holding the manor in dower in 1320. Walter de Geddyng, her grandson, and at that date her heir, quitclaimed all right in the reversion to John de Walewayn. Feet of F. Surr. 14 Edw. II, no. 18.
- 85 Chart. R. 2 Edw. III, no. 60.
- 86 Chan. Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. IV, no. 14.
- 87 Aubrey, Collections for Surr. ii, 282.
- 88 Manning and Bray, Hist. of Surr. ii, 709.
- 89 Cartul. of Merton, Cott. MS. Cleop. C. 7.
- 90 Feet of F. Surr. Mich. 53 Hen. III, no. 27.
- 91 Pope Nich. Tax. (Rec. Com.), 208b.
- 92 Inq. a.q.d. 23 Edw. I, xxiii, 12.
- 93 Inq. p.m. 27 Edw. I, no. 61; Pat. 27 Edw. I, m. 30.
- 94 Cott. MS. Cleop. C. vii, fol. 210.
- 95 Misc. Bks. (Exch. K.R.), bk. 25, p. 35.
- 96 L. and P. Hen. VIII, xii (2), 1311 (2).
- 97 Surr. Arch. Soc. ix, 371.
- 98 V.C.H. Surr. ii, 101; Winton Epis. Reg. Wykeham, ii, fol. 23b.
- 99 A. C. Heales, Records of Merton Priory, 339.
- 100 Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.), ii, 29.
- 101 Ibid. ii, 48.
- 102 Surr. Arch. Coll. ix, 378.
- 103 Pat. 5 Edw. VI, pt. vi.
- 104 Pat. 5 & 6 Phil. and Mary, pt. iv, m. 6.
- 105 P.C.C. Will 19 Pyckering.
- 106 Manning and Bray, Hist. of Surr. ii, 713.
- 107 Exch. of Pleas 30 & 31 Eliz. Mich. m. 19.
- 108 Ibid. 34 Eliz. East. m. 25.
- 109 Chan. Inq. p.m. (ser. 2), ccccxii, no. 19.
- 110 Feet of F. Surr. Trin. 5 Chas. I.
- 111 Manning and Bray, Hist. of Surr. ii, 713.

112	Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2) Misc. dxxxvii, 13.
113	Inst. Bks. P.R.O.
114	Clergy Lists.
115	Pat. 5 Jas. I, pt. xix, m. 39.
116	Close, 1653, pt. x, no. 27.
117	Pat. 15 Chas. I, pt. xiv, no. 1.
118	Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 6 Geo. II.
119	Close, 30 Geo. III, pt. i, no. 10.
120	Surr. Arch. Coll. xvii, 103.
121	Manning and Bray, op. cit. ii, 718.

ILLUSTRATIONS

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Figure 2: *Carte-de-visite* for Louis J Jennings, by Gurney & Son, NY, by kind permission of A Glimpse of Americana